THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1[illegible]8.

Daily Appeal.

DOUGLAS AND NON-INTERVENTION

EXPRESS APPEAL: I know not why it is, but it is nevertheless the fact, that those who are advocating the cause of the national Democracy and doing their best to get the regular nominees of the Democratic party elected, were not long since stigmatized as "democrat-ized and corrupt," and their "leaders a set of ruffians;" and that, too, by a journal from which we had a right to expect better things, the Nashville *Union and American*. The charges, even if true, are reckless and inappropriate; but I do not admit them whenever any more true when applied to the regulars than when applied to the secessionists; and if the strain is persisted in, no one can fail to see but that the Democratic party will be destroyed, both in the State and nation. In other words, if one portion of the Democracy intend to ride "rough-shod" over the other, we will never be able to carry the State for a Democratic candidate either for President or governor. The interventionists and non-interventionists differ as widely as do the Oppositionists from either; and, as a consequence, they will be like distance from each other. But as this intervention question is a national one—as it is a doctrine which cannot be inaugurated or repudiated by a State government, the Democracy might afford to agree to disagree concerning it in the elections for State officers. But when it comes to voting for officers who have a voice in the national Government, then, for my part, I can see no greater impropriety in an interventionist voting the Opposition ticket, than in a non-interventionist voting for Breckinridge, *or vice versa*. Thus the Democracy of the State might agree to have separate tickets when voting for national officers, and if a same ticket when voting for State officers. If this policy is not pursued, and a fierce and unrelenting war is to be waged by one portion of the Democracy against the other, they will become alienated in such a manner from each other as that they will never be able to vote together even for a county officer. The party, then, will be hopelessly divided, and will fall an easy prey to the Opposition.

But it may be asked, who are the interventionists, and who the non-interventionists? "We are not interventionists," say the secession friends, for doubt Mr. Breckinridge says, in his letter of acceptance, "We hold the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress or by a territorial Legislature, either to establish or prohibit slavery." But let us apply the rules of "incurable logic" to the enunciated propositions of the platform on which Mr. Breckinridge stands. In that platform we find the following: "It is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments to protect *** property in the Territories." Congress is one of those departments. Slave labor is property in a Territory. Congress, therefore must protect, and how? Surely only by passing laws to that effect. And if Congress should pass laws for the security and protection of property in the labor of slaves, this would be a congressional slave code, as much as the laws of Tennessee, made for the security and protection of such property, are a slave code. Then it won't do for Mr. Breckinridge to say they never did demand a congressional slave code. His "incurable logic" leads to a different conclusion, and the mere assertion of no central man can change the truth of the demonstration here made, that intervention is contained on the platform on which Mr. Breckinridge stands, and that intervention with slavery means a slave code. They may for politics by the Federal Government. Protection cannot be given without laws. Laws cannot be enacted except by the legislative department of the Federal Government, which is Congress, and laws enacted for the protection of property in the labor of a slave, as all will agree, form a slave code.

But let us notice the other proposition as enunciated by Mr. Breckinridge in his letter of acceptance. He says they are in favor not only of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, but also of the doctrine of non-intervention "by a territorial legislature, either to establish or prohibit slavery." The plain meaning of this is, that the people of a Territory shall not, through their representatives, enact laws for the security and protection of slave property. Now, the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona each have a slave code for the protection of their slave property. This doctrine declares their laws null and void, and the seceders' platform asks that the Government shall give them protection. How? Without passing any law? Certainly not. Then if a law is to be passed, does the executive department pass it? does the judicial department pass it? or will it depend on the legislative department to pass it? Congress, then, has to pass the law if proper law is to be had, and as Mr. Breckinridge says that the territorial legislature has no right to pass laws for the protection of slave property, then the people of a Territory have no protection at all, unless given by the Congress of the United States. Suppose then, as Mr. Breckinridge asserts, that the slave codes of New Mexico and Arizona are null and void, and that they should come to Congress for laws to protect their people in their rights and property. With an anti-slavery Congress, what sort of protection would they get? and in the event of a refusal on the part of Congress to give them laws, where would they have protection? Why, they would have none at all, and this is what the doctrine of the seceders' platform, taken in connection with that of Mr. Breckinridge's in his letter of acceptance, leads to. "Incurable logic" leads us to the conclusion, that according to the seceders' doctrine, the people of a Territory get no protection at all for their slave property; and consequently, as no southern man will go to a Territory without protection for his property, we will have no more slave States admitted into the Union. Such is the logic of the Black-Republicans desire, just what they are fighting for. How different Mr. Douglas' doctrine of non-intervention, that the people of a Territory can make any law they please for the protection of their property and the advancement of their prosperity and happiness, provided they keep within the limits of the Federal Constitution. It is settled that a territorial law prohibiting slavery is void. Then if the territorial legislature refuses to pass a law for the protection of property in the labor of a slave, and any person is aggrieved in any way in regard to such property, then it becomes the duty of the President to see that the judgment of the court of the Territory, given in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, is carried into effect? For this purpose he may call to his aid the army and navy of the United States, and it is the duty of Congress to make appropriations to procure them supplies. Thus the protection is sure and complete and certain. Experience proves it, history asserts it, practice confirms it. Then why should the Democracy desert the old landmark, "leave the ancient creed, because Mr. Buchanan got offended at Mr. Douglas, and desires them to maintain him in his determination to have revenge for a fancied injury? Is it was the policy of his Administration, and one of the best things that ever happened for the Democratic party, that Kansas was not admitted under the Lecompton swindle. Everybody will agree to that.

But it may be asked, what has non-intervention done for the South? Let Mr. Douglas answer the question, which he does in the most satisfactory manner in a speech he delivered in the United States Senate, May 18th and 16th last:

"*Under this doctrine, they have converted a tract of free territory into slave territory, more than three times the size of the State of New York. Under this doctrine, slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 36 do 30 min., but up to 38 deg. —giving you a degree and a half more slave territory than you ever claimed. In 1848 and 1849 and 1850 you only claimed to have the line of 36 deg. 30 min. The Nashville Convention fixed that as its ultimatum. I offered it in the Senate in August 1848, and it was adopted here, but rejected in the House of Representatives. You asked only up to 36 deg. 30 min., and non-intervention has given you slave territory up to 38 deg. 4 degree and a half more than you asked; and yet you say that that is a sacrifice of southern rights!*

"These are the fruits of this principle, which the Senator from Mississippi terms a sacrifice of to the rights of the South. Where did you ever get any other fruits that were more palatable to your taste, or more refreshing to your appetite? What other inch of free territory has been converted into slave territory on the American continent, since the Revolution, except in New Mexico and Arizona, under the principle of non-intervention affirmed at Charleston. *It is true that this principle of non-intervention has conferred upon you all that immense territory; has protected slavery in that territory, and has carried it into cold regions where you did not expect it to go, can not you trust the same principle further South when you come to acquire additional territory from Mexico?* If it be true that this principle of non-intervention has given to slavery all New Mexico which was surrounded on nearly every side by free territory, can not the same principle protect you in the northern States of Mexico when they are acquired, since they are now surrounded by slave territory; are several hundred miles further South; have many degrees of greater heat; and have a climate and soil adapted to southern products? Are you not satisfied with these practical results? Do you desire to appeal from the people of the territories to the Congress of the United States to settle this question in the Territories? *When you distrust the people and appeal to Congress, with both Houses largely against you on this question, what sort of protection will you get?* Whenever you ask a slave code from Congress to protect your institutions in a Territory where the people do not want it, you will get that sort of protection which the wolf gives to the lamb; you will get that sort of friendly hug that the grizzly bear gives to the infant. Appealing to an anti-slavery Congress to pass laws of protection, with a view of forcing slavery on an unwilling and hostile people! *Sir, of all the mad schemes that ever crazed the brain of the South or by the enemies of the South, that which recognizes the right of Congress to touch the institution of slavery either in States or Territories, legislate the simple case provided in the Constitution for the restitution of fugitive slaves, is the most fatal.*"

Would it not be well for the Democracy to ponder well these words of truth and wisdom from this far-seeing and intelligent statesman—the most intelligent, independent and sagacious, perhaps, of the age? He has studied this question deeply, attentively, thoroughly. His incorruptible integrity and honesty forbid the supposition that he would do anything injurious to the rights of the southern people. His courage, his sense of justice, and the loyalty he has always manifested for the Constitution of his country, are sure guarantees that, if elected President, he will see that the laws are faithfully executed in every portion of the Republic. His last definition of non-intervention is the same speech, where he says:

I am for the great principle of popular sovereignty, of which President Pierce spoke in his message; that is, to allow the people of an organized Territory to exercise all the rights of self-government according to the Constitution, and no more. That is what I am for; that they shall be held to subordination to the Constitution, exercise the right of self-government, consistently with the Constitution; and if they violate it, their acts shall be declared void in the same way that the acts of a State legislature are, by the courts. The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on the States, and of course on the Territories, and if Congress should pass laws for the security and protection of property in the labor of slaves, this would be a congressional slave code, as much as the laws of Tennessee, made for the security and protection of such property, are a slave code. They it won't do for Mr. Breckinridge to say they never did demand a congressional slave code. His "incurable logic" leads to a different conclusion, and the mere assertion of no central man can change the truth of the demonstration here made, that intervention is contained on the platform on which Mr. Breckinridge stands, and that intervention with slavery means a slave code. They may for politics by the Federal Government. Protection cannot be given without laws. Laws cannot be enacted except by the legislative department of the Federal Government, which is Congress, and laws enacted for the protection of property in the labor of a slave, as all will agree, form a slave code.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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5	9 00	12 00	15 00	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	37 00	45 00	75 00
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JANUARY 1, 1860.

To the Controller of the State of Tennessee:

The name of the company is the CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and its place of business is Hartford, Connecticut.

The Capital Stock of the Company is.....$250,000
The amount of Capital Stock paid up is.....250,000
The Assets of the Company are as follows:

	Par Value.	Market Value.
100 Shares Fire Bank Stock, N. Y.	$10,000	$10,000
100 " Continental Ins. Co., N.Y.	10,000	10,250
100 " Metropolitan Ins. Co., N. Y.	10,000	11,200
100 " Ins. Co. of North America	10,000	11,200
50 " B'k of Republic, "	6,000	6,900
100 " Merchants' Exch'ge B'k, "	10,000	10,000
50 " Stock Exchange B'k, N.Y.	5,000	5,500
50 " Mechanics' B'k, N. Y.	5,000	5,250
50 " B'k Commerce N. Y. Bankers	5,000	5,250
50 " Merchants' B'k N. Bankers	5,000	5,250
50 " Mechanics' B'k N. "	5,000	5,250
130 " Safety Fund " "	10,000	10,200
100 " Atlantic " "	10,000	10,000
100 " Mercantile B'k N. Bankers	10,000	10,600
100 " Traders' Nat. "	10,000	10,200
25 " City " "	2,500	2,750
100 " Hartford Nat. "	5,000	5,000
50 " Aetna " "	4,750	4,850
50 " Phoenix " "	2,500	2,500
25 " City " "	1,250	1,250
10 Hartford City Water Bond, $1000 each,	10,000	10,300
100 Shares Phoenix Stock	5,000	5,000
10 Indiana Central R. R. Bonds	10,000	10,000
Certificate Ohio State Stock	5,000	4,950
	$117,150	$120,970

Accrued interest on investments, payable Jan.	2,649.91
Balance on Book fire premiums	1,074.41
Cash on hand and in bank	1,000.00
Cash in hands of agents, or in transit, less commissions and expenses	17,361.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate	42,062.26
Interest accrued by pledge of Bank and other Stocks	1,721.24
Loans on personal or other approved security, viz.	15,916.50
Office furniture and fire apparatus	1,127.47
Balances in favor of Company	141,166.84
Capital Stock paid up	250,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	156,970.00
Total Assets	$390,776.84

LIABILITIES.

No Liabilities to Banks or others, as and not due	
Losses adjusted and due	
Losses adjusted and not due	1,666
Losses reported unadjusted, or in suspense waiting further proof	17,555
No other claims against the company.	
The sum of the company limits the amount of any one risk to $300,000.	
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, varies as to the premises.	
No part of its capital or assets are deposited with any State or Municipal authority.	
Act of incorporation is in the usual form, without special privileges.	

C. H. WAYNE, President.

C. C. WAYNE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } Hartford, Jan. 12, 1860.
County of Hartford, }

Personally appeared, C. H. WAYNE, President, and C. C. WAYNE, Secretary, severally of the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and made oath that the foregoing statement of the affairs of said company, and exhibits, so far as not to subsistment at this date, to the actual condition of said company, on the 1st day of January, 1860.

Before me, E. DODD, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CITY OF MEMPHIS, } Nashville, January 19, 1860.

This is to certify that the City Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has complied with all the requirements of an act passed 'FEBS 1859, to authorize the State of Tennessee, of March, 1856, entitled, "An Act to regulate the agents of insurance companies not incorporated by the State of Tennessee," and that J. E. CHADWICK and W. E. WILLIS are the regular authorized agents of said company, in the town of Memphis, State of Tennessee.

W. T. DUNLAP, Controller.

Policies issued and receipts for the above reliable Company by CHADWICK & WILLIS, Agents,
jul26 Rock Building, Main street.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

JULY, 1860.
JULY, 1860.
JULY, 1860.

J. & M. FLAHERTY,

Have on hand and are daily receiving, a large assortment of most elegant

Furniture,

PIANOS, CARPETS,

OIL CARPETING, ETC.,

At No. 41 Union street.

And invite the public to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. jul12

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AND
BOOK KEEPING.

Dolbear's
Commercial College

NO. 196 MAIN STREET, opposite the Clay Building, Memphis.

Will be kept open the entire year.

New pupils in Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic will be received every day.

Classes arranged so as to accommodate those attending the schools.

Night classes from 7½ to 9 P. M. for those who are engaged during the day.

Persons from the country can complete a full course in six weeks.

Pupils can enter at any time.

J. S. MERRIMAN & CO.

ICE CREAM
AND
SODA WATER.

JOSEPH SPECHT'S

SALOONS are now open, where he offers his friends and the public generally the best of refreshments. He recommends his own manufacture of fancy and plain Confectionery and Candies.

☞ Buy a well selected variety of Champagne Cordials, Wines, Brandies and Fine Whiskies, Segars, Toys, etc., and pays particular attention to Parties, Weddings, Suppers, etc. Orders from the country strictly attended to. apr2-3m

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TAYLOR & McEWEN,

MAIN-ST., NEAR WORSHAM HOUSE,

Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

CARPETS, MATTING, ETC.

☞ LOW FOR CASH.—On time to prompt parties. apr2-ly

Druggists.

Choice Drugs!

DEARING
&
WETHERILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

No. 335 MAIN STREET.

Below Union, west side,

GREENLAW'S BLOCK,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Quality of Our Goods

IS

UNSURPASSED!

WE SELL ON THE MOST

REASONABLE TERMS!

Complete Stock of Every Article Sold by Druggists.

Cod Liver Oil to the Trade at Eastern prices.

DEARING & WETHERILL.
[ja] 335 Main street.

G. W. JONES & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

229 MAIN STREEET,

Nearly opposite to Odd Fellows' Hall,

OFFER to the trade and the public the most extensive and complete stock of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN

CHEMICALS,

Drugs,

PERFUMERY,

FINE TOILET GOODS,

Soaps, Extracts and Pomades,

WINDOW GLASS,

White Lead, Zinc White, Linseed Oil, Colors, Paint Brushes, and Painters' Tools and Materials, of all kinds.

All the most popular PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL and DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

Garden and Grass Seeds,

FINE BRANDIES AND WINES,

And every article sold by Druggists, all at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

☞ CASH BUYERS will find it greatly to their interest to examine our prices.

☞ Remember the place, 229 MAIN STREET, nearly opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall.

J. E. MERRIMAN & CO.

HAVING determined to reduce our large and varied stock of goods, we would suggest to our friends the advantage to them of an early inspection. Our prices have been reduced, so they will sell the goods at the same exertion on our part.

Watches,

Of all styles and quality, guaranteed to regulate every individual who purchases one.

SILVER TEA SETS,
SILVER TEA SETS,
SILVER TEA SETS,

Of the most beautiful patterns, at VERY LOW PRICES.

SILVER PITCHERS AND GOBLETS.

A large variety, which must be reduced even AT COST

SILVERWARE,

Of various kinds and patterns.

JEWELRY,

Of all descriptions.

Guns, Game Bags, Flasks, Pouches, etc.

PLATEDWARE,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Of the finest material.

Call and be convinced that we can make it to your interest to purchase from us.

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ELEGANT BLACK LACE MANTILES;
" " " POINTS;
" " " BURNOUS;
" " " BARNES;