Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : : : JULY 28, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET,

FOR PRESIDENT,

S. A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

H. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

MEETING OF DOUGLAS MECHANICS

It should not be forgotten that the Douglas workingmen of Memphis hold a meeting tonight at exchange building. We understand that near five hundred mechanics have already recorded their names, with the view of forming an association. All of these, and many more, will be present. Among the speakers who, it is expected, will address the meeting, is Gen. Thos. B. Flournoy, of Arkansas. All the national conservative men of Memphis are invited to be present.

CAMPAIGN APPEAL.

We have frequent applications to know the terms upon which we propose to furnish the weekly APPEAL during the campaign. We take this method of responding to all inquirers.

The campaign paper will end the 15th of November, and we propose supplying the paper for three cents per copy. Any person wishing the paper, therefore, has only to count the number of weeks intervening between the time of subscribing and the 15th of November, multiplying by three, and he will have the price required for the time. For instance, if, at the time of subscribing, twelve weeks of the campaign shall remain, the price will be thirty-six cents, which is three times twelve.

This is as low as we can afford the paper, and the rate we have given will, enable every man to determine the price for the time he wishes to subscribe. Clubs are solicited at these rates. Let the truth be disseminated throughout the country, and we feel assured that the people will do right.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We have observed that there is no concert of action among our Mississippi friends with regard to the time and place of holding their State convention, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket. After free intercourse with many of them, both in person and by correspondence, we have been requested, by way of harmonizing all sections, to name Grenada as the place, and Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, as the time for holding said convention. We have been assured that this will be acceptable to the true and sterling Democracy of the State. The time intervening will give ample opportunity for all portions of the State to send up their delegations, and it is well understood that the canvass will not actively commence before that time. The friends of DOUGLAS and Democracy, the Constitution and the Union, have determined that an electoral ticket shall be organized in the State, and it is desirable that all portions of the State be represented in the Grenada convention. Let all the counties send up their delegations.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The Democracy of Fayette county, favorable to DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, are requested to meet in Somerville on the 1st Monday in August, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and for the purpose of organization. By that time the electoral ticket for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON in this State will be complete.

FEAST FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

We are informed and requested to notice the fact that the national Democracy of Haywood intend to give a sumptuous barbecue at Bell's Depot on the 4th day of August next. Among the speakers invited are Hon. W. T. Brown, Hon. E. M. Yerger, Col. W. H. Carson, Col. W. W. Gee, Samuel McClanahan, Esq., and J. Knox Walker, Esq.

DESOTO COUNTY.

It is the purpose of the true and regular Democracy of DeSoto county, Mississippi, to hold a county convention at Hernando on Monday, the 6th day of August, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and for the further purpose of appointing delegates to a State convention to be held at Grenada, on the 15th of August, upon which will devolve the responsibility of filling up an electoral ticket in the State of Mississippi. Every individual, be he Democrat or whig, is requested to attend the meeting at Hernando. We say to all, come out from your farms and your workshops, and give one day to your country.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

The Democracy of Marshall county will hold a mass meeting at Holly Springs on Monday, July 30th, 1860, to ratify the nominations of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, candidates of the national Democratic convention, for President and Vice-President of the United States. And, also, to appoint delegates to the State convention to nominate an electoral ticket. Distinguished speakers will certainly address the meeting. Every lover of his country is invited to participate in the proceedings.

GREAT SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Ten thousand copies of Judge DOUGLAS' reply to Hon. JEFF. DAVIS in the U. S. Senate, are now for sale at the APPEAL counting room, at $1.50 per hundred. We would be glad to supply DOUGLAS associations and clubs in this and the adjoining States; and if the number already printed does not suffice, we will print more. Send in your orders without delay.

ATTENTION, IRISHMEN.—The friends of Stephen A. Douglas, who claim Ireland as their birthplace and America their money, are requested to meet at the drug store of Dr. Creighton, South Memphis, on Monday evening at eight o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Douglas Union Club, to promote and secure the election of that eminent statesman to the presidency, and for the purpose of organization to affiliate with and aid the National Democratic Association of Shelby County, and the Douglas Democrats of Tennessee, in securing the election of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY---DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

The national Democrats of Hardeman county are requested to meet at the court house in Bolivar, on Monday, August 6th, to ratify the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. Hon. Wm. G. DUNLAP, Hon. Wm. T. BROWN, and other distinguished speakers will address the people.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT GRAND JUNCTION.

The friends and supporters of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, nominees of the national Democracy, of that vicinity, will hold a grand ratification meeting at that place, on Thursday, the 2d day of August, at which, among other distinguished speakers, the following gentlemen are expected to be present: Hons. E. M. YERGER and WM. T. BROWN, of Memphis; Gen. JAS. H. R. TAYLOR, of Holly Springs, Miss.; Hon. G. R. PETTUS, Gen. A. T. ROBERTSON, Thos. E. SMITH, Esq., and Hon. W. W. GEE, of Hernando county.

Committee of Invitation.—N. H. Prewitt, D. E. Bryan, P. R. Falson, J. G. Prewitt, A. S. Pledge, C. C. W. Morgan, R. M. Crow, Jas. T. Pugh, William Scott, J. L. Jenkins, J. S. Pugsley, D. S. Golly.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

We have to tender our thanks to Mr. WM. T. WELLS, of Brownsville, for a club of twenty subscribers to our weekly, at that place. The great demand of late for our paper convinces us that the cause of DOUGLAS and Democracy, the Constitution and the Union, is progressing everywhere. Let the orders flow in, and we feel satisfied that a great work may be accomplished between this and the 6th of November.

THE EVIL CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEED.

It has not yet appeared to all its enormity, what evil consequences are calculated to result from the unwise course of the seceders at Charleston and Baltimore. It has been the pride and the boast of the members of the Democratic party that it was the only political organization having about it the odor of nationality; that it was the only party having the will and the power to oppose successfully the Black-Republican cohorts of the North, and to preserve the integrity of the Union upon sound constitutional principles. Whether such convictions had possession of the seceders at Charleston and Baltimore, we know not, though we should infer from their conduct that they held the integrity of the noble old party in very little repute.

Upon a mere political quibble, and an issue desire to kill off one man, they split the party asunder, sowed the seeds of dissension, and have ever since shown a disposition so proscriptive as to shut out all hope of future reconciliation. By their conduct they have inspired the hopes and nerved the arms of the Black-Republicans, resurrected the remains of the old whig party and brought into the field four tickets where we should have had but two. In addition to this, they have distracted and divided the South, and where before all was unity and peace, we now find dissension and heated animosity.

These are only some of the evils the seceders have brought upon the country. They have raised a storm they cannot control, and for what has all this mischief been done? At first they justified their disorganizing movement at Charleston upon the ground of high and vital principle, but they exposed their insincerity by their final action at Baltimore. Instead of nominating men who were the representatives of the principle they confessed to hold so sacred, they gave to the country a man who is as fully committed to the doctrine of what they call squatter sovereignty as is Mr. DOUGLAS or Gen. CASS, so that on the score of principle they have gained nothing, and their whole work has resulted in nothing but mischief to our party and to the country.

For all this, they will most assuredly be held to a strict accountability by the people. The regular Democracy will stand by the ancient landmarks of the party, come weal or come woe, and when the day of reckoning shall come, they will have learned anew that important lesson, that loyal adherence to established principle is the first duty of every good Democrat.

BRECKINRIDGE MEN SHOUGHT TO THEIR SENSES.

The last *Journal of Commerce*, a zealous supporter of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, has a two-column article, urging upon the seceders and office-holders in New York to unite with Mr. DOUGLAS' supporters, (*who it admits to be is the majority in that State*), and with the BELL and EVERETT men, in order to save New York from the Black-Republicans and disunion. After exhausting its argument, it adds that "a letter from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself has been received in this city, urging conciliation and co-operation. We have not seen the letter, but a friend of ours has. It urges the importance of carrying the State for somebody—anybody—besides LINCOLN. Agreed."

These men are getting scared already at the fury of the storm they have raised. Seeing the probability of the election of LINCOLN by the disruption of the Democratic party *caused by them*, and the consequent possible disruption of the Union, they are crying aloud for help to save the country and carry "the State for somebody—anybody—besides LINCOLN." Had this spirit been manifested at Charleston and Baltimore by these seceders, we should not have been in our present condition.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Our friends, the seceders, have a happy faculty of making a great deal out of a very little capital. As an evidence of the rapid growth of the BRECKINRIDGE cause they instance the fact that Mr. HOLDEN, a friend to DOUGLAS at Charleston and Baltimore, and editor of the Raleigh (N. C.,) *Standard*, has raised the seceders' ticket at the mast-head of his paper. Now in view of the unfortunate division in his party in North Carolina, Mr. HOLDEN has been at a loss as to what was the best course to pursue. So finally came to the conclusion to support the BRECKINRIDGE electoral ticket on the following conditions, which he keeps standing conspicuously in his paper:

"*We shall support this ticket for President and Vice-President on these conditions: That the electors will vote for the strongest man, Breckinridge or Douglas as the case may be, against Lincoln. That is, if the vote of this State will put either of them over Lincoln, we will put either of them in the House, it is to be used accordingly. But if the vote will elect neither, we put either of them in the House, the electors to vote as they please.*"

It is proper to say, that the *Standard* supports the cause of DOUGLAS with the same zeal that he does the cause of BRECKINRIDGE.

WEAKLY COUNTY.

A friend writing for a copy of our weekly, at Dresden, Tenn., closes his letter with the following cheering remarks:

Douglas stock is rising in this county. The fearless Southern boy has many friends here who will support him, because he is the nominee; because he is the champion of the great Democratic principle, non-interference; because he has been true to the South and to the Union, and because they consider it the duty of southern men to interfere in behalf of their friends in the great fight going on in the North between the Republicans and national Democracy. To stand off is to give aid and comfort to our northern enemies, and dispirit our southern friends. Let the APPEAL press on the column.

Our friend may rest assured that the APPEAL will do all that it can to "press on the column." The cause is a righteous and good one; one for which we feel a pleasure in laboring, and we shall not tire so long as there is any work to be done.

MADISON COUNTY.

The national Democracy of Madison county, Tennessee, are to hold a grand ratification meeting on the 6th of August, to ratify the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. The Democracy of Madison have, in past party struggles, distinguished themselves for loyalty to the party, and the undivided efforts they have made for the regular nominees for Congress, and other offices, and it is truly gratifying to us in this day of dissension and bitter strife, to know that an overwhelming majority of the Madison Democracy are still standing by the Union-loving nominees of the national convention. We assure our friends that the indications are cheering, and we say to you, stand firm, yield not an inch, for your cause is a just one—it is the cause of constitutional liberty.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, July 26, 1860.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I learn on arriving here on my way home, and by conversing with some of our distinguished Democrats, that circumstances connected with the good of the great national Democratic party, requires that a State convention of the party should be called at the earliest practicable moment, to take into consideration matters of the greatest moment touching the wellbeing of the party, and especially to nominate national Democratic electors, pledged to the support of the nominees of the party, Douglas and Johnson. Being one of the national Democratic committee, it becomes my duty to make that call. The national Democracy must have a ticket of their own "straight out." Let our motto be, no compromise with bolters, no striking hands with seceders. They have left the party and let them go. I then propose Monday, the 3d day of September next, as the day, and Little Rock the place of holding a convention of the national Democracy of the State, who mean to stand by, and defend to the last gasp, the nominees of the party, in Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

Democrats of Arkansas: I know you will cheerfully respond to this call on your patriotism, by calling at an early day your county meetings, for the appointment of delegates to your State convention. Democrats, the integrity of your time-honored party is endangered, and ere this days revolving sun leaves mark behind, may no!, and probably will not find you the same united, prosperous, happy people, that this days sun leaves you. And all these horrors brought on you by the disaffection of impatient malcontents, disorganizers, right in the bosom of the party. Then to the rescue all. I shall be with you.

Your obt. humble servant,

T. B. FLOURNOY.

Arkansas papers are requested to copy the above.

DOUGLAS PAPERS IN ALABAMA.—When we arrived at home, some ten days since, we were rather set back by the confident announcement by the Southern papers that there were but seven papers in all the State of Alabama that support the regular ticket of the national Democratic party—Douglas and Johnson. This looked gloomy enough, We at once commenced taking an accurate account, however, of our exchanges, and up to this present writing we have found eleven with Douglas and Johnson flying at their head, and understand that there are more. Talk about putting down a party in a State with sixteen able journals to uphold and support its cause, to say nothing of our contrast! The thing "can't be did." We have got the most glorious leader that the party has had since the days of Jackson, and we intend to carry our banner to victory against all odds.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

It is stated that $2,718,000 worth of new buildings are now in course of erection in New York.

A LETTER FROM THE NORTH.

CINCINNATI, July 12, 1860.

EDITOR APPEAL: Having recently traveled through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, I have determined to give you the result of my observations in regard to the "contest." The first and most striking fact is, that the Democracy is universally for Douglas. Whenever I made inquiries for Breckinridge men, I found them, like the "good time coming," "just ahead." The only persons who know anything of them are Black-Republicans. They invariably endeavored to make us believe he had some strength, though of course not as much as Douglas. I have not, myself, met the *first supporter* of Breckinridge.

It is the policy of the Black-Republicans to exaggerate the strength of Breckinridge, and thereby draw off voters enough from Douglas to defeat him. They fight *Douglas* only, and heartily rejoice that Breckinridge is running, counting each vote for him as a half vote for Lincoln. I asked an intelligent Democrat, the other day to give me the real strength of Breckinridge; says he, "Take the blue book, and count the number of office-holders in the three States, and you will have it; he will get about as many outsiders as he will lose office-holders."

I attended a Republican mass meeting at Vincennes, Indiana, last Saturday. There was quite a gathering—some three thousand—and considerable enthusiasm manifested. The most noticeable thing was a platform, drawn by eight yoke of oxen, on which was a supporter of "Old Abe" splitting rails. A banner bearing the inscription, "Unite! we stand, divided they fall" was the most significant. The principle speaker was the noted Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. He is by no means a forcible speaker. The main points of his speech were, first a tirade against slavery—Helper condensed—though he, with refreshing coolness, declared the Republicans were not abolitionists. He then "pitched into" Stephen A. Douglas, the man "who (as he repeated a dozen times) didn't care whether slavery was voted up or voted down in the Territories." He accused Douglas of having devoted his whole political life to build up slave power in the Government; to extend it over free Territory. Douglas was represented as occupying the same ground as Breckinridge; for he was in favor of allowing the people to regulate their domestic institutions *subject to the Constitution*, and the decision *of the Supreme Court*, and the Supreme Court had decided that the territorial legislatures could not impair the right of property in slaves; therefore Douglas was as much committed to the doctrine of protection as Breckinridge. He quoted largely from Douglas' speeches to prove his position. He labored long and earnestly to convince his audience that "Douglas was thoroughly pro-slavery; he had never uttered a word, or written a line, or given a vote, which was not in the interest of the slave-ocracy."

This was the burden of his speech, and he was especially bitter. He congratulated his friends that this man, who did more to betray the interests of freedom than any man in the Union, was about to be crushed. The South, like the British in the case of Arnold, "while they profit by the treachery despise the traitor."

For one hour did he continue this tirade against Douglas, and never once deigned to name Breckinridge, except incidentally to say he was as unobjectionable as Douglas. This ignoring of Breckinridge was very significant. He concluded with a eulogy of Lincoln, whose principal qualifications are honesty and skillful rail splitting. There were quite a respectable sprinkling of Douglas men present, judging from the "hurrahs for Douglas"—but poor Breckinridge got "many hurrah." As to the prospects, the Republicans claim Illinois, but consider Indiana very doubtful, which means "they hope to carry the former, and expect to lose the latter." Douglas will probably certainly get both, as Bell and Everett tickets will run in both States, and will draw of the conservative Republicans.

The enthusiasm for Douglas is intense, and he will poll the full vote of his party, and bring back many who have strayed after strange gods.

O. D. S.

DOUGLAS AND THE POLITICIANS.

The peoples party—The Politicians' Party—The Bell and Douglas Alliance—The "Holy alliance" between Greeley and the Mercury.

EDITORS APPEAL: It is absurd to charge any man who has hitherto acted with the whig or American parties, with any selfish or corrupt motive in transferring his vote and influence to the Democratic party in its present disunited condition. The fire-eating organs which are edified with capital letters, and exclamation points, finding many old line whigs and Americans announcing their determination to support Douglas, have with one accord, began the manufacture of *sheet* lightening; and their journals blaze with huge capitals like the letter "K" as used by Jo. Lane in spelling "Koby," and with exclamation points that would settle a grave digger by moonlight. They proclaim the fact that there is collusion between the followers of Bell and those of Douglas at the South, and a similar alliance between the same men at the North. They see clearly, that every vote given to Bell in the North-west is a vote taken from Lincoln, and one thus added to the strength of Douglas, and they tell us here at the South, that every vote given to Douglas is equivalent to a vote for Bell.

We working men who expect no offices at the hands of the Federal Government, who have hitherto blindly followed politicians rather than our own deliberate convictions, have been deluded long enough. We are happy to know that the politicians have created a party of their own; which comprises in its membership *every office-holder* in the nation, and every man in or out of Congress who aspired to the Presidency. The *Bedlamite* contains a catalogue of these life-long trading politicians, each of whom finding Douglas his most formidable rival, began the process of destroying him eighteen months ago. Hence we find the abolition Lincoln papers of the North combining with the secession journals of the South with the common purpose of overthrowing Douglas. Seward saw in Douglas his most dangerous foe, and so did Jeff. Davis, and Brown, and Joe Lane, as did every little cross-roads politician and editor who had tied on to some small-fry politician as a candidate for the presidency. We are glad that there is now a people's party and a politician's party. We are happy to have a list of the leaders of the politician's party furnished us by the secession organ of this city. We are happy that the secessionists have no graver charge to make against the national Democrats—the supporters of Douglas—than that they are indirectly supporting Bell. We might point them to the *New York Tribune*, which daily illuminates the wonderful prospects of the Breckinridge politicians' party at the North, for the purpose of breaking down Douglas there and at the South. This combination between the Black-Republicans of the North and the politicians of the South, which is an actual, palpable, undeniable fact, originating not in collusion, but in furtherance of the common purpose of two sectional parties, is hardly so incredible as the *supposed* co-operation of national Democrats with the old whigs of the Bell and Everett school of politics.

We do not deny that many men whose former partisan status would have led us to suppose that they were inclined to support Mr. Bell, are now staunch adherents of Douglas. They believe Douglas, by his firmness, his devotion to principle, his defiance alike of the Black-Republican hordes of the North and of the threats, and power, and corruption, and bribery of the Administration, admirably adapted for the times and the exigencies of this great Republic, of which "*esto perpetua*" is the prayer of every

MEMPHIS MECHANIC.

The Prince of Wales.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 25.—Yesterday addresses were presented to the Prince, to which he replied as follows:

"I sincerely thank you for the addresses presented to me, and for the hearty welcome received from all on my landing on the shores of this the earliest colonial possession of the British crown. I trust you will not think me regardless of your zealous loyalty if I acknowledge these addresses collectively. It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen the devotion to her crown and person unmistakably evinced by the reception of her son, eloquently expressed in the addresses from various bodies in the town and harbor of Grace. I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the assurance of the deep concern she has ever felt in this interesting portion of her dominions. I shall carry back a lively recollection of this day's proceedings and your kindness to myself personally, but above all, at those hearty demonstrations of your loyalty which prove your deep-rooted attachment to the great and free country of which we all glory to be called her sons."

The Prince passes the populous immediately by his handsome countenance and mild, gentlemanly bearing. He drives and walks. There will be a dinner party at the Government House this evening, and a ball at ten o'clock to-night. The fireworks last night were a poor affair.

To-day is a beautiful, clear day for the regatta.

Judge Douglas at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., July 25.—Judge Douglas arrived here from Saratoga, at 7:30 this evening. He was received at the depot by an immense concourse of citizens, one or two military companies, and a company of "little giants," from Albany. The procession formed and marched to the Troy House, where Mr. Douglas was welcomed by the mayor. In reply, Mr. Douglas made a political speech, defending non-intervention as the true principle, and appealing for its support by all who are opposed to abolitionism and disunionism. He spoke thirty-five minutes, and was listened to by about 5,000 people. The reception is considered a great success.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ARKANSAS.

A brief statement of fact in relation to the action of the recent conventions at Baltimore, is necessary to an understanding of the issues involved in the present momentous canvass.

It is well known to you, Democrats of Arkansas, that my sentiments have ever been opposed to congressional interference in the private concerns of either State or Territory, and that I was chosen a delegate to Charleston with these opinions openly declared on all occasions, and known to all.

The State convention, however, that nominated me, expressed a preference for the opposite doctrine, that of congressional intervention, or a slave code for the Territories. That preference I regarded as instructions, and decided up my own private convictions of right at Charleston, and voted with my colleagues for the slave code doctrine. But I now protest against all responsibility for that vote. It was the vote of the State convention, not mine. And what is strange about the thing is, that while the party of Mr. Yancey, in the South, is still contending for that very doctrine, here in Kentucky, I have to defend myself on every stump, against the attacks of this same party, for having given that vote. "It is pig here and possum there," and I shall be delighted if on getting home among you, I find they have got tired of dinner, and are louder non-intervention men than the old Democratic party itself.

When, however, the national convention refused to abandon the fixed and settled principles of the party, and to which the party in all good faith stood pledged, and have been pledged for the last twelve years in every party platform, and in every Congress, the whole State convention, to the place of any one on the electoral ticket who should refuse to go for the nominee. I shall be at home in a few days, and will make the call immediately, if it turns out to be necessary. In the mean time, I ask the favor of our electors to write me at Laconia, definite their position, which I shall esteem a personal favor to myself, and but an act of justice to themselves and to the party that has honored them.

T. B. FLOURNOY.

☞ The Arkansas papers will please copy.

DOUGLAS RATIFICATION MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 25.

The Douglas and Johnson ratification meeting at this place to-day, was undoubtedly the largest political demonstration ever held in Illinois. It is estimated that at least 40,000 people were present.

Mr. Lincoln viewed the crowded streets of the city from the dome of the capitol, and pronounced the assembly the largest he had ever seen. The enrollment and subscription exceeded anything that has been witnessed since the log cabin days of 1840.

Large processions came in from more than a dozen counties in Central Illinois. Plows and banners bearing appropriate mottoes were waving on every hand. One wagon containing about thirty men, all barefooted, bore a banner on which was inscribed "The barefooted Democracy are for Douglas and Johnson." The vast concourse of people repaired to Edwards' grove, near the city, and at one o'clock was organized by the appointment of vice-presidents, and secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Hons. James C. Allen, A. G. Richardson, John A. Logan, G. R. Ficklin, Judge Krum of Missouri, Col. Ross, Hon. John A. McClernand, Judge G. R. Campbell, Dr. E. R. Roe, Anthony Thornton and many others. At night there was a torch light procession, which contained perhaps as many as a thousand torches. There was also speaking at the Democratic head quarters.—Appropriate sashes have been fired during the day, and at night there was a splendid display of fire works. The enthusiasm of the people is unparalleled.

By a law of the State of Georgia, passed in 1859, all the lotteries in that State closed on the 1st inst. The managers have removed all their "fixins" to Delaware, where lotteries and the whipping post are legal institutions.

DOUGLAS MEETING.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of the national Democracy of Madison county was held on Saturday, the 21st of July, when the meeting organized by calling Samuel McClanahan, Esq., to the chair, and Col. R. Taylor secretary.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was cheerful and eloquently addressed by Messrs. Samuel McClanahan and N. I. Hess of Trenton. The committee submitted the following report:

Resolved, That the following citizens of the county of Madison be appointed delegates to represent the county in the State convention to be held at Nashville on the 30 inst. and for the purpose of perfecting an electoral ticket for the State at large:

Wm. R. Manly, R. Connolly, A. S. Rogers, C. F. Munter, Thos. Sizemore, L. D. Taylor, John R. Alston, Wm. Williamson, James M. Woolard, A. S. McClanahan, B. M. Pepper, E. H. Law, J. V. Hankins, Richard T. McKnight, Joel Rushing, Dr. Jo. D. Mason, B. B. Person, R. Taylor, G. Adamson, Nat. Edwards, Lytle Newton, Jacob Hill, P. D. W. Conner, Thos. Newson, Dr. T. Ayres, Henry Noll, James O'Conner, James M. Reavis, Jas. R. Cooper, James R. Miller, Dr. John Chester, R. H. Cartmell, Thos. Campbell, Dr. S. C. McClanahan, Wm. McCollough, William F. Jones, Jo. Kendrick, O. A. Hearn, C. R. Hearn, Dr. Julius Johnson, Dr. R. Fenner, W. H. Brown, Gerald O'Conner, Robt. Anderson, Wm. Darnell, Wm. O. Butler, John S. Miller, John C. Cox, P. N. Smith, Dr. John Fenner, H. V. Ripingle, Wm. L. Flowers.

Resolved, That E. R. McClanahan be elector for the county.

Resolved, That we heartily approved of the course of those delegates to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore, who remained in the convention, and refused to desert their party in the hour of peril, and trouble, and that we earnestly desire, and will zealously labor to preserve the nationality of the Democratic party, and its preservation as a national organization, according to the past usages of the same, believing that it is the only organization able to preserve the Union of these States, and maintain the full and complete integrity of the constitution, in its equal protection to all citizens of every State and Territory of our country.

Resolved, That we fully approve the platform of principles adopted by the national Democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore, and we recognize the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories, as the only principle by which the union of the United States can be safely, honorably and harmoniously held together as a united people, owing, and yielding a cheerful, loyal and patriotic allegiance to a common country.

Resolved, That a mass meeting of the national Democracy of the county of Madison, to ratify the nomination of Douglas and Johnson, be held at the court house, on Monday, the 6th of August, 1860.

Resolved, That the editors of the *West Tennessee Whig*, and the Memphis APPEAL be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

G. Adamson, E. A. Law, B. B. Person, Jos. D. Mason, R. R. Rogers, and P. R. W. Conger, committee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

S. McCLANAHAN, Pres.

R. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor---Now and Then.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the annexed extract from a speech delivered by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, in the House of Representatives of Virginia, on the 20th of December, 1859. At the time of its delivery Mr. Pryor was a warm Douglas man, and he was very severe on Mr. DOUGLAS' opponents:

"I come now to the Kansas compromise of 1854, and the two distinguished gentlemen describe it, a reference which I feel to be delicate and embarrassing. In respect of this measure I give my opinion that neither the northern nor southern Democracy are guilty of an intentional violation of engagement.

The truth is, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was susceptible of various reading. Obvious inferences were drawn from it, consequences latent matter of grave import beneath the surface. We, of the South, said the principle of it was, that the people of a Territory might determine the question of slavery in its exercise of State sovereignty, and in the act of organizing a State government. Others contended that the people of a Territory had no more than the rights of the people by an act of territorial legislation, to determine the question of slavery. It is a palpable, important, and, I admit, irreparable difference in construction. However, since, for our interpretation, we have the authority of the highest judicial tribunal, there is reason to hope it