THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 217.

Daily Appeal.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS IN CINCINNATI.

GREETINGS ON THE WAY FROM BOSTON.

Enthusiastic Reception at the "Little Giant."

Great Outpouring of the People—The Country Largely Represented—Music, Fireworks, and Bonfires—Immense Throng in Court Street Market-space—Twenty Thousand People Assembled to hear Douglas—Full Verbatim Report of His Speech.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Senator Douglas remained in Dayton until four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he took the train to this city. He was escorted to the depot by a crowd of warm friends and admirers, and was greeted there by a large concourse of people, desirous of manifesting their appreciation of the manlyness of position he occupies at large a space in the history of the country.

On his way to this city he was met by large crowds of people assembled at the various depots, and although the stopping of the train was but momentary at most of the stations, Mr. Douglas was compelled to show himself upon the platform, and was everywhere so enthusiastically received. Upon the arrival of the train at Hamilton a salute was fired by a military company, and Mr. D. was welcomed upon the platform by several thousand persons who had assembled to await his arrival. He briefly responded to the enthusiastic greetings by a few words of thanks, which were necessarily cut short by the brief time which the train could remain. At Middleton, the gathering was large and enthusiastic, and the reception was an earnest, honest testimonial of the admiration which is felt by the people of his country.

On the arrival of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot in this city, a large crowd, at least four thousand people, had assembled at the depot, and as the carriage in which he was first, and a great shouting welcome was raised.

A general desire was expressed to hear the distinguished Senator speak, but as he was not well, suffering greatly from a cold, the reception address was omitted, and he was escorted to a carriage and drawn by four horses up sixth street to Western row, down Western row to Fourth, up Fourth to Vine and down Vine to the Burnet House, where rooms had been engaged. As he passed through the crowds, ladies appeared at the windows and balconies waving their handkerchiefs, and men cheered and hurrahed for "Little Doug" until the air rang with his name. The streets and sidewalks were thronged, and a procession of carriages and men on foot and horseback followed him to the hotel. Here another effort was made to induce him to address a few words, but he then condition, he was compelled to decline, and retired bowing to the multitude.

In court street market space, the place appointed for the meeting, a platform had been erected, and a mammoth American flag spread across the street with a canvas attached, on which were written extracts from speeches of Douglas, and speaking of him as a true Democrat and the people's friend. Bonfires were blazing on the corners and rockets were being sent up from the vicinity of the hotel. Douglas. Longfellow that event thousands of people were assembled, and every minute added to the mass. The market wagons to the street were covered with men, and the main-lines and market-house and roofs in the immediate vicinity were thronged; wherever one turned he saw a human mass of heads.

We know not when we have noticed such a compact crowd; it was almost as difficult to wedge one's way through as through a solid wall. The men composing it could not be pushed or persuaded aside; they had come to hear the great Douglas, and they were determined to do it, come what might.

A number of persons fainted and were taken from the crowd with much difficulty, on account of the great pressure on every side. So great was the desire to see and hear Douglas, that some men offered five dollars for a seat in the windows of the houses opposite the stand.

A great many persons had come in from the country, as well as from various towns in the State, Indiana and Kentucky; indeed the arrivals by rail, river and private conveyance were constant during Thursday and yesterday.

A few minutes after, quite a crowd, Judge Douglas arrived on the ground, but some time passed before his carriage reached the place where was the immense mass. He was received, the moment his features were recognized, with deafening cheers, and he rose in the carriage, hat in hand, to acknowledge the compliment.

At this time not less than twenty thousand persons, it is estimated, were in the square. It was a great spectacle to witness so many freemen, and all called together to hear the friend of the people and favorite of the Democracy; it was a positive and unequivocal revelation of the estimation the "Little Giant" holds in the popular heart.

The meeting was called to order, and the annexed gentlemen were appointed its officers:

PRESIDENT,

HON. W. S. GROSBECK.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

G. W. Pendleton	S. Matthews	Wm. F. Converse
Geo. Pugh	Jas. E. Evans	Wm. H. Harrison
C. W. Baldwin	J. M. McBride	R. B. Tilden
John Scott	S. Medary	E. S. Bonham
J. Martin	Dr. Elston	B. Buchanan
R. Carson	S. J. W. McGee	Chas. Reemelin
Jas. Hoover	Wm. T. Spencer	P. C. Dwyer
H. A. Hunter	C. Jonas	M. W. Gunzy
J. S. Rust	Jas. Hall	Jas. Gossaman
Wm. J. Reid	Dr. Beck	G. W. Holmes
Geo. Rieley	Geo. Bender	Jas. Perkins
A. Decker	John H. Gurney	H. P. Selby
Wm. Robinson	Jas. Wright	Dr. J. L. Vallier
A. R. Greenlee	Jas. Lowe	Hugh Kelly
F. M. Armstrong	D. J. Tolsey	Joseph Jones
Geo. W. Smith	C. J. Dickerson	Dr. M. Lane
T. Lodwick	J. M. Nolle	Andrew Scott
John F. Lynch		

SECRETARIES.

A. S. McDowell, T. J. Kittredge, Jacob Dodd.

Mr. Douglas then proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Cincinnati:

There seems to be a fatality accompanying my attempts to address you on the great political topics of the day. Four years ago when I came here for the purpose of addressing you, I was attacked with a disease of the throat, which deprived me of the opportunity of being heard, and confined me to my room for many months. While on my way here yesterday I had a recurrence of the same attack which rendered it impossible for me to comply with my engagement to address you last night, and I fear I will not be able to address you this evening in a way satisfactory to you or myself; but trust that if you indulge me for a few moments until we shall get fairly into the subject that my voice will return, so that I shall be able to be heard even to the extremities of this immense crowd.

I desire to say, in the first place, that it is no part of my present purpose to discuss any question appertaining to the internal polity or domestic affairs of the State of Ohio. So far as the topics that are now pending before the country affect your internal affairs, I choose to leave them to those who are directly interested in them; but there are certain great principles of universal application, affecting the people of the entire country, in which we are all alike interested, and which can be advocated in Cincinnati as well as in Louisville—in the free States as well in the slaveholding States. Belonging as we live under a constitution, which is the paramount law of the entire Republic, any political creed is radically wrong which cannot be proclaimed in the same form wherever the American flag waves over the constitutional rules. (Cheers.) You will permit me to remark, also, that the Democratic party is the only political organization in this country which can preserve the peace, the harmony and the fraternity of this glorious Union. (Prolonged cheering.) There ever has been—there never will be—two parties in this country. Each one is founded on the great fundamental principle of self-government, which underlies all our institutions; the other is the antagonism of the Democratic party.

The history of the Democratic party is the history of this Republic; the record of the Democratic achievements embraces a list of all those glorious measures which have characterized the unparalleled growth and development of this Republic. The Opposition party of the Democracy at some period of our history has been known by one name, at another by another, but still its cardinal features are opposition to the Democratic organization and principles. In the Northern States, at this time, this Opposition party is known as the Republican party; in the Southern States it does not assume that name, but antagonizes with all the Republicans in all their implacable hostilities to the Democratic party. The great question which separates the Democratic party from the Opposition party at the present time, involves the slavery question; the Opposition party contending that the slavery question is a moral question, to be determined and controlled by federal authority, and the Democratic party holding that the slavery question, depending on local authority, and to be determined by the people interested in it in the several States and Territories of this Union.

According to the platform of the Republican party, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, it is affirmed that Congress has the power and duty to prohibit slavery in all the territories of the United States, and they assert the sovereign power of Congress over the territories for their government. This doctrine of the sovereign power of the General Government over the territories or colonies is not new, nor is it advanced by the Republicans of the present day for the first time. The same doctrine was asserted by the King and Parliament of Great Britain over the American Colonies before the Revolution. You will all remember that the great Webster said, and many others have repeated the remark, that the American Revolution was fought against a presumption—that presumption was the presumption of declaring that the British Parliament had the power and the right to bind the American Colonies in all cases whatever. To that doctrine the Colonies replied, denying the right of Parliament to interfere with their local and domestic concerns. When the American Colonies assembled at Philadelphia, in 1774, for the first time they proceeded to assert a bill of rights for the colonies. In that bill of rights, they acknowledged and conceded to Parliament the right to pass all laws regulating commerce and levying those matters which were imperial and not colonial. But on the other hand they asserted that these colonies possessed the sole and exclusive power of legislation in their respective Provincial Legislatures, in all cases of taxation and internal polity. Now, you will see the Tories of the Revolution asserted the very doctrine at that day contended for by the Republicans of this day; that Congress, or Parliament, have sovereign power over the colonies or territories for their government. Our fathers of the Revolution resisted that claim of sovereignty over their colonies, and they colonies with blood, and with, their lives, during the Revolutionary War, and the Democratic party of this day are prepared to resist, by all legitimate and lawful means, the claim of the Republican party to exercise sovereign power over the Colonies or Territories of the United States. (Cheers.)

If any person will take the trouble to trace the history of this opinion, he will find that the Democratic party to-day stands precisely where the Whigs of the Revolution stood, and that the opponents of the Democracy advocate the same principles that were contended for by the British Parliament and the Tories of the Revolution. I do not use those terms in any offensive sense. I do not impeach the patriotism, nor impugn the motives of those who advocate this doctrine of the right of Congress to bind the Territories in all cases whatever. I simply assert that their claim of sovereignty over the territories is the precise claim against which all the battles of the Revolution were fought, when that claim was urged by the British Parliament over the American colonies. The Republicans declare in their platform that in the exercise of this sovereign power over the Territories, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery wherever it may be found, in all the Territories of the United States. The Southern Opposition party on the other hand assert the sovereign power of Congress over the slavery question, and demand that it shall be exercised for the protection and maintenance of slavery in all the Territories of the United States.

Thus you find that the Southern Opposition party and the Northern Republican party advocate the same principles—that of Congressional intervention on the subject of slavery, differing only as to the application of that principle. The Northern interventionists demand that the power of the Federal Government shall be exercised to destroy and prohibit slavery everywhere in the Territories; the South-ern Interventionists demand that the power of the Federal Government shall be exerted to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories. On the other hand, the Democratic party stand firmly by the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery anywhere, and popular sovereignty in the States and Territories alike. (Tremendous cheering.) The Democratic principle on this subject was never more clearly defined than in the letter of Mr. Buchanan accepting the Cincinnati nomination in 1856. (Continued cheering.) In that letter of acceptance, as you will find it represented in that banner over your heads, (pointing to a large banner suspended across the street,) Mr. Buchanan declared that the principles of the Nebraska bill were as ancient as free government itself, and asserted that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, should decide for themselves whether slavery should or not exist within their limits. I stand here to-night defending that great principle of Popular Sovereignty and self-government in the precise language of James Buchanan in his letter of acceptance. (Applause.)

The Democratic party are a unit in the assertion of the principles of the Cincinnati Platform. Let us stand by that platform as it reads and as it was expounded in the canvass of 1856, and explained by Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance. The Cincinnati Platform is as good a platform as any Democrat has a right to desire. Let us stand firmly upon it as it exists, without the addition of a single plank or the removal of a single pillar. (Applause.) Standing upon that platform the Democratic party asserts that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, have a right to decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. I stand here to-night defending that great principle of Popular Sovereignty and self-government in the precise language of James Buchanan in his letter of acceptance. (Applause.)

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Now, if the Opposition to the Democratic party, either North or South, does not agree in their professions, they are compelled at the next session of Congress to bring forward a law to exclude slavery from the Territories. If Mr. Seward be an honest man, he must bring in a bill to abolish slavery and repeal the slave-code of New Mexico. If the Southern Opposition members, elected in Kentucky and other Southern States, be honest men when they assert that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories against the wishes of the people, then they are bound to bring in laws to establish and maintain slavery in Kansas, in opposition to the wishes of the people. Hence I say the question of intervention or non-intervention of Congress with the domestic concerns of the Territories can be no longer postponed. That issue must be met. Either the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be acquiesced in and carried out in good faith, or else Congress must interfere for slavery or against slavery, in opposition to the wishes of the people in each locality. Now let me ask you how you can ever have peace on the slavery question so long as Congress is allowed to interfere with it? Any man who advocates Congressional intervention is an enemy to the peace and harmony of the States of this Union.

There can be no peace on the slavery question; there can be no truce in the sectional strife; there can be no fraternity between the Northern and Southern States so long as Congress is permitted to interfere with the local and domestic institutions of any Territories of this Union. That question was decided directly in 1850, when the Compromise measures were passed. You all recollect that during that struggle, there was a Southern party demanding Congressional intervention to maintain slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people, and, on the other hand, there was an ultra Northern anti-slavery party demanding Congressional intervention to abolish and prohibit slavery, regardless of the wishes of the people of the Territories. Either of those parties, these two interventionists, the one South-ern and the other Northern, disturbed the harmony of the country, and perilled the existence of the Union.

In that great struggle, the immortal Clay, who had performed his mission on earth, and retired to the shades of his home, to prepare for a better and a happier world, soon, in his retirement, heard the rumbling, harsh, discordant notes of sectional strife and sectional controversy, and came forth from his home to resume his seat in the Senate—that great theater of his great deeds—to see if he, by his eloquence, by his patriotism, and all offenses against slavery property. The Republican party stands pledged by their platform to repeal the slave code which the people of New Mexico have adopted, and which never came to the public people declared that they want it. On the other hand, the people of Kansas Territory, through their first Legislature, passed a law protecting and maintaining slavery in that Territory; but on the 9th of February, 1858, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas repealed their slave code, abolished all the remedies for the protection of slave property, and withdrew from the courts any jurisdiction over the subject. By this authentic legislation on the part of Kansas, slavery is now excluded from that Territory. Now the Southern Opposition to the Democratic party tell you that Congress should interfere and legislate in order to protect slavery in Kansas, against the wishes of the people, and in defiance of the local law, while the Northern Opposition, called the Republican party, demand that Congress shall deprive the people of New Mexico of slavery, and abolish the slave code against the wishes of the people, and in violation of the local law. To both of these doctrines the Democratic party manifestations a strong, inflexible and irresistible opposition. (Cheers.) We assert that if the people of New Mexico want slavery they have a right to it. (Cheers.) We assert that if they want a slave code they have a right to pass it. We assert that if they have passed such a code through their Legislature, it must and shall stand the law of the land until they repeal it themselves; and in reference to Kansas, the Democratic party have declared that if the people of Kansas do not want slavery it shall not be forced on them. We assert that if Kansas does not want a slave code, Congress shall never compel her to have it, (cheers,) that if the people of Kansas prefer free institutions, they have a right to them, and that the South-ern Opposition, the Northern Opposition, or any other Opposition, shall not override the wishes of the people. (Applause.)

Now, if the Opposition to the Democratic party, either North or South, are sincere in their professions, they are compelled at the next session of Congress to bring forward a law to exclude slavery from the Territories. If Mr. Seward be an honest man, he must bring in a bill to abolish slavery and repeal the slave-code of New Mexico. If the Southern Opposition members, elected in Kentucky and other Southern States, be honest men when they assert that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories against the wishes of the people, then they are bound to bring in laws to establish and maintain slavery in Kansas, in opposition to the wishes of the people. Hence I say the question of intervention or non-intervention of Congress with the domestic concerns of the Territories can be no longer postponed. That issue must be met. Either the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be acquiesced in and carried out in good faith, or else Congress must interfere for slavery or against slavery, in opposition to the wishes of the people in each locality. Now let me ask you how you can ever have peace on the slavery question so long as Congress is allowed to interfere with it? Any man who advocates Congressional intervention is an enemy to the peace and harmony of the States of this Union.

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I assert to you again, peace and fraternity cannot be maintained between the different sections of the Union except on the great principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty. Hence, let us unite as one man in favor of these doctrines. Let not any personal hatred, jealousy nor personal rivalry, nor personal hatred, disturb the harmony of the only party that can preserve the Union. (Applause.)

In regard to former disputes, and the animosities growing out of them, "let the dead bury the dead." (Applause.) Remember those disputes only for the purpose of profiting by them, and avoiding the evils which produced them. While I would make any sacrifice personal to myself, to preserve the unity and harmony of the Democratic party, I, as an honest Democrat, never, never would I yield one iota, one jot or one little of those principles to gain the Presidency. (Applause.) The Democratic party has a higher duty, a nobler province and a more honorable aim than merely to carry an election, and get possession of the Government.

"The mission of the Democratic party is to maintain inviolate those great principles of State equality and popular sovereignty and local self-government, on which our entire political system rests. We should remember that the great characteristic feature of a free government is obedience to law. There can be now law unless there is implicit obedience to the constituted authorities within their legitimate spheres. (Applause.)

The Constitution of the United States has declared that that instrument and all laws passed in pursuance of it, are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that all State Judges are bound thereby, (a voice, "Now for swan;" another voice "Give us a little talk about Swan;") and whenever the people of Ohio, or any portion of them, elect a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, before he can enter upon the discharge of the functions of his office, he is required to place his hand upon the holy evangelists and appeal to the ever-living God for the sincerity of his vow, that he will support and maintain the Constitution of the United States any thing in the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio to the contrary notwithstanding. (Applause.)

Yet I have heard that of a political party who desire a man for Judge who (A voice—"Now we get it!") would stand pledged to violate the constitution of the United States, if he take as a condition to taking office, before he should be qualified to decide upon your right. (A voice—"Take his scalp off.") Let me say to you that no man who is so lost to his duty as a constituted authorities, within the sphere of their local and constitutional duties, is the first and highest duty of an American citizen.

If a law be an unwise one, or unjust, submit to it until the next election, when it is your duty to elect men who will repeal it. If the law be repugnant to the constitution of your country it is null and void, and the Constitution has created a Supreme Court as the proper and only tribunal to ascertain that fact, and you and I and every other citizen are bound by their decision. The Democratic party therefore stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it; by the laws as they are recorded on the statute-book; by the decisions of the courts, until they are reversed; and by the constituted authorities, against mob-law and violence. (Applause.) Now, I ask you, whether it is Know-Nothingism or any thing else.)

Now, my friends, what safety or security is there for a citizen who is not willing to abide by the law and the constituted authorities? The only alternative is mob law and violence. I have had a speech made to me against the Fugitive Slave Law. A political party has arisen which declares that their consciences will not permit them to obey and execute any law which they may think proper to call a law, and a law-breaker who approved the law that imposed penalty upon him? Whenever you allow a man to interpose his conscience against the law of the land, you let loose the reins of law and all constitutional authority is destroyed.

Then in conclusion, I appeal to you, as American citizens, to stand by the liberty, as members of the only national party which can preserve the Union, to stand by the Constitution, the law and the constitutional authority.

My friends, I ask your pardon for inflicting upon you so long a speech under circumstances that rendered it impossible for me to do justice to myself or to the subject, or to you.

The patience and marked respect with which you have listened to me, only increase my obligation. Never have a public speech had so many opportunities to feel grateful to an enlightened people as I have since I left Washington on my way home to Illinois. Wherever I have been, I have had the pleasure of a public speech, and apparently with warm congratulations (a voice: "You deserve it.") I have vanity enough, not to think that I deserve it, and suppose that all of these testimonials are intended as personal compliments to myself. I have reason to know (and I feel proud in that knowledge) that I have said that which you intended these demonstrations as a mark and an emphatic approval and indorsement of your principles (a voice—"Give it to A. Dougl-as yourself,") so, sir, to that great principle which declares, in the language of Mr. Buchanan, that "the people of a Territory like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

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50 " BARLEY;
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50 " RED CLOVER;
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1859 September 1859

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to the most serviceable Jeans, to which he would call the attention of ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps.

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JEANS, LINSEYS, JEANS, STRIPES AND OSNABURGS,

from the best factories, for servants' wear, together with a large assortment of blankets, of every variety and quality.

A few of the largest stocks of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in this market, current from the finest for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, to the coarse and heavy. Particular attention is invited to my stock of Boots and Shoes, which I think will be found to be well adapted to my trade. My entire stock has been purchased from direct importers and manufacturers, for

NEW YORK, BOSTON & PHILADELPHIA,

and all other articles usually found in a store in the city, and I feel confident in saying that no house has any advantage over me in the purchase of goods, and I shall endeavor to sell my other house in the city. I respectfully solicit an examination of my stock from my customers and the public before purchasing, as I feel confident that on my part that none shall be better by them than I will, whether dealing for cash, or on credit terms.

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SUCCESSOR TO

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COTTON FACTOR,

Commission AND

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MEMPHIS TENNESSEE,

Charges for Storing and Selling Cotton

75 cents per bale.

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BAGGING,	TOBACCO,
ROPE,	JEANS,
TWINE,	LINSEY,
BACON,	OSNABURGS,
MESS PORK,	CEMENT,
MESS BEEF,	PLASTER PARIS,
LARD,	LIME,
FLOUR,	SALT,
SUGAR,	GIN STANDS,
COFFEE,	WOOL,
MOLASSES,	CORN,
GOLDEN SIRUP,	WHEAT,
NAILS,	WOODEN WARE,
CANDLES,	Etc. Etc. Etc.

All of which he offers at reasonable rates, and SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.
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E. P. WILLIAMS.

Blacksmithing, Wagon and Plow Factory,

At the corner of Shelby and Tennessee streets, South Memphis, keeps on hand Wagons, Carts, Drays, Plows, Harrows, &c. Repairing done to order and of good material. All orders from the country filled at short notice.
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Professional Cards.

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

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