DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,...OCTOBER 20, 1858.

Official Journal of the City.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

FIRST PAGE.—Judge Douglas and the Dred Scott Decision; Southern Pacific Railroad; The Great Overland Mail; Letter from Senator Gwin; Cotton Picking in Old Lincoln; Cotton Market; A Foolish Girl, &c., &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—First Baptist Church Difficulties—Trial of Rev. J. R. Graves; Pocket Picked.

VITALITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The following remarks of the *Philadelphia Journal*—which, although professedly neutral, rather leans against the Democratic party—convey the highest compliment to the honesty and continued supremacy of the only conservative and national organization that has survived the mutations of the political elements. Democrats, in the exercise of free and honest thought, may differ among themselves on questions outside of the party platform—personal and local considerations may, for a time cause estrangements—but, when the great battle for principle shall arrive, they always forget their dissensions and rally to the glorious flag that has so often led them to victory. Their united and harmonious action, on great occasions, may readily be traced to their devotion to the fundamental principles of their party; which may be summed up in a few words: A strict construction of the Constitution; a respect to the rights of the States, and to the equal rights of the people of all the States, perfect freedom in religion and equality among all the citizens of a common country. Thus, whatever unpromising signs may be observed in many parts of the confederacy, and, however public sentiment may indicate itself for the present, in the grand battle of principle in 1860, dissensions among Democrats will be happily merged in a devotion to the common cause, that of the Constitution and the Union. We have seen many darker hours than the present, followed by the sunshine of victory and peace. That it will be so again, past experience fully demonstrates:

"Whatever other conditions the Opposition may count upon in the contest of the Presidency in 1860, we beg them not to build any hopes upon the disorganization of the Democratic party. The divisions which occasionally have disordered its ranks, have never yet proceeded to dissolution. There is a cohesive power holding together the different members of that great and active political body, which no intestine dissensions can ever wholly and permanently overcome, and, however temporary causes may avail to drive them asunder for a season, yet the strong natural affinity of the parts, will eventually re-unite them as closely and firmly as if no differences had ever disturbed their harmony. All past experience verifies this assertion. The weakness of the abuses of an Administration may cool the ardor of friends, or even force them into momentary revolt; but time soon rekindles the old partisan spirit, and heals up the bitterest feuds. The first great struggle, either to keep or regain its ascendency, calls back every dissenter from the party, and restores the old party to its pristine unity. Whatever the bond may be that so marvellously resists all forces that would break it, its strength has been too long and too often proved to justify any expectation that it will fail hereafter. When the bond has once been broken, it is only relaxed, because the strain of external opposition is withdrawn, but as soon as the sense of common interest and danger pulls upon it again, all its native vigor and tension is restored."

POLITICIANS.

It is fashionable to decry politicians as a set of selfish and cunning spoils-hunters, and politics as a game to cheat the people. An intelligent friend once remarked to us in conversation that politics is the finance of our country. Notwithstanding this, our friend, and those who think with him, will please to remember that politics is a necessity with the people in every free government, without proper and vigilant attention to which, despotism would very soon rule overall. We are obliged to pick up politics every day, else the contingent of the politicians would soon assume to themselves the premium duty of doing our thinking for us. Hence with the banishment of politics from our tea-tables, our caucus and public assemblies, our freedom would, too, be exiled forever.

A people that cannot submit to a little annoyance, vexation and trouble in attending to their public affairs, and that must needs grow sick of too much politics, and become unnerved whenever a politician approaches them, are unworthy of the privileges they enjoy, and would do better to shift their responsibilities, with their liberties, upon the shoulders of some of that numerous class of ambitious imbeciles who are willing to rule empires by contract and their families become extinct. If, then, the necessity for "politics" exists in every free government; and if free discussion ought not only to be tolerated, but encouraged, it follows as a sequence, that we must bear with politicians, too, only requiring that they conform their acts and principles to the just standard of the public welfare, and to the perpetuation of our rights and liberties. But let us hear the Richmond *South* which treats of this interesting subject *con amore*:

And another "Politicians."—Error, says the quaint old proverb, travels a thousand miles before Truth is throwing on its shoes. And, unlike the hare in the fable, Error is never caught napping by the way, so as to give the tortoise-gifted Truth a chance to win the race. Once started, it goes bounding and leaping fresh vigor at every stride—and, like rigor, *rigor acquirit vires*. The remark is applicable to every species of erroneous report, whether originating in ignorance or delusion, in slander or mere idle or incendiary idle gossip. But, especially is it true of groundless imputations upon the character of individuals whom fortune has elevated somewhat above the ordinary level of humanity. Men in high public positions are necessarily exposed to criticism, enmities, animosities, and all the petty blasts of calumny and detraction, than those who are content to tread the unvarying round of dull obscurity; and generally the slanders of villains, mean, cowardly, and abase are directly proportional to the eminence of the object.

Perhaps, of all persons in the world, politicians receive the largest share of censure and misrepresentation at the hands of their fellow men. Time out of mind, it has been the habit to calumniate, reprobate and denounce them, as a class of beings who wear the garb of hypocrisy, dissembling and speak the language of rhetorical flattery, in order to deceive, mislead and rouse the unsuspecting and too credulous populace. They are held up to public detestation, scorn and contempt as the most utterly worthless, mercenary and selfish tribe of mortals that crawl over heaven and earth; leaches that fatten their daily bread from the people's table; vampires that drink the life blood from the veins of society; cancerous ulcers on the body politic; a whining pack of "mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound, and curs of low degree," snarling and fighting over their carcass of official patronage; obscene and gluttonous harpies, that defile whatever they touch, and devour all they defile; in a word, everything loathsome and repulsive, which the fullest exhaustion of metaphorical imagery can portray—with more offensive epithets than sticks to the tongue of a pickpocket. These, and a thousand other epithets, equally "laudatory and complimentary," are lavished upon the politicians of this country, by the press, and echoed back from the mouths of the million—then take one of the number—then take an editorial head for a foot-ball. All men take pride to gird at them; they are the scandal of the times; the fixed figures at which every passing foot shoots his spleen; public "whipping boys" in whose vicarious agonies the hearts less generous with uncounted heads do penance for his own sins.

And yet, for all this unmeasured abuse, politicians are admitted to be a necessary institution. People may rain malediction on the offensive tribe, yet the country cannot get along without their assistance. But for them, the wheels of government would stand stock still; the vital stream of society would cease to circulate and foul putrefaction would all the dominions of human industry would suddenly feel an apoplectic stroke, and the entire structure of human society would realize the fate of another "Castlenaw of the Ships," when Queen Dom unbuckled and unlocked the keys of the cruel destruction of the perfidious Knows—[illegible] *ex cathedra*! For do not these same much-abused politicians supply the motive power which propels the machinery of the government? and is not that machinery, called government, the big central wheel whose smooth and easy revolutions keeps in active exercise the indispensable connection this complicated system of industrial development,—the myriad wheels within wheels, "Incalculous—infinite" which together constitute the grand colossal factory of intellectual and physical achievements? Then, are not politicians as sincerely to the welfare of society as the composition stamps and mechanics? Do not politicians, since the days of Adam, contribute more than any other class of mankind to our political prosperity? How, then, let us notice what would be an inexplicable mystery, did not the proverbial perverseness of mankind leave no room for the indulgence of wondering amazement. The question would be puzzle our sophisticated wits, before we had expended our "penny of observation" in purchasing some not inconsiderable knowledge of the ways of the world. Why is it that the mass of mankind, notwithstanding their avowed contempt and disdain of politicians in the lump, are always ready to confide their best interests to some particular individual or individuals of the despised class? It is because they believe that there are exceptions to the general manifesto of condemnation? That can't be so, for the reason that the same set of politicians are usually retained in public service as long as compatible with motives of policy or with special rules of party discipline, or until their commissions are revoked by the authority of a different region. We rarely find a constituency which is not proud of its peculiar representative, however much each member may rail at the best of politicians en masse. Or is this particular manifestation of regard, all affectation and are we to ascribe the strange fondness of the populace in this respect to a purely Holbraatic conceit concerning the pleasurable sensations of being cheated? This explanation will hardly go down. People may sometimes be fooled, to pay liberally for the exhibition of clever feats of legerdemain,

And still the less they understand,
The more they admire the night of hand;

but they would scarcely consent to maintain a retinue of impostors, rogues and mountebanks at an annual expense of say $3,000 a head. It is not probable that they would submit to be jiggled out of their dearest rights for such a pitiful consideration.

The long and short of the matter is just this: The indiscriminate abuse of politicians springs from the natural propensity of mankind to be fault-finding and hard to please. The majority of people cannot rest unless they are ever berating and re-criticising the imperfections and short-comings of those whom they have in some wise placed under obligations. If we search the annals of time, we will find that public men, as a body, are really as good, if not better, in all the attributes of moral excellence than the common run of their contemporaries; and yet none of them have escaped the fangs of satire in some shape or other. This is the verdict of history. The reflection is doubtless consoling to those of the present, whose meritorious acts and unblemished personal character have not availed to rescue them from the universal fate of politicians. For ourselves we are heartily disgusted with all this cant about the wickedness and unworthiness of politicians. We can see no reason why they—being men—should not be in the long run, just as good as any other set of men. However, it is the fashion to stigmatise them, and who so insane as to attempt to reason manfully out of a fashionable error?

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The following are the names of the members elect to the Thirty-Sixth Congress, as far as heard from. They are set opposite the names of the present Representatives:

Dist.	Present Congress.	Next Congress.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1—Chas. L. Scott, dem.		A. L. Dudley, dem.
2—Col. J. C. McKibben, dem.		Col. J. C. McKibben, dem.
Democrats	2	Democrats	2
	FLORIDA.	
Gen. S. Hawkins, dem.		George S. Hawkins, dem.
Democrat	1	Democrat	1
	INDIANA.	
1—Wm. H. Nuttman, dem.		Wm. H. Nuttman, dem.
2—Wm. A. English, dem.		Wm. H. English, dem.
3—James Rariden, dem.		Wm. M. Dunn, rep.
4—Thomas A. Hendricks, dem.		Wm. S. Holman, dem.
5—David Kilgore, rep.		David Kilgore, rep.
6—J. M. Gregg, dem.		Albert G. Porter, rep.
7—John U. Pettit, rep.		John U. Pettit, rep.
8—James Wilson, rep.		James Wilson, rep.
9—Schuyler Colfax, rep.		Schuyler Colfax, rep.
10—Chas. Case, rep.		Chas. Case, rep.
11—John U. Pettit, rep.		John U. Pettit, rep.
Democrats	6	Democrats	3
Republicans	5	Republicans	8
	IOWA.	
1—Samuel R. Curtis, rep.		Samuel R. Curtis, rep.
2—Timothy Davis, rep.		W. Vandever, rep.
Republicans	2	Republicans	2
	MAINE.	
1—John M. Wood, rep.		Daniel E. Somers, rep.
2—Chas. S. Gilman, rep.		John J. Perry, rep.
3—Nehemiah Abbott, rep.		Elon R. French, * rep.
4—Thomas A. R. Nelson, rep.		Freeman H. Morse, rep.
5—I. Washburne, Jr., rep.		Israel Washburne, Jr. rep
6—Stephen C. Foster, rep.		Stephen C. Foster, rep.
7—Moses Mcdonald, dem.		Moses Mcdonald, dem.
Republicans	6	Republicans	6
*Seat contested by Alfred W. Johnson, dem.		
	MISSOURI.	
1—F. P. Blair, jr., rep.		F. P. Blair, jr., rep.
2—Geo. W. Dunn, dem.		C. L. Anderson, K. N.
3—John S. Clark, dem.		John S. Clark, dem.
4—James S. Green, dem.		James S. Green, dem.
5—H. Woodson, K. N.		S. H. Woodson, K. N.
6—John S. Phelps, dem.		John S. Phelps, dem.
7—Samuel L. Sidener, dem.		John W. Noell, dem.
Democrats	4	Democrats	3
Republicans	1	Know-Nothings	2
Know-Nothings	2		
*Seat contested by Francis P. Blair, jr., rep.		
	OHIO.	
1—G. H. Pendleton, dem.		G. H. Pendleton, dem.
2—W. S. Groesbeck, dem.		J. A. Gurley, rep.
3—Lewis D. Campbell, dem.		Lewis D. Campbell, dem.
4—N. H. Nicholas, rep.		William Allen, dem.
5—Richard Mott, rep.		James R. Ansley, rep.
6—Wm. H. Gatchell, rep.		William Howard, dem.
7—Aaron Harlan, rep.		Thomas Corwin, rep.
8—Reuben Stanton, rep.		Benj. Stanton, rep.
9—H. Grow, rep.		A. H. Oliver, rep.
10—Joseph Miller, dem.		Oliver A. Trimbell, rep.
11—John Sherman, rep.		Chas. Cox, dem.
12—Chas. Anderson, rep.		Samuel S. Cox, dem.
13—John Sherman, rep.		John Sherman, rep.
14—Cyrus Spink, rep.		Cyrus Spink, rep.
15—Joseph Burns, rep.		William Helmick, rep.
16—C. H. Templins, rep.		C. H. Templins, rep.
17—Sidney Sherman, rep.		Silas Stearns, rep.
18—Ed. Wade, rep.		Ed. Wade, rep.
19—A. R. Giddings, rep.		Joshua R. Giddings, rep.
20—John A. Bingham, rep.		John A. Bingham, rep.
Democrats	9	Democrats	6
Republicans	12	Republicans	14
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1—Thos. B. Florence, dem.		Thos. B. Florence, dem.
2—Hiar Jay Morris, rep.		Hiar Jay Morris, rep.
3—John Hickman, dem.		John P. Verree, rep.
4—H. M. Phillips, dem.		Wm. Millward, rep.
5—Owen Jones, dem.		John Wood, rep.
6—John Robbins, dem.		John Robbins, dem.
7—H. Ritz Chrisman, dem.		H. C. Longnecker, rep.
8—Henry Chapman, dem.		John Schwartz, rep.
9—A. R. John rep.		Thaddeus Stevens, rep.
10—John C. Kunkel, rep.		John W. Killinger, r. p.
11—Chas. Ingersoll, dem.		Chas. Ingersoll, dem.
12—Paul Leidy, dem.		Geo. W. Scranton, rep.
13—Jos. Bonham, dem.		Jos. Bonham, dem.
14—John Robbins, dem.		Wm. H. Dimmick, dem.
15—Galusha A. Grow, rep.		Galusha A. Grow, r. p.
16—Thos. H. Ellis, rep.		Thos. H. Ellis, rep.
17—Wilson McCandless, dem.		H. F. J. Cochran, rep.
18—Jas. Thompson, dem.		Edward McPherson, rep.
19—Thos. Ross, dem.		Samuel S. Blair, rep.
20—A. A. Rankin, rep.		John Covode, rep.
21—Wm. Stewart, rep.		Wm. Montgomery, dem.
22—Chas. Gibbons, dem.		J. K. Moorhead, rep.
23—John Dick, rep.		Robert McKnight, rep.
24—John Allison, rep.		Wm. Stewart, rep.
Chris. Ziegler, dem.		Chris. Ziegler, dem.
25—John Dick, rep.		John Dick, rep.
Democrats	15	Democrats	4
Republicans	10	Republicans	21
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1—John McQueen, dem.		John McQueen, dem.
2—W. P. Miles, dem.		Wm. P. Miles, dem.
3—L. M. Keitt, dem.		Lawrence M. Keitt, dem.
4—M. L. Bonham, dem.		M. L. Bonham, dem.
5—W. Aiken, dem.		W. Aiken, dem.
6—Wm. W. Boyce, dem.		Wm. W. Boyce, dem.
Democrats	6	Democrats	6
	VERMONT.	
1—Ezekiel P. Walton, rep.		Ezekiel P. Walton, rep.
2—Justin S. Morrill, rep.		Justin S. Morrill, rep.
3—Hiram P. Hoyte, rep.		Hiram P. Hoyte, rep.
Republicans	3	Republicans	3

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	FREE CONGR'N. Dem.	FREE CONGR'N. Rep.	NEXT CONGR'N. Dem.	NEXT CONGR'N. Rep.
California	2	—	2	—
Florida	1	—	1	—
Indiana	7	5	1	7
Iowa	—	2	—	2
Maine	—	6	—	6
Missouri	4	5	5	—
Ohio	6	14	6	14
Pennsylvania	15	10	4	21
South Carolina	6	—	6	—
Vermont	—	3	—	3
Total	41	35	26	53

Twelve States heard from. Eighteen States not represented in the above.

Foreign Demand for Cotton.

The following interesting facts and speculations we copy from the annual circular of Messrs. Cutter Harrison & Co., of New Orleans:

It seems probable that the waste of 1859 will at least exceed 4,000,000 bales; much will depend on the price—low prices will stimulate consumption and high prices will check it. The extent of our crop. The influence of value on consumption is illustrated by the business of 1856 as compared with 1857, the difference in price being over three cents in favor of the former, and in which 500,000 bales more were taken than during the latter; one-half of the difference being in Continental Europe. At present, the English factories are working up to their power, and our own are generally employed to their full capacity. Power is being greatly increased in Russia and Germany. In the Zoll-Verein alone, some mills have lately been erected that will increase their ability to consume raw cotton from 182,000 to 220,000 bales. There is no fear but that even a crop of 3,700,000 bales would find a ready market at moderate prices—say 10@11 cents for middling. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the general derangement in commercial affairs, the average price paid in this market for middling has averaged 11 cents the past season.

The British Board of Trade returns, which affect a good index of the state of trade, show that notwithstanding the commercial troubles, added to war in India and China, the exports (items of cotton goods and yarns for the first six months of this year were in value £19,260,000 against £18,840,000 last year, and £16,870,000 in 1856, while the falling off in silk manufactures was 50 per cent, as compared with last year, showing that cotton goods have become, next to food, a first great necessity the world over. Now that the rebellion in India and the war in China have been about brought to a close, a large increase may be looked for in the demand for manufactured goods. Manchester men are leaving no effort untried to encourage the growth of cotton in Africa. It would seem that both climate and soil, in some parts of Africa, are more analogous to our own than other regions, and also very distant day considerable exports thence may be looked for.

It is yet too soon to estimate the full effect of the opening of all the Chinese ports, agreeably to the provisions of the late treaty; but we should not be surprised if, within a very few months hence, a largely increased demand should arise for the Chinese markets, for cotton manufactures, and in such an event United States goods would enter largely into competition with those of Manchester. A new and powerful impetus would thus be given to the trade, forcing the price of the raw material up to the highest point that the value of manufactures would bear. Should this anticipation be realized, there is little fear that other fresh lands will be cleared, or labor transferred from the Northeastern to the Southwestern slave States faster than the wants of commerce may require. It is to be hoped that the railroads projected, or commenced, that pierce the Western cotton-growing region, will be hurried forward.

The extent of the incoming crop is yet uncertain. Up to the first week of August the prospect in every section was so favorable that, even so abundant a crop as 3,700,000 overflow and transpiration, we looked for a yield of at least 3,700,000, if the season had continued favorable. The dry weather that had prevailed was succeeded in that month by very heavy rains, that generated to a shedding of blooms, squares and small bolls, from which only small cotton is of course exempt. Since then rust has prevailed east of the Mississippi river more extensively than we ever remembered; and, to which, the boll worm has been very destructive, and in some sections also caterpillar has done great damage. There is a large section of country that has not been visited with at least some of these evils.

Taking a survey, however, of the whole field; bearing in mind that the crop is a little earlier than the average of years; that the Gulf ports of Texas are expected to ship not less than 200,000 bales; that bottom land crops are generally good; and adding the increased planting in fresh Western land, we put down 3,250,000 bales as an approximate estimate. Did this uplands can not be expected to recover the effects of the disasters of August; but there is a possibility that if we have a fine fall, without frost, till the middle of November, the fresh and strong lands may recuperate sufficiently to add something to the above estimate. This, however, is a contingency not to be relied on.

Latest accounts from abroad show that consumption is active and likely to remain so. As a general thing the crops in Europe are abundant. Taking this fact in connection with the depletion in stocks of goods that has been going on during the past year, and the re-opening of the China and East India trade, we may look for a large demand of manufactured goods. As the consumption of raw cotton is more difficult than ever before, it is certain that competition will ensure full prices.

Up to the 1st inst. the import of cotton in Great Britain was 1,910,500 bales, against 1,868,200 for the corresponding eight months of last year; of which only 216,600 had come from India, against 425,300 last season. The amount taken for consumption was 30,000 bales less. The stock in all the ports was 680,000 bales, against 420,000 last year. This fact, with the certainty of earlier supplies hence, will prevent such an advance in prices as occurred a year ago, although some improvement is looked for. The latest quotation for Orleans middling was 7½d., against 5d. last year.

At this port our receipts are 115,000 bales, against 58,000 last season, 83,000 in 1856, and 140,000 in 1855. The demand has been almost equal to the supply, our quotations being for low middling 11½@11¾, middling 12@12¼, good middling to middling fair 12¾@12¾.

We have evidently entered on a season that bids fair to be prosperous in every respect, with everything that can reasonably be desired, so far as the producers of our great Southern staple are concerned.

The Elections Yesterday and the Elections of 1854.

From the Washington Union.]

The Republican party was organized four years ago, mainly on the strength of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by what is historically known as the Kansas-Nebraska law. The anti-slavery men took fire at that act, and at first organized with one single plank in their platform—"the restoration of the Compromise." The Democracy, believing that the Missouri restriction was unconstitutional, repealed it. They acted, we believe, with perfect fairness, and under the full conviction that the restrictive law of 1820 was wholly unnecessary and unwarranted. They maintain that Congress had no authority to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories; that the people thereof had a perfect right to govern and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. We declared over and over again that the Missouri restriction, even if it was binding upon the people of the Territory for the time being, could not, and did not, of itself, serve to establish their State institutions; that it was, therefore, a mere temporary prohibition intended to create public excitement without being able to effect any permanent influence for or against slavery. In spite of the position of the Democracy, we are perfectly safe in saying that they met the issue tendered by the opposition on the proposed restoration of the Missouri Compromise with perfect confidence in the justice of their cause and in their complete triumph at the elections. Before the struggle came off the opposition changed front, abandoned their single-plank platform, and raised their standards of rebellion against the Constitution by proclaiming their inalienable inutility to the admission of any more slave States. This was a broader field for operations, as it drew into compact union nearly every shade of anti-slavery throughout the whole country—it made, in point of fact, a great anti-slavery party preparatory for the Presidential election of 1856.

We have thus succinctly stated the origin of the Republican organization in order that we may bring before the reader the more striking results of the first elections thereafter in several of the leading States of the North—results which gave abundant promise of the triumph of the opposition in the great contest for the presidency in 1856. The election embraced the representatives to the 34th Congress:

In Pennsylvania the members were elected	Rep.	Dem.
Ohio do do	9	12
Indiana do do	6	21
New York do do	8	11
New Jersey do do	3	28
	1	4

It must be remembered in reference to Pennsylvania that several fishy Democrats, who never is or out of Congress, voted with their brethren of party friends, are charged in the general account of the day to our party. We are not thoroughly posted upon this point, but our impressions are nevertheless distinct that we actually elected but five Democratic members in Pennsylvania to the 34th Congress.

This result of the election greatly astonished and alarmed the Democratic party, who believed in the justice and propriety of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and of the Kansas-Nebraska act. They had confidently looked for returned twelve members from Ohio, twenty-three from New York, four from New Jersey, sixteen from Pennsylvania, ten from Indiana and four from Michigan. We present these figures to show the extent of our disasters in the contest of 1854, when we received the combined weight of the opposition against us. That we were so ignominiously defeated, under an entire misapprehension of our true position, there was no shadow of doubt in the minds of our friends. We therefore yielded nothing, but boldly vindicated our principles and policy, and, at the elections of 1855, redeemed Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana, and made large gains in all the Northern and Southern States.

Yesterday, at a period corresponding with that on which we preceded Presidential election, we again encountered the enemy in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana—the great States which had much to do in settling the candidacy of the Democratic party at Cincinnati; for the first and last, which were lost in 1854, were retrieved in 1855, and voted for Mr. Buchanan in 1856.

Many causes have operated this year, especially in these States to distract and divide our friends. We hope they have not so far extended as to produce permanent alienation. The utter hollowness of the pretensions of the Republicans, and their total want of power to effect the ends they have promised, to say nothing of the folly of doing what they claim, efforts so strenuously to be made to bring the Territories irretrievably demoralized. If, so, in spite of our divisions, our accounts must be a great improvement on the results of 1854. But it is useless to speculate at this moment on what has already taken place and must soon be known to the whole country.

Great Excitement.—A Live Abolitionist among Us!!

Our citizens were thrown upon the qui vive on Monday last by the announcement that a written document had been found near West Point, not at all Southern in its sentiments, with the name of H. V. Rissell undersigned. A gentleman from this city, being present at the time the document was found, and knowing that a gentleman bearing the name of H. V. Russell lived here, procured the written document and brought it home. Russell, who was recently employed as a carpenter by Mr. B. A. Allen, confessed having written the document, but attempted to palliate the enormity. The document contains a "statement of facts," from which we learn that the said Russell left the State of Michigan in the year 1856, and came South for the purpose of making money, and learning the customs of the Southern people. He had heard at the North much said in relation to the treatment of slaves in the South, and he would confess that since his arrival at South he had frequently "groaned in secret" for the oppressed slave. The whole "statement of facts" contained similar sentiments.

Late on Monday evening, a large number of the young men of the city, proceeded to his residence, and ejecting him therefrom, proceeded to the Commercial Hotel, where a large number of our citizens took his case under advisement, and it was finally determined to place him in custody, and give him a hearing. Many speeches were made to the crowd by some of the young gentlemen present. A large majority concurred in the opinion that the said Russell from Michigan should be hogged. Older heads, however, advised that the investigation be postponed, to which the young men finally assented. Next morning, the house in which the accused resided was searched. Nothing being found to further implicate him, he was eventually turned loose, and ordered to leave the city, which was responded to in double quick time.

It seems indeed, very strange that such men are permitted to come into our midst, and after the utterance of such sentiments, turned loose, without the infliction of punishment, to visit other portions of the country and carry on their nefarious work. Such men as Russell should be tabbed, scourged, tarred and feathered, and ordered to quit forever the soil which in their natures they despise. In relation to such men our opinion coincides with that expressed by a young gentleman during the discussion on Monday night "If such men come into our midst and groan inwardly over the torture of the slave, we should believe them of their suppressed sobs, and make them groan outright."

Russell is about five feet, five or six inches high, has light hair, has but one eye, rather dark complected, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds.—*Aberdeen (Miss.) Sunny South, Oct. 14.*

Hon. Jefferson Davis.

From the Boston Post, Oct. 11.]

On Saturday, on invitation of the Mayor, Hon. Jefferson Davis and a small party, consisting of several of the aldermen, the council, several scientific gentlemen acquainted with the harbor, and others, went on an excursion in the bay in the steamer *Henry Morrison*. The various localities of the harbor were explained to the distinguished Senator; and especially the places where works are necessary to preserve it, and their great importance, was pointed out. The party landed at Fort Warren; the admirable works of which are said to be equal to anything our country has to show in the fortification line. The most point of interest was the Minot's Ledge lighthouse, in the process of construction, which was commenced during the time Senator Davis was Secretary of War, who selected the accomplished engineer, Mr. Alexander, and proceeded him to accept the duty. Thence the steamer steered for Marshfield. Here the party landed and were taken in stages to the Webster Place, where some time was spent in passing through the rooms of the Mansion-house, filled with memorials of the departed statesman, and in visiting his burial-place. On the return, the Mayor, at the close of a bountiful hospitality, and after a few well-chosen words, proposed the health of the distinguished guest, which was drunk with all the honors. Senator Davis, in expressing his acknowledgments, uttered a strain of humble of singular felicity of diction and of [illegible].

After thanking the Mayor and the company for the hospitalities and entertainment, he made graceful allusions to Boston as she was in the past when she led on the revolution, and as she is to-day, still leading on in art and literature; he alluded to the subject of appropriations by Congress for harbor improvements, and remarked that business principles, and not sectional feeling, should govern them, and then he dwelt on the triumph of skilled labor evinced in the works going on at Minot's Ledge, paying a beautiful compliment to the engineer who had it in charge, and expressing the fervent desire that the great enterprise might go on to its completion, and long stand a guide to the mariner and a star of the unity of the country by whose resources it was constructed; and he concluded a truly beautiful speech in touching personal allusions to Daniel Webster, suggested by the visit to his tomb. The remarks of the Senator met with an enthusiastic response. The steamer, about 6 o'clock, made her way back to the ledge, and here the Senator had the pleasure of seeing—as it was low tide—the progress that had been made in the construction of what will be the most wonderful light-house in the world. It was too late for the party to land here, and the boat made good speed for the city. Nature did her part; for a magnificent day was rounded off by a gorgeous sunset, a fine moon and a fine view of our brilliant reflected visitor. The occasion was one of unalloyed pleasure.

An Old Whig Answers Mr. Lincoln.

From the Chicago Times.]

Errors Times. In the papers of this morning I notice the following passage in Mr. Lincoln's late speech at Galesburg:

"He (Douglas) has alluded to the Declaration of Independence, and has insisted that negroes are not meant by the term 'men' in that Declaration of Independence, and that is a slander upon the framers of that instrument to suppose that they so meant. He asks you if it is possible to believe that Mr. Jefferson, who penned the Declaration of Independence would have supposed himself as applying the language of that instrument to the negro race, and yet have held a portion of that negro race in slavery, and not at once have freed them! I have only to remark upon this point, briefly, for I shall not detain you or myself upon it, that I believe the entire records of the world, from the date of the Declaration of Independence up to within three years ago, may be searched in vain for one single declaration from one single man, that the negro was not included in the Declaration of Independence. I think I may defy Douglas to show that he ever said so, therefore, I think I may defy Douglas to show that any President ever said so—that any member of Congress ever said so—that any man ever said so until the necessities of the Democratic party had to invent that declaration."

In reply to this, I append the following extract from the speech of Henry Clay, delivered at Richmond, Indiana, October 1, 1842, in reply to a petition presented to him by one Mr. Mendenhall, praying that the 'clause in the document was the same precisely as now made by Mr. Lincoln. The reply was overwhelming and conclusive. I commend the extract, and indeed the whole speech, to the attentive perusal of every old conservative Whig and portion of the citizens of our State, who were the devoted adherents and supporters of this wise and patriotic statesman.

Mr. Clay, in the course of his remarks on the occasion, said, on the 1st:

What is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana, to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky. It is a general declaration in the act announcing to the world the independence of the thirteen Anglo-American colonies, that "*all men are created equal.*" Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration, and it is desirable in the original construction of society, and in the formation of the political societies, to have a great fundamental principle. But then I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the human race be practically conferred and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insane, culprits, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the community.

That declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the delegations of the Thirteen States. In most of them slavery existed and had long existed, and was established by law. It was introduced and imposed upon the colonies by the paramount law of England. Do you believe that in making that declaration the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? West Virginia and the other Southern States have never united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? All any one of the Thirteen States expected was a design to establish a confederate union, such as we now have, to make such a union, such doctrines as he was then discussing) had been seriously promulgated at the epoch of our Revolution, our glorious independence would never have been achieved—never, never!"

It seems to me that Mr. Lincoln is answered.

AN OLD LINE WHIG,
But not an Abolitionist.

The Cotton Crop.—The beautiful weather in September (which month has been freer from storms of wind and rain than any similar period at the South for many years) has not only matured the crop rapidly but has enabled the planters to make rapid progress in picking. The rust has injured the growth in many districts, and the overflow probably wiped out 200,000 bales, but the remaining yield is now almost independent of the question of frost, and is set down, generally, at about 3,300,000 bales. The picking is several weeks (some say one month) earlier than usual and this will bring an increased quantity into market at an early date. If any of our readers have not calculated for themselves the value of this crop, a few figures in that connection will both interest and surprise them. If we take 3,300,000 bales as the probable crop, and 550 lbs. as the average to the bale, and (considering that the quality is said to be better than usual) if we assume 12½ cents as the average price, we shall have as the total value of the new crop, in round numbers, two hundred and twenty-seven million dollars! This is, to all intents and purposes, over and above the consumption of the cotton-growing States, and is only that which they will have to sell, or to exchange for other produce and manufactures. If the Northern mind be reckoned too much, we shall find that even at ten cents per pound, the total value would be $181,500,000 and this in an article which will be certainly wanted, and which commands a ready sale in nearly all the principal markets of the world.—*Journal of Commerce, Oct 12th.*

FUNERAL INVITATION.

The friends and acquaintance of Mrs. Felicity Dehne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Mr. A. Wallace, on Union street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

On the morning of October 18th, 1858, Martha Jane, consort of S. P. Bell, left the earth-form, and passed from our sight, to the glorious realms of eternal light. She was all that was gentle, pure and unselfish, casting the light of her loving, affectionate nature, on every thing that came under her influence. This lovely woman, so fondly cherished by affectionate friends, has been translated to more congenial climes, where her pure spirit will continue to unfold its divine faculties through the progressive ages of eternity. When informed of the change that awaited her, she felt no fear and expressed no regret, save for those friends that so dearly loved her, and to whom her presence was an sunshine to the lower and to them she will be missed. Her loss, she was all that was lovely, pure, and good. This spirit, that for a little time was enveloped in the physical body has shone forth in her life in freshness and new life forever. The body is dust, the spirit a bud of eternity. And what is death? Tis but the refining process of nature, by which the pure in heart can see God; that by higher and purer experiences of the great Eternal One shall flow into our being, that enlarge our boundary of love. Then pure may be cure, while our spirits burst these bonds of clay, and rise, all radiant with heavenly truth, on wings of ecstacy to worlds above.

M. E. H.

☞ Refer to Speed, Donoho & Strange's column.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of "True Turf Oil." It is all it claims to be.

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