THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 165.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL.

UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

OFFICE—SOUTH WEST CORNER OF MAIN AND MADISON STREETS, UP STAIRS.

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Tri-Weekly, per annum 5 00
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McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

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WALTER COLEMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office on Second street, between Madison and Monroe streets. apr3-1y

JOHN HALLUM ..... JOHN A. SALVISTON.
HALLUM & SALVISTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will practice in the Courts of Memphis, the Shelby Circuit, and the Supreme and Federal Courts held at Jackson. Special attention given to the prosecution of Land Titles. Office on Jefferson street, First door West of the Court House. mch2 1y

DR. T. A. MORAN,
OFFICE over Silver Bank, corner Main and Madison streets. Residence, Adams street, between Second and Third. apr5 1y

R. H. & R. E. BEDFORD,
Attorneys at Law,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
OFFICE on the corner of Court and East sides of Main, up stairs, will practice in all the Courts of Memphis, the Shelby Circuit, and the Supreme and Federal Courts held at Jackson. Special attention will be bestowed on the collection of claims in all the counties of Western Tennessee and North Mississippi. feb2-1y

Drs. Brock & Spiegel
HAVE united themselves for the purpose of practicing medicine in all its branches. Will wait on patients at their residence in the city, or at their office, Adams st., between Main and Second, second door West of Second, up stairs. Office hours, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Chronic diseases, such as Venereal, Scrofula, Mercurial Rheumatism, Syphilis, Female Diseases, Gravel, Obstructions, Dropsies, Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and every variety of the diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. D. S. BROCK
Has devoted much time and study to diseases affecting all the sexual organs, and can point to cures that cannot be equalled with the North and South American Indians, including the Pacific Islands, and Mexico, and the Island of Cuba, and the Mississippi of Northern, with the personal and full consent of over five thousand Belgian, French, Spanish and Italian patients.
Those wishing to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Brock, are informed that his chair in Memphis will be occupied for a few days only.
Some improvement with all Modern Literature, our cabinet of Medicines, Medical Works and Office Medicine. jun1-dem-1y

R. W. ESTES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Jones' Row, up stairs, between the corners of Madison and Main. sep19-1y

DR. JONES & MARABLE
HAVE removed to No. 139 east side of Main street, between Jefferson and Exchange, formerly occupied as an office by Dr. Shanks. aug 4-1y

DR. R. T. WEBB,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on Main street in Gerow's Building, 3 doors below Madison street. jy27-dtf

DR. A. W. WRIGHT,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Office in Stewart's Row, Main street, between Madison and Monroe streets. Residence, No. 3 A. Strong, South below Madison street. jy3-1y

DR. R. W. MITCHELL,
OFFICE on Second, Main and Madison streets, over the River Bank. jun22-6m

NEW LAW PARTNERSHIP.
WM. H. FOLK, and Smith P. Bankhead, Sorrip Building, will hereafter practice law together in the city of Memphis. oct1-1y

HAROLD SCOTT ..... J. V. DIXON.
SCOTT & DIXON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Jackson, Tenn., will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the upper and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims entrusted to their hands. Office in New Bank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, up stairs, Bank entrance on Madison street. jan6-tf

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND ..... WM. M. BANDOLPH.
GARLAND & RANDOLPH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Little Rock, Arkansas. The attention of law students is called to the advantages offered by our office as a place of study. Our Commercial and Chancery Practice is to be attended to. jun26-6m

J. KNOX WALKER ..... W. L. McDONICO
WALKER & McDONICO, Lawyers, Memphis, Tennessee, office on Adams, No. 47, Hardie and Hunt Square. apl8

C. H. VERGER, JNO. C. FARRINGTON ..... VERGER.
Verger, Farrington & Verger,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN. apl2-6m

WM. H. ARICK,
AGENTS, Memphis, Tennessee, General Land Agent for Arkansas and Mississippi.
REFERENCES—Gov. H. V. Foote, Memphis; Brooks & Sneed, Vicksburg. apl1-dem

THEODORE C. CONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Second street, in Greenlaw's Building, between Union and Gayoso streets. mar3-1y

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Gerow Bank Building, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. mar19-1y

DR. CREIGHTON'S
OFFICE HOURS
For attending Diseases of the
EYE AND LUNGS:
ARE from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of his time will be devoted to general practice.
Persons residing out of town can address Dr. Creighton's residence, and receive this arrangement. feb26-tf

DR. T. F. PETTUS
OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets. jan4-1y

DR. THOS. TATE,
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on corner of Second and Madison streets. mar21-1y

ISAAC M. STEELE—T. N. HORGAN—WM. D. STEELE, Covington, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn.
STEELE, MORGAN & STEELE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn., will practice in the Courts of Western Tennessee. Office on Main st., in Walker's Block, No. 2, 2nd floor. Special attention paid to the collection of Claims. jan1-1y

MEMPHIS CITY EXPRESS!
FOR THE DELIVERY OF
BAGGAGE BUNDLES AND PARCELS
In any Part of the City.
THE Proprietors would respectfully inform the citizens of Memphis and the strangers visiting the city, that they have made arrangements to run a CITY EXPRESS for the delivery of Goods, at very low rates.
Messengers will be in attendance at the Watch Mills collected on delivery, and orders will be promptly attended to, as the Proprietors will give this branch of their business personal attention.
Baggage called for and delivered in any part of the city. Prompt and careful attention given to the delivery of Goods at the Depots and on board of Boats. When requested, Baggage will be checked and checks returned to the owners.
Responsible parties can leave orders at the office, in Kosciusko Station, Main street, opposite Speed, Dortch & Wittmore's. A. C. BROCK & CO.
sep24-tf

SCHEDULE
OF THE
Arrival and Departure of the Mails
FROM THE
MEMPHIS POST OFFICE.
EASTERN MAIL via New York, Philadelphia, Nashville and Louisville, arrives daily at 4 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M.
Northwestern Mail via River, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago and Galena, due daily at 7 A. M.; closes at 11 A. M.
New Orleans Mail by river, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Leaves Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 5 P. M.
Hopkins Mail arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 P. M. Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 2 P. M.
Raleigh Mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P. M. Leaves same days at 8 P. M.
Memphis and Oakland via Olive Branch, arrives Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. Leaves Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M.
Mail via Mississippi Central Railroad for New Orleans, Vicksburg and Natchez, arrives daily at 9 P. M.; closes at 9 A. M.
Mail via Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad, arrives at 6 P. M.; closes at 9 A. M., for Somerville, Bolivar and Purdy.
Mail via Memphis and Ohio Railroad for Brownsville, arrives at 11 A. M.; closes at 2 P. M.
Mail via Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad for Panola, arrives at 10 A. M.; closes at 3 P. M.
Mail for Germantown, Stiphen's, Red Banks and Gold Water, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M.
WM. M. CARROLL, P. M.

For Sale,
4,000 LBS. Extra Germantown Hemp by
sep26-6t GRAHAM & BILL.

THE DAILY APPEAL.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 28, 1858.

PARTY TESTS.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Under the above heading I see that some friend of our present system of banking has written a threatening article in your paper deprecating the introduction of "issues upon currency" into the coming canvass, as calculated to divide and distract the Democratic party, and warning one of your cotemporaries (the *Bulletin* I suppose) to desist from the "course he seems bent on," under peril of making it necessary for him to ope his mighty mouth and hurl at him his awful wrath. Jupiter Tonans! Spare him, oh Jove, we beseech thee!

I have all along anticipated that the bank party, containing in its ranks a larger number of members active and expert in pulling the wires than the party unfriendly to banks, would contrive to be sent to the Nashville Convention, and quietly ignore the bank question, but I did not think they would be so bold as to endeavor to suppress discussion upon so all important a question as the currency. The gentleman must have acted imprudently, and failed to consult his more wary brethren. Or possibly, he and his friends seeing the impossibility of gagging the anti-bank men, have concluded to resort to intimidation to accomplish their ends. This explanation seems the more probable, as I have observed that since the adoption by the Planters' and Union Banks of the new plan of redeeming their notes the bank men seem to have become emboldened and evince a disposition to bid defiance to their enemies instead of tamely submitting as heretofore.

Flatter not yourself, oh my friend, that you can thus easily accomplish your purposes. We cannot be silenced, for we are a majority, and we know it. We farmers and other men of toil are becoming convinced that banks are not only unnecessary, but that they are depriving us of a portion of our honest and hard earned gains. We open our eyes and behold bankers building immense palaces at a time when it is the universal cry that money is scarce, and when many are compelled to pay ruinous rates of interest to enable them to meet their liabilities. We see the price of cotton reduced, in one month, from 15 to 7 cents by the agency of banks alone. We see banks conducted without any capital making their owners rich, and when breaking and carrying loss and ruin to thousands. No, my friends, intimidation will not answer. You may alarm a few politicians—a few place-hunters—and you may alarm a few individuals about the towns and cities who are dependent upon bank officials, but you cannot alarm a fearless and independent people who have discovered the cause of their wrongs and sufferings and will submit no longer. PLANTER

Canvass for District Judge in Mississippi.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the Holly Springs *Democrat* of the 21st instant, a communication appears over the signature of "Genyon," stating that Col. N. C. Taylor "will get more votes in this (Lafayette) county than all the other men put together." New Messrs. Editors, I join issue with "Genyon" and deny the assertion. Want are the facts? I will state them. "I have conversed with gentlemen from all portions of the county—men who have taken the pains to inform themselves and can be relied upon. They say the race in this county (Lafayette) is between Chalmers and Benton. Taylor is very *rarely* ever spoken of, except among a few in Oxford. Chalmers' friends are sanguine—that he will beat Benton in this county two hundred and fifty votes, and Taylor from six hundred to eight hundred votes.

I cannot believe, Messrs. Editors, that "Genyon" is sincere in his assertions, the facts are too strong against him. "Genyon" admits that if Mr. Benton had joined the Know-Nothing party and advocated its offensive, and anti-American doctrines, it would have secured him the vote of that party; and yet he attempts to cast a slur upon Col. Chalmers, and calls him a "would be (is?) pedagogue," and charges him with "mixing up politics" in this "election." He admits that Know-Nothings would (and will) mix up politics in this election, but for Col. Chalmers to do it, he *sinners* of a "pedagogue." Beautiful consistency.

The Democracy of Lafayette county understand all such communications. Knowing Col. Taylor has no chance to be elected, they wish to divide the Democratic vote as much as possible between Chalmers and Taylor in order to secure the election of Mr. Benton; but the trick will not win. Chalmers will be elected from eight hundred to one thousand majority.

Messrs. Editors, to be plain, it strikes me that "Genyon" is a Know-Nothing. If fancy, after reading his article over the second time, that I smell the stench of a Know-Nothing who had been buried ever since 1855, in his dark cave, and who is now attempting to sneak into office as the Know Nothings attempted to do the other day in Tennessee. But I tell them again the trick will not win. The friends of Col. Chalmers are wide awake in Lafayette, and in the whole district. In Tippah, I hear from a reliable source, that Chalmers will carry that county by four hundred majority. It may be possible, Messrs Editors, that I may be mistaken in regard to the politics of "Genyon"—but I think I smell a "rat." A DEMOCRAT.

OXFORD, MISS., September 13, 1858.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

We copy the following from the Fort Smith *Herald*, of the 18th inst., from which we would infer that the Memphis line was likely to have the "inside track:"

OVERLAND MAIL.—Thursday last was the day on which the Overland Mail should have left St. Louis and Memphis, and San Francisco for this place. We expect the stage in this evening from Memphis, and the one from St. Louis on Sunday morning. We look forward to the period as one of the greatest events in our history. Our citizens will make some public demonstrations on their arrival from Memphis and St. Louis, but a general "turn out" is expected when they arrive from San Francisco, Cal., which will be about the 10th or 18th of October next.

The same paper has the annexed:

On yesterday evening, about sundown, Dr. Thomas Herbert, of Atlanta, Prairie county, shot and killed Mr. W. A. G. Thompson, of the same place. It was a cold-blooded and premeditated murder. Herbert has absconded; he is a man about 33 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, light hair and blue eyes, rather stooping in his gait, caused from a paralytic stroke in infancy, from which cause his whole left side is rather smaller than the right, which is plainly visible by examination; he weighs about 175 or 180 pounds.

You will confer a favor upon this community by give notice of the murder and a description of Herbert in your paper, and request all papers to do so. A. S. GANDY, J. P.
G. M. CONNOR, J. P.

OAKLAND GROVE, ARK., Sept. 12, 1858.

☞ In speaking of Judge Douglas, at Edwardsville, Madison county Illinois, where the "little Giant" had a grand reception and made a speech, the Alton *National Democrat* says:

The occasion was well worthy of the display. Madison county was doing honor to the representative of that principle established by our fathers, of State rights and State sovereignty. In the procession we noticed many old Whigs, who had differed with us heretofore on the bank, the tariff, the annexation of Texas, and other questions of past issues, but who never differed with us on the negro question, agreeing with us that the Union can exist as it is, although Mr. Lincoln protests to the contrary, and says there must be uniformity—the States must be either all slave or all free.

Arriving at the grounds, after a brief introduction by Judge Dale, Judge Douglas proceeded to address the assembled multitude. For the course of two hours he contended for the right of the people of the States to manage their own affairs, giving the issue of the canvass in a most emphatic manner, accorded Mr. Lincoln all honesty of purpose in the doctrines he has established, but conclusively showing that the adopting of such would be subversive of the interests of the country. Passing allusion was made to the early settlement of Illinois, and to the then introduction of slaves by the emigrants from Southern States, the system being abolished by act of Illinois, and without compulsion by Congress. Judge Douglas took the ground that the same privileges should be granted to all States and Territories.

The speech was rapturously received, eliciting many cries of approval. To a remark made by an enthusiastic admirer, "Those are the principles of Douglas Democrats," Judge Douglas replied. "My friend, there is no such term in the Democratic vocabulary as Douglas Democrats. Let there be no Douglas Democrats or Buchanan Democrats; no other kind of Democrats than those who profess and practice the faith, by sustaining the Democratic party, its principles and organization, and regular nominations. Let there be no division or dissensions in our ranks in consequence of personal preferences; but let all good Democrats stand firmly by the principles and organization of the party, as the surest way of maintaining the Constitution and preserving our glorious Union."

This sentiment was received with tremendous applause and cheers.

THE DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the Richmond South.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, September 18, 1858.

The contest now waging in the State of Illinois, which is to result either in the triumph or defeat of no less a man than Stephen A. Douglas, for the Senate of the United States, has attracted and is attracting no little attention in every part of the Union. Seldom has a local election been looked forward to with so much interest, seldom have politicians to so many different localities taken sides so strenuously, and expressed themselves so decidedly, in favor of one or the other of the opposing candidates. This arises from the high position Judge Douglas has maintained for years past as one of the leaders and brightest ornaments of the Democratic party; his prominence as a Presidential aspirant; his defection from the line of policy policy marked out by his party last winter upon a fundamental party measure causing doubts in the minds of many as to the genuineness and sincerity of his Democracy; the dangerous, radical and incendiary principles of his opponent; and the immense effect the election in Illinois is bound to exert upon the future condition of political parties at the North.

DOUGLAS' CANDIDACY.

That Judge Douglas would again be a candidate for the seat he has filled for two terms, no one doubted. Accordingly, when a large and enthusiastic Democratic convention, composed of delegates from the whole State of Illinois, met last June in Springfield, his course was endorsed, and he came before the people as the representative of the Democracy of the State, and the acknowledged exponent of its principles. He was not nominated, it is true—the Democracy would not be guilty of nominating a candidate for the Senate; but it was understood that the ensuing Legislature would be elected with a view to passing upon his claims for the Senate.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AND HOW HE CAME TO BE A CANDIDATE.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, has long been known as a prominent Whig politician in that State. He managed to get into Congress in 1846, and, like Tom Corwin, distinguished himself by taking sides with the Mexicans in the war against the United States. When parties were thrown into a temporary state of chaos, after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, Lincoln, together with other bankrupt politicians, entered into a league for the purpose of raising up an Abolition or Republican party in opposition to the Democracy, the offices, in the event of success, to be distributed among the faithful, with an equitable regard to their *former* political status. The offices of the Legislature (Senator, Clerk, &c.,) were to be given to the Abolitionists proper; Lincoln, in return for his exertions in decoying the Whigs into the new party, was to be made United States Senator, and Lyman Trumbull, a prominent Democrat, as a reward for performing the like office in regard to Democrats, was to be elected to Congress from the Alton District, and to succeed Douglas in the Senate next spring. The new party succeeded in electing a majority of the Legislature, but when they come to carry out their bargain with reference to Senator, although Lincoln was their nominee, his *friend* Trumbull, by wire-working, succeeded in *getting himself elected*, and thus Lincoln was *cheated* by "constituting with regard" (according to Isaac Newton's account,) and left at home, without any reward for betraying his party. But, when another Senator, in the progress of time, had to be elected, Lincoln, afraid to trust himself again in the hands of his political friends, who had formerly betrayed him, clinched the matter by making the Black Republican Convention at Springfield, last summer, declare unanimously, that he was "the fittest and only choice" for Senator, in place of Judge Douglas. Thus was he put forward, and now he, Trumbull and Matheny, (who warned him against consorting with rogues,) are traveling over the State together, advocating Douglas. These facts have been stated by Judge Douglas from every stump, and have never been contradicted; so they are undoubtedly true, and show up the corruption of the Black Republicans in a light more infamous bargains they make to secure the spoils of office.

LINCOLN PLATFORM.

By the action of the various Black Republican Conventions in the State of Illinois, in enunciating the principles of the party (to which Lincoln stands fully committed,) as well as by his own declarations he is pledged to carry out all the most dangerous doctrines that have ever been proclaimed by the most radical of the old Abolition party. (He is opposed to the acquisition of any more slave territory, and would vote against the admission of another slave State; he is in favor of the unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law; he would abolish the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; and, moreover, declares that this Union cannot remain half slave and half free, but must become wholly free or wholly slave. As he is a Freesoiler, the obvious inference is, that he expects to go on with his warfare upon slavery "until the public mind rests in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction," to use the language of his first speech after his nomination.

DOUGLAS' PRINCIPLES.

On the other hand, Judge Douglas accepts the issues made for him by his friends before his return from Washington. He occupies the ground of the National Democratic party. He boasts that he defended the Fugitive Slave bill before his people and Chicago, when that city was in the power of an armed mob. He plants himself upon the popular sovereignty platform in reference to the Territories, declaring that the question of slavery would not influence him in the admission of new States, but that he would vote for the admission of a State, with or without slavery, as the people saw fit to order it, provided the Territory had the requisite population. He denounces, with the utmost indignation, the incendiary warfare of Lincoln and his party upon the institutions of the South, by which they expect to Abolitionize the whole Union, asserting that this Confederacy will never remain as our fathers made it—part slave and part free, each State tolerating or forbidding slavery, as its people saw fit. And he proclaims it as a fixed law of our progress, that this country will go on expanding until it covers all the North American Continent, *and the isles of the sea*; and that the people of the acquired territory must have the right to decide the question of slavery for themselves.

DOUGLAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The course of Judge Douglas upon the Lecompton Constitution has been a source of deep regret to his political friends, and has caused the estrangement of many from him, as well as the open hostility of the Administration. The Washington *Union* is daily filled with tirades of abuse and denunciation of the Illinois Senator, and every office-holder in the State, who dares assert his preference for Douglas over Lincoln, is instantly removed. Anti-Douglas tickets are formed, (or rather feeble attempts at formation are made,) in some of the counties of the State, and efforts are making by some in his own party, to defeat him, in order that Lincoln may be elected. Yet, notwithstanding these things, Mr. Douglas *has never yet uttered one word of complaint against the Administration*, but bears its opposition with the greatest patience. He says that the slight difference of opinion between them upon a single subject, shall not prevent his co-operation with the party, for whose principles he has so long fought; that the Lecompton question is dead and a thing of the past; that he will abide by the rules of the party and support its nominees, as well as its principles; and that the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whether it be himself, or some other Democrat, will receive his hearty support. Could anything more be asked of him?

THE CANVASS.

As soon as Judge Douglas returned from Washington, he published his appointments for addressing his fellow-citizens all over the State; agreeing to invite Lincoln to meet him at one place in each Congressional district. His appointments will extend to every hamlet in Illinois, and few there are who will not have heard from his own lips his able defense of his party and principles before the election in November. Thus far his canvass has been one continued triumphal march from county to county, and from village to village. The people flock by thousands to hear him, so that in some places it is next to impossible for him to be heard on the outskirts of the crowd. As he exposes the designs of Black Republicans in his masterly manner; as he defends the Democratic party; as he indulges his withering denunciation of his opponent, the audience sit in wrapt attention, interrupted only by the cheers and shouts of applause the responses elicit. The whole State is in a ferment, and never before did Judge Douglas awaken, as now, such an enthusiasm in his party. There are still a few office-holders who hold out against him, but it is exceedingly rare that a Democrat is found who is willing, by dividing the Democratic vote, to aid in the election of Lincoln. Nor must it be inferred that the Democrats of Illinois are opposed to the Administration. Far from it; they are all Administration men, and they are all Douglas men; they cannot see what the Lecompton question has to do with the issues between Douglas and Lincoln. Going through the State, you never hear the question of Buchanan or anti-Buchanan asked, unless you happen to pass through a village whose Postmaster has just had his head taken off, when, as is very natural, public opinion indignantly resents such a petty attempt to crush independence of thought and action. While Douglas is creating such enthusiasm wherever he goes, it is all an up hill business with his opponent. Except when he meets Douglas, it is with difficulty that he can get anything like a respectable crowd to hear him. His infamous principles have made him the abhorred of the people in the conservative State of Illinois, and they are only awaiting an opportunity to express their feeling at the polls. Lincoln and his managers already feel that the Black Republican party is doomed to a disastrous defeat at the next election.

THE DOUGLAS MEETING AT BELLEVILLE.

The reports of the great meeting at Judge Douglas was making in Illinois, naturally created a desire among the people of St. Louis to hear him, and a determination to gratify it as soon as practicable. An opportunity offered itself on the 16th, the day of the appointment at Belleville, fifteen miles from this city. It was during our great Fair, when thousands were congregated here from all parts of the South and West. Judge Douglas was in the city for several days previous, and was shown every attention by his party; a large delegation of whom accompanied him to Belleville. A great many others, particularly from the South, also went over on the appointed day. The audience was immense, and, although overworked, Judge Douglas made one of his best efforts. It was accurately received by all, and none were better satisfied than those gentlemen from the far South who had honored him with their presence, who expressed to me the opinion that in the event of Judge Douglas' defeat, the South would *lose its oldest Northern champion in the Senate*. Such are the words of men who own hundreds of slaves, who have at heart the defense of the South and its institutions, and who are conscious of the dangers to the South of the triumph of Black Republicanism in one of the most important States of the North. When Judge Douglas, speaking of the inevitable expansion of the Union, said: "When we get Cuba, (and get it we must sooner or later,) I am willing to allow her people to say whether they will have slavery or not, and I have no doubt what their decision will be, since they will never turn loose a million free negroes to desolate that beautiful island?" a shout went up from that vast multitude which fairly resounded over the hill and the valley. Is there any man in South Carolina or Virginia who promises more than that towards protecting Southern interests, and expanding Southern institutions? How many men there who would utter the same sentiments if fortune were to place their residence in a free State?

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Such being the state of political affairs in Illinois, such being the candidates of the two parties, one of whom is bound to succeed, what part should the Democracy of the Union, and particularly of the South, take in this contest? Should the Democracy, like the Washington *Union*, affect a "serene indifference," or really, like that paper, side with Lincoln (for, while it is always abusing Douglas, it says nothing about Lincoln,) or should it, like Stephens and Orr, and the New Orleans *Delta*, openly give him its sympathy, support and encouragement? Mind, the question is not whether we shall have a Douglas or an anti-Douglas Democrat, for there is not the slightest possibility that the anti-Douglas ticket will poll five thousand votes in the State, or that it will be able to elect a single member to the Legislature. The question simply is, "Douglas or Lincoln," and he who opposes one directly or indirectly, aids and abets the election of the other. The question is, whether we shall retain a Democratic organization at the North or drive the Northern Democracy from us; for there is no doubt that the mass of the Northern Democracy, particularly in the Northwest, are in the same category with Douglas, and if we kick their leader out of the party, we must expect the rank and file to go with him. They all say that they are willing to go to the right or the left, they, break up the party, now that our prospects are so fair, simply to gratify our desire to punish men for entertaining different ideas upon an obsolete issue? It would be just as foolish as if we were to cut off our right arm because the Whigs in the party simply because they once favored a United States Bank. It is to be hoped, then, for the sake of the harmony and integrity of the party, that we shall hear of no more opposed from the Democratic party outside of the State of Illinois. If the same course is taken by the party at large as that adopted by the *Union* and the Administration, while it will not harm Douglas to any considerable extent, it will seriously damage the prospects of the Democratic party of the country. If Mr. Buchanan and the *Union*, for some unaccountable reason, are ambitious of being subjected to the mortification of a disastrous defeat in Illinois, by following in their *fatuous* in the shape of an "anti-Douglas" ticket, the whole Democratic party need not be caught in any such predicament.

Yours, truly. W. A. G.

Virginia Cotton Manufactures.

The Richmond South has the following statistics with regard to two extensive cotton manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of that city:

"At Manchester, in the immediate neighborhood of our city, there are two very fine establishments known as the *James River Manufacturing Company*, and *Manchester Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing*.

"The James River Company has a capital of $125,000 and consumes 2,500 bales of cotton annually. The products of cloth, chiefly osnaburgs and baggings, are 2,000,000 yards. One hundred and fifty hands are employed, all white, there being about an equal proportion of males and females.

"The Manchester Woolen and Cotton Manufactory is to the immediate vicinity of the establishment of the James River Manufacturing Company, and has been in operation for twenty years. The capital stock of the company is $250,000. There are 235 looms and about 8,000 spindles. The articles manufactured are heavy osnaburgs, bagging, shirtings, sheetings. Production per annum, 3,000,000 yards of cotton goods and 150,000 pounds of cotton yarns and batts. Number of operatives employed, 1,400,000 pounds. Number of operatives employed, 300.

"Within the past ten years the machinery of this establishment has undergone a very triumphal search from county to county, and from village to village. The people flock by thousands to hear him, so that in some places it is next to impossible for him to be heard on the outskirts of the crowd. As he exposes the designs of Black Republicans in his masterly manner; as he defends the Democratic party; as he indulges his withering denunciation of his opponent, the audience sit in wrapt attention, interrupted only by the cheers and shouts of applause the responses elicit. The whole State is in a ferment, and never before did Judge Douglas awaken, as now, such an enthusiasm in his party. There are still a few office-holders who hold out against him, but it is exceedingly rare that a Democrat is found who is willing, by dividing the Democratic vote, to aid in the election of Lincoln. Nor must it be inferred that the Democrats of Illinois are opposed to the Administration. Far from it; they are all Administration men; they are all Douglas men; they cannot see what the Lecompton question has to do with the issues between Douglas and Lincoln. Going through the State, you never hear the question of Buchanan or anti-Buchanan asked, unless you happen to pass through a village whose Postmaster has just had his head taken off, when, as is very natural, public opinion indignantly resents such a petty attempt to crush independence of thought and action. While Douglas is creating such enthusiasm wherever he goes, it is all an up hill business with his opponent. Except when he meets Douglas, it is with difficulty that he can get anything like a respectable crowd to hear him. His infamous principles have made him the abhorred of the people in the conservative State of Illinois, and they are only awaiting an opportunity to express their feeling at the polls. Lincoln and his managers already feel that the Black Republican party is doomed to a disastrous defeat at the next election.

THE DOUGLAS MEETING AT BELLEVILLE.

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