Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 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

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SHELBY COUNTY,

J. P. FARRELLY & W. T. FARLEY

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 campaign, beginning the 28th 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 observe 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.

M'CLANAHAN, THOMPSON & DILL.

MAY 4, 1859-tf

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

SPEAKING AT THE GAIETY.

MR. JAMES WUNDERMAN, the President of the Memphis Theatrical Company, having kindly offered the Gaiety for that purpose, the candidates for Governor will address their fellow citizens at that place to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is due to these distinguished gentlemen, as well as the responsible position for which they are candidates, that every man who can make it convenient should be present, and weigh dispassionately their claims upon the suffrages of the people. The ladies are especially invited to attend.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

The candidates for Governor will address their fellow-citizens of Memphis to-day according to appointment. The time and place of speaking are announced above. The issues involved in this canvass are of paramount importance to every citizen, not merely in a political sense, but as affecting the business relations as well as the permanent prosperity of the community. Tennessee has, from time out of mind, been cursed with an irredeemable and worthless currency, until the Democracy, at the last session of the Legislature, passed wholesome reformatory laws, and by the moral force of their enactments, brought the banks up to do their duty to the noteholders, and to furnish a currency redeemable at their counters. That this reform should be the Democratic party, none can doubt who watched the course of legislation at the last session of our General Assembly, the recommendations of our worthy and distinguished Governor and Democratic standard-bearer, and the direct effect of the measures adopted. The prosperity of Memphis, in common with that of the whole state, are directly involved in giving such shape and direction to these reforms as shall secure to a permanent continuance of a gold and silver basis of currency, and a perpetual exemption from the worthless paper currency that was a "bye-word and reproach" in our state, and a lasting back-set to our commercial interests. The interests of Memphis are directly and intimately connected with those of the planting interests, whatever demagogues may say to the contrary. The planter and the merchant are alike interested in having a gold and silver basis, and in forcing our banks to comply with such conditions as the safety of the noteholders and the interests of commerce may demand. In this respect, the interests of our city are identical with those of the country. Any effort to sever them, and to appeal to local prejudices and interests, in contradistinction to those of the people of the country, are unjust to both, injurious to our business, and can result in no good to any party concerned, unless it be partisans who stimulate it. We call upon our citizens to attend the discussion to-day, and jealously to guard against a mistake so fatal to the prosperity of our whole people, as that which may place our well-being upon so insecure a footing as antagonism to the general prosperity of the country. Let the people turn out en masse, and judge for themselves of the acceptability and soundness of Democratic and Opposition policy.

BARON HUMBOLDT.

The steamer Canada brings intelligence of the death, on the 30th of April, of the philosopher of world-wide celebrity, Baron FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. The Baron was born September 14, 1769; he was consequently eighty-nine years and four months old. Fears that his valuable life would soon cease have existed for some months, in consequence of unfavorable accounts brought over at various times by the mail steamers; but although old age was making its inroads, the assaults were gentle. A life of temperance had secured exemption from the usual feebleness of age, and up to that time was enjoying a green old age, and up to that time was enjoying a general war.

In such a contest it is even supposed that the United States cannot avoid taking a part. The French Minister at Washington is reported to have received a dispatch to that effect, and even to have added that "the Emperor had a sure scheme for that." We do not entertain the slightest idea that Louis Napoleon can draw us as his ally into his scheme for rectifying the treaties of Vienna, about which we do not care a fig; nor do we suppose he will be inclined to practice any "sure scheme" for drawing us into the contest against him. He may entertain the same belief his uncle did on this point. When the coalition was formed against him, Napoleon said to the American Minister at Paris, "You will be drawn in; you cannot avoid it; I do not care which side you take, but I wish to know where you stand." Then followed the "paper blockade" by England, the retaliatory measures of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the "orders in council," which did drawn the United States into the embargo act, and finally the war with England.

To-day we believe that England understands her true interests too well to be drawn into this continental strife. She has no part in it. Not even the pretensions of Constantinople to