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Daily Appeal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BRADLEY—THE DEMOCRACY THERE TRUE TO THEIR COLORS.

According to previous notice a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Bradley county assembled on the public square in the beautiful grove around the court house at one o'clock on Saturday, the 14th of July, to take steps for the organization of the party, and to consult as to future action.

On motion of Dr. John G. Brown, the meeting was organized by the appointment of M. H. Purvine, formerly representative of Bradley, as chairman of the meeting.

On motion, J. W. Hicks was appointed secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Dr. Brown, a committee consisting of the following named gentlemen was appointed to draft a suitable preamble and resolution, to wit: Joseph Pavine, Wm. Singleton, Samuel Monroe, John Beene, R. M. Edwards, Esq., N. Hays, Nathaniel Ross, A. A. Clingan, Stephen L. Harris, J. C. J. Savidge, Esq., John H. Smit, Jas. Weir, Esq.

When the committee had retired, Dr. Brown came forward and addressed the large audience with great force and ability upon the subject of the action of the national Democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore, giving a succint and reliable history of the whole proceedings of both the national and the seceders' conventions, showing beyond cavil or dispute, that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson were not only the legitimate and true Democratic candidates before the country, but that they were nominated regular according to the laws and rules always laid down for the government of Democratic conventions; that even the two-third rule was not only literally but technically complied with; that notwithstanding the seceders' convention by an increase of the strength of parts of delegations had the apparent strength of one hundred and five in it, yet, that even this apparent amount was more than doubled in the national convention, it having given to Douglas and Johnson two hundred and twelve and a half votes. Dr. Brown went on to show that if we, as Democrats, feel bound to observe and respect the rules of the Democratic party, we are as much bound to support the Hon. S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson as we ever were to support Polk, Cass, Pierce or Buchanan.

At the conclusion of Dr. Brown's remarks, a call was made for A. Blizard, Esq., of Athens, who immediately took the stand, and for one hour and a half held the large audience spell bound in behalf of the nominees of the national convention. His speech should have been heard to be appreciated. It was not only a masterly and powerful vindication of the action of the convention, both on the points of law and testimony involved in the case, but was also one of the most soul-stirring, eloquent and patriotic efforts in behalf of the Union and the Constitution, that has ever been our good fortune to hear. Many who had heretofore felt themselves holding different opinions, were convinced that it was their duty to support the nominees, and expressed the determination so to do when a ticket should be formed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blizard's able address, the committee on resolutions, through their chairman, R. M. Edwards, Esq., presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we, Democrats of Bradley county, have the most unbounded confidence in the consistency, honesty, integrity and Democracy of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and that we regard him as the greatest statesman and most consistent politician of his age; that he has ever been found battling for the Union and for the South against the Black-Republicans and abolitionists of the North (the enemies of the Constitution and the South.)

2. *Resolved*, That H. V. Johnson, the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, is a true southern gentleman by birth, by education a Democrat, and an ardent lover of the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all sectionalism, fanaticism, free-soilers, secessionists or extremists, come from whatever quarter they may, either from the North or South, East or West, whether Black-Republicans, Democrats, Oppositionists, secession or whatever name they may assume.

4. *Resolved*, That we regard the question of slavery, which has agitated the country so long, exhibiting the feelings of one portion of our country against the other and thereby endangering the perpetuity of our beloved Union, as finally settled by the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and that Congress and Democratic conventions have any right to interfere therewith in any manner whatever, but the people of the Territories have full power to regulate the matter for themselves, subject to the Constitution and decisions of the Supreme Court.

5. *Resolved*, That Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson are the true and legitimate candidates of the Charleston-Baltimore convention.

6. *Resolved*, That with such men at the helm, our ship of State will be safely guided through the troubled ocean of political strife into a haven of security and repose.

7. *Resolved*, That Douglas and Johnson being the legitimate offspring of the great national Democratic convention, are according to all the laws and usages heretofore governing such bodies, entitled to our support, and that we, as good and loyal Democrats, are bound by every tie that unites us together in our great national Democratic party, to give this ticket our most cordial support, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election—provided the Democratic State convention, called for the 28th inst., shall resolve to form a ticket for said candidates.

8. *Resolved*, That the president of this meeting appoint five delegates from this county to the State convention, which meets at Nashville, on the 28th instant.

In pursuance of the above resolution the chairman appointed as delegates, Dr. J. G. Brown, Nathaniel Ross, John Beene, A. A. Clingan, and R. M. Edwards, Esq.

After the reading of the resolutions a call was made for R. M. Edwards, Esq., who came forward and addressed the meeting with his usual zeal, and in a very determined manner took position for the old Democratic doctrine of non-interference with slavery by Congress in State or Territory, the doctrine taught us for the last ten years by all leading men of the South of all parties, and especially by the Democratic leaders both North and South. He stated that in the language of the platform which we had adopted, he opposed sectionalism and disunionists come from what quarter they may, either from North or South, and planting himself upon the broad platform of the real Democratic party—the platform of non-intervention, the only principle upon which the Constitution and the Union can be preserved—he would there be found doing battle. He stated that this principle had been a stumbling block to abolitionists as well as secessionists, and until we have a just cause for secession, he regarded a secessionist with nearly as little favor as an abolitionist. He stated that he had been informed that in Alabama, and some other Southern States, they had gone so far as to have made large appropriations to buy arms to be used when disunion takes place; that he had also learned that Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, as border States, were left out of the plan adopted by Mr. Yancey for disunion; and why this was he could not tell unless they were to be used as the battle ground on which extremists North and South were to meet in horrid, fraternal combat, and destroy the fairest government ever given to man. He stated that when that time should come he would be found battling with his southern friends, if they had a just cause; but if we are to be forced into this most deplorable warfare by such men as Yancy, Rhett & Co., who desire a dissolution of the Union for the gratification of their own extreme views, he would advise Tennessees to have two markets each—one for the disunionists of the South, and one for the equally detestable disunionist of the North. But he hoped that wiser counsels would prevail, and that the second sober thought of the people would rally to the rescue of the Union and the Constitution; and, under the stars and stripes bequeathed to us by our fathers, we would march on to a glorious victory in November next, keeping time and step to the music of the Union.

Among other things, he said he was proud to see the old veterans of the party, the old men who had done good service under Polk, Cass, Pierce and Buchanan, and many who had back to the days of our beloved Jackson, are still with us, ready to do battle for the old Democratic principles.

Upon motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Cleveland Banner* and the Memphis APPEAL.

On motion, the convention then adjourned sine die.

M. H. PURVINE, Chm'n.

J. W. HICKS, Secretary.

Cotton, Sandy, Dusty and Falsely Packed.

We lay before our readers the response of the New Orleans chamber of commerce to the American chamber of commerce at Liverpool, the New York chamber of commerce and board of Trade of Philadelphia, and commend it to their careful perusal. The experience of the past season has proved to planters the folly of saving dirty and inferior cotton. Such cotton will not pay for the labor of picking, but it results in the loss somewhere of the number of bales made, and goes to depress the price of all qualities. Now is the time for planters to look to their gins, their fans, and all their devices for saving their cotton nice and clean. They should recollect that there is now on the market a large quality of inferior and unsalable cotton, and that none but those qualities which are well handled will pay them for their labor.

Mr. The committee appointed on the 9th ultimo by the chamber, to take into consideration the subject of sands, dusty and falsely packed cotton, in connection with communications from the American chamber of commerce of Liverpool, the chamber of commerce of New York, and the board of trade of Philadelphia, beg to report as follows:

That they have given the subject the serious consideration which it undoubtedly deserves, not only on account of its own importance, but in deference to those associations which have called the attention of our chamber to it.

The subject divides into two distinct heads—that of sandy and dusty cotton, and that of falsely packed cotton, and although the same hale may be liable to complaint on both grounds, these being totally different in their nature, require separate consideration. With regard to the prevalence of sand and dust in cotton, it is undeniable that the evil has not recently assumed its present large proportion, but except when such cotton has also been falsely packed, it is an imperfection which cannot injure, that it is an evidence of fraud. Nor can the weather bear the blame of it. Prior one season have been similar to the last two, without producing similar results. Other causes can be found, and they show what remedy must be employed. The principal of these, and the only one worthy of notice, is the high price which the rapid increase of consumption has enabled planters of late years to obtain even for dusty cotton, and which has undoubtedly led to look more to quantity than quality, and in this view the large increase in the crops of the and last year seems to be regarded less as a cause than as a consequence of the grievance in question. Planters have found eager buyers of dusty cotton at prices but little less than clean commanded, and, as a natural consequence, they have supplied the demand.

Finding neglect at once easy and profitable, they have ceased to clean cotton for those who would not pay the cost. When their interest prompts it, and not till then, will they remove the use of fans, and other means to improve the character of their crops, and it rests solely with buyers to remedy the evil, by making an adequate difference in the price paid by them for the different qualities of cotton.

The chamber can do nothing in a matter that must be regulated by the law of supply and demand, but, as the seed is now working its own cure, might suggest to planters as one means of improving their cotton, the propriety of making the average price, rather than the extent of their crops, the basis of the remuneration paid to their overseers.

The false packing of cotton and the mixing of different qualities and colors in the same bale are evils which all engaged in the trade are interested in suppressing. The term "falsely packed" has, unfortunately, been so generously applied abroad to all cotton mixed in the bale, whether the result of ignorance, negligence, or design, and has served to irritate those on whom representations have been made, who indignantly repel the imputation implied in it.

A falsely packed bale is understood here to mean one in which there is evidently an intention to defraud the buyer, by concealing an inferior quality, or some foreign substance in it that no external inspection can lead to its discovery, but the term cannot, in justice be applied in bales in which, although they may contain different qualities, no such intention can be inferred. The term, however, if the phrase of an offensive word is to be deprecated, planters should remember that in England and the north, it has become conversational, and is constantly employed even by those who do not intend it. The certificates on which claims for falsely packed or mixed cotton are based, have been generally speaking, defective, and of course such claims should not be enforced. Such certificates should contain the planter's mark as well as the shipping mark and number, and should explain how the bale is falsely packed or mixed, and the same may be. A bale is never "falsely" when cotton inferior to the sample drawn from the side where it is slip-marked, is found in the interior.

It is gratifying in the extreme, and highly creditable to the producers of our great staple, that cases of fraudulently packed cotton are so rare, that it is impossible to find a single instance of it, the agents are unknown to the Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and of course they must effect to a certain extent the character of the whole class, but your committee feels certain that the best option of this is quite sufficient to induce planters, than whom a more honorable body of men does not exist, to strive to remove the evil.

Let it be borne in mind that every bale should be of the same quality and color throughout, let them distinctly mark each bale on both ends, and let them make their overseers liable for losses in consequence of cotton being mixed, and the evil will speedily disappear.

Bands of cords or leather tags put in the interior of the bale, as suggested in some of the reports under consideration, would probably be innocuous as a protection against fraud, as it is clear, and it is that the generality of planters would adopt them, and they would only be used in cases where they were not required.

Your committee appreciates the annoyances resulting from the evils complained of, and while conscious that the chamber is powerless to apply any remedy, suggests that, as a means of giving publicity to the matter, it should recommend the cotton factors of this city to hold a meeting with the view of making arrangements to call the attention of the planting interest to the complaints made and the remedies they may see fit to suggest, and prays to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

MERRITT M. MASON,
J. KETCHENSIDE,
J. G. LINGHAM,
J. A. BAY ON.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13th, 1860.

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THE next session of this school will begin the first Monday in September, and close the last of January. With a corps of teachers, and the best facilities of instruction will include ancient and modern languages and mathematics as well as the usual branches of English education as taught in schools. The school will be under the supervision of a graduate of the University of Virginia. Those desirous of more particular information are requested to apply to the principal for a catalogue or circular.

TERMS.—For board and tuition, including everything but lights (which will not be furnished), $130, for session of five months.

Reference is given to the following gentlemen in Tennessee: Col. J. M. Meriwether and L. M. Scott, Esq., Holly Springs; Gen. J. Williams and F. W. Hoy, Esq., Memphis; Hon. James E. Quarles, Clarksville; and Hon. A. S. Jetton, Mississippi. Attention is requested, also, to the following letters from gentlemen in Virginia.

D. H. QUARLES, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, January 1, 1860.

Mr. D. H. Quarles is a graduate in the department of modern languages, receives his degree of Master of Arts, is an excellent scholar both in his scholastic attainments and by his gentlemanly conduct. He has come taught for nearly five years with success, and I have no hesitation in giving him a teacher, hereafter also to be found and to be a true friend.

R. SCHELDEN YERG,
Professor of Modern Languages.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, January 2, 1860.

Mr. Duncan M. Quarles has been about to return to the school of Nottingham, Payette county, Tennessee, for the last session. He is an excellent character as a gentleman and his superior qualifications as a teacher. I would recommend him as a teacher of Greek and Latin, which he thoroughly understands, and I can safely recommend him as a national institution.

CASTLE HILL, VIRGINIA, January 10 1860.

Mr. Duncan M. Quarles has been about to return to the school of Nottingham, Payette county, Tennessee, for the last session. He is an excellent character as a gentleman and his superior qualifications as a teacher. I would recommend him as a teacher of Greek and Latin, which he thoroughly understands, and I can safely recommend him as a national institution.

W. C. RIVES.

HANOVER ACADEMY, July 11, 1860.

Having proved that D. M. Quarles is entitled I remove to be Mr. to of To Jacob, with a view to the establishment of an academy of that grade. I take pleasure in adding my testimonial in his behalf to that of his other friends. Mr. Q. has an acquaintance of four years over, where he principally distinguished himself in the department of rhetoric, moral and modern. Besides, he has added to it well to promise, he formerly was teaching for several years a school of reputation in Hanover county, Virginia, to my knowledge. In view of these facts, I feel no hesitation in recommending Mr. Q. to the confidence of the patronage of the citizens of his adopted State.

LEWIS M. COLEMAN,
Late Principal of Hanover Academy, and Professor of Latin in the University of Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA, October 16, 1859.

Having had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Quarles, as a graduate of the University of Virginia, and having observed with pleasure the progress of his talents, both literary and in the art of life, I can confidently recommend him as a gentleman whose abilities and acquaintance fit him for the principal in an academy of the first class.

EDWIN TALLIAFERRO,
Prof. of Latin in the College of William and Mary.

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA, October, 1859.

Having had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. D. M. Quarles, who has been a student of the University of Virginia, in the academic and medical departments in the distinguished and medical department in the school of the university of his mind, and the success of his attainments, and concur cordially the ability and success with which he has since taught for several years, in his native State, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that he is thoroughly qualified for the position of principal of a first class academy, and do cordially recommend him, there to, as such, to all such persons prior, to the confidence and support of the public.

EDWARD D. SAUNDERS,
Prof. of Greek in the College of William and Mary.

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