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.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 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.

RALLY AT SOMERVILLE.

Gov. J. C. Jones and Gov. J. W. Matthews, besides other speakers, will certainly attend the Grand Democratic Rally, and address the citizens of Fayette county, at Somerville, on Tuesday next, 4th inst. A sumptuous barbecue will be prepared, and all, without distinction of party, are invited to attend. Turn out and hear these able champions on the political questions of the day.

GOV. JONES AT MACON.

We learn from persons who were present, that in point of numbers and enthusiasm, the Democratic rally at Macon, last Thursday, was never surpassed at that place. Gov. Jones is said to have improved even on his speech at LaGrange, and to have aroused an enthusiasm that will be sensibly felt at the polls next Thursday. The Democracy of Fayette are thoroughly awake, and will give a good account of themselves on the day of election.

After Gov. Jones, the meeting was addressed by J. E. R. Ray, Esq., and H. R. Bate, with good effect. Altogether, we learn, the occasion was a glorious one for the Democracy.

TREMENDOUS KNOW-NOTHING RALLY.

It was gravely announced in the Know-Nothing organs a few days since that Col. Tom Topp, Col. Treezevant, Col. Martin and others, would make a speaking tour round the country, with the view of putting out the tracks of Gov. Jones, E. M. Venable, D. M. Currin, &c., who had a number of appointments in Fayette county. Well, the first demonstration came off last Thursday at Collierville, where, we learn, the crowd was so diminutively small, that Col. Topp left for home by the first conveyance, leaving Col. Jones Martin and Mr. Holland to enlighten the good people of Collierville on the political questions of the day. There were, all told, at least from fifty to seventy-five persons, men, women and children, on the ground!! These gentlemen, if they are wise, will confine themselves to newspapers and pamphlets. There is but little desire on the part of the people to hear them denounce the present Administration and the "*usury hypocrite and juggler*" who now occupies the Executive mansion. If they want to get large assemblies to talk to on such subjects, they ought to go up North and make appointments with some of the Black Republican speakers, who are engaged in the same work.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

We take pleasure in calling public attention to the advertisement of this institution, to be found in another column. It has established a high reputation, and is eminently worthy the confidence and patronage of the public. In the two Departments of the University there were 630 students during last session. $35,000 have just been appropriated to erect additional buildings for the Collegiate department. The University was founded in 1785. The Medical department was organized in 1850 and is now rated in the United States in point of patronage. In the Collegiate department the military system was adopted two years ago. As a means of promoting good order, industry, health and physical exercise it has given very great satisfaction. The Professors and students share together the accommodations provided at the University, and sit through into close and intimate relations so as to favor, in a special manner, a constant supervision of the exercises, studies and deportment of the latter. Besides the Classical Course used in Colleges, there is here taught a wide range of branches from which proper selections may be made for youths preparing for scientific, mercantile, agricultural, mechanical or professional pursuits.

☞ The *Evening News* refers its whole dramatic representation of a supposed conversation, placing Mr. Harris in the attitude of instigating the mutual withdrawal of the appointments by himself and his competitor, to its own imagination. The *News* says:

The Mutual Card or Withdrawal. The Appeal desires to state "*explicitly*" whether we intend to "insinuate" that Gen. Harris adopted the mode we described on yesterday to induce Hatton to sign a "mutual card" withdrawing the remainder of the appointments.

We would gratifyy the "desire" of the Appeal by stating that we were not in Nashville, that we "Know-Nothing" about the "mode adopted," that, seeing it charged by the Democratic organs that the suggestion came from Hatton, and seeing the denial made by American papers, we reasoned, correctly or incorrectly, just as the case may be, from all the facts in our possession. We only intended, Mr. Editor, to show the probable facts of the matter which was alleged on one side and denied on the other. If the probabilities are against us, we will confess when you show it.

We have only to remark that such a fancy sketch, in the face of the mutual card of Gen. Harris and Mr. Hatton, is unwarrantable, and is therefore entitled to no more weight than the jests of a clown in the ring. The card itself is the *only fact* from which any inference can be drawn, and *that* would not be unfavorable to either of the candidates, but places each in precisely the same position. The *News* seems not to be satisfied with this equal position in which both the candidates have placed themselves, but seeks to discredit their mutual statement, by drawing on its fancy. So long as it claims nothing more than fancy for its "probable facts"—it is harmless—let it pass.

☞ "It strikes" the *Eagle and Enquirer* "as very singular that the Democracy did not sustain Mr. Avery on the stand on Wednesday night. It is usual for the friends of candidates, on such occasions, to accompany them on the platform. Mr. Stephens' friends were around him." Did it ever "strike" the *Eagle and Enquirer* that the friends of Mr. Stephens who were "around him" were all candidates themselves. They doubtless felt a peculiar interest in sustaining him. There was Tom, Douglass, Small and Looney, and one or two others who lay down to prevent themselves from being seen. Mr. Avery's friends will be "with him on the stand" on election day. They propose to "sustain him" by their voices on a more important occasion.

☞ Mr. Stephens argued the other night that if there had been any hope of electing a Democrat from this District, Mr Avery would not have received the nomination. That he was only put up to be sacrificed as a burnt offering.

Mr. Stephens forgets that this is the very reason why he himself was nominated. The Know-Nothings did not desire to sacrifice one of their own party—one who had really seen Sam. They preferred to sacrifice one of the wrecks of the Whig party, upon whose ruins they had risen, and hence they led Mr. Stephens to the altar.

☞ Mr. Fillmore, the candidate of the Know-Nothing order in the last presidential race, received but eight electoral votes. Of the one hundred and seventy-one members elected to the next Congress, the Know-Nothings have but two. This is what they call a *National* party!

☞ "We are at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind."—*Gen. Taylor.*

"Truths make but slow progress with mankind, however obvious they may appear to others."—*Col. Topp.*

Health of New Orleans.—There were, as reported by the N. O. papers, 147 interments in the cemeteries of that city for the week ending 26th of July.

Post-Office Revenue.—The gross revenue of the Post-Office Department for the quarter ending March 1, was $1,890,000; net revenue $1,026,996.

How they Treat their Friends.—The New York correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says:—"Poor Professor Hendrick, was expelled from a North Carolina University for writing a letter very [illegible] in favor of Fremont, is now in this city starving." That is the way these anti-slavery folks always act, either towards runaway slaves or their sympathizers—get them in trouble, and then desert them.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

Messrs. Editors: It is really refreshing to a Mississippian, accustomed to basking in the uninterrupted sunshine of Democracy at home, to witness the frantic and feebly uproarious opposition in Tennessee. On account of the political quietus in our own State, we were hardly prepared for the agitation here, which is, I presume, as it was in our State two years since, the last, gasping, expiring struggle of Know-Nothingism. We had the pleasure, a few days since, of witnessing a sound flagellation administered by Mr. Tom Avery to one Mr. Stephens, who professed to be the nominee of the Whig party for Congress. I believe he did not mention the American party in connection with his nomination, or if he did, he denied all fellowship with *the institution*. The body of Mr. Stephens' speech was of course framed upon the plan laid down, designed and prescribed by his illustrious party-architect and hobby-manufacturer, John Bell, and concluded with a grand flourish on *alien suffrage*. Mr. Avery, in a clear and sensible manner, easily disclosed the fallacy and sophistry of Mr. S.'s *oration*, and, in short, made a speech abundantly satisfactory to all Democrats and Old-Line Whigs present, and one which can but tell in the result.

But yesterday it was our good luck to be in LaGrange. There it was our privilege to hear something that reminded us of the statesmanship of yore. James C. Jones, Tennessee's favorite orator, delivered a speech that will not soon be forgotten by men of any party. Unprejudiced men will remember it as an honorable, noble, patriotic position taken by a man fearless of denunciation, and insensible to the foul expressions everywhere heaped upon him by the unprincipled of the opposition. How gloriously did he disappoint the followers of "Sam" who went there expecting to hear him denounce Whiggery and Know-Nothingism, and declare himself wholly a Democrat! And how weak the author of "J. C. Jones Now and Then," must have felt, when the Governor proclaimed his true position. The lowest, deepest cavern of Sam's rendezvous would hardly suffice to hide his blushes. Governor Jones nobly vindicated himself, and is so firmly established in the confidence of the people as he ever was.

He was followed by our sturdy old Mississippian, Gov. Matthews, in an able and convincing address. The Governor has pursued "Know-Nothing Sam" in Mississippi as long as any trace of him can be scented, and to avoid a disagreeable result, he has been forced to amuse himself awhile in Tennessee. The people evinced their pleasure by hearty cheers during his logical and pungent speech. After an abundant and excellent repast, the multitude again repaired to the stand, and were entertained with a noble and dignified address from Col. Goodall of Somerville. 'Twas a glorious day for Democracy. PANOLA.

Hardeman County, Tenn., July 29.

To the Voters of the Seventh Congressional District of Tennessee.

[From the Nashville Union.]

Fellow-Citizens: Since my arrival at home from a canvass of this District, in which I had the pleasure of meeting large numbers of my fellow-citizens, before whom I discussed the political questions involved in the present contest, I have been handed by a friend a circular letter addressed to the people of the District, and signed by one David E. A. McElrath, in which I find some insinuations which I deem worthy of my attention. Having had the honor of being your Representative in Congress for the last two years, though without any known opposition of re-election to Congress, I felt it to be my duty to go before the people everywhere and discuss the political questions now before them, and so defend myself against any charges which might be preferred against me. I was permitted to go through the whole district and no one appeared either to oppose my election or to charge me with any violation of my duties as a representative.

When it had thus passed through the whole district, this man, McElrath, instead of meeting me face to face before the people of this District and arraigning me for my course in Congress, has seen proper to issue a circular, in which he makes some insinuations which are as false as he is mean and cowardly.

In one place he says:

"In view of these facts I ask the voters of this district, do you desire a share of those public lands to aid you in your contemplated systems of internal improvement? If so, give me your support. But if you wish to have the lands donated to the other States, by which your citizens may be invited in the allurement of wealth to leave their native and adopted homes and seek their fortunes elsewhere, vote for my competitor."

He evidently intends in this to convey the idea that I have voted to give the public lands away at the new States, when he knows that on all occasions I have opposed that policy, both in and out of Congress, and that I always voted against bills granting lands to the new States.

In another place he says:

"I am opposed to an act of the last Congress by which the members raised their own pay from eight dollars per day, while engaged in the annual sessions of Congress, to eight dollars for every day in the year. Such conduct and waste of public money deserves the rebuke of every freeman of the land. Does my competitor oppose this law? If not, he must favor it."

Now, if he will examine the Journals of Congress he will find my vote recorded against the bill increasing the pay of members of Congress and yet it is plain that he means to make the impression on the public mind that I am in favor of the measure. What better evidence does he want of my opposition to the measure than my vote against it? And how much lower can a man sink than to resort to insinuate a charge against an opponent which he knows to be *false*, and yet which he is too cowardly to charge openly and to his opponent's face?

And yet, after having thus attempted to palm off two base and infamous falsehoods on the public, he has the face to say:

"I think the Halls of Congress should not be made the forum of assault, and her members become dissipated assailants therein.

"Should the chosen Representative of a Christian people like those of the United States. What is it that has so exalted the American people in the eyes of foreign nations but our actual adherence to the principles of Christianity, as a Christian people?

He thinks an assault in defense of character and honor, "unbecoming the chosen Representative of a Christian people," but, that to make false charges and misrepresentations against a man who has never injured him, is perfectly in keeping with the "principles and precepts of Christianity."

In conclusion I have only to say, that I have no doubt Mr. McElrath tells the truth when he says he is opposed to fighting. A man who has so little self-respect, and so little respect for others, that he will attempt to injure another by the circulation of charges which he knows to be false, will not hesitate to make a hypocritical profession in favor of "Christian precepts" a plea for cowardice.

I must beg the pardon of my friends for having noticed this circular or its author, and I would not have done so if Mr. McElrath's character had been well known to all the people of the district. But if I had been silent, my silence might have been construed into an acknowledgment of the truth of his charges. It is now only two weeks to the election, and my only method of meeting his insinuations is through the public press. My only motive has been to vindicate myself from charges which are false and which might injure me were I to allow them to pass by unnoticed.

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN V. WRIGHT.

Texas Items.

The Matagorda *Chronicle* says:

From Wharton we learn that the cotton crop, notwithstanding the extreme drouth, is better than we could have expected. Early planted corn, however, is nearly a failure. Some partial showers have fallen throughout the country, and such is the case also, in Matagorda county. A few plantations on Old Caney, above, have been visited with lounging rains. It is now too late to do corn any good if it should come.

Colorado water is our only resource now for culinary purposes and for the wash-tub.

A correspondent of the Liberty *Gazette*, writing from Cold Springs, Polk county, says:

The crops, both of corn and cotton look unusually fine throughout that portion of the State, and that emigrants may rely upon getting corn next year at from 25 to 30 cents per bushel.

The Matagorda *Chronicle*, of the 18th inst., complains of warm weather in that city, and says that the thermometer was up to 92 degrees on the 16th, with north winds prevailing and no prospects of rain.

The Washington *American*, of the 21st inst., says that the weather still continues dry, and the crops are suffering severely in that vicinity.

The Gilmer *Democrat* gives quite a lengthy memorandum of a sale of slaves at that place on twelve months' credit, with note and security and a mortgage on the property.

An Abolitionist Press Removed from Texas.—The citizens of Wood county, in the Northern part of Texas, being disgusted with the course of a paper published in Quitman, called the *Free Press*, held a meeting and passed resolutions repudiating the reports in circulation that they were abolitionists, and calling a mass meeting to decide whether the *Free Press* should continue to be published, or removed as a nuisance. They decided to destroy the office, and gave Winston Banks, its editor, and his friend Mr. Lemon, twenty-four hours to leave. The citizens carried out the resolution, and Banks and Lemon left in less than the time specified.—*South Carolinian, July 25.*

Henry Clay's Last Vote.—The Lexington *Statesman* says: "In view of the attempted use of Mr. Clay's name to arouse the long-buried animosities between Whigs and Democrats, the *Statesman* deems it not inappropriate to mention the last vote ever recorded by the old statesman. In the first State election under the new Constitution, sixteen officers were to be chosen. Twelve of those candidates had Democratic opposition, and between these twelve Mr. Clay's name stands recorded on the poll books as follows: For Democrats, seven; Whigs, five."

☞ Kossuth has emerged from his temporary retirement, and made a revolutionary speech in London on the subject of Naples and Sicily, particularly the relations of General Fremont, is now in this city starving? That is the way these anti-slavery folks always act, either towards runaway slaves or their sympathizers—get them in trouble, and then desert them.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF GEN. HARRIS, AT NASHVILLE.

[From the Nashville Union.]

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Gen. Harris said, that this question had been settled by the popular verdict of the people fifteen years ago, having been fully discussed by the ablest statesmen of the age, the voice of the people consigned it to the tomb, where it has slumbered until within four days of the adjournment of the last Congress, when Mr. Bell attempted to galvanize it into life again, by the introduction of his distribution bill. Why was that bill introduced at that late hour of the session, when Mr. Bell knew that no bill introduced at so late an hour in the session could possibly pass both houses and become the law; in addition to which he knew that there was a Democratic majority of two-thirds in the Senate standing opposed to distribution, and a Democratic President who would veto it if it passed? Mr. Bell, then, could have had no hope of its passage; and if we are left to judge from his declaration at Murfreesboro in 1848, that "Distribution has ceased to be a question, the lands being pledged for the satisfaction of the national debt," &c., and from his vote in the Senate in 1850, where he records himself against a direct proposition to distribute between the States the proceeds of the sales of the lands, we are authorized to conclude that he neither expected or desired its passage, but sought simply to raise the question as the last expiring hope of crushed and defeated Know-Nothingism, and to draw off public attention from the political heresies of that order.

If distribution is important to the country at this time, it was equally so in 1850. Why then did Mr. Fillmore fail to recommend it though out his entire Administration, and why did Mr. Bell vote against it when introduced by Mr. Dayton?

But, said Gen. H., the policy advocated and preferred by my competitor in the beginning of the canvass, differs widely from that indicated by Mr. Bell's bill. Col. Hatton proposes to distribute, not the proceeds of sales, but to seize upon and divide between the several States, every acre of the public lands themselves.

Gen. H. said he had called upon his competitor to show him the clause of the Constitution that gave Congress the power to divide the lands between the States, and that Col. Hatton had referred to this clause:

"That Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory, or other property, belonging to the United States," &c.

He said that under this clause of the Constitution the power of Congress over the lands and other Territory and property belonging to the Federal Government, was precisely the same. Under this clause Congress has the same power over the lands that it has over the money of the treasury, the dock yards, arsenals, navy, and every other species of property—no more over one than the other, but precisely the same over each and over all.

He asked if his competitor would contend that Congress has the power to raise money from the people by taxation and distribute it between the States? Let this question be answered by Mr. Clay. In his speech in the Senate in 1831, he made from said territories property belonging to the whole people of the United States, they could *transfer the general disposition of them?* But when you come to pay the money back into the treasury, instead of being a manufacturing people, manufacturing almost everything they use, and to some extent manufacturing for us, they buy very few imported goods, while the farmers of the South and West are the *chief* consumers of these articles upon which the Federal tax is levied, and therefore they pay much the largest proportion of the Federal revenues. Thus it will be seen that when we go to make up the deficiency in the treasury the people of the South would pay about four of the six millions, while the North would pay but one million; when we go to divide, the North gets four, while we only get two, which is a gradual transfer of the wealth of the agricultural South and West from the pockets of the manufacturing North. Rather an expensive mode of building a school fund, or an internal improvement fund.

Is it not better for the people of each county to determine for themselves first, whether they will tax themselves to increase their common school fund, and if so, to what extent, and then they will get the benefit of every dollar they pay? But if you increase your school fund by distribution of the land fund, you have no option; you are compelled to be taxed to supply the deficiency in the Federal Treasury, and that, too, under a system that compels you to pay about two dollars into the treasury for every dollar that you get out.

But, said Gen. H., my competitor says that the present tariff will raise money enough to support the Government without the land fund. Col. Hatton forgets that about the last thing the recent Congress did was to *reduce* the tariff, and that it is proposed to be the low revenue standard. But if it is found that we need more money than necessary to support the Government, the policy of the Democratic party is to reduce it lower and lower, until they have reached the lowest revenue standard; holding that it is wrong to tax the people a cent more than necessary to support the Government. So the difference between my competitor and myself is this: He says the present tariff will produce more money than is necessary to support the Government, but is opposed to reducing it, and insists upon keeping it up high enough to make the proceeds of the lands a surplus for distribution. This policy results in raising by taxation the fund that he proposes to distribute; for in principle there is no difference between taxing a fund for distribution by keeping the taxes up unnecessarily high, and levying a tax for the purpose of raising a fund to distribute. Each results in drawing from the pockets of the people, by taxation, a fund to distribute; and when you distribute it according to this plan, you have taken two-thirds of it from the pockets of the South and West and given two-thirds of it to the coffers of the manufacturers of the North; which results in forcibly taking the money from one set of pockets and returning it to others, a policy unjust and unwise. But if it was to be returned to the same pockets from which it was taken, it would still be unwise, for the reason that you would have incurred the expense of collecting it and returning it, and the loss of interest while the money is making the necessary circuit.

Gen. H. said, according to the opinions of Clay and Webster, and indeed all the great lights of both the old parties, there is not, nor can there be for many years, any land funds to be distributed. For Clay and Webster both held that Congress could only distribute a *self surplus proceeds* of the lands. In 1836 there was a surplus in the Treasury, composed, in part, of the proceeds of the sales of the lands; but they held they could not distribute that surplus, because they denied the power to distribute a fund raised by taxation, and that the proceeds of the sales of the lands were not a tax, for the reason that the lands were at that time in debt to the Treasury, they having cost more money than they had paid back into the Treasury. Hence they advocated the policy of depositing with the States the surplus in the Treasury, to be returned to the General Government on demand.

The lands are at present in debt to the Treasury some twenty millions of dollars, having cost that much more money than they have paid back, and this, too, independent of the expenses of the wars that have resulted in the acquisition of territory. If you add the expenses of those wars the lands are indebted to the Treasury about $300,000,000.

But it is said that you should favor the policy of distribution because lands have been granted to some of the new States, for school and railroad purposes, and that they have been benefited. It is not forgotten that Tennessee has received about four millions of acres. But who made those grants to the new States that are complained of? There is but one instance on record where the Democratic party of the House of Representatives have, by a majority, voted those grants, and not an instance where the majority of other parties have failed to sustain them by their votes. The bill granting alternate sections to the Illinois Railroad in 18·0, forty-eight Democrats voted for in the House, while forty-three voted against it, Gen. H. recording his vote against it. This is the only bill of the character for which a majority of Democrats in the House voted, and this grant did not injure the federal treasury one dollar, but, upon the contrary, as shown by the report of the commissioner of public lands, has benefitted the treasury. The building of the road enabled the Government to sell the alternate sections retained, for double the price at which they were originally held, and enhanced in value and brought into market land on each side of the road for thirty or forty miles that would not have come into market but for the road.

But, said Gen. H., I voted against it, because I was unwilling thus to increase the price of the lands to the actual settlers, feeling that it was better policy to encourage settlement and cultivation than the railroad corporations.

The Minnesota bill, that is much complained of by my competitor, said Gen. H., passed the Senate by the unanimous vote of the Know-Nothing party, with Mr. Bell at their head, a majority of Democratic Senators also voting for it; but in the House the Democrats voted against it by a majority of about two to one. Hence, if these grants are wrong, certainly the Democratic party are less guilty of that wrong than any other party in the country, it being the only party that has stood out against this policy. But, said Gen. H., the great leader of the Know-Nothing party in Tennessee, Mr. Bell, said in his distribution speech that he had always favored those liberal grants to the new States for railroad and canal purposes, and that he did not propose to interfere with it by his bill, &c.; so of course we are to expect the party that follows in his lead to continue to favor that policy, and that the evil complained of will find no remedy in distribution.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

Mississippi Know-Nothing Platform.

The following platform of principles was adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention lately assembled at Jackson. We publish it for the accommodation of our Democratic friends who are doubtless curious to know what are the tenets now held by their elastic enemy:

Resolved, That we deem it a proper time to announce the principles of our organization and action as follows:

1. We desire the maintenance of this Union of co-equal sovereign States, under the Constitution as our fathers made it, as the paramount political good—paramount in its adoption to the security of the rights of all sections of the Republic, and the happiness of our people.

2. The means by which we propose to maintain it, is obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and laws passed in pursuance thereof.

3. We regard the great doctrines of religious liberty and the separation of Church and State, as cardinal principles of our Government—as were united and as safely established, as the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus; and, therefore, we will oppose the elevation to office of any and all persons, who deny the great American doctrine of liberty of conscience, or who favor the union of Church and State, or who recognize any civil allegiance to any foreign power, prince or potentate whatever, alike with those who deny to the Constitution of the United States or to any act of Congress made in pursuance thereof the force of the Supreme law of the land.

4. The purity of the ballot-box—the peaceful administration of our laws—the safety of our people—the integrity of our Government—the exclusion of foreign pauper and criminal immigration, and the best interest of the country, demand, in our opinion, a material change of our naturalization laws, and a radical revision of our immigration laws, so as to protect our institutions from the effect of partisan and foreign influence. By this we do not seek to abridge in any manner the rights of those of our foreign born population who are naturalized under our existing laws.

5. The Territories of the United States we hold to be the common property of the States; and that no power exists under the Constitution of any State to exclude citizens of any portion of the people of the States or of their property. That we regard it as necessary to the existence of this government, that whenever any territory may apply to Congress for admission as a State with a constitution republican in its character, such territory should be admitted without restriction, whether it allow or prohibit slavery.

6. The right to vote is a privilege of citizenship, and should not be extended to foreign immigrants to a territory before they are naturalized. And no State of the Union ought as a matter of policy to extend the right of suffrage to any but citizens of the United States.

7. The agitation of the subject of slavery should cease. The constitutional rights of the South are plain, palpable, well defined and well understood, and we believe they should no longer be made a political question. The compromises of, and will stand by the platform and action of the Convention of the State of Mississippi in 1851. We hold it to be the duty of all conservative men to unite in suppressing the agitation of the question of slavery, as it endangers the permanence, and eventually may cause a dissolution of the Union.

8. That the necessity for secrecy in our organization having ceased, the same should no longer be maintained, and that hereafter all citizens shall be regarded as members of our party who believe and act with us.

The following resolution in relation to Gov. Walker and Kansas was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the sentiments avowed by Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas, in his Inaugural Address and his speech to the members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, assembled in that territory, though but the legitimate result of the organic law of the territory, are justly obnoxious to the censure and condemnation of all lovers of the country, and that we cordially endorse the determination of the present Democratic Administration, in not recalling Mr. Walker from the office he so unworthily fills, subjects it to equal if not greater condemnation.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

New Court House at Houston.—Messrs. Davidson & Pate have received the contract for building the new Court House at Houston, at $12,000. The building will be forty-five by seventy feet.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.—The track-laying on this road has been resumed. We learn from the Panola *Star* that "it cross the Tallahatchie river in the cars w[illegible] completion of this road about a week. The engine will secure for beyond the Tallahatchie river." [illegible] to Memphis the cotton of several counties [illegible] forc dependent upon the doubtful navigation of the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha rivers. One of the officers of the road estimates that it will, during the approaching season, bring to this city about 75,000 bales of cotton.

The Rains and the Crops.—The Panola *Star* says:

"The weather has been remarkably pleasant, with fine showers of rain. The corn crop is very promising, and if the present prospect continues, will have an abundant yield. And the cotton, considering the backward season, looks so exceedingly well that we feel safe in saying, that with favorable weather, we will have at least an average crop."

Crops in Mississippi.—The Lexington *Advertiser* of the 24th says:

"The corn crops in Madison, Yazoo and Holmes, from what we can learn, is indeed promising. The late rains we have had have greatly benefitted them. The cotton crop, though, is far behind, and will undoubtedly be small. The cotton of Holmes, from what we could observe, is doing better than that of either Madison or Yazoo."

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather and Crops.—During the past week it has rained every day, more or less. Every body we believe, is satisfied for the present. The effect upon the corn crop has been most happy, and we incline to think that the prospect for cotton has improved decidedly in the last twenty days. There cannot be a full crop, but with a late frost, there is a chance for a much better yield in this section than last year.—*Eufaula Spirit of the South.*

No Opposition to the Democratic Ticket in Alabama.—The Hon. A. B. Moore, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is before the people without any opposition. Referring to this remarkable fact, and one so honorable to the Democratic party, the Eufaula *Spirit of the South* says:

"Against a man so well qualified, so fixed in the hearts of the people, so pure in character and so thoroughly sound and grounded as Judge Moore is in Southern and State Rights, it would have been a useless mockery had the Know-Nothing party attempted an organized opposition. We are glad that they did not. Let us all go out on the day of the election, and, though he has no opponent in the field, cast our suffrages for him, and thus assure him and the country, that his high character and qualifications to the executive office of Alabama are duly appreciated by a confiding constituency."

J. R. Thompson, a barkeeper in the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Foster, Thursday night. Foster was bailed in the sum of $5,000.

Letting Down the Aristocracy.—The elegant Miss Mason, whose father had made a splendid fortune as an enterprising draper and tailor, appeared at this magnificent entertainment in royal apparel. With that exclusive fastidiousness for which the late comers into fashionable circles are the most remarkable, she refused various offers of introduction, as she did not wish to extend the number of her acquaintances. "Her friends were few and very select."

The beautiful Miss Taylor, radiant with good natured smiles, and once well acquainted with Miss Mason, when they went together to the public school in Hillsdale street, noticed the *hauteur* of her ancient friend, who was determined not to recognize one who would only remind her of her former low estate. But Miss Taylor, the child, was as clever as she was pretty, determined to bring her up with a short turn, and not submit to being snubbed by one whose ancestral associations were no better than her own. Watching her chance, when the haughty young lady was in the midst of her set, Miss Taylor walked up and, with smiles of winning sweetness, remarked:

"I have been thinking, my *dear* Miss Mason, that we ought to exchange names."

"Why, indeed?"

"Because my name is Taylor, and my father was a *mason*, and your name is Mason, but your father was a *tailor*."

There was a scene there and then, but there was no help for it. The little Miss Taylor had the pleasure and enjoyed the triumph of saying a very cute thing, which was soon repeated in the ears of a dozen circles, and the wits all desired to see her; but the proud Miss Mason bit her lip in silence.

Duel at New Orleans.—The *Delta* of the 26th of July has the following notice of a duel which recently came off near that city:

The Duel.—The affair of honor alluded to in our paper a few days ago, as about to take place between two gentlemen from West Baton Rouge, Mr. L. Le Blanc and Mr. Van Pelt, and as having been temporarily delayed by the intervention of the authorities, was consummated yesterday morning at Pass Christian. The meeting took place at 7 o'clock. The weapons used were double barrel shot guns, loaded with ball, distance thirty paces.

After one fire, which, fortunately, did not take effect on either side, the difference was honorably and satisfactorily adjusted. The conduct and bearing of both gentlemen were exceedingly cool and fearless. We learn that all parties have returned to the city.

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 off—where? 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 great 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 the 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 supposed it upon the grounds of opposition to all territorial aggrandizement; but when the question came here, how did the vote stand? Northern Democrats in the House—yeas 27, 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 a strong enough party to admit her, 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 25, 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 was not a Northern Senator in the world—if the last one of us had been swallowed 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 Northern vote 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 by 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 final vote 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. There were the North Americans then, 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 Nebraska bill? Why, it was passed in a few days ago? The very same thing substantially in regard to that. Now, I ask Southern—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 to [illegible] for the Democratic party. When shall I look 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 have you that you can 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 conscious of the interest of my 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 Southern men in this country, if we 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 us in Constitution; they stand by the 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, 'Your conduct is 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 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 column warning comes upon an echo, and answers, Where? I appeal to this record; if you find there any other reply, I have read it at all. If you find there not an 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, and there is no 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. Fratricide may be, we will stand by them and die by them."

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