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Daily Appeal.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

OPENING OF THE CANVASS—FIRST SPEECH OF MR. LETCHER.

Correspondence of the Virginia Sentinel, Woodstock, Va., March 7.

At about 11 o'clock this morning, the court, who assembled here after the transaction of the more important business of the day's docket, adjourned for the purpose of giving the Hon. Mr. Letcher an opportunity of addressing the people according to previous appointment. At an early hour a great throng from Shenandoah and the adjoining counties had assembled and thronged the court house, which could not contain, perhaps, more than one-third of those who were present, although the day was rainy and inclement. The speaker, in a clear audible voice, commenced his address, and for about two hours enchained the attention of the hearers in a speech which abounded in facts and figures that could not be refuted. Below will be found a sketch of this speech, containing one of the principal points upon which his remarks were based. The length of the address precludes a more extended notice.

Fellow-citizens of the county of Shenandoah: I appear before you to render an account of my services in Congress during the period in which you have honored me with your confidence in that capacity; and I am pleased to believe that during my whole congressional career my conduct has not with no disappointment at your hands.

The speaker, after some further remarks in connexion, reviewed his vote upon the old soldiers' pension bill, giving his reasons therefor, and showed most satisfactorily the wisdom of his vote.

He stated that after the war of 1812 was over the soldiers engaged in that contest were all paid for their service, and in 1830 the government gave, in addition, 160 acres to all who had been enrolled over fourteen days. According to the provisions of this bill, Mr. Buchanan and General Cass would be entitled to a pension of $96 per year for life for their services at North Point, near Baltimore, in which battle 19,000 soldiers were engaged. The President and Secretary of State had no deed of such pensions, to be taken from the pockets of the people, but still the bill makes no distinction as to wealth, and he (Mr. Letcher) was to be arraigned, because he resisted the passage of this enormous bill, which, by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, was to take $103,000,000 from the public treasury. According to the provisions of the bill, the pay was to commence in 1857, three years with the present, which would have required $29,760,710 to be expended for this purpose in 1859, and about $8,800,000 thereafter, which for ten years would require the sum of $103,000,000, besides doubling the clerical force of the Pension Office, and with other contingencies would increase the expenditures to $350,000 per annum. The whole number of commissioned officers in that war were 31,210; non-commissioned officers, 57,846; and soldiers, 362,796—all to be pensioned if alive; if not, then the widow or next of kin, without any allowance being made for fraud, which, the speaker showed, were frequently enormous.

He instanced the battle of Plattsburg, in New York, in 1814, in which according to the best authorities, 5,000 and 6,000 troops were actually engaged, between 13,000 and 14,000 on the way, making between 18,000 and 19,000, who claimed to have participated in it. In 43 years, not one of these had died, but, on the contrary, the number almost doubled, requiring from 38,000 to 39,000 warrants to satisfy the claims of those who professed to be engaged for this battle. The department was obliged to receive the proofs, as the law was complied with in such case, and there was no means of refuting the testimony. How much more would the proposed pension bill be, his hearers might readily imagine, and he rejoiced that he did not support this enormous project, and would appeal to the people if he was not right. The last half century had required $86,326,057.56 to pay the pensioners in the army and navy, while $103,000,000 would now be required in ten years, under the proposed pension bill. He would cast the same vote, when necessary, if it cost him the loss of the Governorship.

The speaker here referred to the agricultural bill, which donated to the various States and Territories 120,000 acres for agricultural colleges. To show the great corruption of the Black-Republican party, while they are raising a great cry about the public expenditures and an empty treasury, the vote for the above unconstitutional, bill stood—yeas, 78 Republicans, 8 Americans, and 19 Democrats; nays, 90 Democrats, 3 South Americans, and 7 Republicans. In the Senate the vote stood—yeas, 19 Republicans, 2 South Americans, and 2 Democrats; nays, 21 Democrats, and 1 South American; thus showing the inconsistency of the opposition. In Illinois, Iowa, and other States, where these lands lie, the prices realized would be greater than could be procured in Virginia, and other States, which would be compelled to take scrip, and sell at the current prices; the injustice and inequality of the bill was therefore plain, and yet, with an empty treasury, 860 out of 96 of the opposition voted for its passage. The President had but discharged his duty, and deserves the praise of Virginia for vetoing it.

The speaker next referred to the expenditures of the War Department. The opposition had charged the expenditures of the Secretary of War, had thrown away the public money. The facts would show that the Secretary had done no more than to discharge his duty to himself, to the Administration, and to the people. In 1846 the expenditures of the Quartermaster General's Bureau, which was the one which made the largest expenditures for the army, were $2,283,000. In 1847, during the Mexican war, the expenditures were $17,187,688. In 1848, $6,109,100; in 1852, $5,334,000; in 1856, $7,615,000; the years when Democratic Administrations had filling up, and required protection from the Indians that were very troublesome. In 1857, $8,541,000; in 1858, during the troubles in Utah, which required a large force, the expenditures were $8,520,000, and this expenditure was indirectly occasioned by the appointment of Brigham Young by the Whig Administration. The President had done his duty in removing him, and sending an army to compel him to submission to the laws of the General Government. General Pierce whom he defied, ought to have dismissed him, but this duty he had left to Mr. Buchanan and Gov. Floyd, who of course received the credit for it. Now that these troubles were over, for the time at least, the expenditures of the present year would fall below $8,000,000.

Mr. Letcher here took up the expenditures of the Navy Department. In 1842-'3, the expenditures were $10,069,113.78; in 1854-'5, the expenditures were over $9,000,000; in 1856-'7, the expenditures were a little over $10,000,000; in 1857-'8, the expenditures were about $12,000,000. The increase has been in consequence of the troubles in the Gulf of Mexico and about Paraguay, for the protection of the country's rights, and have necessarily required a strong naval force, and the President had but done his duty in these respects, which accounts for the additional expenditures.

The President, in his recommendations, had called for $52,241,315, while Congress expended of this amount bill, by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, was to take $103,000,000 from the public treasury. According to the provisions of the bill, the pay was to commence in 1857, three years with the present, which would have required $29,760,710 to be expended for this purpose in 1859, and about $8,800,000 thereafter, which for ten years would require the sum of $103,000,000, besides doubling the clerical force of the Pension Office, and with other contingencies would increase the expenditures to $350,000 per annum. The whole number of commissioned officers in that war were 31,210; non-commissioned officers, 57,846; and soldiers, 362,796—all to be pensioned if alive; if not, then the widow or next of kin, without any allowance being made for fraud, which, the speaker showed, were frequently enormous.

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The President, in his recommendations, had called for $52,241,315, while Congress expended $64,000,000, a difference of nearly $12,000,000, for which Congress, and not the Administration, was responsible.

In further notice of the expenditures, the speaker showed the enormous amounts appropriated for the building of custom houses and post offices, and the collection of revenue. Amount of revenue collected in the State of New York, which required $7000 per annum more than the revenue obtained for the payment of the officers employed. In Louisville, the cost of the custom house was $394,000. The policy and principle Mr. L. contended was wrong, and that as the current of business is constantly shifting, such enormous expenditures were improper, as the buildings were almost useless for any purpose afterwards, and if sold, would not bring one-tenth of the original cost. If it be right for Congress to build a post-office in Richmond, why not in Woodstock?

In relation to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. L. stated that in 1856 or 1857 the Democratic party had the House and Clerk. During that period the expenditures were $1,767,740. When the opposition obtained the control of the House of Representatives in twenty-two months $2,880,970 were expended, besides leaving $200,000 for Allen, the present Clerk, to pay. During the two years of 1857 and 1858, under Allen, the expenditures will be $1,200,000, including the $200,000 before mentioned, together with the cost of removing to the southern wing of the Capitol extension.

The tariff was next explained. The speaker was opposed to disturbing the bill of 1857. He stated that it was better to give that tariff a fair trial. He believed those concerned in manufactures would prefer a stable rule established rather than to have it changed in twelve months—about the time the enterprise is fairly commenced. Under the present tariff, the amount of revenue to be raised was computed at $50,000,000; it will produce $56,000,000. The revenue from lands was computed at $1,000,000—they will produce $3,000,000; thus making an amount of $60,000,000. Sixty-two million five hundred thousand acres of land have been surveyed, and are ready for sale. The mineral lands of California, Kansas and other sections belonging to the General Government, should be brought into the market before they are rifled of their mineral products. These would bring in a large revenue to the Government, without resorting to an onerous tariff. If a high tariff was right for the manufacturer, it would be right to protect the farmer also. The wheat crops have failed, all have suffered, and yet the farmer is called upon to contribute to the manufacturing interest. All labor is entitled to a fair reward, and he was opposed to a system that arrayed one class against another. In all these opinions he had been sustained by his hearers, and felt a deep sense of obligation for the confidence bestowed, and should ever be grateful to his constituents for it.

The speaker here reached that portion of his remarks more particularly designed for the canvass. He regretted that he had not the company of his competitor, Mr. Goggin. On the 26th of February he had addressed him for the purpose of making an arrangement. Mr. Goggin claimed the privilege, and proposed to meet at Richmond or Charlottesville. He (Mr. L.) having made appointments previous to Mr. Goggin's nomination, and having respectfully invited him to participate, conceived that he had performed his duty to that gentleman. What Mr. G.'s course would be he could not tell. He should pursue his own course, and leave Mr. Goggin to do the same; and, if God would spare him life, he intended making his last speech in Mr. Goggin's own town, thus boarding the lion in his den.

The speaker here stated that previous to his nomination most of the Democratic papers of the State had advocated his claims to the office of Governor; and many of the Opposition papers had expressed themselves in terms highly favorable to his nomination. Now, the song was changed; and the Norfolk *Herald*, which a short time back had hinted to his party "to lay aside their political scruples, and vote" for the Democracy. Now, on the 24 of March, 1859, he finds the following abusive article:

"Ah, ah! Honest John (for like) opens the canvass in Shenandoah, in his own district, the very center of the Tenth Legion. He has three excellent reasons for so doing: The first is, the hope that Goggin will be there, where, amid the ferocious yells and shouts of the Swabians, nine-tenths of whom are 'dymocrats,' he expects to gain the prestage of victory in the first encounter. The next is, that young a people should be scoring the almighty dollar, and where a Spanish fourpence expands in the size of a cartwheel, he can fill the long ears of his auditors with the puerile whimperings about tobacco and coffee, which it is manifestly his hope to be the staple of his speeches. The third is, that there are scarcely any slaves in Shenandoah, and as the mass of his constituents are known to hold fast to the anti-slavery notions they brought with them from Pennsylvania, Honest John thinks his head will be well shielded against the thwacks with which Mr. Goggin is sure to pay the anti-slavery candidate. Who, in the name of all that is honest and fair, ever heard of a candidate for Governor or any other office, in a district commencing the game in his own district, especially in a locality where to be anything but a 'dunmycrat' is criminal. Where it is almost lawful to shoot down an anti-Jackson Whig on the highway."

In reply to this article, Mr. Letcher remarked that unfortunately for this poor devil, Mr. Goggin, his candidate, had not spoken in his county and town. [Great laughter.] Is it true that the people of this county are less loyal to Virginia than those of other counties? No, sir, they would be found ever ready to enlist under the glorious banner upon which was inscribed "Sic Semper Tyrannis." He would not, in his absence, allow Mr. Goggin to. During the eight years he (Mr. L.) was in Congress, he fought hand to hand with Giddings, the bitterest foe of the South, and he would refer among others to a speech delivered on the 27th of February, 1855, in which he used the following language:

"If the Union cannot be preserved upon terms of equality, and if the territory of this country, acquired by the common blood and common treasure, is not to be open alike to the North and the South, then we desire to be informed of the fact; and whenever the crisis comes, the Union must be dissolved, whatever may be the regret that will attend its dissolution. I, for one, regarded as one of the most conservative men in my own State, and unwilling to believe that there was a settled purpose of this kind anywhere, and yet prepared for the result whenever these issues shall be forced upon us by the people of the North. I shall stand by the rights of the land to which I was born, and in which I trust my bones shall repose. I ask nothing here but what I am willing to accord to others; and so long as I have life or voice, or an arm to raise, they will be raised in defense of the rights, institutions and honor of the glorious South. The Union has its benefits and blessings. I acknowledge them all; but a Union based upon other principles than those of equality has no charms for me. I come from a State which has maintained her rights in times past, and which will stand by them in all time to come with equal firmness. Whenever a movement has been made to strike down her institutions and interfere with the rights of her citizens, the North will find that Virginia can and will exhibit a spirit of stern resistance; that she will stand by her rights and institutions to the death."

In there any man here who does not indorse these sentiments? Not one who boasts the glorious name of Virginian will dissent.

Mr. Letcher here reviewed the character of some of his opponents, and asked, who are they who are assailing him? Why preside over the Richmond convention? Wm. Ballard Preston, a man that said no one had a right to hold slaves. Mr. L. E. Harvie, the president, who was an eccentric as his more celebrated cousin, was an old bachelor, and had resided on the Randolph tract, Ohio, for twenty-five years. He leases a property, mostly in land, valued at $80,000, to be expended in the purchase and freedom of the slaves now owned in the Randolph family, and those with their offspring, increased by the Randolph family, which slaves are to be set free; and if the estate is not exhausted in this purchase, the balance is to be applied to the use and benefit of said slaves.

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—AND—

The Virginia Tobacco Agency,

NO. 214 MAIN STREET,

mt8-6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

JNO. F. CALLAHAN ..... W. H. HAYDEN.

CALLAHAN & HAYDEN,

(Late with Jno. F. Callahan & Bro.)

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

—AND—

Rectified Whisky, Cigars, &c.

No. 43 North Levee, between Washington Avenue & Vine-st.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ANDERSON & WATSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants!

No. 36 Commercial street,

(Corner of Chestnut street,) and 12 Levee,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

H. B. & C. S. BLOOD,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Dealers in

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, BUTTER AND

Provisions Generally,

81 Commercial, between Olive and Locust,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

R. GOODWIN ..... A. MURRAY.

W. M. GOODWIN ..... W. M. MURRAY,

New York. St. Louis.

GOODWIN, MURRAY & CO.,

(Formerly Goodwin & Murray.)

Importers of Leaf Tobacco and Segars,

AND Manufacturers of Fine, Fine Cut, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuffs, &c., &c., No. 71 Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo. 47-6ly

FRANK W. ROBERTS,

Manufacturer and sole Proprietor of

Herring's Patent Champion Safe,

For the States of Missouri and Iowa, and

MAILS IN PATENT POWDER. Manufactory at Quincy, Ill.

Both received Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New York, 1853-4, manufacturer of VAULTS FOR CITY BRANCHES, SAFES, CHESTS, &c.

Also—Agent for Patent Rock Locks of different manufacture. Manufactory, No. 263 Main street,

Nos. 146 and 148 Levee,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ALEX. KELSEY ..... F. T. SMITH.

KELSEY & SMITH,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

CORNER COMMERCIAL AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN TRIPLETT, MILES SELLS, FRANK W. TILLAY.

TRIPLETT, SELLS & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 53 Levee,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEALERS IN Rope, Hemp, Provisions, Flour, Grain, &c. Cash advanced on consignments. m16-6m

C. M'CAULEY ..... J. S. DUNHAM ..... W. H. GREGG.

C. M'CAULEY & CO.,

General Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

No. 47 Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILL give prompt personal attention to the sale or purchase in this market of any description of Merchandise or Produce.

Goods forwarded with dispatch at lowest rates. Orders promptly filled with care. Orders and consignments solicited.

We also manufacture Dunham & Gregg's superior article of Crackers, Cracked Biscuit and Pilot Bread, Sugars Crown, Huffing Barbs and Farina, which we will always sell at the lowest rates. m16-6m

DAVENPORT & DRAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SOUTHWEST CORNER

Market and Commercial Streets,

J. W. DAVENPORT, } ST. LOUIS.

J. H. DRAKE, }

C. C. DAVENPORT, }

REFER TO—J. J. Ferguson & Co., Bryant, Shaw & Co., New Orleans. m14-6m

A. BECKER ..... J. A. PARKING

BECKER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 City Buildings, South Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments, and particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce and Manufactured Articles. m15-tf

W. P. & L. R. SHRYOCK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 26 Levee and 32 Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLICITS orders for the purchase of Hemp, Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Lard Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c.

Will every description of Country Produce, on commission, and forward Merchandise promptly to all points from St. Louis.

REFER TO—Stratton, McHardy & Co., Farrington & Howell, Clark & Harris, W. Howard & Co. m14-6m

Wholesale Trade

FOR

SPRING OF 1859!

COSSITT, HILL & TALMADGE.

Are now prepared for the

SPRING TRADE

With a

Heavy Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRYGOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

—AND—

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

At Prices

That will Compare with any Market!

MERCHANTS

Will find it for their interest to examine our stock and purchasing.

mar7-6m&tu COSSITT, HILL & TALMADGE.

To Planters and Others.

WE have on hand and are constantly receiving on consignment cotton bagging, prices moderate, which we are selling for cash at the lowest market prices, viz: Bean, Lard Pork, Flour, Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Oats, Russian Grass Seed, Timothy, Blue Grass, Clover, Garden and other seeds. Also, Wagons, Wheelbarrows and Grass Scrapers. Will be found to fill all orders for Product and Groceries of all varieties at the lowest cash prices for cash, or produce to cover the purchase or cash advances or other arrangements as to satisfy parties.

feb26-3m&tu W. HOWARD & CO.

Business Cards.

J. W. WATSON & CO.,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

Plumbers and Bell Hangers,

Union Street, three doors east of Main Street,

Opposite Flaherty's Furniture Store.

GAS FIXTURES of all kinds, Steam Pipe, Valves for Steamboats, Saw Mills, etc. Pumps of all kinds, from Hose Pipes to Force Pumps for Railroad Cisterns, Tanks, Stills, Closets. All kinds of Bonet, Lead and Iron Pipes. Country orders promptly attended to. mar8-6m J. W. WATSON & CO.

Brick Masonry.

A. SHORT,

LATE OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

HAVING taken up his residence in Memphis, offers his services to Architects and Capitalists in the

Erection of Brick Buildings,

of every description. Having been long and extensively engaged as a practical MASTER BUILDER, he flatters himself that he can guarantee the utmost satisfaction. In addition to commonest fashionable fashionable fashionable of Savannah, he refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen for whom he has built, viz: Dr. J. B. Lashley, Clark, A. S. Lowe, also to Messrs. Fletcher & Winter and Hamilton & Hamilton.

Orders left with either of the three last named gentlemen, or sent through the Post Office, will receive immediate attention. mar4-3m*

Notice.

THE undersigned, having sold his interest in the house of O. Coleman & Co., to Mr. R. R. Morgan, the business will be conducted in future at the old stand, No. 3 Madison street, by Robert Coleman & Morgan, under the style of O. Coleman & Co. Grateful for the many favors he has received at the hands of the public, the undersigned takes this occasion to bespeak for the members of the new firm a continuation of the same.

O. T. BARNETT, JR.

Memphis, March 7, 1859. mar8-1m

R. R. MORGAN,

Hardy county, Virginia.

O. COLEMAN & CO.,

Agents for the sale of

Virginia Manufactured and

SMOKING TOBACCO,

Also, General Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

NO. 3 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS.

O. LEDERLE'S

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING

—AND—

DRAWING ESTABLISHMENT

Turley Block (new part,) South Side Court Square,

Memphis, Tenn.

MAPS, Plans, Plots, Business and Visiting Cards, Bonds, Notes, Drafts, Checks, Certificates, Labels, Music, Views of Buildings, etc., etc., executed in the most superior style of the Art and at reasonable prices. mar6-1y

WM. GOFER ..... J. C. NEELY.

GOFER & NEELY,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

No. 34 Front Row, Memphis, Tennessee.

Agents for sale of Charles Payne's PURE ROBERTSON COUNTY WHISKEY. feb16-6m

J. L. WOOLSEY ..... S. B. ETHERIDGE,

New Orleans. Late of Wesley co., Tenn.

WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE,

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 97 Gravoi Street,

New Orleans.

ORDERS for Bagging, Rope, Plantation Supplies, &c., promptly filled on the most favorable terms. Returns promptly made in Gold, Silver or Exchange. mr18-6m

C. C. MAYDWELL & BRO.,

MARBLE WORKS,

ADAMS STREET, NEAR MAIN,

Memphis, Tenn.

WE have on hand the largest and best stock of Italian and Vermont Marble ever offered for sale in Memphis. We are prepared to furnish

MONUMENTS,

TOMBS,

VASES,

HEADSTONES,

MANTLES,

FURNITURE SLABS,

ETC. ETC.

in short notice and in the best style of workmanship.

Parties intending paid to furnishing building work, such as

STEPS,

SILLS,

CAPS,

HEARTHS,

ETC. ETC.

Having been engaged in the above business for the last twelve years, we tender our thanks to our friends and the public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and hope to merit a continuation of the same.

feb25-dawtfm

NEW MUSIC STORE!

THE undersigned has just received his full stock of Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Music Books, Sheet Music, which is for the trade of Memphis and the surrounding country. The Pianos are from the world-renowned makers, A. G. Gale & Son, Boston, Mason & Hamlin, Boston, and Dubois & Dey, New York, and will be sold at New York prices, the freight only added.

My stock of Sheet Music is very large, embracing all the new and popular pieces of the day. If you want the best Pianos, and at the best prices, call at

J. A. MCCLURE'S,

No. 300 Main Street.

N. B.—A fresh supply of the new popular music. Lola Montez Polka, Lola Polka Quick Step, Lola Polka Redowa—all by Foster. mar17-tf

WM. FRYE,

Portrait Painter

HAVING removed to the city, can be found at Phelps