Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

THE CHRONIC POLITICAL COMPLAINT.

There is much in the present condition of our country to excite the earnest apprehension of all thinking patriots. We have never been an alarmist? On the contrary, our constant readers will bear us witness that we have ever discouraged all unnecessary agitations or evil prophecy. It has been our habit to look at the bright side of our country's prospects. It has indeed seemed to us that Providence has had a care to the preservation of those heart-endeared boons which have heretofore made us the United States the most favored land of the earth—the home of the free and the asylum of the oppressed. We have not permitted ourselves to doubt that in the stormy times of the revolution, and in the subsequent trials that have visited our Confederacy, our sages and statesmen have been guided by the wisdom of Omnipotence. We believe that even now the same kind hand that has reared us up to be a great and mighty nation—the envy of the monarchies of Europe and the puzzle of potentates—is busy in directing our destiny and securing our ultimate glory. But, it nevertheless appears to us, that the times are out of joint in some particular, and that unless a more united stand is assumed by the true patriots of the Republic, to suppress sedition, promote the public good and secure the blessings we enjoy, there is serious danger of a great retrograde movement in the high position we have assumed among the nations of the earth. Why do we say so? We will answer this question with frankness and sincerity. The slavery question has become the only question of controversy between the people. As to all other issues, whose tendency might be to advance industry, promote progress and accelerate the onward march of the Republic, they are now completely ignored. Statesmanship has wholly resolved itself into the solution of the slavery question—a question with which the Federal Government has no concern save to protect the existing rights of all parties when they incidentally come under its jurisdiction. We stop not to inquire from what source so dangerous and long-continued an issue has been precipitated upon our people, though, to our mind, there is but one quarter to which it can be traced fairly and legitimately—the northern anti-slavery men. We are now dealing with the fact alone of the existence of a chronic affection that threatens to disease the whole body politic. Now, we are not among those who believe that the South has anything to lose so long as she deals fairly, and squarely, and fearlessly with this absorbing question. Indeed, it has only been from the north that we have long been in danger of losing the Union that our fathers formed, and which was cemented with their best blood, that the South has dealt with her anti-slavery enemies with tenderness and consideration. The South has proven herself unwilling to jeopard so glorious a heritage by her long forbearance and moderation. In 1831, when the whole South was aroused by the fanatical and aggressive spirit of the Wilmot provisoists, and when she were united in condemning that unblushing iniquity, what spirit was exercised to restore order and to calm the public mind? Every reader of the Annals will remember that it was the love of the Union—the patriotic attachment of the southern people to the Government—that gave birth to that spirit, and paralyzing all threats and lungs not lined with steel-iron or fastened with copper. I have no doubt the visits of all to Memphis, recently, have been shortened, and their expenditures while there curtailed, by this intolerable plague. In this way, to say nothing of the damage to merchandise, Memphis has no doubt lost ten times as much as it would have cost to keep the dust down in all of the principal streets.

I observe that Messrs. Cleaves & Yaden, proprietors of that splendid book store in your city, are about to enter upon the business of book printing and publishing in Memphis on their own account. This is something about which the city newspapers may legitimately make a "grand flourish" for it certainly marks another important era in the history of Memphis, as much so as the inauguration of a new manufacture, the founding of an institute, or the completion of a railroad. The establishment of Messrs. Cleaves & Yaden is already ahead of any southern bookstore with which I am acquainted. It is always replete with standard literature, rare old books, unnumbered school and text books, and all of the best specimens of those myriads of new works, on all imaginable subjects, in every department of literature, which are daily issuing from the American press. For the success of their new and important enterprise—printing and publishing southern school books, etc.—the best wishes and liberal encouragement of the entire community should be fully realized. Success to them.

I "took" several looks at the new "Clay Building," on Main street, hard by the Worsham House, the other day. It is an ornament to Memphis, and a "feather in the cap" of all concerned in its erection. The magnificent iron front alone, I am informed, cost $15,000. The building is divided into three tenements, each to rent for $6,000, and the middle one, I hear, is to be occupied by my old friends, W. R. Miller & Co., those popular and well-known dry goods merchants.

As you now have a "Calhoun Block" and a "Clay Building," I trust that the great New England statesman, the other member of the grand old trio of giants, now no more, will soon be in like manner commemorated. A splendid "Webster Block" might be erected on Main street, directly opposite the Overton Hotel. The suggestion is thrown out, free of charge, as the property holders in that part of the city—a region which, the distance of time to which I refer, may long have known under the sobriquet appellation of "Pinch," by the way, I am rejoiced to see that "Pinch" is decidedly looking up. New and fine single buildings and blocks of buildings are going up in every direction, and it requires no prophet's vision to foresee that "Pinch" is bound to become one of the most "respectable" and fashionable quarters, as it has always been the very healthiest district of the city.

I am gratified to hear that it is in contemplation by the railroad companies, whose lines radiate from your city, to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the Hon. James C. Jones. If there ever was a Memphis man who, more than any other, deserved the title of "public benefactor," it was the late Col. C. Jones. Beyond all question, he was the immediate progenitor of that grand and widespreading system of internal improvements which have made Memphis what she is, and which, when fully carried out, will make her one of the chief inland cities of the continent. The idea of erecting a monument to him in Memphis, therefore, is timely and appropriate; its initiation by the railroad companies will be in the best taste; and I have no doubt the people of Memphis, as well as of the surrounding rural districts, will freely contribute. The able and energetic president of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the "brilliant and trusted friend of the departed statesman, is the very man to lead the movement.

P. P. JAY.

UNITY OF SENTIMENT AND UNITY OF ACTION.

EVERYTHING FOR PRINCIPLE AND NOTHING FOR MEN—DEMOCRACY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LATE ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION, ETC., ETC.

EDITORS APPEAL: To my mind it is as clear as the noonday sun, that unless the Democratic party unite in the nomination and support of a suitable person for the next Presidency, Black Republicanism will triumph. This thing of a Douglas and anti-Douglas party, will never do. Such elements, and such a spirit, should be kept out of the convention if possible—it ought not to be encouraged and indulged in, for our only hope of success is in unity. Consequently there should be a universal determination to make a nomination the least objectionable, and the most probable to unite and reconcile all sectional and personal jealousy; and there should be a universal liberal determination to support the nominee. I know that at this time there is a pro-determination to not support Douglas, if he should be the nominee. To what extent this anti-Douglas spirit prevails I cannot say, but men should put suffer their prejudices to go so far as to condemn all those Democrats who favor Douglas' nomination—but there are those who even denounce such as are willing to acquiesce in the nomination, if, per chance, Douglas should be the man. Now, this is all wrong, and, to my mind, anti-Democratic, and if persisted in, will prove ruinous to our prospects in 1860; for such a course, pursued and persisted to by the Southern Democracy, would drive from to the Douglas party. How can it be otherwise? Well, says the fire-eater, that is just what we want. But I would ask such if there is the remotest prospect of our electing a Democratic President in 1860, without the aid of Douglas and his friends; is there any man who has brains enough to get to the Charleston Convention, that is green enough to believe any such thing? I think not. Then why persist in creating an element for our own destruction, when we must know that without the Douglas influence we cannot succeed? In order to succeed we must know no man, but be governed by principle, and be willing to yield a hearty support to the nominee, and all will be well.

The astute editor of the *Enquirer* has introduced a new creed into our system of moral others, and by his mode of reasoning makes the Democratic party responsible for the late Harper's Ferry insurrection! How absurd! Well, says the fire-eater, that is just what we want. But I would ask such if there is the remotest prospect of our electing a Democratic President in 1860, without the aid of Douglas and his friends; is there any man who has brains enough to get to the Charleston Convention, that is green enough to believe any such thing? I think not. Then why persist in creating an element for our own destruction, when we must know that without the Douglas influence we cannot succeed? In order to succeed we must know no man, but be governed by principle, and be willing to yield a hearty support to the nominee, and all will be well.

DEATH OF L. P. FOWLKES, ESQ.

L. P. FOWLKES, Esq., died at the residence of his relative, Mr. SEARING FOWLKES, yesterday morning, at the hour of four o'clock. His funeral took place at three o'clock, P. M., yesterday. Mr. FOWLKES was a lawyer of this city, and has resided here for several years. He was a native of Virginia, and was about thirty-two years of age. His bosom was the seat of the warmest and most honor able emotions. He was genial, kindly, manly and frank to a fault. Never did there live a man who more scorned trickery and deception, either in public or private life. He possessed a clear and inquiring intellect; was well versed in his profession and in general literature, and had deeply studied the politics of our country. He wrote in a strong, nervous style, and never failed to make such points as he aimed to illustrate. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Appeal*, generally under the *nomen le plume* of "Cato," and as such his political disquisitions gained him much reputation.

He has suffered for several months with a pulmonary disease, and always with heroic fortitude and patience.

He was truly one of nature's noblemen—the very soul of honor—and possessed a mind well calculated to instruct, inform and elevate all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of many peculiar traits, but none that did not win esteem and attach him more warmly to his friends. May the flowers distil their sweetest perfume over his grave, and the grass grow greener over his sod, forever keeping his memory fresh!

BANK OF TENNESSEE.

In response to a call for information by the House of Representatives, the president of the Bank of Tennessee makes the annexed statements relative to the capital stock of the bank and branches, and their circulation on the 2nd of October last:

Statement of the capital stock of the Bank of Tennessee, and of each Branch, on the 1st of October, 1859.

Nashville	$1,400,000 00
Knoxville	100,000 00
Athens	100,000 00
Sparta	100,000 00
Shelbyville	100,000 00
Columbia	100,000 00
Clarksville	100,000 00
Dresden	100,000 00
Paris	100,000 00
Memphis	300,000 00
Total	$2,500,000 00

Statement of the Circulation of the Bank of Tennessee, and of each Branch, on the 1st of October, 1859.

Nashville	$ 972,000 00
Knoxville	187,000 00
Athens	178,000 00
Sparta	155,000 00
Shelbyville	120,000 00
Columbia	187,000 00
Clarksville	165,000 00
Dresden	140,000 00
Paris	170,000 00
Memphis	1,000,000 00
Total	$3,474,000 00

The Staunton *Virginian* tells this story: One of our townmen, Mr. George W. Dillard, was involved in great danger at Harper's Ferry last week. He had gone there on business on the day after the capture of old Brown and his party, and in walking along in the vicinity of the Ferry, enjoying the splendid scenery, with one of the pikes in his hand, and two or three blank commissions in his pocket, taken from the insurgents, and which Gov. Wise had given him the day before, he was passed and captured by a party who were hunting for Cook. Mr. Dillard was immediately charged with being one of Cook's men; the pike was satisfactory evidence, and the cry was raised of "shoot him! shoot him!" and several loaded guns were pointed at his breast. Fortunately, Mr. Dillard retained his self-possession so well that the party at last yielded to his request that he could be taken to the superintendent at the Ferry, and there be permitted to prove his innocence. Mr. Dillard said it was about the most trying half hour or more he ever spent.

Kansas Election News.

[Special Dispatch to Missouri Republican.]

ATCHISON, Nov. 8, 1859.—Atchison City gives Jackson, Democratic candidate for Congress, 151 majority. Stanton, Township, excluding Atchison, gives him 157 majority.

The whole Democratic ticket in this county is elected.

MEMPHIS, BY A COUNTRYMAN.

CLEAVES AND YADEN'S NEW ENTERPRISE.—THE CLAY BUILDING—"PINCH" COMING OUT—MOVEMENT TO OAK GROVE.

GREENFIELD, MISS., Nov. 10, 1859.

EDITORS APPEAL: Memphis is on the high road to a magnificent destiny. Manifestly, she is marching forward more rapidly in wealth and power than any other city in the Union; but, great heavens! through what clouds of dust and dirt! Twice, in the last two or three weeks, I have visited Memphis, and each time was made miserable, yea, sick by the dust, which is so volatile that it seems never to "settle," day nor night, but hangs over the city like a great yellow pall, enveloping all things, penetrating all things, and paralyzing all throats and lungs not lined with sheet-iron or fastened with copper. I have no doubt the visits of all to Memphis, recently, have been shortened, and their expenditures while there curtailed, by this intolerable plague. In this way, to say nothing of the damage to merchandise, Memphis has no doubt lost ten times as much as it would have cost to keep the dust down in all of the principal streets.

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The astute editor of the *Enquirer* has introduced a new creed into our system of moral others, and by his mode of reasoning makes the Democratic party responsible for the late Harper's Ferry insurrection! How argument amounts to about this: That if slavery did not exist, or if we would quietly submit to its abolishment, then we would not subject ourselves to such a violation of our rights, but as long as we agitate the subject of slavery, we subject ourselves to the demoniac attacks of abolitionists—yea, we should yield to their unjust encroachments on our rights, and become hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Messrs. Editors, according to the argument of this astute editor, ministers of the Gospel, and moralists generally, are responsible for the robberies, murders, arsons, rapes, etc., so frequently committed throughout our land; for if they would cease their warfare against vice, and quietly submit to the abolition of virtue, then the occasion for the perpetration of many of the crimes now committed would cease, and the devil would become quite a saint—the highwayman could justify himself for taking the life of his fellow-man who would refuse to render up his purse, and the murderer could plead in justification of the violence committed on the person of the virtuous and innocent female, her obstinate resistance to his hellish pleasure. Such arguments are ridiculous, and the Democratic party should glory in the position—the enviable position—of being the only party in the Union that possesses moral virtue, moral honesty and moral courage to contend for the rights of its citizens generally. The Democratic party should never demur to a charge that should immortalize it as the only national party that possessed the nerve and moral virtue to contend for the rights of the States and the rights of each citizen as guaranteed to us by the Constitution and Declaration of a plate. AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

DE SOTO COUNTY, MISS., Nov. 8, 1859.

EDITORS APPEAL: I would suggest to you and to the people of the State of Tennessee, to call on the present Legislature to amend the militia laws, so as to authorize the raising of volunteer companies—cavalry, rifle and other companies, and military in different portions of the State, each company to be armed at their own expense, the State to furnish each company with a full set of suitable arms, each company to be drilled once a month, the State to pay to each person so serving as a volunteer pay one dollar to one fifty for each day's service, a tax to be called the militia tax to be levied on all other persons subject to militia duty, and exempt in time of peace, by which means we would have a large body of well trained soldiers with arms in hand ready to fly at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, yours, etc., H. F. T.

NOVEMBER 8, 1859.

THE HARPER'S FERRY DIFFICULTY.

CHARLESTOWN, November 7.—The excitement in regard to the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators still continues, and fair progress is being made by the court in the discussion of the cases. The case of the free negro Copeland was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, the jury finding a verdict of not guilty of treason, as charged in the first count of the indictment, he not being recognized as a citizen, and guilty of conspiracy with slaves to rebel, and of murder, as charged, in the second and third counts. The case was able argued by Andrew Hunter on behalf of the State. The prisoner was defended by Geo. Sennett, Esq., of Boston, who labored with much zeal for his client. A bill of exceptions and a motion for an arrest of judgment was entered by the prisoner's counsel, which will be disposed of to-morrow morning.

The court assembled at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, and was called to order by Judge Parker. The grand jury was sworn and immediately proceeded to their room to consider the case of Capt. Cook. A number of witnesses were examined, and the jury was absent about two hours.

On the reassembling of the court, Mr. Hardinge, the prosecuting attorney, stated that as a number of witnesses in the case of Cook, who would not be in the case of Stevens, were present, he would, if agreeable to the counsel on the other side, move to take up the case of Cook first.

Thomas C. Green, Esq., one of the counsel for Cook, said a the counsel had not yet had time to read the indictment, and had not yet decided what plea to enter to the charge he was unable to proceed in the case, and would prefer that the Commonwealth would proceed with the case of Stevens, which would allow them time to prepare for the case of Cook.

The case of Stevens was called up, and D. Stephens was accordingly brought into court and placed on a set-back. He is looking pale and haggard—the abstinence from food and the large quantity of medicine taken by him having had a decided effect on him. He bears up under his wounds with much fortitude, and is seldom heard to murmur. His counsel, Mr. Sennett, who had endeavored to have his trial moved to an adjoining county but was refused, argued, and the empanneling of a jury was proceeded with. After a considerable number of jurymen had been obtained, Mr. Hunter stone and stated that he had just received a dispatch which would probably interfere with further proceedings in empanneling a jury. He then read the following telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Wise:

RICHMOND, November 7.

To ANDREW G. HUNTER—DEAR SIR: I think you had better try Cook, and hand Stevens over to the Federal authorities.

Respectfully,

(Signed) H. A. WISE.

Mr. Hunter stated that this had been in correspondence for several days with Governor Wise, and has in his possession a number of facts important to the development of this case which were unknown to the public, and would for the present remain so. He had, since his last letter to the Governor, come into the possession of other facts which pointed to Stevens as the most available party to be handed over to the Federal authorities, as he felt sufficiently satisfied that if the occasion, in such a manner as he thought proper, to make a speech in reply to the Governor on the subject "make their appeal through the fear of personal violence," but that "most of them appeal in the most sensible, the kind-hearted ones and the ambitious of the Executive." The same authoritative journal further informs us that these efforts "are not confined to the Black-Republican journals," but that some of our northern Democratic papers are joining in the cry, and upon the plea that Brown, as a "living martyr, at hard work for life," would do less damage to the Democratic cause in the North, than as a dead martyr.

All such appeals and arguments, however, in behalf of Brown, are very decisively answered by the fact that some of our northern Democratic papers are joining in the cry, and upon the plea that Brown, as a "living martyr, at hard work for life," would do less damage to the Democratic cause in the North, than as a dead martyr.

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Will Brown be Executed?—The Abolitionists Preparing to Celebrate the Day.

[From the New York Herald.]

"Old John Brown" has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death by a Virginia court, upon the grave charges of treason, insurrection and murder, and the important question which now agitates our politicians on all sides is, "Will he be executed?" The Richmond *Enquirer*, the confidential organ of Governor Wise, says that "the Presidency is the offer now made to the Executive of Virginia for a justifiable exercise of Executive clemency," (the pardon or commutation of the sentence of Brown) that many of the sympathizing writers in the Governor on the subject "make their appeal through the fear of personal violence," but that "most of them appeal in the most sensible, the kind-hearted ones and the ambitious of the Executive." The same authoritative journal further informs us that these efforts "are not confined to the Black-Republican journals," but that some of our northern Democratic papers are joining in the cry, and upon the plea that Brown, as a "living martyr, at hard work for life," would do less damage to the Democratic cause in the North, than as a dead martyr.

Mr. H. Poole, who was sent by the English foreign office to this Dead sea, to search for more, which was reported to occur there, has written to his chief, from Port Beatrix, looking at and exposure, considerably aged since his departure, and so much stouter in figure that he had actually ceased stalking into his shoulders, like people suffering from weakness.

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Napoleon III is mindful of his uncle's former habitation on St. Helena, having recently ordered the appropriation of $28,000 for the improvement of the tomb of the Emperor and the Emperor's tomb as well as the domain called the Vale of Napoleon, which sum is to form a special item in the budget. Since this Territory was ceded by the British Government, the French have had at Longwood a resident commandant at a salary of $2,000 a year.

EXTENSIVE FAMILIES.—Mr. Robert Stephenson leaves his family behind him. His wife died many years ago, and he remained a widower, so that the direct line from George Stephenson, the eminent English engineer, has died out. James Watt, the noted British inventor, left no descendants. It appears that the man noted for mechanical genius, like those noted for literary or scientific genius, in regard to Brown and his associates. We find, indeed, that the intermarriage of Tammany Hall and the Albany Regency connections, is a result of the commutation of Brown's sentence to imprisonment for life, would be nearly as Greeley evidently understands further than Wendell the temper of Gov. Wise, for he has hardly the shadow of a hope of escape from the scaffold.

Acting upon this opinion, the radical Boston Abolitionists, through their Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, have adopted the following resolution:

EXECUTION OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

At a meeting of Anti-Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, November 1, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the friends of impartial freedom throughout the free States, in case of the execution of Capt. John Brown, now on trial for his life in Virginia, to assemble on the evening of the day of its occurrence, in such a manner as to them may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities—whether by public meetings and addresses, the tolling of bells, or by private conferences, or any other justifiable mode of action—for the furtherance of the anti-slavery cause, and to renew their resolutions to abolish the institution of Slavery, which is the fruitful source of all our sectional heart-burnings, by means of which powerfully and increasingly tends to promote servile insurrections and civil war, and which, by means of the slave trade, is so heinously described than as "the man of all villainies," which is a burning disgrace and fearful curse to the whole country, and by the laws of nations and of God, ought to be and must be saved from violence, bloodshed and demoralization.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Committee.
CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, }

From this fearful manifesto, it will be seen that the Abolitionists proper are the first in the field upon the martyrdom of "Old Brown," and that they intend to make Harper's Ferry and Brown's execution the occasion for a grand anti-Masonic party of some thirty years standing of a dead lady affected to be that of Morgan, excepting Mason, who has published a book disclosing the secrets of Masonry, and has mysteriously disappeared. But Garrison, Phillips and the American Anti-Slavery Society, have the advantage in point of time. Weed and the anti-Masons, in forming a society about whose identity there can be no doubt, and concerning whose life there will be nothing left to conceal, and some time on and the Republican managers generally will contest to follow in the wake of Garrison and Phillips, in the celebration of the day of Brown's execution. The Boston "Old Brown July, remains to be seen. But the dead body of the alleged Morgan was carried by Weed as a "good enough Morgan till after an election," so, perhaps, the Republicans may consent to hoist over the execution of Brown when the election is over.

Meanwhile the Republicans advise us to the Governor of Virginia. If the opposite from the northern Democracy, and the friends of the Republicans, in a political and practical view of the subject, have concluded to allow his resolution to hang Brown, then, so long as the argument is ended. Accordingly to the American anti-slavery society resource for their hopes of a dead lady, and a living Brown, bosses should who to join in the ceremonies, perhaps some Red-Republicans will be chosen to funeral panegyrists which "the dead is more mighty than the living champion of "man freedom," Ought.

Indignation Meeting.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

At a large meeting of the citizens of Union county, held at the court house, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, 1859, on motion of Col. John Dougherty, Dr. S. S. Condon was appointed Chairman, and T. Hillman Secretary. The object of the meeting was, in the words of the call, "to express in resolutions the feelings of the people of this county in relation to the removal of a negro named Jim, belonging to Mr. Otiwell, from this county, on the day of October, 1859. On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, a lawless mob at Oberlin, in defiance of the laws of the United States, and of the rights of Richard Phillips, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, on the 18th day of October, 1859, with force and arms rescued a negro, Jim, from the possession of Deputy Marshal I. N. Allright, in his custody as a fugitive from labor, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, in defiance of the laws and Constitution of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That this act of the mob in Oberlin is regarded by this meeting as an act of open rebellion to the laws and Constitution of the United States, and as such it is the duty of the Executive of the United States to use the means calculated to alienate the affections of all citizens of the United States toward one a part of the people of this State.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Union county, pledge ourselves to stand by the laws of the United States and the rights of adjacent States, and that, hereafter, we will adopt such measures as will prevent the recurrence of such outrageous violations of our rights.

The Result in the State.

The victory achieved in this city, through *fraud and violence*, by the American party has been so decisive that it must be admitted that they have secured but a few local offices, that can in no way compensate for the opprobrium incurred by the gaining of them. In the State at large, the victory is *fraudulent*, and will no doubt leave to pay the penalty of their misdeeds. Their opponents have a substantial working majority in both branches of the Legislature, and will, if they act with the decision the question of the United States Senatorship, and will most certainly, we presume, determine the rejection of both the Senator and Governor, to whom a majority of votes were given and at the election in this city on Wednesday last. So quick a following of retribution upon the crime which excited it has been seldom if ever, in modern times, witnessed. The citizens of Baltimore will look to the Legislature for the judicious but firm exercise of its legitimate control over the city of Baltimore, and in it for a registry law which will prevent illegal voting; for the division of the wards into convenient voting precincts, so as to remove the temptation to crowd the polls; for the suppression of that great engine of moral and political corruption, the lottery system; and especially they will look to it for such a reconstruction of our police system as will relieve us from the present force, so utterly partisan and so far beyond regeneration, and render our city safe and secure, as possible, free from political control.—*Baltimore American.*

Parson Brownlow Speaks.

Parson Brownlow improves the occasion of the Brown rebellion to attack his old antagonist, Rev. A. Pryne, to whom he addresses a long letter. Mr. Pryne, having declared that he had personally assisted Brown to buy rifles for use in Kansas, the Parson retorts upon him as follows:

"The cowardice of absconding and leaving glorious old John Brown' to help himself, also rules you. And to this your challenge to me to meet you in Boston, I say, that if the Yankees, New York, to renew the debate on slavery—which was intended to throw us off our guard—as to your whereabouts—and it is clear to my mind that you were in this conspiracy. And until you more where you were on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of October, 1859, I shall regard you as one of the moodiest and cowardly hypocrites in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, under a false and assumed name."

Brownlow concludes his letter in the following strain:

"I honestly believe you have been at Harper's Ferry in person, and inglariously fled when danger stared you in the face. If you have been there in person, your letters to 'Gerrit Smith and John Brown' are in the possession of Gov. Wise, showing that you were aiding and abetting in this murderous work. I hope the public will not be satisfied with this, and a requisition will be made upon the New York Governor for you. Should you be brought to Virginia and hung, it will be a curious fact, if I live to see it, that I, who was called, so adroitly, to officiate in you, in your dying agonies, the consolation of the Gospel!"

JOHN MACKAY'S

PURE EXTRACT OF CALVES' FEET,

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THIS preparation is guaranteed to be obtained solely from calves' feet, and is recommended as a nourishing food to be frequently relished soon. It is elegant, and is recommended as making a true, bright and beautiful jelly, equal to any imported preparation, for the use of invalids.

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The Book of All Others,

THAT should be read by men with diseased and broken-down constitutions, is "HUMAN FRAILTY; OR, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It is beautifully illustrated, and treats minutely of all the symptoms that invariably develope themselves, sooner or later, resulting from the freedom and vicious habits of early youth, incapacitating the victim from sharing the fruition of the matrimonial state, and, if not checked in time, destroying all the functions of manhood, and bringing him, step by step, to a lingering and untimely death. Sold by Dr. BARROW, 134 Bleecker street, New York. Price $1 in advance. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

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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 Rent.

ROOMS in my building on south side of Monroe street, over storeroom of Momarrat, Dupree & Co. Apply to

R. W. AYERS,

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Odd Fellows' Hall for Rent.

THIS entire hall, 2 assembly room, with ante-room attached, of Odd Fellows' Hall Building, to let rent for the year 1860. Proposals will be received until 24th December. Terms—quarterly in advance.

HIRI ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

100 bale cotton Mass. Bird on consignment, and for sale low to the trade.

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Come to the Arcade, Room can be made.

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[From Chicago, Ill.]

Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,

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Between Adams and Washington streets, Room No. 2. Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. From 1 to 3 P. M. especially for diseases of the eye.

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250 ACRES, 160 cleared, admirably improved, within two miles from Memphis, on the Charleston Railroad—best land and neighborhood in the country, and the best soil—price $50 per acre.

TERMS—Twenty per cent down, balance one, two and three years. Title perfect. Apply to

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Bookstore, 263 Main street.

A Plantation and Negroes Wanted.

I WISH to rent a plantation of about 50 acres on one of the Mississippi, Arkansas or St. Francis rivers, and not farther up to close. Those wishing to sell will please advertise, and state the quantity of land, amount in cultivation, number of negroes, terms, etc.

HENRY LAND.

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Mississippi Land for Sale.

TWO one-horse long broad ride, about half cleared, about forty miles below Memphis, on or near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, running from Memphis to New Orleans, between 300 and 400 acres in cultivation.

The quality of the land is good, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to market, and in every way desirable for a cotton plantation. Terms of sale will be made easy. Apply to Maj. Jno. R. Bragg, Memphis, Tenn., Capt. Francis Wright, Memphis, Tenn., Dr. Sneed & Co., Arcade, or to myself, Athens, Georgia.

PLEASANT STOVALL.

For Sale.

A GOOD lot 100 feet, by 170, on Jones avenue, with a nice improvement—two rooms, cellars, etc. Terms easy. Apply to

JAMES YOUNG,