Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TREASON.

There is much in the late treasonable proceedings at Harper's Ferry to produce serious reflection in the minds of the southern people. It is now contended by the Black-Republican press that old John Brown is crazy. In this way do they exonerate his high crime against the Government and against humanity. In our opinion he is no more crazy than any other incompetent criminal is. It is true he did not succeed in his means to the end he proposed to effect; but this is not the first time that murder and treason have been baffled, detected and punished in consequence of the clumsy mode of proceeding adopted by the culprit. Brown has every appearance of sanity, and his conversations certainly exhibit a very cool and calm determination. He is engaged in a crusade, too, in which a large portion of his countrymen in the non-slaveholding States openly sympathize. He only differs from the sentiments that many of them openly avow in the mode of his country upon that institution of slavery. We insist that in this, if their premises were correct, he is logically in a better position than other Abolitionists are; they all avow the same incendiary sentiments; they all alike declare that the curse of God is upon the South and our "peculiar institution;" they all denounce us as being under the ban of the Christian world. If these denunciatory premises be correct—if they are as certain as the moral assassins of Abolitionism contend—it is quite natural that old Jonn Brown and his followers should think it a Christian duty to carry fire and sword and desolation into the southern States, and devastate their fields and homes—it is a natural consequence that they should commit murder and [illegible] ous that they have a divine [illegible] murderous deeds. The only difference between the sons of Abolitionism and the conspirators at Harper's Ferry is, that the former have the heart of assassins without the courage to attempt an execution of their diabolical purposes, while Brown and his company have exhibited a willingness to risk their lives in carrying out the same schemes. There is this positive proof that large numbers of these same Abolition assassins sympathized with, and gave aid and comfort to Brown. They were willing to make an instrument of Brown to try the experiment of treason and murder, and now that Brown has signally failed, and there is one universal sentiment of horror and indignation pervading the country, they put forward the poor plea that Brown is crazy for endeavoring to do what they themselves encouraged him to do. Mr. Giddings even writes a letter to disavow any complicity in the scheme—the same Joshua Giddings, who, in 1856, gave expression to the following treasonable sentiment:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South—when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master—when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and place the last vestiges of slavery; and though I may not 'mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh,' yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium.

"From my innermost soul, I abhor, detest and repudiate this law, (the fugitive slave law.) I despise the human being who would obey it, if such a being has existence. I should regard such a man as a moral nuisance, contaminating the air of freedom, and would kick him from my door should he attempt to enter my dwelling."

Old Giddings may be called crazy for uttering this infamous language, but we should say that it scarcely needed the event not to make it moral treason.

Mr. Seward, the author of the horrid sentiment that an irrepressible conflict exists between the free and slave States, also says:

"* * If (slavery) can and must be abolished, and we and I must do it. * * Current events are at present such as have constitutional consequences which may not be released, and might not to be relinquished. * * You will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggression upon slavery."

Henry Wilson, United States senator from the State of Massachusetts, foreshadows, in still plainer language, the ultimate designs of himself and his Abolition associates. He says:

"Let us remember that more than three millions of bondsmen, crawling under namelessness, and degraded and disheartened as they are, and that we labor for their deliverance. * * * I tell you here to-night that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue until the last vestige of slave presence shall be driven from the soil of the American Republic."

Such sentiments as these find an echo in the breasts of a large majority of the Black-Republicans of the North. They are the daily food upon which they feed, and their inevitable tendency is to excite an attempt at invasion of our soil by the bed-headed class to which John Brown belongs, and by the sneaking hypocrites who do their nefarious work by secret means.

Even now in the northern States we find these hypocrites, at a convention recently held at Chicago, refusing to condemn the conduct of Brown, and expressing in debate unfeigned admiration for his acts.

It remains to be seen whether the conservative and thinking men of the North will not avail themselves of the clear exposition of the ultimate purposes of the ultra Black-Republicans and Abolitionists, as exhibited by Jonn Brown and his abettors, to pause in their career of madness, reverse the desperate and violent tone of public sentiment against the Southern States, and thus give a sufficient guarantee to inspire and respect our rights and perpetuate the Union.

The Western Election.

Ohio.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The Democrats have carried on their State ticket ten of the twenty-one Congressional districts. Four Republican Congressmen go to Washington the winter from Ohio, whose districts have pronounced against them at the election. The tenth, the fifteenth, seventeenth and the ninth districts have been redeemed. The second and fifth Congressional districts are almost equally divided—the Republicans having but a small majority in each. The Republican majority of 20,000 on the State ticket in 1858 has been cut down to 13,000 in 1859. Yet, notwithstanding the Republicans have lost four Congressional districts and one-third of their majority on the popular vote, they shout over the election as an immense Republican victory.

The Democrats—The Republicans have taken away Minnesota by as large a majority as the telegraph represented. The St. Paul Pioneer of the 14th inst. states that the return from far represent the counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Anoka, Dakota, Carver, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, Goodhue, Winona, Wabasha, Stearns, Sibley, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Chicago, Rice and Steelarne, when Ramsey to be about 1,500 votes. Ramsey is the Republican candidate for Governor. The Pioneer adds:

"We are strongly inclined to think that this majority will be transferred to the other candidate before the South is fully heard from."

Iowa.—It is not certain how or this State carried at her late election. The Chicago Times of Monday has returns, official and reported, twenty-five counties. In them, Grimell's A. C. Dodge, the Democratic candidate for Governor, gains 806 votes on the vote of 1857, when Gov. Dowe, Republican, had 2,151 majority in the state, and if another like ratio of gain is kept up General Dodge will be chosen Governor. The Democrats gain several members of the Legislature.

The Republican 5 sts ticket is elected in Massachusetts by over twenty-one thousand majority. The Senate stands twenty-one Opposition to twelve Democrats. The House is quite a strong Opposition to thirty-three Democrats. On joint ballot the Opposition will have a majority of forty-five.

In Ohio the majority for the Republican State ticket is about 14,000. In Iowa the Opposition majority was 20,300. Democratic gain over 6000.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in referring to the Ohio election, says:

It is a significant fact that wherever Senator Douglas spoke in Ohio the Democratic gains and majorities were large and decisive. He delivered his last speech in our State at Columbus, Franklin county, and what was the result? The Democratic majority increased from 268 on the State ticket in 1858 to nearly 1600 in 1859. He came to Cincinnati, Hamilton county, which, on account of its large numbers in the Legislature, was generally supposed would decide the political complexion of that body for the party that carried it. He made an address here, which was listened to by one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the city. It gave 1200 Opposition majority in 1858, but was carried by the Democrats in 1859 by 900 to 1000 majority. He spoke in Wooster, Wayne county, and the Democratic majority increased there from fifty-three votes in 1858 to four hundred in 1859. These facts lead us to believe that if Senator Douglas could have delivered ten or fifteen speeches in different parts of the State, the Democracy would have been aroused to the extent that would have led to the complete redemption of Ohio from Abolitionism and Black-Republicanism. As it was, in the face of great disadvantages, the Democracy of Ohio, even as a popular sovereignty platform, have come out with the combined Opposition majority for President in 1856 of 45,000 to 15,000 or 14,000. Heretofore the Opposition have been up to Ohio from 16,000 to 20,000 votes, and, if the same ratio be applied to Senator Douglas's 6,000 votes to a third ticket. Nothing but a [illegible] can save them now from defeat.

GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—We are glad to learn that the Charleston Courier that arrangements are being made to afford greater facilities for the transportation of freight and passengers between Charleston and New York. This, by the construction and equipment of two of the fine steamers, will be put on the Charleston and New York line.

The Democracy—The Opposition—The Sewardites—The Presidency of 1860—The Constitution—The Union.

During the present year not an election has occurred in any of the slaveholding States in which certain elements of rational anxiety to the Democracy that those States will not all be very decidedly on its side in the Presidential contest of 1860.

There is not so much as the shadow of a well-founded hope that the Opposition can carry a solitary electoral vote within their embraces under the most favorable concurrence of circumstances. No man in his senses can believe that even with Gen. Scott as its candidate for President, and Mr. Bates, or Mr. Bates, or Mr. Crittenden, as its candidate for Vice President, this is a possibility. Nor are its prospects for success better in the slightest degree in the non-slaveholding States. Where is there the skeleton of a hope for it in any one of those States?

The Opposition tested its strength in 1856, though one of the most popular leaders, under whose banner was inscribed Andrew Jackson Donelson, and yet it did not make a solitary respectable show of strength in a solitary State in the Union. Mr. Buchanan, where mere force, such as never was witnessed in a free country before, prevented a free expression of opinion at the polls. Marshall's Democracy, under the care of Shorter, the return of terror in Baltimore will permit a fair demonstration, through the ballot-boxes, of her cherished sentiments.

In 1856 the Opposition, which is simply Know-Nothingism in disguise, had a freshness, a charm about it, in the unwary, which has long since ceased to attract even the simple, the unsuspicious and the most reckless. It is also a failed, worn out and rag, that when newly thrown out, attracted unthinking passers-by to speculate it upon the spot.

Between Democracy and Sewardism there is not so much as an inch of ground for blanket opposition, alias Know-Nothingism, to stand upon. Its existence attempted has it become, that it is questionable whether the twelfth part of a square foot is not more than it can occupy—particularly in the matter of Presidential elections. To resurrect it—to breathe new life into its nostrils—would be quite as difficult as to resurrect Allen and Sedition law Federalism. Neither of them will be heard of more, except for the casualties which they committed, and which they contemplated committing.

But Black Republicanism more than ever is to many too formidable to be despised by the indifferent patriots of the republic. We confess it with emotions of sorrow so profound that we cannot adequately express them, that the result of the elections in the non-slaveholding States, during this year, is well calculated to excite the most painful apprehensions of the South as to its prospects in the Democracy in 1860; that the "irrepressible conflict" is to be consolidated to the manner indicated in the Rochester platform. Upon his single issue it is not too much to say that we look everywhere in the Northern division of the Union. Even Pennsylvania, so loyal in other days, seems to have sulkied under the lessons of Black-Republicanism. In the deliberate war which it is so intemperately waging against the Constitution. The victory there is jubilantly claimed by that party. It is quite certain that Simon Cameron Butler will be succeeded by an outand-a-out anti-slavery factionist. So will Senator Pugh, in Ohio. So will Senator Shields, in Minnesota.

If Seward is to be inaugurated in 1861, he will find a Senate in session containing, in all probability, thirty remorseless anti-slavery factionists, with a possibility of an increase of the number ten years afterward to thirty-six—supposing Kansas to be admitted next winter—thus giving him a majority of one in that body.

To slaveholding States relinally regard the Supreme Court as the sheet-anchor of their safety in territorial questions affecting their property. How long are they likely so to regard it? Two years ago they were confident of it. Of the members of that tribunal are believed to be under sixty years of age: most of them are supposed to be over seventy. They may all survive the term of Mr. Buchanan's office. None of them, possibly, may survive the term succeeding it? The selection, in that case, of the personnel of the Supreme bench would devolve upon a Black Republican President, with the assent of the Federal and State troops, yet "the end is not yet;" but that the flames lighted up to burn the Constitution in Kansas, will not be forever spread through Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, to the banks of the Mississippi, carrying in its train a wide-spread desolation, and leaving behind it the smoking carcass of the slave.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Will Gov. Morgan Give up the Cowards?

The news from Harper's Ferry now indicates beyond a doubt that a large number of northern men are implicated with Brown in his treasonable plot. Hunter, the boy captured, it is proved that Gerrit Smith had sent him $100, and Fred. Douglass $10. He must have had $10,000 or $15,000 at least. Who are the other contributors? Gov. Wise will doubtless make a requisition upon Gov. Morgan for Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass and the whole pack of northern traitors, wherever they are, to come to Virginia, if he be implicated, which, from his calling Brown a "patriot," gives rise at least to the suspicion that he may be. And as he is already under indictment in Virginia, they can try him for all his sins at once. But will Gov. Morgan give up the rebels? That is the question. Mr. Morgan is a man who has made his money out of his connection with the South, but of late years he has shown a very fanatical spirit. He has indorsed Helper's infamous book, which recommends "compelling the abolition of slavery," and gives $100 to circulate it! What will he now do, fearful disclosures of hack down? There can be no doubt but that every man who knew of this infernal plot, or contributed money in a particular criminals in murder and assassination—are now arrested before the fact. This is the position in which matters have come at last? Where will the end be?—*New York Day Book.*

☞ Senator Doolittle was interrogated the other day by letter, from Mr. Finnan, of Washington City, whether he favored the doctrine of Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories. He declined to answer—Senator Seward his interlocutor in the question made in the Senate and elsewhere, for the information he desired. We have a very high opinion of Mr. Doolittle, and, if he should have respond his patriotism, and all that, but we think he might have told Mr. Pittman whether he was pro or con the doctrine of protection. It would have saved little time and trouble for him to give a categorical answer in a categorical question. We like to see a man take the bull by the horns fearlessly and openly, regardless of prospective considerations.—*Vicksburg Sun.*

The Charleston Convention.

The following call has just been issued for a meeting of the National Democratic Committee:

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1859.

At the Democratic Presidential Convention assembled in June, 1856, at Cincinnati, it was resolved that the next Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency be held in the city of Charleston, and that the time of holding the same be designated by the Democratic National Committee. That the duty devolved upon that Committee may be discharged, the undersigned recommend that a meeting of the members of the Committee be held in the City of Washington, at 10 o'clock a. m., of Wednesday, the 7th of December next.

DAVID A. SMALLEY, Chairman.

JOHN H. GEORGE, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, JEREIS HESSER, } Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen compose the above committee:

Maine—John Brabson.
New Hampshire—J. H. George.
Vermont—D. A. Smalley.
Massachusetts—J. Cheever.
Rhode Island—E. R. Potter.
Connecticut—J. T. Pratt.
New York—Augustus Schell.
Pennsylvania—C. L. Ward.
Delaware—W. D. Gooldrey.
Maryland—R. R. Carmichael.
Virginia—William H. Clark.
North Carolina—T. McDowell.
South Carolina—B. H. Wilson.
Georgia—W. D. DeGraffenreid.
Mississippi—William R. Cannon.
Louisiana—T. E. P. Cottman.
Ohio—C. L. Vallandigham.
Kentucky—G. W. Caldwell.
Tennessee—R. W. McGavock.
Indiana—J. R. Slack.
Illinois—James Dyer.
Arkansas—Albert Rust.
Michigan—James Beeson.
Florida—A. E. Maxwell.
Texas—William J. Oldham.
Iowa—William Thompson.
Wisconsin—G. R. Smith.
California—S. H. Dash.
Alabama—Henry D. Smith.

DR. JEPTHA FOWLKES.

From the Avalanche of Yesterday.]

It is with pleasure we welcome back to Memphis our fellow-citizen whose name heads this article. He returns under circumstances of which he may well feel proud.

Our readers will recollect that about eighteen months since, we called their attention, editorially, and by articles copied from the Galveston and Houston papers, to the brilliant future of the Southern Pacific railroad. The far-seeing prudence of Dr. Fowlkes induced him to devote his every energy to the successfully large, on the truths of the company's statements, and the fame of Texas giving to it most munificent grants, the Doctor proceeded to New Orleans where the chief office was located, when he most unexpectedly found not only that the corporation was in deep embarrassment, but that even the State of Texas was endeavoring to confiscate every franchise. It was also a house divided against itself, and most bitter criminations and recriminations.

By indomitable energy, at great personal risk of health and life, by consummate tact and sleepless endurance, amidst evil report and good report, beyond the most sanguine expectations of his warmest well wishers, Dr. Fowlkes has freed the company from all difficulty and embarrassment; has provided for the payment of seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars of debt; gained for the Company the suit brought by the State of Texas for the forfeiture of its franchises; reconciled all feuds; and placed it in a position now to realize its liberal prospects. Like others of no ordinary mind in great undertakings, now that the worst is over he seeks the peaceful enjoyment of home.

He is successful, we learn, by one of the most eminent men in the country, whose communication to us he has permission to make in this place, he would blow his brains out in an instant. Upon Black's leaving the ship, Capt. Martin requested him to give his very best compliments to the people of Savannah, tell them to —— —— ——, and that the Wanderer was safe on her way to the "other side of Jordan."

Such is the version of the story generally believed in our city. We have no opinion on the subject. It is generally agreed that Mr. Lamar has been thoroughly "sold" and satisfactorily rebuked of his piracy.

Martin is represented as a thorough-bred desperado, and as having been engaged for some years in the slave-trade. His appearance would justify a suspicion of that character.

The Fashions.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

PARIS, September 24.—Our artists in the millinery department have a comparative repose; the autumn toilettes are all completed and the autumn fashions have not yet been displayed. The heat of our summer is generally over by the 15th of this month; and warmer attire is necessary for the end of the month. The *façon* of the autumnal and winter toilettes made in the *ateliers* of our distinguished dressmaker, Madame Tassetti, 4 Rue du Mesnes, are various. The plain skirt of rather heavy tissue, covered with a long buttoned jacket, flat collar, cuffed sleeves, the little crossed and gauntleted gloves, remind us of the regin of Louis XIII, while the equally fashionable robe, forming almost a sabit, full decorated at the bottom with a number of tiny flounces, the Josephine sleeves with narrow puffs at top and tight at the elbow, and the draped body, are the costume of the first Empire, and forms a striking contrast with the martial attire of the Richelieu epoch. Again, the ball paraphernalia for the coming winter differs from either of the above styles of costume. The Dunbar, a combination of morning, in her court boldoirement of silver-striped blue damask, lined and studded with pink ribbons and emeralds, the ribbons and emeralds in one piece with the robe, is the model from which our modistes will fashion the gala-attire for the court ceremonials and high-life festivities of the season of 1860.

For walking robes we see very small checked poplins, white and lilac, white and green, etc., made in what is called the Empress dress, the skirt and corsage in one piece with long, four large plaits at the waist, tight in front, and trimmed with bows of lilac and white silk, which are fastened by round steel buckles. The sleeves are tight, puffed inside and ornamented with silk bias pieces all round; at the top there is a row of bows interlaced, and below there is a single bow in the middle of a silk band.

The brilliant lace establishment of Ferguson, No. 40 Rue des Jeuneurs, displays a great variety of Cambrai and Guipure lace, both in new and rich patterns, intended as trimmings and ornaments for winter garments.

These laces compose a more suitable addition to the heavy materials destined for cold weather than the lighter and less durable tissues of the Chantilly lace.

The small Louis XIII pelerines of Cambrai or Guipure will be much in vogue as collars on velvet mantles, and are the only ornaments now added to the velvet burnous or large cape, which will be the recherche wrapping during the coming season.

The mode of arranging the hair for young ladies, styled *a l'Impératrice*, is now slightly modified. The hair is parted down the middle of the forehead, arranged in rich bandeaux, and then wound around the head in a double plait, forming a diadem; on the back of the head is placed a large velvet bow with long ends. The cosmetic for giving brilliancy and consistency to the hair (the composition of the ingenious performer Fagnet, 83 *Rue de Richelieu*) is in much vogue as a hair *dressing*, a lotion infallible in removing the ill effects of sunburn, over-heated rooms, and exposure to sea air.

The *horloguerie* (all objects moved by clock or watch mechanism) *of Bandin, No. 7, Rue de la Paix*, increases daily in favor with the Parisian public, and are equally valued abroad. The small bandin forms a rare and beautiful ornament, and is, at the same time, remarkable for the precision of the movement. One of these valuable *bijoux*, intended as a bridal gift, is in the shape of a heart. On the enamel is painted a rose-bud, an exquisite piece of art due to the talent of an illustrious painter of Geneva. The watch, suspended from the belt of a large *negrette* of red jasper, is decorated with richly-wrought gold initials; on each side is a pendent short massive chain holding the key and seal, all gorgeously encrusted with diamonds and rubies.

Preparations on a brilliant scale are being made at Compiegne for the reception of the Imperial couple and their distinguished guests. Magnificent dinner and dessert services, unique in workmanship and with the rarest decorations of bronze, gold, silver, and *chef d'œuvres* of painting, representing scenes from French history, have been executed in the *ateliers* of Lachaise, Rue de l'Ecuyer, No. 182 Faubourg de Valois—Palais Royal. Marvellous rumors are circulated in saloons and cafes—flattering to French vanity—that this year's toilettes and jewels at the right-royal Palace will be graced by the presence of foreign potentates. It is whispered that the interview at Biarritz between the two longest-headed Monarchs of Europe, Napoleon and Louis, is the grand course of the visits of the Emperors of Russia and Austria to the French Sovereign. We are told by some of the Journals of the Modes that the passion for the gigantic petticoats is waning, and that a speedy return to more moderate proportions may be expected, but we fear that our contemporaries are in error. The extreme fullness of all the garments for the coming year indicates the necessity of the hoops. This fashionable rotundity is only of four years' date, and although two hundred patents have been taken out in France.

The fancy fur trade will take a start with the first frost, but it has not yet fairly rounded, owing to the mildness of the season. Styles during the coming winter will, generally speaking, be the same as last year, with some modifications affecting sizes and shapes, rather than the materials used. The pelerines, full-sized capes preserve the general characteristics, but are deeper, and more cloak-like. Garments of this character are necessarily restricted by their cost to a comparatively small class. Half-capes are more in fashionable demand, and supersede almost entirely the tippet and victorine. In short, the tendency of the Childs and Ferrier is to make fur garments more expensive—enveloping the person.

The leading furs of last season are retained. Of these the Russian, Hudson's Bay, and mink sable take the lead. Other descriptions rank lower. Stone-martens and fitch, once so popular, are out of vogue. Last year the proportion of costly furs sold was unusually large, on that with the tendency to liberal expenditure in this regard, and an easier money market, fur-dealers anticipate large sales. The importation of sable skins is much in excess of the last few years, one firm alone having received furs of this class to the extent of some $70,000, while in the lower grades there is a corresponding falling off. The market is well supplied with the different varieties, but not overstocked. Dealers have their assortments complete, ready for inspection, and impatiently watch the thermometer. Furriers having preference to American produce, such as coons, fox, muskrat, bear, etc., have been exported during the year to a large extent, but the demand from Europe operated disadvantageously in their efforts upon sales.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE READY MADE SHIRT TREE.—The economical housewives have made us well acquainted with the "Bread Tree," and the "Button Tree," but it remained for the indefatigable Humboldt to discover, in the wilds of South America, a tree which produces ready made shirts. We copy his account of this tree: We saw on the slope of the Cerra Duida, says M. Humboldt, short trees fifty feet high. The trees are not of cylindrical growth, two feet in diameter, from which they peel the red and fibrous bark, without making any longitudinal incision. This bark affords them a tough cylinder, which remains stocking-like very coarse texture, and without a seam. The upper opening serves for the head, and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. The natives wear these shirts of marina in the rainy seasons; they have the form of the poncho and *camisa* of cotton, which are so common in New Granada, at Quito and in Peru. As in these climates the richness and beneficence of nature are regarded as the primary cause of the indolence of the inhabitants, the missionaries do not fail to say, in showing the shirts of marina, "In the forests of the Orononoka, garments are found ready made on the trees."

THE CALORIC ENGINE IN PRINTING.—The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* thus records the triumphs of its new Caloric engine:

It goes "like a clock." Puffing and blowing, it toes away at its work like a boy at his school. Hundreds have been to see it. "What does it go?" asks one. "What is the water?" asks another. "What the deuce won't they get up next?" And on it goes! "What's the? blowing off?" That is the escape of hot air. When more heat is generated than is needed to drive the press, it is passed off through the escape-pipe. No water is used. A fire is built in the little furnace and the wheel set in motion, and away it goes. It needs no attention any further than to keep the fire burning. Any boy can manage it. And besides driving the press, it gives all the heat necessary to warm the room in the coldest weather. It can consume but little fuel, and therefore cannot cost much to run it. It is the cheapest power in the world.

A LUCKY PURCHASE.—A man in New York recently bought a clock at auction for fifty cents. About a week ago he sold the clock to another man, who after taking it home, discovered that a looking-glass in the back of the clock was broken. He took out the glass to have it replaced by a new one, when he discovered notes of the Bank of England to the amount of ten thousand dollars. It is reported that the heirs of the estate to which the clock belonged are going to commence an action for the recovery of the money.

MARRIED.

On the 20th instant at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. G. Winfield, Col. S. H. Drake, of Memphis, to Mrs. Harriet C. Sloan, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral procession of Mrs. Geraldine Gosser, wife of Mark F. Gosser and daughter of Rev. P. H. Lonsdale, will take place from the residence of A. H. Gosser, corner of Second and Madison streets, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Memphis, October 26, 1859.

CLIPPINGS.

Julia Dean Haynes plays at St. Louis this week.

Edwin Booth and Eliza Logan are playing at Boston.

M. Leverier has discovered a fifty-sixth planet. It is between the sun and Mercury.

The poorest coward in the world may would shaking in his shoes by wearing boots or going bareheaded.

The charge of a judge is often hard to stand; that of a soldier harder still; that of a broker or hack-driver hardest of all.

Why is the Great Eastern like an Irish girl? Because, our is maid of Erin, the other is maid of Erin.

The London *Critic* announces positively that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews are about to return to the United States.

During the present Napoleon's reign the French have constructed railways to the extent of more than 4,000 miles.

In Europe it is estimated that the wheat this year will weigh three or four pounds to the bushel less than it did last.

A book is about to be published giving a detailed account of the cruise of the yacht Wanderer, when on her last slaving expedition.

Ira Aldridge, the colored tragedian, is playing in Richmond, Virginia, England, where he performed "Othello" and the "Virginia Mummy" on the same evening.

Sands, Lent & Co., the showmen, have dissolved partnership, sold off their elephants—all but eight—for $22,000, and exchange on a song fortune.

The Cooper English Opera Troupe have finished their engagement at Toronto, and are now at Mr. Buckland's theater, Montreal, where they will remain until November.

A new tenor, of the name of Woworsky, has created a great sensation in Berlin. He is said to be a beautiful man, and simple for the tenor, and to act—beautifully.

The Boston *Gazette* says the rumor at one time current, and afterwards denied, of a contemplated marriage between Mr Edwin Booth and Miss Mary Devlin, is again in circulation, and the wedding will take place shortly.

The New Haven *Register* relates that an actor at Ansonia one of the theatrics was called out four times in one evening not long ago—twice by the sheriff, once by a tailor, and once by an irresistible desire to imbibe.

A vigilance committee has been appointed in Americus, Ga., to help the law when the law can punish, and to punish themselves when it cannot. A similar body has been very active at Attalapas in the same State.

By direction of the President of the United States, a general court martial was ordered to convene at Carlisle barracks, Pa., and at Newport barracks, Ky., on the 19th inst., for the trial of such commissioned officers and enlisted men as may be brought before it.

The manufacture of locomotive engines is making great progress through improvements in rapidity and exactness of workmanship. The use of coal, as fuel for locomotives, is also rapidly spreading with most beneficial results.

The leading principle of all the successful inventions that have been brought forward for preventing smoke is the same, namely to introduce enough of air above the fuel to burn the coal gas, and enough of air below to burn the fixed carbon.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Our Texas exchanges, since the news has gone abroad that the State aid had been dismissed, and Dr. Fowlkes was busily engaged in paying off the liabilities, besides taking measures to continue the construction of the track, begin, generally, to pay a good deal of attention to the Southern Pacific Railroad, its position and prospects. They appear to have faith in its progress, and the people of Texas, it would seem, begin to share in these sentiments.

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☞ Major General David E. Twiggs, United States Army, has been granted leave of absence for twelve months, with permission to go beyond the United States.

Important from China.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

U. S. SHIP POWHATTAN, } Off the Pei-ho, July 6, 1859. }

MINISTER WARD'S PROGRESS TOWARD PEKIN—LATEST AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

We were greatly hurried with our letters yesterday, and now have another opportunity of writing *in time to catch the mail*. I therefore send this as a P. S. to my letter. The news is quite important and will not reach any other journal, I think. I cannot understand the present attitude of Chinese diplomatists toward us, but shall be able to give light, perhaps, after our visit to Pekin, which now seems determined. Messrs. Bruce and Bourboulon have both remonstrated (the latter on the 6th, the former yesterday, 5th.) in a friendly manner with Mr. Ward, object being to deter him from going to Pekin. Of course he has but one course—he has his treaty exchanged whenever it can be accomplished with dignity to our Government.

P. S.—July 6.—Another opportunity to "catch the mail," enables me to add the news of the last day.

Finding yesterday, that our "junk" was getting along very slowly, and feeling confident that he had a communication from the Governor-General, we got up steam on the Toeywen, and sent to tow her up. At one P. M. she was brought alongside, and two white bull Mandarins came on board in company with Mr. Martin, the interpreter. The latter at once landed Mr. Williams a letter from Governor-General Hung, of which the following is the sense:

Governor-General Hung had received the letter of the American Minister, and would be happy to have an interview, some miles to the north of the Pei-ho forts to meet upon any day that he, Mr. Ward, might select. There he would be conducted in a Mandarin boat to Pekin, and the ratifications be exchanged, and after that he would be escorted to Pekin, there to deliver the President's letter to the Emperor in person. It gave Governor-General Hung great pleasure to be polite to the Americans, their bearing had always been so friendly.

The foregoing is what table talk tells us it contained, and the same authority says that Friday, the 8th, is the day appointed for the interview. I shall know better what to think of this very strange letter after I have been to Pekin. The English Minister and several of the squadron return to Shanghai to-day.

A. W. H.

The Position of Judge Douglas.

The Chicago *Times*, whose editor is familiar with the views of Judge Douglas, says: We indorse every word in the following article taken from the Quincy *Herald*:

The following extract from an article in the St. Joseph (Mo.) *West* is a fair specimen of the means as well as by the enemies of Judge Douglas are used by a few who profess to be inside of the Democratic party, to injure his prospects before the Charleston Convention. The *West* says:

"It is now an open secret quite common in the North, that Douglas, failing to get the nomination at Charleston, will himself run as an independent candidate. This may happen, but we think it more likely that if Douglas should not be nominated, he will prevent the nomination of any other, and thus be able to take the race as the Democratic candidate having the largest number of votes in the convention."

It is a sufficient reply to the first sentence in the above extract to say that there is no such "opinion quite common" either at the North or South. Nobody anywhere entertains any opinion. Nor has Judge Douglas said or done anything, directly or indirectly, to authorize such an opinion. When did he bolt a nomination of the Democratic party? When, on the contrary, did he ever fail to denounce bolting on the part of others? The truth is, there is not a statesman in the country that has a cleaner party record than Stephen A. Douglas. It is a spiteful, petty trick of his enemies—those who are themselves in the habit of bolting Democratic nominations—this charge of a design to bolt the Charleston Convention. As to the other contingency, that there will be a candidate in the event that the Charleston Convention shall fail to make a nomination, it is one that is not likely to happen, and is therefore unnecessary to talk about it at present. If the Charleston Convention should fail to make a nomination, we suppose there will be a fair field and a free fight, and that Judge Douglas' friends will have the right to make his candidate or not, if they please. But the Charleston Convention will nominate a candidate, and that candidate will most certainly receive the support of Judge Douglas and that of his friends who participate either directly or indirectly in making the nomination.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The following has been going the rounds of the newspaper press for several weeks. We find it last in the New Orleans *Bulletin*:

"NEW SENATORS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS. The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate, on the first day of December next, on which day the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress will commence: Hon. William Saulsbury, of Delaware; Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa; Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky; Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham, of Michigan; Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey; Hon. Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; Hon. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee; Hon. J. W. Hemphill, of Texas."

Now each of the Senators above named, as well as we recollect, appeared in the Senate chamber on the 4th day of March last, was duly qualified, and took his seat in that body at its extra session, which commenced that day.

We may add that the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson was a member of the Senate, for a short time, many years ago. Mr. Bragg, recently governor of North Carolina, Mr. Powell, recently governor of Kentucky, Mr. Hemphill, recently elected to Texas, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, are all sound Jeffersonian Democrats, and inflexibly arrayed against the "irrepressible conflict."—*Washington States.*

CLIPPINGS.

Edwin Booth and Eliza Logan are playing at Boston.

M. Leverier has discovered a fifty-sixth planet. It is between the sun and Mercury.

The poorest coward in the world may would shaking in his shoes by wearing boots or going bareheaded.

The charge of a judge is often hard to stand; that of a soldier harder still; that of a broker or hack-driver hardest of all.

Why is the Great Eastern like an Irish girl? Because, our is maid of Erin, the other is maid of Erin.

The London *Critic* announces positively that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews are about to return to the United States.

During the present Napoleon's reign the French have constructed railways to the extent of more than 4,000 miles.

In Europe it is estimated that the wheat this year will weigh three or four pounds to the bushel less than it did last.

A book is about to be published giving a detailed account of the cruise of the yacht Wanderer, when on her last slaving expedition.

Ira Aldridge, the colored tragedian, is playing in Richmond, Virginia, England, where he performed "Othello" and the "Virginia Mummy" on the same evening.

Sands, Lent & Co., the showmen, have dissolved partnership, sold off their elephants—all but eight—for $22,000, and exchange on a song fortune.

The Cooper English Opera Troupe have finished their engagement at Toronto, and are now at Mr. Buckland's theater, Montreal, where they will remain until November.

A new tenor, of the name of Woworsky, has created a great sensation in Berlin. He is said to be a beautiful man, to have a beautiful voice, and to act—beautifully.

The Boston *Gazette* says the rumor at one time current, and afterwards denied, of a contemplated marriage between Mr Edwin Booth and Miss Mary Devlin, is again in circulation, and the wedding will take place shortly.

The New Haven *Register* relates that an actor at Ansonia one of the theatrics was called out four times in one evening not long ago—twice by the sheriff, once by a tailor, and once by an irresistible desire to imbibe.

A vigilance committee has been appointed in Americus, Ga., to help the law when the law can punish, and to punish themselves when it cannot. A similar body has been very active at Attalapas in the same State.

By direction of the President of the United States, a general court martial was ordered to convene at Carlisle barracks, Pa., and at Newport barracks, Ky., on the 19th inst., for the trial of such commissioned officers and enlisted men as may be brought before it.

The manufacture of locomotive engines is making great progress through improvements in rapidity and exactness of workmanship. The use of coal, as fuel for locomotives, is also rapidly spreading with most beneficial results.

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