Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE TENTH DISTRICT.

After advisement with a number of their Democratic friends, the undersigned, members of the Democratic Central Committee for West Tennessee, recommend to the Democracy of the several counties composing the Tenth Congressional District, that they assemble in primary meetings in their respective counties on Monday, the 7th of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a district convention that shall nominate an elector and an assistant elector for this district. We further recommend that said district convention assemble at Grand Junction, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May.

WM. H. CARROLL,
M. C. GALLAWAY,
JNO. R. MCCLANAHAN.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—WHO WILL BE ITS NOMINEE?

The time is now close at hand when all speculation as to who will be the nominee at Charleston will cease. On Monday next the convention will assemble, and for the time being that city will become the focal center for the gaze of the eyes of all persons and parties in the Union.

The deep interest which seems to be manifested in the result of the deliberations of this body by all classes of people, irrespective of party, we regard as a very high compliment to the Democratic organization. The substantial and solid men of the country feel that not only their business interests, but the welfare of the country at large, North, South, East, and West, depends, in a great measure, upon the wisdom that shall rule at Charleston. What the whole country wants at the hands of the delegates there assembled at this time is a safe ticket and a winning ticket; a ticket that can command the confidence and challenge the enthusiastic support of the people. Such a ticket in our humble judgment, will be headed by the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Leaving aside all considerations of the weight of sound Democratic principles, which he has always advocated, his name alone has become a tower of strength. It carries with it an odor of nationality which is death to sectional Black-Republicanism in the North, and an extinguisher to disunion ideas in the South.

With an exhibition of that sort of mercantility on the part of all aspirants to the presidency which marked the course of Mr. DOUGLAS at Cincinnati, in 1856, his nomination is placed beyond a probability. When it was ascertained that Mr. BUCHANAN had a majority of the votes in the convention, Mr. DOUGLAS instructed his friends to respect the majority, and withdraw his name. He will go into the Charleston convention with something near, if not quite, a majority, and if his competitors will exhibit toward him that sort of disinterested and unselfish patriotism which marked his course at Cincinnati, his nomination is sure and his election certain.

Mr. DOUGLAS is emphatically a man of progress and territorial expansion, and since JACKSON, POLK and CASS, the latter of whom is now passing away, he is about the last of that race of American statesmen who go for the extension of the "area of freedom," the expansion of the country, and the building up of an "ocean-bound Republic." By way of carrying out this purely American idea, Mr. DOUGLAS has never voted for any of those treaties, the object of which was to bind and contract the expansive proprosities of our proud country. In this Mr. DOUGLAS is the representative man of the Democracy and the country. He is, in fact, the only aspirant for the Presidency who can be said to have a party at his back to support his pretensions. Others have their friends, but they are disintegrated. They exist here and there, and cannot be called a party. With regard to the particular views of Mr. DOUGLAS on the question of squatter or popular sovereignty, it is enough to say that his views are those of all our southern statesmen harmonized in 1850. The question then was, whether Congress had or had not the power to exclude slavery from the Territories? It was agreed that Congress had nothing to do in the premises. This was the great idea to kill off the Wilmot proviso. This accomplished, the Democracy of the country were left free to think and believe as they chose, but the finality of the question was referred ultimately to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Let all this be as it may, we, as the conductors of a Democratic journal, feel it our duty to say in advance, that the nominee of the convention, let him be who he may, if the nomination be fairly made, will receive our warm and hearty support. If the nominee be LANE, BRECKINRIDGE, JOHNSON, HUNTER, GUTHRIE, or any other prominent Democrat, he will find in us a zealous and earnest supporter. In a word, we may say, that the nominee of the convention is our first choice. From what we have said, it will be reasonably inferred that we believe Mr. DOUGLAS to be the best nomination the convention could make. Nominate him, and the nomination will be at once received by the country as equivalent to an election. After the Charleston convention shall have announced the result of its deliberations, if Mr. DOUGLAS shall be the nominee, the country can rely with implicit confidence, not only upon the success of the ticket but the fact that the government will be administered in accordance with the Constitution, and with a view to the best interests of the American people.

HON. J. PAT. FARRELLY.

We had the pleasure yesterday of greeting this gentleman, who has served the county of Shelby so faithfully, ably and efficiently in our recent legislature. He has well entitled himself to the greeting, "well done, good and faithful servant," by consummating every measure of any importance to the city of Memphis, of which he was the immediate representative. During the latter part of the session Mr. FARRELLY found it necessary, owing to serious sickness, to absent himself from the legislature. We are pleased to observe, however, that his health is much improved, and it is probable will soon be entirely restored.

What we have said of Mr. FARRELLY will apply with equal truth and propriety to Senator PAYNE and Representative FARLEY, who returned home several days ago.

☞ A few days since several Virginia politicians called at the White House to pay their respects to the President, and, in the course of the conversation, Mr. B. related the following anecdote: "When Vice-President Breckinridge visited Kentucky, last December, for the purpose of making his speech before the legislature, he met Gen. Leslie Combs, the old Clay leader of the Whig party, of that State, and addressed him as follows: 'Gen. Combs, you have performed longer service, and more valuable service, to your party, with less reward, than any living man.' To which Gen. Combs promptly replied: 'Major Breckinridge, you have performed shorter service, and less service, for your party, with greater reward, than any living man.' Whereupon, they 'liquored.'"

☞ The following is an extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Washington, to the editor of the New York *Times*:

The results of the elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island have called out no rejoicing from either party in Washington. The prevailing feeling there appears to be one of deep solemnity, in view of the mighty interests involved in the great contest to come off next fall. I have never witnessed so little desire to trifle or make merry about anything.

The Republicans are for the most part resolved and reckless. But the most intelligent portion of the party in Washington concur in the opinion that they must rally on more conservative ground, as much for the good of the country as to insure them any chance for success. My Southern friends are most worried and anxious. My manner, sir, and conversation have entirely changed since the recent elections.

☞ The cause of the Sciscuff between Senator CLAY, of Alabama, and CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, in the Senatorial caucus, is thus stated by a Washington correspondent:

In reply to a question of some Senator, Mr. Clay said:

"If the Senator from Illinois be nominated at Charleston, I can not, will not support him."

Mr. Clingman (excitedly). If the gentleman participates directly or indirectly in the National convention, it will be dishonorable to refuse to support its nominee.

Mr. Clay. I shall not grace that gentleman for treason to politicians in his party.

Mr. Clingman. Leave not where he goes for them, if he only acquires them.

Whereupon Senator Clay pitched into Mr. Clingman.

THE CHARLESTON CONTENTION—THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

We publish the following communication, says the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, from a gentleman who informs us that he is not by any means alone in his views. Our correspondent, however, is wrong in considering the territorial question as settled against us, even on the abstract principle of right, or the practical one of time. But the question of the power of a Territory to exclude slavery by positive enactment, is not one that will do any good to discuss. It is simply and purely a legal question—one that has been raised among lawyers, and worked into politics. No sequence of the stump or the press will effect it; for, like the question of negro citizenship, raised and settled in the Dred Scott case, its decision must be taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. If that high tribunal decides that the position of the South is the true one, namely, that a Territory being the creature of Congress, can have no power that Congress does not itself possess, then all such enactments of a territorial legislature would be void, for the court has already decided that the only power conferred on Congress, "is the right, coupled with the duty to protect."

If, on the contrary, the court should hold what we deem an absurdity, to-wit: that a Territory is an unlimited in sovereignty as a State, and is possessed of all the reserved rights of a State not delegated to Congress, then will the question be settled against us. We expect to abide by the decision, but we fear that those who now sing paeans to the Supreme Court, would kick up as great a fuss then, as they do about DOUGLAS now.

Just here let us remark, that those who draw a line between Judge DOUGLAS and the Supreme Court, are utterly mistaken.

We have the best reasons in the world for knowing that he fully agrees with it.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Will you allow a few words on the subject of the next Presidency, from a private citizen, who is in the interest of no clique, a native of Georgia—the owner of slaves—and has never sought, and never expects to seek, any political office whatever.

The Charleston convention is shortly to assemble, and upon the result of its deliberations, concentrates the deepest interest. There is, it appears to me, an exaggeration of feeling in certain quarters, which is extremely unfavorable to calm and wise counsels. But the issue now before the country is one that not only their business interests, but the welfare of the country at large, North, South, East, and West, depends, in a great measure, upon the wisdom that shall rule at Charleston. What the whole country wants at the hands of the delegates there assembled at this time is a safe ticket and a winning ticket; a ticket that can command the confidence and challenge the enthusiastic support of the people. Such a ticket in our humble judgment, will be headed by the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Leaving aside all considerations of the weight of sound Democratic principles, which he has always advocated, his name alone has become a tower of strength. It carries with it an odor of nationality which is death to sectional Black-Republicanism in the North, and an extinguisher to disunion ideas in the South.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Notwithstanding the various rumors to the contrary concerning the Potter and Pryor difficulty, to this time but one note has passed, and Mr. Potter has not determined on his course. He will not retire from his position assumed yesterday in the House, nor compromise himself by apologetic declarations, having neither given nor indicated efforts justifying the peremptory demand. It is said Col. Lander is acting for him, but others advice has been taken whose name are withheld to prevent interference or arrest. Mr. Potter is in the government reach, though without access to any persons but those immediately concerned. His family are ignorant of his whereabouts. No further action of any kind will be taken until to-morrow, and all statements to the contrary are merely speculative.

Mr. Van Dyke was before Mr. Covode's committee and said he had his difficulty with the President, resulting in his removal, was occasioned because he protested against the Federal office-holders controlling the Democratic policy in the city and State. He had a long correspondence with the President. His testimony establishes the fact that Geo. W. Baker, the collector's brother, received pay for an office he did not exist for law.

Mr. Shaw, of the *Herald*, testified that he was called upon by Mr. Butterworth several times, and finally furnished with a statement by him professing to give an account of a scene in the committee room with Mr. Train, which was published in the *Herald*, and by which Mr. Butterworth was represented as proposing Mr. Train to make some concessions.

The papers connected with the public stores of New York were sent to the House. Mr. Cobb admits in his letter that he did not intend when he contract to the lowest bidder. George H. Pierce offered to perform the service at a reduction of twelve per cent., furnishing responsible securities. James O'Hanlon proposed to take the contract at twenty-five thousand dollars per year less than Messrs Mather, McIntire & Co., with abundant security. George W. Bischoff offered to perform the work for fifteen per cent. less than the present rate.

The Territorial Committee to-day ordered bills to be reported for the organization of Dacotah, Pike's Peak, Nevada, and Arizona, the latter bill to include the western portion of the Territory, and let the southern half remain as desired by the Cherokees. The other bills will be very much like the Senate bill, so far as Territories are concerned.

Mr. Clerk, late postmaster of the House of Representatives, has been tendered by the President the post of Assistant-Secretary of the Legation of France. Mr. Wilkins, of New York, having been removed. Mr. Clerk declined, and Mr. Clerk, of Maine, has been nominated to the Senate for the place.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following is a detailed view of correspondence of the Potter and Pryor affair up to noon to-day.

Mr. C. Cluskey, late postmaster of the House of Representatives, has been tendered by the President the post of Assistant-Secretary of the Legation of France. Mr. Wilkins, of New York, having been removed. Mr. Cluskey declined, and Mr. Clerk, of Maine, has been nominated to the Senate for the place.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following is a detailed view of correspondence of the Potter and Pryor affair up to noon to-day.

Immediately after the occurrence in the House, Mr. Pryor dispatched, through Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, a note to Mr. Potter, asking him to leave the District of Colombia to receive a written communication, and was replied to that by Mr. Pryor's note contemplated sending the substitute penalties in the District, and that as his (Potter's) disqualifications was contained in the constitution of Wisconsin, he could not leave the District of Columbia. Mr. Hindman, at the request of Mr. Hindman, who was obliged to leave for Arkansas, handed Mr. Potter a peremptory challenge from Mr. Pryor, dating his note at Capitol.

Col. Lander, who had been designated by Mr. Potter as his friend, handed, after a lapse of twelve hours, a note to Mr. Chisham, accepting the challenge and naming Canada as the place, Monday morning at daylight, and as hostile arms as the weapons, and to fight in the open air, with two friends on each armed with Colt's pistols.

Mr. Chisham protested against this form of weapon as absurd, barbarous, and vulgar, and offers to change the time back, and, in the most friendly way, provided other weapons are suggested.

Mr. Potter authorized Mr. Lander to decline any other terms, and Mr. Lander flies to submit himself for Mr. Potter with other proposition to both of which propositions, without consulting Mr. Pryor, Mr. Chisam replies: That the first is vulgar and inadmissible, and while appreciating Mr. Lander's zeal for his friend, they have no cause of quarrel with him, and consequently are decided to make of him no part of the action of his friend in the matter. The latter is believed to have acted after consultation with Messrs. Miles, Keitt, Mason, and Hammond.

The version in Republican quarters as to the Potter and Pryor affair is, that Mr. Potter replied to Mr. Pryor's first note, that he would receive no message from Mr. Pryor while in the District. Mr. Pryor asked him if he would accept a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied that he would inform him whenever a challenge reached him, at one time stating that he has a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied, referring him to Col. Lander, to make the necessary arrangements. The terms, as proposed by Col. Lander to Mr. Chisham, were that Mr. Potter, though declining allegiance to the code, would fight Mr. Pryor any place, in doors or out, in the District, with the weapons selected. This was declined on the ground that the weapons were barbarous and inhuman, and not usual among gentlemen. To this Col. Lander replied that Mr. Potter desired the whole system of duelling, as barbarous and inhuman, but being called to account for the exercise of free speech on the floor of the House, he consented—not being accustomed to the usual weapons of the duellist—to meet him in a way that would place them on equal terms, and to name the time, place and weapons, but in the manner named by Mr. Potter were objected to, Col. Lander without Mr. Potter's knowledge, tendered himself to Mr. Pryor without restrictions, which was accepted, and it was ground that he had go against with the latter. The correspondence between the friends of Potter and Pryor did not close till this morning. It cannot be published until Mr. Chisham, on the public mind, and, if allowed full force and evil, you will soon see a current that will sweep down every thing that opposes it.

Allow me to say that I think the politicians, and a portion of the press, are too exciting with respect to the theoretic position of our northern Democratic friends. Forgive me if I suspect that our metaphysical Kennon has been materially sharpened by personal consideration, felt from Virginia to Mississippi, in favor of southern favorites. Had the same amount of effort been made to have the opinions objected to, could operate practically, and not differently from those generally entertained by northern men, we should have been well satisfied, and cordially united in support of our northern friends to-day. But seriously or unconsciously, we have been under the temporary spell of magnifying the supposed heresy of our friends, to damage their prospects for the purpose of promoting the chances of our particular favorites. "This is a hard saying. Who can hear it?" Yet I fear it is true.

As additional evidence of the exciting character of some of our southern friends, allow me, with all due respect to southern Senators, to refer to the resolutions of the senatorial caucuses. These resolutions propose congressional intervention in favor of slavery, in the Territories, and Senators, as an advocate of slavery as a good institution, I do not ask it—I do not wish it. Besides, I thought we had committed the whole question on the principle of non-intervention, in 1850.

Shall we break the covenants? I say no! Let it stand, and stand forever. I shall be content.

But I am told I ought to violate the compromise of 1850, because a right of exclusion is claimed for the people of the Territories, before forming a State Constitution. Well, Mr. Editor, I am a plain man, and cannot help being more influenced by practical results, than fine spun theories. Is it not as plain as day, that the majority which, as a Territory, would exclude slavery, would be sure to do so when they come to be a State? What, then, do we gain or lose, either way? Nothing! the latter? Nothing! Why, then, this outburst of indignation?

It is said, however, that although it will make no particular difference, yet, there is a principle in the matter. Well, I get the right to go to the Territory with my slaves, if I wish; I also get the right of a voice in forming the Territorial government; and if a majority agree with me, we shall have a slave State. This will inevitably be the case with a climate and soil render slave labor profitable, unless the question is left to Congressional interference, under a Black Republican Administration. In that case, we shall lose the Territory North and South.

The real question is, shall Congress, or shall the people, decide this matter? For myself, I prefer the latter. I am willing to leave the people to choose their own institutions, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Shall we then introduce new points of dispute, which tend only to distract and divide? Shall we push unprofitable issues to extreme, and thereby paralize the power of our northern and western friends, and thus be a fatal to our success, and to the Union? To say, it would be the perfection of folly and madness to do so. Labouchere refuses to support Hunter, Hammond, Cobb, Seymour, or Breckinridge, but I would with confidence support Dallas, Dickinson or Douglas; I fear none of them. All, or either of them, would be true to the country and the Constitution, and true to the spirit in which I would commend them all to the convention, shortly to assemble in Charleston. Let the convention calmly and wisely consider the whole matter, and not mistake their own particular wishes and preferences as those of the people, lay their action on those broad and time-honored principles of democracy which entered into the formation of our Government, and have perpetuated it to the present period; make choice of that man, whoever he may be, that will rally the Democracy, and all the elements of success, and thereby defeat the Black Republican party, whose ascendency and dominion would bring evils on the country, untold, incomparable and irreparable.

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

HOW VICTOR EMMANUEL WILL BE EXCOMMUNICATED.—A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* gives the following account of the ceremony to be performed, in case the Pope should resolve to excommunicate the King of Sardinia:

The ceremony will take place in St. Peter's church, with great pomp. All the Cardinals will be present; the whole church will be hung with black; a plain coffin will be placed; and torches of yellow wax will be lighted and extinguished one after the other. There will be a grand procession; all the monastic orders in Rome, who will after the ceremony depart for monasteries and convents, chanting the Miserere as they pass through the city. Thereupon who gave all this information does not think that the sentence of excommunication will be pronounced by the Pope himself, but by a cardinal selected for that purpose.

☞ GREAT AGITATION IN ROME.—Advices received from Rome state that on the 26th ult., General Dunne fired upon the people, and that over thirty persons were wounded. Great agitation is prevailing throughout Rome.

The King of Naples has declined the invitation from the Pope to occupy the Papal States with Neapolitan troops.

It is reported that all the troops of the Pope have been called into Rome. The troops of Naples will probably occupy the churches, in order to prevent a conflict between the army and people.

It is generally believed that the Queen of Spain is anxious to send troops to the Papal States.

Terrible Operations against the Indians—Excuse for them.

The Humboldt Times states that the massacre of Indians, on Indian Island, was committed by an unknown party. At the same time the ranches on South Beach were attacked, and the entire population exterminated. A considerable number of Indians on Eel river were slaughtered at the same time. The killing appears to have been principally with knives and hatchets, or axes. The whole number killed at the different places on Saturday night, cannot fall below a hundred and fifty, including bucks, squaws and children.

These simultaneous attacks, at different points, show clearly that this new plan of operations against the Indians has been adopted by a large number of people in that vicinity, and that they act in concert. It is generally supposed that the sufferers from Indian depredations in the Bald hills, on Eel river, are the lower part of the country, are at the bottom of it.

The Times admits that there is considerable excitement regarding the massacre, but offers no excuse in mitigation on the ground that the parties who have suffered from Indian depredations have become perfectly desperate. "They have lost friends and relatives recently, and savagely butchered, their homes made desolate, and their hard-earned property destroyed by these sneaking, cowardly wretches; and when an attempt was made to hunt down from their hiding places in the mountains, to administer merited punishment upon them, they escape to friendly ranches on the coast for protection. Something of a feeling, under such grievous wrongs, we are prepared to overlook much that would otherwise be unjustifiable, but we cannot approve of the indiscriminate slaughter of helpless infants and defenseless squaws."

MORE INDIANS KILLED.—The same paper says: A large ranch of Indians, above Eagle Prairie, on Eel river, was attacked on Wednesday morning, and twenty-six diggers, mostly bucks, were killed, and among them some that were known to be desperate villains. On Thursday night, another ranch opposite the "Slide" was attacked, but we have not learned how many were killed or taken. Wahoka, a noted rascal, is, however, known to be killed.

INDIANS TO BE KILLED.—We learn from the Times of the 10th instant, that the guns from the State Arsenal, intended for Capt. Wright's Volunteers, had arrived, and would be sent out to Eel river. The citizens have furnished supplies for thirty days more to the Volunteers, at the end of which time, if no aid or encouragement is received from the State, it is the intention of the company to assist the settlers in removing their families, and secret stock they may have left, to some other quarter. The finest section of grazing country in California will then be abandoned to the Indians.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Times says: A. I. Pardee, who has a ranch on the Trinity trail, beyond Mad river, was wounded four by the Indians, and his house and fired at by Indians. He had three shots fired at him, the 5th one before he discovered his intended assassins. Less than two years ago the Indians drove Mr. Pardee from his place—compelled him to move his family into town—after which they burned his dwelling and out-houses, killed all his hogs and poultry, destroyed his growing crops, and killed about fifty head of his cattle. Last spring he moved his family back to the ranch, willing to incur some danger in order to secure to himself the remnant of his earnings for ten years in California, upon which he hoped to feed and educate his children. What of his earthly goods he is possessed of now remain in the ranch, subject to the mercy of the poor unsound Diggers, for whom some of our legislators and members of the press are shedding such floods of crocodile tears.

Another Stricken from the Roll.

A very aged revolutionary soldier died last week in New Washington, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. John Ludwig Snyder was born in Michelstadt, Germany, August 3, 1746, he arrived in America in 1770, being twelve years of age at the time. He resided in Pennsylvania one hundred and one years, seven months and eighteen days. He died March 23, at the age of one hundred and thirteen years, seven months and eighteen days. He entered our service in 1775, and fought throughout the whole war. He was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, in 1776, and was in the battle of Trenton on the 26th of December. The light of day was just breaking, when the Americans drove the Hessians from their intrenchments in thick snow storm. Snyder was in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, under La Fayette. He was transferred to the commissary department. He was in his office near Paoli, September 20, 1777. He was in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1774. He was encamped with Washington at Valley Forge, December 11, 1777. It was said that the winter of that year was the coldest he ever remembered. He was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1774, under Wayne, and he was with Wayne at the taking of Stony Point, where the witchword was, "Remember Paoli, brave boys."

He was with Lafayette at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on the 19th of October 1771, and, in his own words, "it snap more scrimmages that he could not remember the particulars of." This warrior left descendants to the fourth generation, and to the number of nearly three hundred. He was a gunsmith by trade, and made a perfect gun when he was 107 years of age. During the last summer he could read without spectacles. When he was over ninety he walked to Clearfield and back, a distance in all of about thirty miles, and then back again, a distance in all of sixty miles, before dark, on one and the same day. He remembered but little of the "worse" of this walk. He never missed a presidential or gubernatorial election since the very first. He always enjoyed good health until a short time before his death. He would write, "when he began to have weak spells, and was only bedfast from the Sabbath before he died." "He was a man," adds the writer, "that had his enemies as far as he knew, neither living or dead. At peace with all men, no man could speak evil of him; not he never was Leard to murmur about anything." A hero manifestly—in all senses.

Douglas in Georgia.

There are a great many of the American writers, and the Democrats, in the Atlanta (Georgia) Constitutionalist, who are troubling themselves about this gentleman and his position, and we have concluded to give it as stated by himself. We are informed that in doing this, some force is given to the cry that has rung from the mountains in the sea-board that the Can-Dickinsonite is a Douglas paper, and that our course in the course and purpose of Mr. Douglas, because he is a Democrat, and, in our opinion, well worthy to bear that honored name.

We have already stated that our choice was a southern man, because we are entitled to a candidate, and because we want no two construction issues to be thrown to the winds; and while in common with all good Democrats, we would cheerfully support Mr. Douglas should he be the nominee of the party, yet we would prefer Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, or Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

After referring to "the position of Judge Douglas and President Buchanan on the territorial question, the common sense construction of the Cincinnati platform," the *Constitutionalist* proceeds to say: "We do not agree with the Administration or Judge Douglas, that a Territory, like a State, is sovereign, absolute. We hold with Calhoun, that the Territory is the creation of Congress, and vested with only the limited powers that Congress had to give. We hold this, because our reason teaches us that it is so; but not with any idea that the destiny of slavery will be influenced by the question, which is merely abstract, and has nothing practical in it."

We hold that the position of Mr. Douglas, who we consider the most available man at the North, and who, if nominated at Charleston, will carry every Southern State.

Voting for Americans in Italy.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, an eye-witness, describes as follows the mode of voting at the late election at Bologna:

The town was divided into eleven sections, to each of which a locality was assigned in one of the many large halls with which the private and public buildings of Bologna abound. The list of voters having been made out and printed, the names were divided alphabetically, and distributed to the Roman Deputies in thick snow storm. Snyder was to the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, under La Fayette. He was transferred to the commissary department. He was in his office near Paoli, September 20, 1777. He was in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1774. He was encamped with Washington at Valley Forge, December 11, 1777. It was said that the winter of that year was the coldest he ever remembered. He was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1774, under Wayne, and he was with Wayne at the taking of Stony Point, where the witchword was, "Remember Paoli, brave boys."

He was with Lafayette at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on the 19th of October 1771, and, in his own words, "it snap more scrimmages that he could not remember the particulars of." This warrior left descendants to the fourth generation, and to the number of nearly three hundred. He was a gunsmith by trade, and made a perfect gun when he was 107 years of age. During the last summer he could read without spectacles. When he was over ninety he walked to Clearfield and back, a distance in all of about thirty miles, and then back again, a distance in all of sixty miles, before dark, on one and the same day. He remembered but little of the "worse" of this walk. He never missed a presidential or gubernatorial election since the very first. He always enjoyed good health until a short time before his death. He would write, "when he began to have weak spells, and was only bedfast from the Sabbath before he died." "He was a man," adds the writer, "that had his enemies as far as he knew, neither living or dead. At peace with all men, no man could speak evil of him; not he never was Leard to murmur about anything." A hero manifestly—in all senses.

Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. HOSTINNOR, of Louisville, Ky., shows success in the treatment and cure of Rheumatism, in all its varieties, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsies, General Debility and Nervous Affections, and the many forms of complicated diseases so difficult to treat. He also generally knows throughout the Union, having, since his short visit to Memphis in November last, spent the second in New Orleans, where vast numbers have visited him from various parts of the country, and have been relieved from sufferings and restored to health; and having had a number of patients from Memphis and vicinity, has promised to spend one week on his return. He will arrive and take rooms at the Worsham House Tuesday the 24th inst., where he will remain ready to receive patients.

Dr. M. has treated successfully many thousands by correspondence and sending remedies, but in complicated or extreme cases, would always prefer an interview. apr17-tues-thurs-tues-tues-tues

Attention, Sir Knights!

SPECIAL ORDERS.

BY order of the K. Commander, the members of Memphis Commandery, No. 4, are hereby notified to attend a conclave of their Commandery at the hall of American Lodge No. 180, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

WM. H. FITCH, Jr.,
Recorder.

ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS

AT AUCTION!

—BY—

B. Whitesides & Co.

TO the lovers of the beautiful in art, we will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., the most splendid collection of English Steel Plate Engravings ever offered to the public of Memphis. Among them will be found *Proof Plates* by Sir E. Landseer, Sir David Wilkie, and others distinguished in the world of art. Also, fine engravings on historical, devotional and miscellaneous subjects. R. WHITESIDES & CO.
apr17-2t 193 Main street.

GOLD! GOLD!

THE subscriber offers for sale a beautiful lot of one ounce pieces, I cabin in Sac's Memphis, on Poplar street, near the corner of Vance and Lauderdale, about four or five hundred yards due west from Mr. Andrew Anderson's (see map of Memphis, block 36, TYN. 8, Lauderdale street.) A small frame house on the lot, an inexhaustible well of nice, clear cold water, a few nice fruit trees, (peach and apple,) a variety of grape, vine, shrubbery, etc. The neighborhood is one of the most desirable in the town. Title good. Will be so divided as to make four beautiful lots at $3 by 154 ft feet each.

Persons wishing to purchase will find me at the Wayne House, where I will be stopping for a few days. Or, they can call at my residence, No. 80 Front Row, over Forsyth & Jameson's.

EWD. G. WALTON.

Royal Havana Lottery.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1860.

$360 000!

SORTED NUMERO 635 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize $100,000.

1 Prize of ..... $100,000 | 50 Prizes of 1,000
1 Prize of ..... 50,000 | 50 Prizes of 500
1 Prize of ..... 20,000 | 100 Prizes of 300
2 Prizes of ..... 10,000 | 50 Approximations 2,000
2 Prizes of ..... 10,000 | 50 Approximations 1,000

Approximations to the $100 000 of $200 each; 4 of $500 to $50 000; 4 of $300 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $600 to $10,000.

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

Prizes cashed at sight at the proper rate, discount.

Bills of the Notorious city banks taken at par.

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

Communications addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of the City Post Charleston, S. C., will give full of May, will be attended to. apr17-tues-tues-tues