Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY.....MAY 14, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,

WM. T. AVERY

THE CAMPAIGN APPEAL.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

With the view of disseminating truth and of exposing to the public view the disreputable schemes of the Opposition, we are induced to issue the WEEKLY APPEAL for the canvass, beginning the 22th of May, and ending the 10th of August, for the small sum of 50 cents per copy. This will place our paper during the canvass within the reach of every voter, and we are fully persuaded that by means of the large size of our paper, we shall be enabled to lay before the public a greater amount of information than can be had through any other channel for the same money. Our Democratic friends throughout the country will subserve the interests of the cause by getting up clubs in their respective neighborhoods. Names may be sent in however, either singly or in clubs, at the above rates.

McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

MAY 4, 1859.

THE APPEAL—Is regularly discontinued at the end of the time paid for, unless renewed in advance.

☞ In view of the fact that J. KNOX WALKER Esq., has declined to accept the nomination as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, and also that Dr. G. T. HUNTER declines to become a candidate for Floating Representative from this district, we deem it proper to call another Convention of the delegates from Fayette, Tipton and Shelby counties to nominate candidates for Senator and Floater, to meet at Somerville on Tuesday, the 14th of June.

T. H. LOGWOOD,
W. H. CARROLL,
JNO. M. CARMACK,
P. B. GLENN,
Central Committee for Western District.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The undersigned, candidates for Congress, will address the people at the following times and places:

Germantown, Shelby county, Monday, June 13.
Collierville, Shelby county, Tuesday, June 14.
Moscow, Fayette county, Wednesday, June 15.
Grand Junction, Hardeman county, Thursday, June 16.
Bolivar, Hardeman county, Friday, June 17.
Medon, Madison county, Saturday, June 18.
Jackson, Madison county, Monday, June 20.
Beech Grove, Madison county, Tuesday, June 21.
Spring Creek, Madison county, Wednesday, June 22.
Mt. Pleasant, Madison county, Thursday, June 23.
Denmark, Madison county, Friday, June 24.
Brownsville, Haywood county, Saturday, June 25.
Cagesville, Haywood county, Monday, June 27.
Lagrange, Haywood county, Tuesday, June 28.
Woodville, Haywood county, Wednesday, June 29.
Stanton, Haywood county, Thursday, June 30.
Dyersburg, Dyersburg county, Friday, July 1.
Whiteville, Hardeman county, Saturday, July 2.
Hickory Withe, Fayette county, Monday, July 4.
Piney Grove, Hardeman county, Wednesday, July 6.
Wesley (O'Plain), Hardeman county, Thursday, July 7.
Pocahontas, Hardeman county, Friday, July 8.
Raleigh, Hardeman county, Saturday, July 9.
Somerville, Fayette county, Monday, June 11.
Macon, Fayette county, Tuesday, July 12.
Oakland, Fayette county, Wednesday, July 13.
Hickory Withe, Fayette county, Thursday, July 14.
Camerons, Fayette county, Friday, July 15.
Hurt's Flat, Shelby county, Saturday, July 16.
Fisherville, Shelby county, Monday, July 18.
Raleigh, Shelby county, Tuesday, July 19.
Cuba, Shelby county, Wednesday, July 20.
Memphis, Exchange Building, Thursday, July 21.
Memphis, Odd Fellows' Hall, Friday, July 22.
The discussion to commence to speak at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVID M. CURRIN.
JNO. L. T. SNEED.
WM. T. AVERY

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

We publish, this morning, the speaking appointments of the candidates for Congress, as agreed on by their friends in this city. It will be seen that they open the canvass at Germantown, on the 14th of June, which will give them ample time to thoroughly canvass the District. We give our friends warning not to cherish the delusion that Mr. CURRIN has the least idea of withdrawing from the canvass. He has fairly set out with the idea of defeating the nominee of the Democracy, which has so often trusted and honored him with its highest posts, and they will soon hear from his own lips the plea of justification which he sets up to excuse his extraordinary movement to throw the victory into the hands of the Opposition. He can cherish no gleam of hope that he will be elected himself, unless he has fairly lost his wits. We hear it intimated that the Opposition advise Mr. SNEED to recognize Mr. CURRIN as the competitor who represents the Democratic party, and as the man whom he will be called on to beat. Such a policy cannot but expose the fraudulent and cunning devices of our opponents to gain power.

The recognition of Mr. CURRIN by Mr. SNEED as his Democratic competitor, cannot detract anything from Mr. AVERY's position. He is recognized by the unanimous vote of the party as our standard-bearer. The Democratic people are for him, and will recognize him at the polls. It is not strange that the Know-Nothings will be slow at making his acquaintance. It is probable that Mr. SNEED would be glad that he had never known him, politically, before this canvass shall be closed. We do not know, however, whether or not Mr. SNEED has determined to take the advice of his friends and ignore Mr. AVERY as the Democratic candidate, nor do we care, save as a matter of high courtesy, which it will probably be better for Mr. SNEED to observe, in justice to his own character and to truth, as well as in deference to the Democracy of the Tenth Congressional District, who have selected their candidate and placed him in the field.

The contest promises to be animated, if not exciting. The three champions are now fairly in the field, and henceforth we may expect much speculation and debate relative to their respective claims, prospects and chances.

THE POLICY OF EXEMPTION.

The Nashville *Union* thus closes up the argument of the *Banner*, to prove that Mr. NEYLAND is not to blame for voting against the law exempting from execution the tools of mechanics and the implements of the farmer, upon which depends the livelihood of their families. The *Banner* says that Mr. NEYLAND only obeyed the will of his constituents in voting against such a law. Mr. NEYLAND was not elected last fall, and if the Republicans are much older, that N. voted directly against the will of the people of Tennessee, and especially of the farmers and mechanics.

Says the *Union and American*:

> The *Banner* at last attempts a defense of Mr. Netherland's votes against the exemption law. The substance of this defense is that under the law, a farmer might be allowed to retain property of the value of three hundred dollars, while a mechanic could only retain ten dollars. "Why, could a," says the *Banner*, "that we cannot admire a law which leaves one unfortunate debtor the insignificant sum of ten dollars, because he is a mechanic, while another debtor, no better than he, is allowed to keep three hundred dollars because he is a farmer. Such a distinction as this belog drawn in the act of '33, we should not be inclined to censure Col. Netherland for voting against it."
>
> UR is hardly worth while to point out the fact that no such distinction as the *Banner* suggests is made in the act of 1833. The law did not exempt a certain value, but was intended to secure to the poor man the means of procuring a livelihood. The object, in the case of the farmer and mechanic, was to prevent the creditor from depriving the poor debtor of all ability of providing for his family by taking out of his hands the only means by which such provision could be made. Such being the object of the law, it would have been absurd to have specified a certain sum; because the value of a set of mechanical tools varies with the trade pursued.
>
> But it is unnecessary for us to show this, because "Mr. Netherland's record" itself overthrows the argument of the *Banner*. If the statement of that paper, that the law exempts, in some cases, "only ten dollars" in the hands of the mechanic, were true, yet Mr. Netherland, during the session of 1835-6, *voted to repeal so much of the law as related to mechanics*. How ridiculous, then, the *Banner* makes itself in its labored argument in defence of Mr. Netherland! It declines to censure" that candidate for his original vote because "it was unequal" to the mechanic. But won't it censure him for having voted, at the next session, to repeal so much of the law as exempts the tools in the hands of the mechanic from execution? Say *Banner*, let us have with what asphalty you attempt to get over the last vote, if you still maintain such a defense of the first one.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS FROM THE BLACK-REPUBLICAN PRESS.

We re-publish an article, this morning, from the St. Louis *Democrat*, which develops the whole programme of conquest in the Southern States, as contemplated by the Black-Republican party. The comments of the *Democrat*, which is known as the leading Black-Republican organ of the West, are avowedly based upon the tone and character of the Opposition journals of the South. The *Democrat* is led to a cheerful view of the prospects of its party from the articles of the southern press, and is thus induced to predict that Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky and *probably Tennessee*, are ready to fall into the arms of the Black-Republicans. We received the article too late for extended comment, and can only now ask the sober and serious attention of southern men of all parties to their significant and shameful development.

"WHAT A DEMOCRATIC PAPER SAYS."

"Such," says the Richmond *Enquirer*, "is the ever recurring embarrassment of the 'Opposition' press—of what the *Southern Citizen* says; or the Washington *States* says; or the Charleston *Mercury* says; or the Richmond *Enquirer* says: or the Alabama *Signal* says; or the *Flag* says; or the *Times* says; or the *Advertiser* says—or some other *Democratic* paper says. Indeed, the whole staple of the Opposition argument consists of the cut-spoken patriotic protests of the Democratic press against the invasion of Democratic policy, or the violation of Democratic principles.

It is true, too, that the objections urged by the Democratic press against this Administration are not a feather in the scale against the objections urged by that same independent, unsought, unpurchasable press, against an opposition which has no principles of its own, and which blushlessly avows itself the advocate of the *worse parts* of Democratic misfeasance.

If the 'Democratic papers' are such high authority with the 'Opposition,' pray why do they not refresh their readers with what they say of a hideous conspiracy of political freebooters, who have banded themselves together for no purpose under the sun but to plunder the public treasury and revel in the spoils of iniquitous taxation?—a conspiracy as reckless as that of Catesby, which steals an honorable name, and binds itself together like the associates of Guy Fawkes, by oath of secrecy, and impudently parades the badges of virtue as disguises of its horrible objects.

Language cannot convey an adequate idea of that desperation which would not confine itself to the murderous *gunpowder plot*, by which a wicked STUART, and a vacillating Parliament were to be blown into eternity, but would nearly bury our American Constitution and American liberties, in the ruins of the Democratic party—of Democratic principles and Democratic policy.

It is the glory of the Democratic press that it dares to expose the errors of even Democratic Administrations and rebuke the wanderings of honored Democratic chiefs. The people will not fail to perceive that herein lies their security—a *free press*, that will not disguise their perils or palter with them in a matter which concerns their rights and the integrity of their constitutions. It is the glory of the Democratic party that it sustains such a press and derides the canting hypocrisy of an unscrupulous opposition, which would convert this shield into a sword."

Discovery of the Body of Mrs. Gilmore.

Mr. J. B. Nichols, agent of the overland mail company, at Helena, writes us the following particulars respecting the recovery of the body of Mrs. B. V. Gilme, one of the victims of the St. Nicholas disaster:

HELENA, ARK., May 12, 1859.

EDITORS APPEAL: Yesterday about one o'clock p. m. the body of Mrs. Capt. Ben. V. Gilme was discovered floating in the Mississippi river opposite Delia, and was picked up by Messrs. Shoemaker and Helm. Mr. Shoemaker arrived here yesterday about three o'clock p. m., and as soon as a coffin could be made I went down with him and found it to be the corpse of Mrs. Gilme, having on her left third finger a diamond ring, having the name of Mattie engraved in it. Her dress answered exactly to the description given by handbills. The corpse will be forwarded, with the ring, hair, handkerchief (which was found in her pocket) and sample of dress, this morning on the steamer Victoria, to Memphis for further instructions. Her clothing was all on, and not torn. She was not injured either by burn or scald, and certainly came to her death by being drowned. The mark on the handkerchief is "Mattie D. Colgin"

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

GIBSON.—For a few days past there has been encamped in the suburbs of our town, a company of Gipsies, consisting of men and women. The women engaged in telling the fortunes of all who were kind-hearted or green enough to suffer them to do so—and the men in buying and changing "round town." A number of our citizens a few evenings ago, viewing them as dangerous persons in the community, gave them notice to leave accompanying the notice with a gentle hint, that unless they did so, they would be dealt with as the law directs. They took the hint and left.—*Brandon Herald.*

CIRCUIT COURT.—The spring term of the Panola Circuit Court will commence on Monday next. The appearance docket is larger than it has been for many previous sessions, but the trial docket is much smaller than usual. All persons interested in cases on the Criminal Docket, (and there are not a few,) will take notice that the Docket Order will be taken up on Tuesday, instead of Wednesday as heretofore.—*Panola Star, May 11th.*

The same paper has the following:

CROPS IN PANOLA COUNTY.—We have made enquiries of many about the crops in this county, and find that the "stands" of both corn and cotton are good, and that the prospect is better for planters than it was at this time last year. Some cotton will be raised, however, may prevent the farmers from working out their crops, and thereby do serious injury.

The Lexington *Advertiser* has the following communication:

MR. EDITOR: It seems strange to me, and of very questionable propriety in you and your brother editor of the *Advocate*, in making such a hostile demonstration in regard to the action of the late railroad meeting in Lexington. I can't account for it. I have heard such sentiments by men on other occasions, and in or out of that Convention, than from yourselves and your papers. A small though a strong majority, I must confess. I will not impugn the motives of either of you, gentlemen, but it really seems to me that, in this matter, you are taking quite a Quixotic part (after the "Young America" fashion,) in advocating an absurdity in preference to what is most reasonable, and of attempting to do what is impracticable and unprofitable, instead of that which would be most feasible and useful.

You and Col. Thompson say, in your condematory articles of the Convention, that it was called to approve of and take measures for the advancement of both the Panola Railroad and the Lexington Branch Road. Now, I doubt know what might have been said by everybody or printed in your papers, as to the formal objects of this Convention; yet I think, in the profoundness of my simplicity, that there was no sane man, either in the Convention or the county, that supposed that measures would be adopted to carry out the construction of both of these roads, by this community at the present time. As for the Lexington Branch Road being built by the Central Road Directors, under the "soft solder" promises of President Goodman or Col. Walker, I think it about as probable as that I should draw the "big prize" in Eddy & Co's lottery, because I happened to see I would do so if I would buy a ticket. No, sir, my understanding of the object of this Convention, was to consider the relative merits (in very point of view,) of these two railroads, they being antagonistic, and the county, (as rich and *public spirited* as it is,) being able to build but one railroad at a time, and to favor which ever was deemed most feasible.

One or the other was bound to be dropped as a necessary consequence. The Panola Road was the favored project with but one dissenting voice—as I understood yours to be. There was nothing covert or clandestine in the getting up of, or in any of the proceedings of the convention. Neither was there any pigeon-brow-beating, or "shooting down" of any member of it who joined in the discussion. As to Mr. Haynes having his resolutions "cut and dried," as Col. T. says, I consider that it was not only proper, but very customary. By so doing, he had the advantage of deliberation to mature and compare them, and comprehensive view of the subject. Your set of resolutions being a "hasty dish of soup" affair, was your own misfortune, from your own imprudence.

This much, I have thought proper to say in justification of the said convention, being an humble member of the same, against yours and Col. Thompson's attacks. Neither time or usual space will permit me to say more upon the subject of these railroads at present. Having now no country editor, as it seems, to advocate the cause of the Panola Road, I may occasionally, in the future, do so myself, as far as my feeble tongue is capable, should I be allowed the use of your columns.

I will undertake to show that there is no railroad route more practicable than that of this Panola Road in all the South; none that passes through a wealthier country, and a country that needs a railroad more; none that will probably be better patronized with freight and passengers, and hence the stock of which will pay better. Also, will I attempt to show that the building of this road will be as much expressed in the resolutions passed by the convention, will inure not only to the benefit of Lexington and Panola, but equally as much to the Lexington Branch Road to Durant, or any other point on the Central Road.

JUSTICE.

EX-GOV. H. S. FOOTE.—This gentleman is not a candidate for Congress in the 4th District, as will appear by the annexed letter, addressed to the editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*:

VICKSBURG, May 4th, 1859.

TO COL. I. M. PATRIDGE—*Dear Sir*: In response to your inquiry of this morning, whether I would be a candidate for Congress in this district, I gladly embrace the opportunity of answering numerous inquiries on the subject, by stating that I *shall certainly not be a candidate*.

I have no ambition to engage in such unpleasantly in such struggles as are likely to occur in Congress during the next two years. Besides, I find the Democratic party divided, now existing in Mississippi, over having been a Whig, (whatever has been of late stated in several quarters to the contrary,) having since abandoned the American organization, and recommended its disbandment, having no connection whatever with that wretched, confused and fragmentary faction, ostensibly acting under the lead of John Slidell and company, and yielding a disgraceful support to that unrighteous, corrupt, anti-democratic, anti-States Rights administration now in power, of which James Buchanan, the "*blunt and most Moderate federalists*," is the chief, which has utterly broken down the strength of the Democratic party, rendered and strengthened sectionalism in both quarters of the Union, and almost extinguished the hopes of enlightened patriots everywhere, as to the perpetuity of our free institutions, being in principle, as these ever been heretofore, a Democrat of the Jackson and Polk stamp; a Union man as I hope I proved myself in 1850 and 1851; having manifestation for civic station of any grade or character, I prefer remaining an *independent voter*, prepared to yield a hearty support to any body of patriotic men, wherever existing and under whatever name acting, in the struggle which I trust is now commencing in good earnest everywhere to drive unscrupulous and corrupt men from power, restore the reign of purity and sound principles, and revive the ancient glories of the Republic.

Hoping that this hasty but explicit answer to your interrogatory, will be satisfactory to all who have been solicitous that I should become a candidate for the House of Representatives in this district, I have the honor to be, very respectfully and cordially, your obedient servant,

H. S. FOOTE.

COL. G. R. FALS FOR GOVERNOR.—A correspondent of the Southern *Democrat*, speaking of the canvass for Governor, says of our old friend, Col. G. R. Fall:

> If the north portion of the State must have the Governor, why not take Fall? He settled in Jackson directly after the seat of government was there located, when quite a youth. He established the *Mississippian*, which, from first to last, has been the stand-by of the party. He has made more Governors and Congressmen than any other man in the State. In high banking times, when the reign of terrorism prevailed, and every bank had its platoon of armed bullies and ruffians to control public opinion, Fall stood firm at his gun—pouring on a broadside from the *Mississippian* week after and month after month, until the banks and their brigands went down together. He wrote his editorials at the peril of his life, but he never flinched or vacillated. He is, of course, a States Rights man of the most orthodox standard—a man of elegant manners, of fine attainments, and thoroughly informed in public affairs. He is a staunch advocate of our road—of State development and independence, and would make an excellent successor to our present worthy Governor.

HANCOCK.

SIGNS OF MALTA.—This association celebrated last night by a grand torch-light procession. Agreeably to an established principle of the order, they organized themselves into a body of G. N. J. A.'s, and marched through several of the principal streets. After the procession had returned to the lodge, the members partook of refreshments. A number of visiting brethren were present from Memphis and Natchez, and all were highly delighted at the evidence of the prosperity of the order.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

ALABAMA NEWS.

The Federal Court for the northern district of Alabama, which ought to have been held last week, will not sit—Judge Gayle's health is too feeble for him to hold it, and Judge Campbell, who was empowered to do so by a late act of Congress, has written that he will not be here.—*Huntsville Advocate, May 12.*

Porter King, Esq., of Perry county, has been elected Judge of the First Circuit, without opposition. He held the office by Executive appointment.

PROBATE JUDGE.—The Huntsville *Advocate*, of the 12th inst., gives the following as the official vote in the late excited canvass for Probate Judge: Scruggs, 1118; McCay, 24. Maj. Scruggs will immediately enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Alabama House, in Eufala, Alabama, with three other buildings, were consumed by fire on the 4th inst.

In Morgan county, R. N. Walden, Esq., is a candidate for the Legislature.

In Calhoun county, John A. Lowry has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years for house breaking, and Virgil Lankford for three years for larceny.

In Cherokee county, John C. Lewis, S. G. Garrett, M. M. Hardwicke, Thos. O. Barr and John W. Jones are candidates for the Legislature.

Stephen Petty, a minister, on the 1st inst., killed his mother-in-law, in Cherokee county, Ala., with a pocket-knife. He was arrested.

In Lauderdale county, Hon. R. M. Patton is announced as a candidate for the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. H. Price, Henry H. Smith, S. A. M. Wood, R. D. Herman, and Wm. F. Karnes for the House.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

From the St. Louis Democrat (Black Republican.)

> Admitting that the Opposition to the National Democracy in the Southern States is mostly of a negative and disconnected character, yet, we rejoice to say, it gives promise of patriotic service. The exposure of the miserable of the Federal Government which Opposition press and orators are making, must have the effect of arousing public opinion, and giving it a tone of political inquiry and impartiality. When the faith of the people in any party is shaken, a rival party, however obnoxious to prejudice, will receive at least a patient hearing. Granting that as a rule, the Slave States votes the Republican ticket in 1860, we are sanguine enough to believe that an influential minority will be found in every Slave State supporting the Republican Administration. Majorities elect, but minorities, armed with intelligence, wealth and conservative sentiments, exercise a large influence on legislation, and especially on opinion. Were a party to possess a respectable minority in all the States, the title of nationality could not be withheld from it. The party that possesses a majority in all the Free States, and a majority in each of the Slave State, must be acknowledged to be national.
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> We think we do not overstrain recent indications when we say the Southern Opposition desire the success of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. True, the canvass in Kentucky seems to evolve nothing but the remote subtleties of niggerology; but there the opposition are evidently playing a reluctant and unnatural part. In Tennessee they stand on old and sure ground. But the declarations of the Opposition press in the commercial cities of the South are the signs which we hail with unalloyed pleasure and which we attach most importance. In Baltimore, Richmond, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans sympathy with the Northern press and with the principles of the great northern organization are unmistakably manifested, by journals having the largest circulation and the most influence in molding opinion among the commercial classes. In this feeling the Republican party finds as it were a powerful citadel. It may not express itself at the ballot box in 1860 directly, but should the Republican President, notwithstanding his hostility to the extension of slavery, prove himself wise and able, there can be little doubt that it will vote in the Congressional elections of 1862, to sustain him.

Before that time the nucleus of a Republican organization will be formed in every slave State in the Union, and whatever modifications in the general platform local exigencies may require, there will be but two parties in Congress—the slavery extensionists and non-extensionists. With the latter the Opposition in the South will cheerfully identify itself, when it is demonstrated that they cherish in sentiment, and observe in practice, the States-Rights doctrines. New national interests will have arisen before the second year of the next term expires. Industrial and international questions will divide the public mind with the slavery question. Virtually there will be a reconstruction of parties, for the germs of Democracy and Republicanism in the slave States will grow into a strong affirmative policy, which will win the young hopes of the nation to its support.

The great development, however, cannot be witnessed until the slavery question is reduced to its old position—until it is localized in the States, not in the Territories. As long as it is permitted to enter the Territories, so long will it be a "pestiferous issue." The simple mode of solving the intricacies of the problem is to confine slavery to the States. If we are asked how this can be done while the Dred Scott decision stands we will answer that slavery will cease to advance when the national Legislature and Executive oppose a determined front to its advance. Besides, a Republican Congress and President are pledges that the Federal Judiciary will be gradually harmonized with the will of the people. The Dred Scott decision is, after all, no exposition of Constitutional doctrine in relation to the Territories. The sum and substance of it is, that a negro is not a citizen of the United States. Certainly the opinions incidentally expressed in the rendering of the decision can have no weight against the decision itself. The personal qualities of their author may have imparted to them.

The creation of the slavery agitation is the desire of the Southern Democratic party, and of a large and respectable class in the free States. When pirates caught, on the high seas with negroes stolen from Africa, are brought into Northern ports and hung; when the question of slavery can come up in a Territory only when the people are framing their State Constitution, when provisions are made for colonizing free negroes, as our semi-civilized Indians, the slavery agitation can accomplish their purpose only by establishing the Republican party in power. At the time by the time the flying footsteps of some negro on his way to Canada, may strike a spark from the dying embers, but no serious fire will be ever ignited. Let the trebly dark element of slavery indeed of being diffused throughout the continent be confined within impassable bounds. In the disposition of it let our statesmen consult the lessons of Nature, who prescribes the path of the stream, and restricts the deserts by metes and bounds—who imprisons the subterranean fires in the interior of the globe, and the lightning in the depths of the cloud—who has given to every element its appointed place in the world, keeping the destructive ones in eternal durance.

Strange as it may seem, we believe the day is not distant when the debates of Congress, and the messages of the Executive will be as innocent of the word slavery as the Constitution. Reference will be made to it only by circumlocutory phrase. The non-agitationists each hailing the consummation of his wishes in co-operating with the Republican party. Whatever course of action can they pursue calculated to mollify—or suppress agitation? Co-operation with the National Democracy will drag them from one abyss to another—from Executive intervention to Judicial intervention, thence to Congressional intervention, thence to the African slave traffic, thence to the right of domicile, with every species of property in the Free States, and so on to depths beyond their sounding lines.

We intimate above that the Opposition party in the South may not aid the Republican party at the ballot box next time in the election of a President. This hypothesis requires explanation. We believe it is in the power of the Republican party to get the vote of Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky and perhaps Kentucky, without lowering their standard an inch—without stooping to conquer in the slightest degree. The plan of operations which would give them the Border States, would also give them an electoral ticket in all the slave states, except South Carolina. In any event they are sure of success, only by one more effort they can nationalize themselves at once, and consolidate the opposition, North and South, by a single stroke.

The Reunion of the Democracy.

The following dispatch to a New York paper embodies a rumor which has been current for some days in the political circles of this city:

"Senator Green, of Missouri, has suggested a compromise between the disagreeing factions of the Democracy, which meets the approval of President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, and which, it is expected, will unite the party. The Western Democracy insist on the reinstatement of Mr. Douglas as a regular member of the party. Mr. Green proposes to drop all discussion upon intervention and non-intervention, as non-essential, and proposes also the withdrawal of all opposition to the admission of Kansas, whether as a free or slave state, in the next Congress. These bases of accommodation are accepted by the Administration, and the breach between the factions of the Democracy is regarded as healed."

The object of Senator Green's interposition, if, indeed, he has employed himself in the enterprise attributed to him by the Washington correspondent, will receive the approbation of all good Democrats. Apart from the fraternal feeling which should always prevail among members of the same political association, it is especially important, in the present conjuncture, that the Democratic party be reunited in time for the campaign of 1860.

It is doubtful if, under any circumstances, the triumph of the Opposition can be intercepted. Without the cordial co-operation of all the divisions of the Democracy, it is plainly impossible to prevent that most calamitous catastrophe. The question for Democrats to determine is, whether they will agree to suspend their differences on immaterial issues, or renounce every hope of maintaining their ascendancy—whether it be better to forbear controversy on a metaphysical abstraction than to insure the rejection of all their principles and all their measures—whether the bigotry of individual opinion shall prevail against the cooperative obligations of patriotism and party—whether, in short, the Union shall be sacrificed to an intangible and impracticable punctilio of the politicians.

This question is of no less concern to the interests of the South, since the surest safeguard of its rights is the integrity of the Democratic party.

It is a laudable undertaking, then, in which Senator Green is engaged; and we cannot but wish him a most complete success.—*Washington States.*

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

We copy the two following letters from the Nashville *Union*, describing the meeting of the candidates at Paris and Huntingdon:

PARIS, May 9, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: According to appointment, the candidates for Governor addressed the citizens of Henry county here on Saturday last. Several canvasses have passed since our county was similarly favored, and consequently there would have been a general turn out to hear the debate between two strangers to us. But when one of the contestants was one of our old citizens and known to us all, there was naturally a strong and universal desire to witness the manner in which he would conduct himself and defend the great cause which had been entrusted to his keeping, not only by his old friends in this county, but by the entire Democratic party of the State of Tennessee. We all knew in what manner he had in former times met and overcome the champions of the Whig and Know-Nothing parties, from the greatest to the least—or, as Sam—would say, from the sublime to the ridiculous—from Gen. Neil S. Brown down to Bob Hatton. But now we were to witness him in conflict with the leader of a new party, who had been heralded by their press as an invincible champion of what is most reasonable, and of attempting to do what is impracticable and unprofitable, instead of that which would be most feasible and useful.

You and Col. Thompson say, in your condematory articles of the Convention, that it was called to approve of and take measures for the advancement of both the Panola Railroad and the Lexington Branch Road. Now, I doubt know what might have been said by everybody or printed in your papers, as to the formal objects of this Convention; yet I think, in the profoundness of my simplicity, that there was no sane man, either in the Convention or the county, that supposed that measures would be adopted to carry out the construction of both of these roads, by this community at the present time. As for the Lexington Branch Road being built by the Central Road Directors, under the "soft solder" promises of President Goodman or Col. Walker, I think it about as probable as that I should draw the "big prize" in Eddy & Co's lottery, because I happened to see I would do so if I would buy a ticket. No, sir, my understanding of the object of this Convention, was to consider the relative merits (in very point of view,) of these two railroads, they being antagonistic, and the county, (as rich and *public spirited* as it is,) being able to build but one railroad at a time, and to favor which ever was deemed most feasible.

One or the other was bound to be dropped as a necessary consequence. The Panola Road was the favored project with but one dissenting voice—as I understood yours to be. There was nothing covert or clandestine in the getting up of, or in any of the proceedings of the convention. Neither was there any pigeon-brow-beating, or "shooting down" of any member of it who joined in the discussion. As to Mr. Haynes having his resolutions "cut and dried," as Col. T. says, I consider that it was not only proper, but very customary. By so doing, he had the advantage of deliberation to mature and compare them, and comprehensive view of the subject. Your set of resolutions being a "hasty dish of soup" affair, was your own misfortune, from your own imprudence.

This much, I have thought proper to say in justification of the said convention, being an humble member of the same, against yours and Col. Thompson's attacks. Neither time or usual space will permit me to say more upon the subject of these railroads at present. Having now no country editor, as it seems, to advocate the cause of the Panola Road, I may occasionally, in the future, do so myself, as far as my feeble tongue is capable, should I be allowed the use of your columns.

I will undertake to show that there is no railroad route more practicable than that of this Panola Road in all the South; none that passes through a wealthier country, and a country that needs a railroad more; none that will probably be better patronized with freight and passengers, and hence the stock of which will pay better. Also, will I attempt to show that the building of this road will be as much expressed in the resolutions passed by the convention, will inure not only to the benefit of Lexington and Panola, but equally as much to the Lexington Branch Road to Durant, or any other point on the Central Road.

JUSTICE.

EX-GOV. H. S. FOOTE.—The gentleman is not a candidate for Congress in the 4th District, as will appear by the annexed letter, addressed to the editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*:

VICKSBURG, May 4th, 1859.

TO COL. I. M. PATRIDGE—*Dear Sir*: In response to your inquiry of this morning, whether I would be a candidate for Congress in this district, I gladly embrace the opportunity of answering numerous inquiries on the subject, by stating that *I shall certainly not be a candidate*.

I have no ambition to engage in such unpleasantly in such struggles as are likely to occur in Congress during the next two years. Besides, I find the Democratic party divided, now existing in Mississippi, over having been a Whig, (whatever has been of late stated in several quarters to the contrary,) having since abandoned the American organization, and recommended its disbandment, having no connection whatever with that wretched, confused and fragmentary faction, ostensibly acting under the lead of John Slidell and company, and yielding a disgraceful support to that unrighteous, corrupt, anti-democratic, anti-States Rights administration now in power, of which James Buchanan, the "*blunt and most Moderate federalists*," is the chief, which has utterly broken down the strength of the Democratic party, rendered and strengthened sectionalism in both quarters of the Union, and almost extinguished the hopes of enlightened patriots everywhere, as to the perpetuity of our free institutions, being in principle, as these ever been heretofore, a Democrat of the Jackson and Polk stamp; a Union man as I hope I proved myself in 1850 and 1851; having manifestation for civic station of any grade or character, I prefer remaining an *independent voter*, prepared to yield a hearty support to any body of patriotic men, wherever existing and under whatever name acting, in the struggle which I trust is now commencing in good earnest everywhere to drive unscrupulous and corrupt men from power, restore the reign of purity and sound principles, and revive the ancient glories of the Republic.

Hoping that this hasty but explicit answer to your interrogatory, will be satisfactory to all who have been solicitous that I should become a candidate for the House of Representatives in this district, I have the honor to be, very respectfully and cordially, your obedient servant,

H. S. FOOTE.

COL. G. R. FALS FOR GOVERNOR.—A correspondent of the Southern *Democrat*, speaking of the canvass for Governor, says of our old friend, Col. G. R. Fall:

> If the north portion of the State must have the Governor, why not take Fall? He settled in Jackson directly after the seat of government was there located, when quite a youth. He established the *Mississippian*, which, from first to last, has been the stand-by of the party. He has made more Governors and Congressmen than any other man in the State. In high banking times, when the reign of terrorism prevailed, and every bank had its platoon of armed bullies and ruffians to control public opinion, Fall stood firm at his gun—pouring on a broadside from the *Mississippian* week after and month after month, until the banks and their brigands went down together. He wrote his editorials at the peril of his life, but he never flinched or vacillated. He is, of course, a States Rights man of the most orthodox standard—a man of elegant manners, of fine attainments, and thoroughly informed in public affairs. He is a staunch advocate of our road—of State development and independence, and would make an excellent successor to our present worthy Governor.

HANCOCK.

SIGNS OF MALTA.—This association celebrated last night by a grand torch-light procession. Agreeably to an established principle of the order, they organized themselves into a body of G. N. J. A.'s, and marched through several of the principal streets. After the procession had returned to the lodge, the members partook of refreshments. A number of visiting brethren were present from Memphis and Natchez, and all were highly delighted at the evidence of the prosperity of the order.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

ALABAMA NEWS.

The Federal Court for the northern district of Alabama, which ought to have been held last week, will not sit—Judge Gayle's health is too feeble for him to hold it, and Judge Campbell, who was empowered to do so by a late act of Congress, has written that he will not be here.—*Huntsville Advocate, May 12.*

Porter King, Esq., of Perry county, has been elected Judge of the First Circuit, without opposition. He held the office by Executive appointment.

PROBATE JUDGE.—The Huntsville *Advocate*, of the 12th inst., gives the following as the official vote in the late excited canvass for Probate Judge: Scruggs, 1118; McCay, 24. Maj. Scruggs will immediately enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Alabama House, in Eufala, Alabama, with three other buildings, were consumed by fire on the 4th inst.

In Morgan county, R. N. Walden, Esq., is a candidate for the Legislature.

In Calhoun county, John A. Lowry has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years for house breaking, and Virgil Lankford for three years for larceny.

In Cherokee county, John C. Lewis, S. G. Garrett, M. M. Hardwicke, Thos. O. Barr and John W. Jones are candidates for the Legislature.

Stephen Petty, a minister, on the 1st inst., killed his mother-in-law, in Cherokee county, Ala., with a pocket-knife. He was arrested.

In Lauderdale county, Hon. R. M. Patton is announced as a candidate for the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. H. Price, Henry H. Smith, S. A. M. Wood, R. D. Herman, and Wm. F. Karnes for the House.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

From the St. Louis Democrat (Black Republican.)

> Admitting that the Opposition to the National Democracy in the Southern States is mostly of a negative and disconnected character, yet, we rejoice to say, it gives promise of patriotic service. The exposure of the miserable of the Federal Government which Opposition press and orators are making, must have the effect of arousing public opinion, and giving it a tone of political inquiry and impartiality. When the faith of the people in any party is shaken, a rival party, however obnoxious to prejudice, will receive at least a patient hearing. Granting that as a rule, the Slave States votes the Republican ticket in 1860, we are sanguine enough to believe that an influential minority will be found in every Slave State supporting the Republican Administration. Majorities elect, but minorities, armed with intelligence, wealth and conservative sentiments, exercise a large influence on legislation, and especially on opinion. Were a party to possess a respectable minority in all the States, the title of nationality could not be withheld from it. The party that possesses a majority in all the Free States, and a majority in each of the Slave State, must be acknowledged to be national.
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> We think we do not overstrain recent indications when we say the Southern Opposition desire the success of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. True, the canvass in Kentucky seems to evolve nothing but the remote subtleties of niggerology; but there the opposition are evidently playing a reluctant and unnatural part. In Tennessee they stand on old and sure ground. But the declarations of the Opposition press in the commercial cities of the South are the signs which we hail with unalloyed pleasure and which we attach most importance. In Baltimore, Richmond, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans sympathy with the Northern press and with the principles of the great northern organization are unmistakably manifested, by journals having the largest circulation and the most influence in molding opinion among the commercial classes. In this feeling the Republican party finds as it were a powerful citadel. It may not express itself at the ballot box in 1860 directly, but should the Republican President, notwithstanding his hostility to the extension of slavery, prove himself wise and able, there can be little doubt that it will vote in the Congressional elections of 1862, to sustain him.

Before that time the nucleus of a Republican organization will be formed in every slave State in the Union, and whatever modifications in the general platform local exigencies may require, there will be but two parties in Congress—the slavery extensionists and non-extensionists. With the latter the Opposition in the South will cheerfully identify itself, when it is demonstrated that they cherish in sentiment, and observe in practice, the States-Rights doctrines. New national interests will have arisen before the second year of the next term expires. Industrial and international questions will divide the public mind with the slavery question. Virtually there will be a reconstruction of parties, for the germs of Democracy and Republicanism in the slave States will grow into a strong affirmative policy, which will win the young hopes of the nation to its support.

The great development, however, cannot be witnessed until the slavery question is reduced to its old position—until it is localized in the States, not in the Territories. As long as it is permitted to enter the Territories, so long will it be a "pestiferous issue." The simple mode of solving the intricacies of the problem is to confine slavery to the States. If we are asked how this can be done while the Dred Scott dec