Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : : : AUGUST 25, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

GRAND BARBECUE AT COLLIERVILLE.

The Democracy of Collierville, Shelby county, Tenn., notify their brethren and the rest of mankind, that they will give a barbecue on Saturday, the 3d proximo, in honor of the late victory of the party in their district and county. There will be a number of good speakers present, and any amount of good cheer. The Committee of arrangements request us to extend a general invitation.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY AND MR. DOUGLAS.

There is no question that ever arose in this Government, upon which has been expended more learned nonsense, than that of squatter sovereignty, and there are not one person in ten who understand the original meaning or import of the term. A number of them have heard that Mr. Calhoun denounced the principle as "worse than Mr. Wilmot's proviso, and this is enough for them. They seek no further investigation into the matter, notwithstanding it is a question that ought to be thoroughly investigated and well understood by every one who exercises the high privilege of the right of suffrage.

At present and in fact, at no future time, can the term "squatter sovereignty" have any force or meaning for the reason that there is not a foot of Territory belonging to the United States that is not organized and fully provided with a Territorial Government. Under such circumstances, there can be no squatters, and of course, no squatter sovereignty.

Under the heading we have given above, the Mobile *Register* has a very lucid article, which is just and true, and which we here copy:

There seems not to be a very clear idea in the public mind of the true signification of the term "squatter sovereignty." The efforts of the various aspirants to the Presidency here at the South to "kill off" Judge Douglas, whom they have looked upon as the stumbling-block to their ambition, by raising against him the mad-dog cry of *squatter sovereignty*, have had their effect in producing this confusion in the public understanding. Now it is an unqualified and calumnious misnomer to apply the name of "squatter sovereignty" to the position of Judge Douglas on the territorial question. Squatter sovereignty implies the right of the people who have settled or squatted on the unorganized national Territories to set up a government for themselves and assume the governmental jurisdiction over such Territories, without authority from Congress.

The term was invented when, for the first time in our political history, the doctrine was advanced, by General Cass in 1847, that the unorganized settlers on the national domain possessed this right, and its meaning is to express that doctrine. Now Senator Douglas holds no such doctrine. So far from doing so, he has indeed gone further than almost any of our statesmen in denying to the inhabitants of the Territories the legitimate exercise of any power not expressly conferred upon them by a Congress. It will be remembered how violently he opposed the Topeka constitution, presented to Congress three years ago by a convention of the people of Kansas, denouncing it as a revolutionary and insolent usurpation, because it had been adopted by a primary popular convention and without authority given by Congress for that purpose. It will be remembered also that at the session of Congress before the last, Mr. Douglas took the ground that the people of a Territory could not of right demand admission into the Union unless they had previously received authority from Congress through an "enabling act" to form a State government, which he denied, from any such principle, and not considering the Kansas-Nebraska Act as having the force of an enabling act, he regarded the Lecompton Constitution, given to the field of a petition to Congress from those who presented it, as possessing the dignity and cogency of an inchoate State government. These facts go clearly and forcibly to show that Mr. Douglas, so far from trying the dogma of squatter sovereignty, is a strenuous and extreme stickler for the warrant of authority to legislate here, and to render legitimate any exercise of power whatever by the inhabitants of the Territories.

The position of Mr. Douglas upon the Territorial question is that while he denies the possession and repudiates the exercise of any political rights or power by the inhabitants of the Territories, save what have been vouchsafed them by Congress, he is in favor of their being invested by Congress with the fullest authority of self government which it is competent for Congress to confer. This was the fundamental principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act. It was to secure to the people of the Territories, as far as the Constitution would allow, all those rights and privileges of self-government and liberty which the people in the States possess, and which are the inestimable high-right of American freemen. This true Democratic republican principle, developed in the Kansas-Nebraska act, was embraced with one accord by the whole Democratic party of the union and adopted as their platform with respect to the Territories. It was especially recommended to the favor of the South as it offered the means of rescuing the destinies of slavery from those federal restrictions which had previously interdicted its extension into the Territories, and gave free access and opportunity for its establishment therein. By this policy, the whole subject of slavery, including the question whether or not it should find a permanent abode in a Territory to form an institution of the future State, was left to the determination of the people thereof, with the fullest de-facto rights over it given by the Constitution of the United States. This was the policy favored and contended for by Mr. Calhoun.

It was upon this platform that the Democratic party went into the contest of 1856, and the result was the triumphant affirmance of the principle and policy by the nation. The South gave it her unanimous sanction and suffrages. If Mr. Douglas is the advocate and supporter of "squatter sovereignty" the whole South stands in the same category, for his position on the question of slavery in the Territories is nothing more nor less than the platform sustained by her in the last Presidential election. That platform declared that the people of the Territories should be left perfectly "free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution." It adopted precisely the principles established by the Democracy in Congress in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. We have demonstrated in these columns, from the testimony of the leading southern supporters of that measure in Congress, that its intention was to give full discretion and control over the subject of slavery to the Territorial legislatures as far as the Constitution would allow, and that where the Territorial legislatures might exceed their constitutional authority in dealing with the subject, the restriction meant by the phrase "subject to the Constitution" was the revisory power of the Supreme Court, which decides well and void any unconstitutional law which the local legislature should enact. We have thus shown conclusively, that the platform of the Democratic party, to which the South gave her unanimous adhesion, excluded the idea of any intervention by Congress in the matter of slavery in the Territories under any circumstance or emergency. Mr. Douglas stands firmly upon this platform, while those who are now clamoring for Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories have deserted and discarded it, and are endeavoring to justify their disorganizing course, as also to destroy a formidable rival for the Presidency, by stigmatizing the position of Douglas as "squatter sovereignty."

THE COTTON AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

The question of the necessity for an increased production of cotton is beginning to attract the attention of the best minds in Europe. The demand for the article, for a series of years, has exceeded the supply, and England especially feels keenly her dependence upon the United States for her supplies.

On this subject the Washington *Constitution* has a very interesting article, which we here transfer to our columns:

For a considerable period the people of England, and particularly the cotton spinners and manufacturers, have been laboring to discover means to extend the culture and production of cotton in the British dependencies. The aid of a scientific association has been invoked to direct and further the investigation, and devise some plan by which the manufacturing interests will be protected against "the ruinous consequences which would result were the cotton supplies from the United States to fail either from natural causes, a rupture of friendly relations, civil war between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, or the insufficiency of the supply to meet the rapidly increasing demand."

There are various elements in this cotton movement in England which, though all tending to the same result, are produced by different causes. The cotton manufacturers—who find that, if they could procure double the quantity of raw material which they now receive at a less price, they could obtain a ready market for their manufactured goods—are, not unnaturally, anxious to find a source from which they could easily and certainly derive this increased supply. The government, for political reasons, might be glad to place the most important branch of British manufacture on a footing of complete independence of a foreign power, and make "one part of the Empire find aliment for the other to the manifest advantage of the whole." And the pseudo-philanthropist of Exeter Hall, who regard the abolition of domestic slavery in the United States as the great object of their exertions, and as their paramount duty, would delight in the liberty to prosecute their abolition propagandism which the absence of their present absolute dependence of slave-grown cotton would afford them.

The efforts of the "Cotton Supply Associations," the Society of Arts, the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and other manufacturing cities, have been specially directed to British India as the country from which sufficient supplies of cotton might be obtained to relieve England altogether from what the London *Morning Herald* has called "the intolerable duty imposed by the American Republic." Evidence has been adduced that the soil of India is peculiarly adapted to the culture of the cotton plant; that the cotton fields of Berar (a province of the Deccan) can alone produce "three or four times the quantity of cotton necessary for the consumption of the world, *if there were means of conveyance*;" that the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad produce cotton equal to the finest in America; and lectures have quoted the allusions of Herodotus and Alexander the Great to the existence of a plant in India which "bears a fruit full of wool," from which the Indian contemporaries of the Greek Historian and the World-Conqueror "made cloth for garments," as a convincing proof that it is to India that the cotton spinners should direct their energies in order to be perfectly independent of "the intolerable duty" paid to America. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the British government to take active measures to improve the navigation of the great rivers of India, and thus remove the difficulties in the way of Berar's miraculous productiveness being made available; and large sums of money have been subscribed toward the execution of this and other kindred measures, with a view to prove, as the New York Tribune eloquently remarks, that "the enslavement of one people to secure the comfortable clothing of another is not a divine sequence."

Matter-of-fact men, who take a sober, practical view of the cotton movement, refuse to share the sanguine expectations of the agitators, and refuse to believe, without more modern evidence than that of Herodotus and Alexander the Great, that even were the valley of the Indus transferred into a new connection with Bombay by the construction of monster railways, and the opening to navigation of thousands of miles of rivers now completely unnavigable—were the most improved gins and packing machines in full operation in Berar, and the roads induced to turn their undivided attention to cotton culture—it is not yet demonstrated that the cotton grown in India can, under any circumstances, supply the place of the "middle staple," now grown exclusively in the United States, and which alone is adapted for the weft of all fine cotton tissues. The long and short staples are grown in India and elsewhere; but with the exception of a very small quantity grown at Port Natal, on the Eastern coast of Africa, the "middle style" has not yet been found anywhere but in this country. The experiments which have been made in Africa by missionaries and others are but experiments; and notwithstanding the assertion that the cotton grown in some districts of the interior of that remote continent is fully equal to American, the fact is not ascertained on sufficiently conclusive evidence to warrant the belief by practical men that, even after years of patient toil and manifold outlays of capital, the English manufacturers can obtain their supply of cotton of equal quality of that which we furnish, from any other quarter than the southern States of this Union. The London *Economist*, under which there is no higher authority on this subject, remarks:

"If India were to send us two million of bales of cotton annually, one-half would be supplied to America as ever. While we require but a limited supply of the long and short staples, we need and can consume an almost unlimited supply of the middle staple, which the United States of America alone have hitherto produced this most necessary kind."

There is another obstacle, also, which the manufacturers will have to consider, but which the Exeter Hall Abolitionists may think of no importance compared with the satisfaction of being independent of "slave-grown cotton." For the greater portion of the goods which England imports from India, she is obliged to pay in silver—the amount of manufactured goods which she exports being of comparatively small value. The same would obviously be the case in Africa, and to a greater extent. The wants of the natives are small and are provided for by their own labor. If, then, the cotton spinners were obliged to pay in silver for every pound of cotton which they now import from this country, (the imports of American cotton into England in 1858 were 833,327,776 pounds,) and for which they pay in goods, how could they manage it? Where is the silver to be found? It is far easier to build cotton machinery to bear sod in Central Africa than it is to create artificial wants among the primitive population of India and the large population of Africa, to be supplied from Lancashire; and yet, until this is effected, even though all other obstacles are surmounted, (and they are not few or inconsiderable,) there still remains the difficulty of paying in hard cash for the hundreds of millions of pounds of cotton which the manufactures of England require every year.

Until all these difficulties are removed, the lectures, speeches, and newspaper articles of the Cotton Supply Associations and the Exeter Hall Abolitionists will amount to nothing. The supply of cotton must be derived whence alone it can be had, and the matter regulating the fixed laws of supply and demand, gain and loss, which neither parliamentary debates nor philanthropic languages can alter or controvert.

Powerful as is the "cotton-thread" which now binds this country and Great Britain together, it is not the only tie which exists between us; and even if the cotton fields of India and Africa prove as productive as sanguine men imagine, our friendship, we trust, will not on that account be less cordial or our relations less intimate. By the time that dream can be realized it is highly probable that the wants of our own population will require all the cotton we can grow, and, perhaps, compel us to draw on Berar.

Shall the South-East be Put in Connection with St. Louis by Railway.

ST. LOUIS, August 20, 1859.

The rapidly increasing commercial importance of St. Louis, is a fact too well known at the South, not to be duly appreciated. St. Louis knows that every avenue which can be opened up to her market, should be made a matter of interest to all her citizens.

It is now proposed by the people of Southeast Missouri, Southern Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, to effect St. Louis by a connection to be formed between the Great Mobile and Ohio Road and the Iron Mountain Road, the adoption of track incident to so great a work. That the Iron Mountain Road will be built, without one dollar of tax upon the St. Louis citizens, is a fact which will soon be demonstrated. St. Louis has responded with unprecedented liberality to all of the roads leading to the city, and the people of those three sections of country to be mutually benefited by the building of the from Mountain Railroad should pay for it.

This can be done, and the road put in connection with the Mobile and Ohio Road at Columbus, within one years from the date of the contract. It is the best route for the I. M. R. R., because it is the shortest, and consequently the cheapest, and can be built at an expense much less per mile than any other route; and when, can be built without one dollar's aid from the State.

It is a fact which time and experience will soon establish to our people, that the roads herself or to be built within the limits of the State will be *practical paying* roads, because they will be built without State aid.

It has been supposed that the policy of the Iron Mountain Road would be to locate it in the direction of Memphis.

What consequences would result from the policy to St. Louis and her trade?

It will place the city of Memphis so near to the "Pilot Knob" as St. Louis, it will make the coal for manufacturing purposes cost the people of Memphis ten cents, which now costs twenty and twenty-five cents; it will open up to Memphis those facilities which will surround her with the elements of manufacturing wealth, and convert that city into a manufacturing mart in the very center of the country from which St. Louis should receive her heaviest trade.

Build the Iron Mountain Railroad to Memphis, and the products of that best portion of the State of Missouri southeast of "Pilot Knob" will be drawn to Memphis, for it is then in route to the great Southern market. The large shipments of cotton and grain from Memphis will draw thither mercantile enterprise and capital—all of which should be detracted from the interests of St. Louis.

We say that if the people of St. Louis will but carefully examine these facts it will result in the conclusion that, from every possible consideration, the route by Columbus Ky., is the best, and that this road can be built without one dollar to the city of St. Louis, or from the State, will be demonstrated fully subsequent to the present month. S.

EDITORS APPEAL: Allow me to hand you, herewith, an article from the St. *Louis Republican*, signed "S.," and headed, "Shall the South-east be put in connection with St. Louis by Railroad?" The object of which is to oppose the Memphis, and advocate the Columbus connection with St. Louis. The article bears the evident flesh marks of a personal and individual, rather than of any public interest in the subject, while it contains an argument which prohibits interference by Congress with slavery in the State and Territory, and District of Columbia.

This policy was adopted after years of exhausting and profitless agitation, we accepted as final, and by none was it more strongly urged, or more readily assented to, than by the South. If we look back to the records of Congress and read the speeches of the chosen leaders of the South—the most renowned and uncompromising advocates of southern rights—if we look back to the course taken by Calhoun and Berrien, and other distinguished southern statesmen, when the slavery question was most hotly discussed—we find that they unanimously *non-action* by Congress in the Territories as the only true policy, and the only effectual means by which the question could be satisfactorily settled in the interest of the South, and that they demanded "*to give them any advantage*."

This principle of non-intervention is the very basis of the compromise measures of 1850, and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; was adopted unanimously by the Cincinnati Convention, and was incorporated into the platform framed by that body as "the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question."

At the time that this policy was adopted it was a matter of doubt whether or not the Constitution of the United States recognized the right to hold slaves in the Territories prior to the adoption of any municipal law on the subject; and no special provision was made in the Kansas-Nebraska bill by which the decision of this important question was left to the Supreme Court of the United States; the highest tribunal of our country. That tribunal has decided that the Territories being public domain, and consequently the common property of all the States, the slave owner has as perfect and indefeasible a right to settle there with his negroes as the citizen of a free State has to establish himself there with his horses or his sheep, and that the proprietary rights of the former in his slaves, and of the latter in his horses and his sheep, being rights guaranteed by the Constitution, are equally entitled to protection. The position of the former question, therefore, at this moment is as follows:

First. Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the Territories, either for its establishment or abolition.

Second. That power is vested exclusively in the people of the Territories when they assemble in convention for the purpose of forming a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

Third. The Constitution recognises the right to hold slave property in the Territories, as a right indefeasible by Congress or the Territories, and places that property, like every other species of property, under the protection of the courts of the country, created for that purpose, and armed with full power and authority for its execution.

The North and South accepted this position, and pledged themselves to maintain it, as the most equitable settlement of the constitutional relations which should exist between the States and Territories, and as the most complete establishment of the rights and privileges of the various members of the confederacy as defined and guaranteed by the Constitution. Without a violation of our pledges, and without a deliberate annulment of the great principle of non-intervention by Congress, we can neither admit that a Territorial legislature can lawfully pass enactments hostile to slavery nor that Congress should interpose by special enactment to protect slavery in the Territories. Honor, good faith, and patriotism demand the most faithful observance of the spirit and letter of our compact.

"But," we are asked by our able and courteous cotemporary, *The Mississippian*, "should the first handful of squatters in a Territory have the power to throw themselves by their votes out slavery from the Territories"—in other words, should the people of a Territory defy the Constitution and trample on the law, and resist the authority of the United States, and should that authority prove incompetent to subdue the nullifiers and rebels—"it is not the duty of the Federal Government to intervene through all its departments to interpose and prevent the wrong or reply a remedy?"

To this we reply, that, as soon as the inhabitants of a Territory undertake to usurp powers which are specifally denied to them, refuse to obey the mandates of the judiciary, and sanction the destruction or robbery of their fellow-citizens, the Federal Government has the power now to punish rebellion and nullification in the Territories, just as it has the power to do so in the States. Hitherto, the inhabitants of the Territories have quietly and legally obeyed the law, have not attempted any "unfriendly legislation," have not manifested any desire "to drive slavery out of the Territories," and consequently the question whether they are not constitutionally entitled, and have never questioned the binding authority of the judgments of the federal judiciary. In short, our territorial system has worked admirably, and out by peaceful, law-respecting American citizens, illustrates its own success. When it proves that it has failed, we think then be time enough for us to consider by what better system it can be replaced.

It is as unwise, as it is untrue, to attempt to draw a distinction between the Territories and any other species of property, and to require the passage of special laws for the protection of the former. Slaves are property just as much as horses, sheep, cattle, or a law spoons, are property. The Federal courts will apply the same laws to slave property as they do to P. Lorillard's snuff or Cabanas Fraxie Hoe, Esq., of your city,) who resides here, and is every way reliable, informs me that in 1849, at the head of a company of eighty men, raised for the purpose, he searched for this old Mexican mine, having got directions from an old Mexican as to where he would find it, but that he went too high up on Red river. Mr. Titus does not doubt the existence of gold there, but suggests that parties hold off till further investigation is made. The mine, the locality of which it is supposed is now discovered, was worked by Mexicans, who were compelled to abandon it in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, though not doing so, without exhausting the usual means of defense, as is manifest from the remains of breast works throw up. Ditches, and what's more, "bullets of all sizes," from a musket down to a small rifle ball, have been found there.

MUSTANG, JR.

Democratic Sentiment in Indiana—Jennings County in the Field.

The Democracy of Jennings county, Indiana, held their County Convention at Vernon on the 20th of July, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and also to nominate a county ticket. For Clerk, Achilles V. Pendleton was nominated, and for Recorder, Amos Thomas, and for Commissioner, Jackson N. Spencer. A series of excellent resolutions was adopted unanimously by the Convention. Those on slavery were very explicit and decided, and give utterance to the general Democratic sentiment of the country, in the course of five or six days, as much information, and that well authenticated, as will amply confirm all that I have stated.

Yours, very truly, E. W. ROOTES.

M. Jonnson, Esq., Cleveland, O.

The statement herein made by Mr. Rootes I know to be true. R. W. EDMONSON, Clerk United States District Court, Northern District Mississippi.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERVENTION IN THE TERRITORIES.

(From the Washington Constitution.)

There is no portion of the domestic creed to which all sections of the party are more solemnly pledged and bound to adhere than that which prohibits interference by Congress with slavery in the State and Territory, and District of Columbia.

This policy was adopted after years of exhausting and profitless agitation, we accepted as final, and by none was it more strongly urged, or more readily assented to, than by the South. If we look back to the records of Congress and read the speeches of the chosen leaders of the South—the most renowned and uncompromising advocates of southern rights—if we look back to the course taken by Calhoun and Berrien, and other distinguished southern statesmen, when the slavery question was most hotly discussed—we find that they unanimously *non-action* by Congress in the Territories as the only true policy, and the only effectual means by which the question could be satisfactorily settled in the interest of the South, and that they demanded "*to give them any advantage*."

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At the time that this policy was adopted it was a matter of doubt whether or not the Constitution of the United States recognized the right to hold slaves in the Territories prior to the adoption of any municipal law on the subject; and no special provision was made in the Kansas-Nebraska bill by which the decision of this important question was left to the Supreme Court of the United States; the highest tribunal of our country. That tribunal has decided that the Territories being public domain, and consequently the common property of all the States, the slave owner has as perfect and indefeasible a right to settle there with his negroes as the citizen of a free State has to establish himself there with his horses or his sheep, and that the proprietary rights of the former in his slaves, and of the latter in his horses and his sheep, being rights guaranteed by the Constitution, are equally entitled to protection. The position of the former question, therefore, at this moment is as follows:

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"But," we are asked by our able and courteous cotemporary, *The Mississippian*, "should the first handful of squatters in a Territory have the power to throw themselves by their votes out slavery from the Territories"—in other words, should the people of a Territory defy the Constitution and trample on the law, and resist the authority of the United States, and should that authority prove incompetent to subdue the nullifiers and rebels—"it is not the duty of the Federal Government to intervene through all its departments to interpose and prevent the wrong or reply a remedy?"

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MUSTANG, JR.

Crops in Arkansas.

The recent rains have had a very beneficial effect upon the crops in this county. Corn, which was suffering severely, has revived, and a tolerable good crop is certain.—*Fayette Arkansian, Aug. 12.*

The cotton crops in this section are so good that we hear farmers, as we pass along the streets, talking of one stalk bearing as high as four hundred bolls.—*Helena Southerner, Aug. 19.*

The crops in this section of country are excellent, and our farmers say that the yield of both corn and cotton will be much greater than it will be this year. It was thought that the late wet spell would injure cotton, but since the weather has cleared up, they, it is believed that it will be an advantage to it.—*Madison Journal, August 20.*

OUR POSITION TAKEN.

The Government of the United States has, we are informed by a late telegraphic dispatch, adopted a truly American policy in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. In demands, through its diplomatic agents in Germany, the release of all German citizens now held to forced military service in their native country.

Hitherto the position which this country should assume on this subject had been undetermined. Cases of hardship, resulting from enforcing the local laws in regard to American citizens who had revisited the place of their birth, occurred but rarely; and in some of these the intervention of our diplomatic agents obtained, as a courtesy to our Government, what perhaps would have been denied as a right.

But the late disturbances in Europe presented the subject in a new light. The questions, what are the rights of naturalized citizens? how far shall the act of naturalization be regarded as a protection abroad? were forced into the consideration of the Government.

These evidently were to be determined on principles eminently American, instead of revoking their settlement by a reference to international law; or the promises held out to emigrants to this country were illusory and deceptive.

That civil allegiance is transferable, at the will of the individual, is an American doctrine at war with the customs and law of nations. But although not absolutely adopted by the nations of Europe, it has been virtually acquiesced in, at least since the termination of the war of 1812.

The position now taken by our Government is the logical consequence of the doctrine of the transferability of allegiance. Really to own government cannot exist at the same time. If allegiance can be transferred, the new government necessarily assumes relations to the new subject as close and as perfect as he had maintained to the one adjured. It is pledged to protect him, not only in his new home, but wherever he may be found under circumstances that would admit of its interfering in behalf of a native born citizen of the country. Otherwise, the naturalized citizen is in a false position. He has abandoned old privileges and protection, without replacing them by his change of country. He is a citizen of two countries at once, with all the disabilities of both, and only the partial protection of either. The demands of his adopted country, if responded to, might make him a criminal in the judgment of his native land.

When the new question was, therefore, fully and distinctly presented, as it has been within the past year, what position the United States would assume on this subject, it became clear that if it acted consistently with the American principles, it must assume the protection of all persons naturalized in good faith, who were not, at the time of naturalization, liable to the country of their birth to the penalty of rebellion or exile.

We are glad to see a decisive step taken on this subject. It is time that, in all our intercourse with foreign nations, prominence should be given to American ideas. It needs but a distinct announcement of our doctrine in regard to naturalization, and a firm and persistent but courteous demand for its recognition by European Governments, so far as our naturalized citizens are concerned, to secure their immunity when abroad, so long as they are inoffensive in their political conduct, and strictly obey the laws.

What we now claim is the natural and logical consequence of what we long ago declaring when we denied the European idea "once a citizen, always a citizen." This is demanded for our adopted citizens as a reverse by special enactment to protect slavery in the Territories. Honor, good faith, and patriotism demand the most faithful observance of the spirit and letter of our compact.

"But," we are asked by our able and courteous cotemporary, *The Mississippian*, "should the first handful of squatters in a Territory have the power to throw themselves by their votes out slavery from the Territories"—in other words, should the people of a Territory defy the Constitution and trample on the law, and resist the authority of the United States, and should that authority prove incompetent to subdue the nullifiers and rebels—"it is not the duty of the Federal Government to intervene through all its departments to interpose and prevent the wrong or reply a remedy?"

To this we reply, that, as soon as the inhabitants of a Territory undertake to usurp powers which are specifally denied to them, refuse to obey the mandates of the judiciary, and sanction the destruction or robbery of their fellow-citizens, the Federal Government has the power now to punish rebellion and nullification in the Territories, just as it has the power to do so in the States. Hitherto, the inhabitants of the Territories have quietly and legally obeyed the law, have not attempted any "unfriendly legislation," have not manifested any desire "to drive slavery out of the Territories," and consequently the question whether they are not constitutionally entitled, and have never questioned the binding authority of the judgments of the federal judiciary. In short, our territorial system has worked admirably, and out by peaceful, law-respecting American citizens, illustrates its own success. When it proves that it has failed, we think then be time enough for us to consider by what better system it can be replaced.

It is as unwise, as it is untrue, to attempt to draw a distinction between the Territories and any other species of property, and to require the passage of special laws for the protection of the former. Slaves are property just as much as horses, sheep, cattle, or a law spoons, are property. The Federal courts will apply the same laws to slave property as they do to P. Lorillard's snuff or Cabanas Fraxie Hoe, Esq., of your city,) who resides here, and is every way reliable, informs me that in 1849, at the head of a company of eighty men, raised for the purpose, he searched for this old Mexican mine, having got directions from an old Mexican as to where he would find it, but that he went too high up on Red river. Mr. Titus does not doubt the existence of gold there, but suggests that parties hold off till further investigation is made. The mine, the locality of which it is supposed is now discovered, was worked by Mexicans, who were compelled to abandon it in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, though not doing so, without exhausting the usual means of defense, as is manifest from the remains of breast works throw up. Ditches, and what's more, "bullets of all sizes," from a musket down to a small rifle ball, have been found there.

MUSTANG, JR.

New Advertisements.

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

For Sale.

EIGHT MILES west of Mount Pitt, Crittenden county, ARKANSAS, a good Plantation; first order of land; 300 acres in cultivation, 100 acres fenced; 640 acres in the tract. Terms easy.

We also have 40,000 acres of Arkansas wild land for sale, low down for cash. As our friends owning it are compelled to have money, we assure purchasers an extra bargain will be given in no early applicant. Call and see plats of the lands. Tracts, range, from 500 to 2500 acres and upward.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until THURSDAY, September 1, for building a Bridge over Bayou Gayoso, on the Raleigh road. Plans and specifications to be seen at Gale office.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 100,000 feet B. M. of Sycamore White Oak Plank, 3½ inches street, between Beal and Union.

J. B. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

Brownsville Female College.

THIS FALL SESSION opens on MONDAY, the 5th of September.

All the departments are filled by able and experienced Teachers, right in number.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing the usual branches of a regular Collegiate education.

J. M. Rutledge has charge of the Boarding House, and is prepared for the accommodation of twenty boarders. Pupils can board by the month or session, from day of entrance.

For catalogues, containing terms, etc., apply to the Rev. Wm. Hudson, or to

R. B. THOMAS, Secretary.

New, Simple and Cheap.

G. B. SWIFT'S

PORTABLE HORSE-POWER, for driving Threshers, Mills, Wood Saws, etc., patented May 31, 1859, can be seen on the Bluff, near Monroe street. Its practicability has been thoroughly established, and as simplicity it is not surpassed. The attention of the public is respectfully called to it. State, County and Individual Rights for sale—the power complete, also, furnished to order. For further information, inquire at

GRIGGS, BROTHERS & CO.'S.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Forest Hill, Tennessee,

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859.

TO meet the requirements of increased patronage, the School building has been enlarged by the addition of thirteen apartments, including ten Music Rooms, and a spacious Reception Gallery. Recitations are addressed classes and single desks, of the most modern construction, have been secured for the whole hall, and four new pianos. Pianos have been added to the previous organ.

Eight experienced and thoroughly competent Teachers are engaged to fill the several departments.

For catalogues, containing terms, etc., address the proprietor, Germantown Post-Office, Tennessee.

REV. R. MILLER.

MEDI INE! MEDICINE!!

WOOD & BACHE'S U. S. DISPENSATORY.

WOOD'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—2 volumes.

WATSON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Last edition.

DUNGLISON'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY—New edition.

MALGAIGNE'S TREATISE ON FRACTURES.

SMITH'S SURGERY—Principles and Practice.

GRIFFITH'S FORMULAVE—New edition.

HARRIS' DICTIONARY OF DENTAL SURGERY.

GARDNER'S MEDICAL CHEMISTRY

BRIGHT'S FAMILY PRACTICE.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, etc., etc., of

Geo. Pattison & Co's,

NO. 261 MAIN STREET.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED BY

CLEAVES & VADEN.

QUACKENBOS' NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ADAM SCOW. By George Elliott.

KNITTING WORK—A Work of many Textures. Wrought by Hand Practical and Ornamental.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE. By the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. (Ist series) with a biographical introduction, by Dr. Stallone Mitchell.

SHELLY MEMORIALS. From authentic sources; edited by Lady Shelley, to which is added an Essay on Christianity, by Percy Bysshe Shelley.

PARLOR CHARADES AND PUZZLES. Intended for the parlor or saloon, and requiring no expensive apparatus, or months of preparation, for their performance, by S. Annie Frost.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI. Written by himself. With introductory chapters, explanatory. Translated by his friend and admirer, Theodore Dwight, author of "A Tour in Italy." Also, the Roman Republic in 1849," etc., etc., with portrait on steel.

TEMPER. A Novel, by Miss Marryatt, daughter of Capt. Marryatt, R. N.

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THE BERKSHAM. A Novel, by Anthony Trollope, author of "Dr. Thorne" new supply.

ANTHON'S HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY—6 vols.

For sale by [ad32] CLEAVES & VADEN.

SARDIS FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this School, conducted by Miss V. P. Bowers, will commence on MONDAY, the 5th of September. Encouraged by the success which has already attended her efforts, Miss Bowers will render it such an institution as will merit the highest confidence of the community.

In future she will be assisted by her sister, Miss M. J. Bowers, who will give instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The nearness of access to this School, being situated on the Mississippi and Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and Tennessee Railroad, together with its healthful locality, will render it particularly desirable.

Good Boarding can readily be obtained in the neighborhood.

No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness.

No pupil admitted for less than the session.

TERMS OF TUITION.

☞ Payable half in advance—$1

English Branches, per session, from $20 to $25 per session.

" " higher..... 15.00 "

" " highest..... 20.00 "

Music (extra)..... 25.00 "

Use of instrument..... 5.00 "

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WILLIAM R. STRANGE & CO.,

NO. 216 MAIN STREET,

Under Odd-Fellows' Hall.

HAVE commenced receiving their stock of Fall Goods, to which they particularly call the attention of the trade—comprising in part a large and complete assortment of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books;

Fine Cambric Ruled Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes;

Blank Books of all descriptions;

Pens of all sizes and grades;

The best selected stock of Artists' Material in the city;

Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.; for sale at the lowest cash prices.

W. R. STRANGE & CO.

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE next Ordinary Drawing in the Royal Havana Lottery, authorized by the Spanish Government, will take place under the supervision of the Captain-General of Cuba, will take place at Havana on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1859.

$336 000!

SORTEO NUMERO 623 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize $100,000.

1 Prize of	$100,000	8 Prizes of	$2,000
1 Prize of	50,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	30,000	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	20,000	100 Prizes of	300
1 Prize of	14,000	145 Prizes of	200
1 Prize of	10,000	20 Approximations	300
4 Approximations	$600 each	1 Prize for Unpaid Letter	$600

$400 to $50,000; 4 of 600 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $18,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000.

☞ Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prices cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Sale of the Numbers for the Spanish Lottery.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

Communications addressed to DON RODRIGUES, Banker of the City Post, Charleston, S. C.,) until the 10th of September, will be attended to.

SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE.

AUGUST 24, 1859.

FALL GOODS.

260 Packages Already Received.

NEGRO KERSEYS AND LINSEYS.