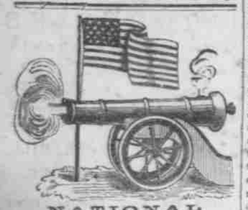
Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS,

FRIDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 3, 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.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. W. H. POLK, of Maury.
Hon. H. M. WATTERSON, of Warren.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. JAMES BRYTTAN, Jr., of Greene.
2. ——
3. G. W. BRIDGES, of McMin.
4. G. P. G. GARRANTON, of Jackson.
5. T. J. SY.JOHN, of Cannon.
6. J. N. MCCUTCHEN, of Franklin.
7. O. A. NIXON, of Hickman.
8. J. R. McCANN, of Davidson.
9. WM. P. CALDWELL, of Weakley.
10. HON. W. T. BROWN, of Shelby.

THE FOOTFALLS OF DESTINY.

WE ARE BOUND TO EXTEND AND SPREAD UNTIL WE ARISES THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, INCLUDING THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, AND BECOME ONE GRAND OCEAN BOUND REPUBLIC. I DO NOT CARE WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT; YOU CANNOT HELP IT! IT IS THE DECREE OF PROVIDENCE; THIS COUNTRY WAS SET APART AS A MOTHER FOR THE OPPRESSED OF THE WHOLE WORLD, AND AS A NURSERY FOR LIBERTY; AND HERE THE PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND TAKING SHELTER UNDER THE SHADOWS OF THE GREAT TREE OF LIBERTY.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

The Federal Union must be preserved. The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law, in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enjoyment. The judicial authority, as provided in the Constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. The laws enacted, and the treaties made by constituted authorities upheld, and all unlawful resistance suppressed.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

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 rule 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.

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.

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. CARROLL, Col. W. W. GOE, SAMUEL MCCLANAHAN, Esq., and J. KNOX WALKER, Esq.

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.

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. C. DUNLAP, Hon. WM. T. BROWN, and other distinguished speakers will address the people.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN PANOLA.—The Democracy of Panola county, Miss., will hold a ratification meeting at the town of Panola, on the 13th of August, for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and for the further purpose of appointing delegates to the Grenada convention, which meets on the 15th of August. Several distinguished speakers have been invited, and the public at large are invited to attend.

BEWARE, DEMOCRATS.

The policy of the Opposition in this State is to divide and conquer, therefore they encourage the idea that BRECKINRIDGE is the regular candidate for the party, and as such ought to be supported.

In this portion of the State Democrats pay but little attention to advices from the Opposition; they prefer to council among themselves rather than listen to their enemies who only wish to destroy and not to build up the Democratic party.

It certainly must be apparent to even the dullest comprehension, that BRECKINRIDGE, in no possible contingency, stands a chance to carry Tennessee.

That being the case, to vote for him is but giving BELL and EVERETT strength, whether so intended or not. The Democratic majority in the State is only 8,000—in the last election. Now if the BELL and EVERETT men can job their fingers far enough into the eyes of 8,000 Democrats and blind them into casting their votes for BRECKINRIDGE, they have succeeded in carrying the State for BELL and EVERETT.

We warn Democrats to beware of the wiley Opposition electors for BRECKINRIDGE.

It is the duty of every Democrat opposed to the election of BELL and EVERETT, to vote for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

The few disappointed office seekers about Paris are trying to divide the Democratic vote; their policy is rule or ruin. They know BRECKINRIDGE cannot carry the State. Yet they persist in urging Democrats to vote for him with the full knowledge of the danger of handing the State over to the Opposition. We do not believe the rank and file of the party will allow themselves to be led astray by the little clique at Paris.

If the Democracy desire to conquer, they should all stand shoulder to shoulder and push forward the car of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Police—Resisting them—Uniforms—Detectives—The New Ordinance—Drill.

Since the mayor's annual message was delivered to council at their meeting on the 6th of last month, we have reviewed each division of its contents, except the portion relating to the police, which closes the document, and to which we now propose to pay some attention. The mayor states that during the past year cases of resistance to the police have been quite frequent. This resistance he attributes not to intentional lawlessness on the part of citizens, but to ignorance of whom they were resisting. Our own belief is that this is not an exact statement of the case. The fact is the police have not been in good order with their fellow-citizens; they have not been respected, and many have felt a strong repugnance to submitting to be arrested by men they despised. There is, however, a good deal of truth in what the mayor says—enough to justify him in recommending, as he does, that the police be put in uniform to distinguish them at once from private citizens. At the first glance the idea of labeling a man as it were with the sign, "this is a policeman," looks like showing off his duties as a detector of thieves. Put a thief on his guard by informing him that a policeman is on his track, and he will quickly disappear, and such knowledge is communicated as soon as the uniform is seen. The objection is more apparent than real. The duties of policemen, like those of many other spheres of labor, have come either that modern improvement the division of labor, and the business of detecting and tracing thieves is made a distinct branch of duty, pursued by men in plain clothes specially appointed for that department, and having the peculiar qualifications it requires. An idea exists among some of our councilmen that detectives must be appointed in secret and remain unknown. Such however is not the fact, as we may learn from Dickins' account of the London detective force, given in the *Household Words*. Of the efficiency of this force that acute observer speaks very highly, while he blames their predecessors for "trading in mystery." In our own country also the detective force is usually well known—in New York the best detectives are famous. The best detective in the west is also a well known man—we allude to BILL REANY, of Cincinnati—who is a man of intelligence, has been a frequent writer for the press, and is unsurpassed as a detector of crimes and counterfeiters.

The ordinary duties of a policeman are greatly facilitated by his being readily known. When acting in cases of mobs and riots the facility of recognizing each other among the police is invaluable, aiding them to act in concert. When cases occur in which a policeman is suddenly wanted, he is readily seen and called upon in the street. The greatest utility of the uniform, however, consists in the fact that while the wearer plays police to the public, the public plays police to him. As he walks along his beat the public eye is always upon him. If he neglects his duty—loafs about saloons and street corners, frequents improper places, (if uses these when at liberty) behaves with discourtesy to citizens, refuses to act when called upon, or in any other manner neglects his duty to acts remissly, the fact is at once observed, the number he carries upon him is noted, and he is reported at head quarters. These are important considerations, and fully justify the mayor in the valuable recommendation he has made.

The present board, which gives signs of possessing a degree of intelligence and independence of action for which some of its predecessors have not been remarkable, took the recommendation into serious consideration and have already adopted it, and on the 1st of October the Memphis police will enter their duties clothed in a handsome uniform. For the accomplishment of this good work great credit is due to Mr. MOLLOY, of the Fifth ward, who has been unsparing in his exertions to have the police put on a better footing in every respect.

The new police ordinance, as originally introduced into council, contained a provision requiring the police to be drilled at regular intervals; this was an excellent feature, especially in the present condition of things in Memphis, yet it was expunged from the ordinance. Those who opposed it did so, not because they knew anything against the proposed regulation, but because they were in entire ignorance of its bearing. One of the opponents said it was the first instance he knew of introducing military tactics into a police force. Of course that gentleman had very little knowledge of the manner in which matters are managed in cities where the best police system is in operation. Another opponent had never known of drilling without arms. It is strange to see men's professions of ignorance passed off in a deliberative body for arguments, but it is a thing often done, and none are more deceived by such peculiar logic than those who use it. The result was that drilling was abandoned, simply because nobody knew of what use it would be. The drill required in a police force of course refers to marching. The force should learn to step together so that they may wheel, face about, advance, or retreat together. These accomplishments come into play when the police are acting against mobs and rioters. In such cases the power thus acquired is invaluable. While the turbulent and lawless are acting, as such persons always do, without order or agreement, the police are regular and methodical in their motions and firm in carrying out their objects. The very sight of a uniformed body advancing upon them with the regular tramp-tramp of the drill, dismays the rioter and at the same time it inspires the policemen with confidence. We have already had fire riots of no ordinary violence; there are mutterings of mob law and vigilance committees, and to meet such possible (we hope very improbable) contingencies, our police ought to be drilled, and well drilled. If this is done, whenever two or more policemen have to act together in cases of riot and disturbance, they will act more in concert, will be more prompt, certain, and efficient in their proceedings, and will have more confidence in themselves and each other than men who have not been drilled. Other considerations might be advanced, but these are sufficient to show that the subject of drilling the police is not one to be laughed at or dealt with in ignorance. We hope council will yet add the drilling sections to the police ordinance; without them it is seriously defective.

LITTLE GIANTS, ATTENTION!

Sparta was one of the most warlike States of that ancient confederacy on which ours is the improvement of a more mature experience in civil government. A celebrated general, visiting Sparta, was surprised to find that, unlike other ancient cities, it was without walls, and asked, "Where are the walls of Sparta?" "There," said her general, pointing to his men, "are the walls of Sparta, and every man is a brick." The walls of Democracy and the bricks of the temple of American liberty, will assemble at Democratic head-quarters this evening, it being the regular weekly meeting of the young men's Little Giant Club. The members of the club are expected to be present, as business of importance will come up.

A delegation will go from the city, accompanied by a band of music, to a large barbecue and public gathering of national Democrats, at Bell's Depot, on the Ohio railroad. All the members are desired to attend. The masses are moving, and let us not be idle. The enemy is already in the field. Come one—come all.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF SHELBY COUNTY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic association was held at their room last night. On motion, a band of music was ordered to be engaged for the barbecue and ratification meeting at Bell's depot, on Saturday next. It was stated that provision would be made for all good Democrats to go to Bell's depot and return at half price. Cars leave from the Memphis and Ohio depot at six o'clock A. M., and return in the evening in good time. Come one—come all!

☞ DANIEL S. DICKINSON declared in his speech in the Senate in 1850 on the compromise, that he would "stand upon the principles of non-intervention *in the broadest possible sense* to uphold the *fundamental principles of freedom* and for no other reason, and leave the people of the Territories and of the States to such rights as are theirs under the Constitution and laws of the United States, *without addition to, or diminution from such rights by the action of Congress.*" This doctrine Mr. DICKINSON now reaffirms, and this is precisely the doctrine of Mr. DOUGLAS. The only question between DOUGLAS and DICKINSON is whether the Supreme Court have already decided and fixed the respective rights of Congress and of the territorial legislature. On this point the Democrats are divided.

MON. ROBERT TOOMBS—HIS POSITION IN 1850—HIS POSITION IN 1860.

In the month of September, at Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia, Hon. Robert Toombs delivered a speech of characteristic ability—which was written out several weeks thereafter, and published in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*. From that celebrated production we make the following extract, which we trust will be carefully read by every Democrat who is now arrayed in opposition to the election of Stephen A. Douglas.

"From the day of the adoption of the present Constitution to this hour, the Federal government have claimed and exercised the right to govern the Territories according to their own will and pleasure, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. It has steadily claimed and exercised the powers to control their legislation in all cases whatsoever, without question or protest; therefore, neither in principle nor authority, has this new position of Senator Douglas a single leg to stand upon, yet I do not belong to those who denounce him; the great battle of the Democratic party takes this an open question; he is at full liberty to take either side he may choose, *and if he maintains his ancient ground of neither making nor accepting new tests of political soundness, I shall still consider him a political friend, and will accept him as the representative of the party whenever it may render service;* and in the mean time, *if he should even wonder after strange gods*, I do not hesitate to tell you that, *with his errors*, I prefer him and would support him to-morrow against any opposition man in America.

"I have but a single point remaining to present to you on this occasion. We are told that we must put a new plank in the Democratic platform, and demand the affirmance of the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, whenever such Territories fail to discharge this unquestionable duty. Some of the Opposition leaders say if you will do that we will act with you. Now, I reply, I do not think it wise to do the thing proposed; and, in the second place, I do not think the inducement proposed helps the proposition. While I have already asserted full and complete power in Congress to do this thing, I think with Mr. Madison, that such a power should be most prudently and carefully exercised; that it ought not to be exercised until the occasion for it is imperative. There has been no occasion for its exercise from 1789 to this hour; there is no case to day calling for it, and I am more than willing that the Territories shall continue to govern themselves in their own way, so long as they respect the rights of all the people of the States and their own fellow-citizens. I will not insult them by supposing them capable of disregarding the Constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court, and I will not them by assuming that they are incapable of honest self-government, and are capable of abusing power to the injury of their fellow-citizens. If they should show themselves incapable of honestly exercising the powers with which we have entrusted them, perhaps the judiciary may be adequate to right the wrong. It may be that the powers of the Executive may be adequate to that purpose; but if all these safeguards fail, I shall then be prepared to protect all the rights of all the people in the Territories as well as elsewhere by all the powers of the Government. *But I shall prescribe no new tests of party fealty to northern Democrats*; those who remain of them have hitherto stood with fidelity and honor upon their engagements. They have maintained the truth to their own hurt; they have displayed a patriotism, a magnanimity rarely equaled, never excelled in the world's history; and I shall endeavor, in sunshine and storm—*with your approbation, if I can get it, without it if I must—to stand by them with a fidelity equal to their great deserts.* If you will stand with me then we shall vindicate the nation in the North and in the South; we shall save the country from the curse of being ruled by the heterogeneous compound, now calling itself a Republican, and shall leave to our great country for our children, as we found it, united, strong, prosperous, and happy."

Says Mr. TOOMBS, if "the (DOUGLAS) maintains his ancient ground of neither making nor accepting NEW TESTS of political soundness, I shall consider him a political friend, and will accept him as the representative of the party whenever it may render him." Judge DOUGLAS repudiates "new tests," and is now tendered as the only regular Democratic party. But Mr. TOOMBS does not "accept him," and is now the incensiest advocate of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Mr. TOOMBS further says, "we are told that we must put A NEW PLANK" (protective) "in the Democratic platform and demand the affirmance of the duty of Congress to *protect slavery in the Territories*, whenever such Territories fail to discharge this unquestionable duty. "I do not think it wise to do the thing proposed. I am more than willing that the Territories shall continue to govern themselves in their own way, so long as they respect the rights of all the people of the States and their fellow-citizens. I shall prescribe no 'new tests' of party fealty to northern Democrats. And I intend to stand by them with a fidelity equal to their great deserts."

Mr. TOOMBS was right, fair and just in his Lexington speech. He spoke the doctrines of the Democratic party, and uttered the sentiments of a patriot and statesman. But alas, the frailty of man! We now find Mr. TOOMBS "*even wandering after the strange gods*—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and JOSEPH *LANE*. What has happened that Mr. TOOMBS is now in favor of applying "*new tests*" to northern Democrats? What has happened that Mr. TOOMBS now demands congressional protection? What has Judge DOUGLAS done since September, that he had not done before, to cause Mr. TOOMBS to support the nominee of an unauthorized convention? A convention of discontents, madcaps, disruptionists and federal office-holders, wholly unaccredited by the people to act?

We understand that Mr. TOOMBS publicly declares the Government of the United States a *failure*, and that he is for a dissolution of the Union. If we have been correctly informed, why does not Mr. TOOMBS openly and fearlessly advocate a dissolution, and by his voice, give the people the benefit of his large experience, the advice of his great intellect, and instruct them by the force and power of his reasoning, that it is to their interest to sever the bonds and disrupt the last tie that binds us to the Union?

Mr. TOOMBS should explain to the people of Georgia and the South the whys and wherefores of his sudden transition from a fish to a fowl and from a fowl to a fish.

THE NEWS.

Judging from the population returns so far as known, Cincinnati, which claimed 250,000 population has, 170,000; Chicago, which claimed, 120,000 has 100,000; St. Louis instead of 180,000 has 130,000; Milwaukie instead of 75,000 has 50,000; Indianapolis instead of 30,000 has 20,000. The returns are in most instances mortifying to the "pride of population."

Lord Brougham, at the Statistical Congress, explained his remarks to Mr. Dallas, relative to the presence of a negro delegate, and disclaimed any intention of insult or disrespect.

The cable laid in the Red Sea has been out of order, but was working again at the last, European arrivals giving intelligence from the East Indies and China.

The continued and extensive military and naval preparations in France are still viewed with distrust by the English, who are taking significant measures to meet possible consequences. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston announced that the Government had adopted the report of the commissioners to fortify the dockyards, and post defenses, for which 9,000,000 pounds sterling are to be raised by annuities terminable in thirty years. The position of France in the matter of the slaughter of the Christians also proves embarrassing. That country is preparing for a powerful intervention, England must follow in its train or Turkey will be divided between Russia and France while she is looking on.

The Prince of Wales landed at Halifax on Monday last. Royal salutes from the fleet in the batteries greeted him upon his arrival, while the people turned out in immense numbers, to give him a cordial reception. He was presented with an address at the dock-yard. He wore the uniform of a colonel of the army, and rode on horseback to the government house. Emerging from the gates of the dockyard the procession passed through a double file of troops and volunteers to the government house. There were a number of triumphal arches erected in the streets, including Cunard's arch, with a steamship on the top of it, the volunteer artillery arch, built of military trophies, the mayor's arch, the archbishop's arch (a very handsome ecclesiastical arch), the masonic arch, and a number of other arches, all of which were beautifully decorated. On the parade the firemen turned out with a trophy fifty feet high, surmounted by a colossal figure, holding a hose-pipe. Three thousand five hundred children of the schools also turned out in white and blue, and sung "God save the Queen." All the public buildings, as well as private ones, schools, etc., were splendidly decorated with flags, banners, transparencies and evergreens. The mayor of Montreal, mayor of Boston, and a considerable number of other Americans were in attendance, and were well received. A heavy rain at night prevented the exhibition of the fireworks which had been prepared.

Dispatches from San Francisco, dated July 19, and received by pony express, say: "The news received by the pony express of the double Democratic nomination at Baltimore, perplexes the Democrats. The party organs hesitate to support either ticket, for fear the other may prove the stronger one. The Federal officials nearly all support Breckinridge. Salutes have been fired for Douglas and then for Breckinridge by the partisans of each, in every principle town in the State. The probabilities favor the nomination of two electoral tickets by the two wings of the party. A Douglas ratification meeting has been called for this evening in this city. Ex-Gov. Weller, Archibald C. Peachey, Gen. McDowall, and other strong supporters of the Administration, are announced as speakers. The San Francisco *Herald* gave its support to Douglas the day after his nomination was received, but orders from the custom house, from which the main support of the sheet is derived, seems to have forced silence for the present."

Late dispatches from Pike's Peak contain numerous details of crimes. At California a man named Curtis ran away with the wife of William Smith; Smith fired at the seducer but wounded his wife; Colfax then shot and killed the enraged husband. Pat Devine, already noted for his difficulties, shot Jas. Lafferty, firing six balls into him; the citizens tried the murderer and acquitted him. James Gordon, formerly of Boston, killed a young German, also severely wounded a bar-keeper. Gordon was pursued and found entrenched with a party of friends. Pitt Lupton; he finally surrendered, after having his horse shot. Prominent citizens have been arrested for assisting him. A vigilance committee has been organized and great excitement exists.

The Great Eastern will be re-opened for exhibition on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August, at New York.

In various eastern and northern cities the negroes celebrated Wednesday, the 1st day of August, by processions and pic-nics—it is the anniversary of emancipation in the West Indies.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that the general ticket agents of western roads, are in receipt of official dispatches to the effect that arrangements are perfected for the visit of the Great Eastern to Annapolis—twenty odd miles below Baltimore—and that the great ship will be there during the first five days of next week. The Baltimore and Ohio road and its immediate connections have made the necessary preparations.

The New York *Herald* estimates the expenses of the Great Eastern's trip to this country and back at $80,000, and her receipts from all quarters at $150,000, leaving a net profit of $70,000.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is in Stockholm. A great number of her admirers met on the occasion of her arrival, and gave her an enthusiastic reception. The celebrated cantatrice, who is accompanied by her husband and their two children, intends to pass a summer at a villa in the environs of the Swedish capital.

The New York *Herald* remarks with reference to the southern trip of the Great Eastern: Next Thursday she starts for Old Point Comfort and Annapolis Roads, and will visit Norfolk. While in the Roads she is to take twenty-five hundred tuns of coal as a gift offering to the monster from the enthusiastic gentlemen of the South, who like her ships, and are in hopes of direct trade. There has been some talk of filling the ship with thirty thousand bales of cotton. She will not probably take that amount of cotton to Europe on this voyage.

The late great meteor was seen from Portsmouth, Va., how much further South it was visible we do not know.

The mail yesterday brought us the Santa Fe *Gazette* of July 11. It contains an account of the celebration of the fourth of July in that city. The day was pleasant, the new fire company paraded with a Mexican band. The Declaration was read in English and Spanish on a stage erected in front of the palace. The English orator of the day not being present, the Spanish one read an address. There was a torch light procession and a grand illumination at night.

The Charleston News says that Charleston escaped yellow fever last year, and expects to escape it this season. The weather is now very moderate, there is general good health, and there are no indications as yet which prognosticate the epidemic.

In Atlanta, Georgia, the general health is good, but there has been a fearful mortality among the children, principally from testhing and bowel complaints.

THE ONLY QUESTION BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND DICKINSON CONSIDERED.

EDITORS APPEAL: The Montgomery *Mail* has confessed that Breckinridge is not the impersonation of the creed of the party that nominated him. Another fire-eating journal, the Vicksburg *Sun*, has said the same thing some time ago. Why, then, was Breckinridge nominated in lieu of Brown, Davis, Hunter, or Iverson? Surely no man will contend that an empty, impracticable, speculative theory touching the power and duty of Congress to protect slavery in Territories which we do not own and may never acquire—and one would believe that no noble Democrat could be made a foe of Democracy. Then why did the fire-eaters secede from the Democratic convention? There is a party in the country which changes its creed with every change of the moon, and which forgets occasionally to adopt a name, till now, its mode of designation is absolutely unknown, and its creed is only shadowed forth in the history of two men, one a scientific literary and fancy lecturer, and the other a scientific political trimmer, an skillful in dodging that he has, in a career of thirty or forty years, originated no measure which has attracted the attention of the country, and so pre-eminently adroit in noncommittalism that he alone, of all prominent politicians, has failed to announce his opinions of popular sovereignty. It matters not what new tests may be prescribed for such a party as this with such leaders, but unless the well-defined cardinal principles of Democracy, as enunciated by Jackson, Polk, Pierce and Cass, up to 1860, were openly violated, there can be no justification of the proceedings of the secessionists in dissolving a party which they have ever declared alone capable of preserving the Union.

Whose right is it to excommunicate me from the Democratic party either for the reason that I advocate popular sovereignty, or for the contrary reason? Whose office is it to apply new tests of fealty to Democracy? By what right do the secessionists claim to have applied it at Charleston? Who invested them with the power? By what authority was the Cincinnati platform interpolated with the peculiar views and opinions of Davis, Brown and Yancey? and how can this revamped exposition of Democratic principles be that of the original time-honored party? The secessionists must admit the question of "Congressional protection" to be a new idea—a new test of Democracy; but they tell us that they could not readopt the Cincinnati platform, with Douglas as a candidate, without approving his interpretation of it. But when I answer that Douglas is willing that the Supreme Court shall adjudicate the question, they exclaim like Joe Mathews at Odd Fellows Hall, that this question was decided in the Dred Scott case, and whatever may have been the opinions of Cass, and Breckinridge, and Joe Lane, prior to this decision by our highest judicial tribunal, that now they concurred with the court. Leading statesmen and jurists insisted that the Supreme Court has never decided this question; in any event the followers of Douglas agreeing to abide by such decision when made, it results that the secessionists at Charleston dissolved the party not on the question of popular sovereignty, but upon another issue, "whether or not the Supreme Court had already settled the question," the Douglas men contending that the court had not done so, and the Yanceyites contending that it had. This surely is a wonderful test of Democracy! And how supremely ridiculous does it appear when made by those an issue on which to destroy the party, who aver that the court has already decided in their favor? They must know that the court will reaffirm its first decision if it has been once made. Why then this alarm among the Yanceyites? If they have been so in declaring that the question of congressional power to regulate and protect the institution of slavery in the Territories had already been decided in their favor, they have no cause to be so apprehend no reversal of this decision; the Douglasites agree to submit to it when made on the direct issue brought before the court. We can have the decision as soon as there is any territory which needs a congressional slave code and therefore we will not dissolve the only party which can defeat the Black-Republicans. We are then to subject our party to the operation between us and the followers of Douglas, since we must await the annexation of another "territory before we can go before the Supreme Court where we will have a dead sure thing of it." "Since this question involves no test of Democracy and we want it settled, and Douglas is the man the fixed purpose of whose life it has been to annex Cuba and Mexico, we will concur in his nomination."

Such would have been the course of the Yanceyites at Charleston had they acted in accordance with their referential declaration, that the Supreme Court had already settled the slavery protective powers of Congress and of the Territories.

When I once presented this view of the matter to a secessionist, he confessed that it did "seem right that the *States rights* (?) Democracy should have waited awhile before bursting up things at Charleston, when they were so sure of having everything their own way the moment they wanted or needed it." "Yes," said I "they knew the Supreme Court would decide in favor, the very moment we got a Territory needing a slave code. Douglas and his friends agreed to submit to this decision, and there were no grounds for the disruption of the party unless it were the personal hostility and dread entertained by the seceders for Stephen A. Douglas."

Let it be remembered then, if the secessionists are to be believed, that the dismemberment of our party at Charleston and Baltimore was caused by the empty question "whether or not the Supreme Court has not annulled the doctrine of popular sovereignty." I need only refer your readers, Mr. APPEAL, to the recent speech of Dan'l S. Dickinson, exhibited in all the Breckinridge papers, for confirmation of everything contained in this paper. I am so lawyer, but will show in my next that the Dickinson law Court never settled the "*omnific vocate*," at least in the opinion of a MEMPHIS MECHANIC.

ABOLITION DIABOLISM IN TEXAS.

A BOLD STARTLING AND DIABOLICAL PLOT DISCOVERED.

From the New Orleans True Delta.

Last week we gave the particulars of several destructive conflagrations in Texas—at Dallas, Denton, Jack Grove, etc., adding that, as these and several attempts at incendiarism had occurred on the same day, and almost at the same hour, there was no doubt of there being a regular organized band of outlaws in the State, whose object was a wholesale destruction of life and property. Now far we are borne out in our surmises, the following letter, in the Houston Telegraph of the 26th, will show.

The letter is dated "Dallas, July 26." After alluding to the conflagration at Dallas, and the subsequent hanging of the ringleaders, gran-aries, and other property of a Mr. Miller, for which crime several white men were arrested, but whose innocence was clearly proved, the correspondent says:

"Several negroes belonging to Mr. Miller were then taken up and examined, and developments of the most startling character elicited. A plot to destroy the country was revealed, and ever circumstance, even to the minutia, detailed. Nearly or quite a hundred negroes have been arrested, and upon a close examination separate and apart from each other, they unanswerably corroborate of a plot or conspiracy to lay waste the country by fire and assassination—to impoverish the land by the destruction of the provision, arms and ammunition, and then when in a state of helplessness, a general revolt of the negroes was to begin on the first Monday in August, the day of election for State officers. This conspiracy is aided and abetted by abolition emissaries from the North, and by those in our midst.

The details of the plot, and its modus operandi, the letter gives as follows:

Each county in northern Texas has a supervisor in the person of a white man, whose name is not given; each county laid off into districts under the sub-agents of this villain, who controls the action of the negroes in said districts, by whom the firing was to be done. Many of our most prominent citizens were singled out for assassination which they were made their escape from their burning homes. Negroes, never before suspected, are implicated, and the insurrectionary movement is widespread to an extent truly alarming. In some places the plan was conceived in every form shocking to the mind and frightful in its results. Poisoning was to be added, and the old females to be slaughtered along with the men, and the young and handsome women to be parceled out among these infamous scoundrels. They had even gone so far as to designate their choice, and certain ladies had already been selected as the victims of these misguided monsters. The negroes have been instled to these infernal proceedings by abolitionists, and the emissaries of certain preachers who were expelled from this county last year. Their agents have been busy among us, and many of them have been in our midst. Some of them have been identified, but have fled from the country; others still remain, to receive a fearful accountability from an outraged and infuriated people.

The writer says that nearly a hundred negroes had testified that a large reinforcement of abolitionists are expected on the 1st of August, and these to be aided by recruits from the Indian tribes, while the rangers are several hundred miles to the north of us. It was desired to destroy Dallas, in order that the arms and ammunition of the citizens and rangers might share the same fate. Our jail is filled with the villains, many of whom will be hung, and that very soon. A man was found hung at our neighboring city of Fort Worth, that we strongly suspected to be one of the scoundrels who are engaged in this work. We learn that he had stored away a number of rifles, and the day after he was hung a load of six shooters passed on to him, but were intercepted. He was betrayed by one of the gang, and hence his plans were thwarted. Many others will share his fate. Excitement prevailed such times. We are most profoundly excited. We go armed day and night, and know not what we shall be called upon to do.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Political Committees at Work—The Great Eastern—The Yancey-Breckinridge Committee, all Patriots, Drawing Money from the United States Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Two hours detention on the road threw me behindhand, and I can send but little. At Washington the committees of the respective parties are all very busily engaged sending off political documents. The Douglas committee are not laggards in the work.

The printing squabble has been settled, and Larcombe and Engl sh will do the work at reduced rates.

It appears that the gentlemen who have contributed so largely to have the Great Eastern in Chesapeake Bay are to be rewarded for their pains. The exclusive privilege of carrying passengers to Annapolis roads, where they can board this monster of the deep, has been given to the Baltimore and Norfolk steam packet company, the President of which is Moore N. Falls, who contributed $3,500 toward the purchase of the required twenty-five hundred tons of coal. I predict that the operation will be a good one.

The Washington *States* thus describes the members of the dissonion committee. What a list of disinterested patriots they are:

Opposite to the State of Maine is the cognomen of Moses McDonald, who kindly consents to be collector of Portland, and to receive $5,000 per annum.

The Vermont Democracy is misrepented by H. E. Stough, the district attorney, at the reasonable compensation of $15 a year.

It falls to the lot of New Hampshire to be honored by the name of Paul R. George, the steward of General Caleb Cushing. His salary is a secret.

Hon. Thomas B. Florence stands for Pennsylvania. In addition to his already ardous labors as member of Congress, Inspector-General of Philadelphia navy yards, the Benton of Buchanan, the editor of the *Democratic Quarterly*, the Colonel has consented to be a Breckinridge committeeman. It is to be noted that he gets pay for only named offices, but his nature is exuberant, and, like a famous wit of the other side of the Atlantic, he is equally attentive to his friend's affairs and forgetful of his own. This accounts for the number of offices he has at his disposal.

Augustus Schell represents New York against the direct instructions of that State, who was commanded by the Democratic State convention to go for Douglas as the choice of the New York delegation, but he, though actually not a member of the party, has been very active in his admission to President Buchanan, because he is a patriot, and of course not because he is collector of the port of New York at the rate of $40,000 per annum, the major portion of which is made out of what is vulgarly but familiarly known as pickings and stealings.

Massachusetts contributes Isaac H. Wright to the dissonion committee. Mr. Wright, in addition to this vastly important office, fills another of importance, for which he receives a little sum; he is superintendent of the Springfield armory, at $2,500 per annum.

Louisiana gives the valuable assistance of F. H. Hatch to Mr. Breckinridge. Hatch is one of the hands of Slidell, being moved by the head of the latter, and is always ready to carry out his designs. Another important duty of this hand is to clutch some twenty five thousand dollars a year as belonging to New Orleans.

W. S. V. Prentiss is the Ohio member of the committee; that worthy hockeye being also hand-picked at two thousand five hundred a year. The notorious Ex-Postmaster Flynn represents Michigan. This character was turned out of office by Mr. Buchanan for being a defaulter. Probably the Government has compounded the deficiency on condition of his acting on the disunion committee—so Michigan Democrat being willing for that work. Colonel H. H. Heath fills the place of Iowa, and also the postmastership of Dubuque at $3,000 per annum. Minnesota gives Franklin Steele, of Fort Snelling, not O'Reilly. For a full account of his peculiarities, see report of the congressional committee. The committeeman from Illinois is H. Fitch, a most inflammatory young gentleman, son of the Senator of the firm of Bright, Slidell & Co., and district attorney. CLEVELAND.

Kentucky—Prospects of the Canvass

We had a call yesterday afternoon from Major G. Clay Smith, one of the most talented and promising young Democrats of the tenth district, in Kentucky, (Mr. Stevenson's) who expresses the highest hopes of Mr. Douglas' prospects in that State. Being actively engaged in "stumping" that district, which comprises ten populous and wealthy counties, and being brought into personal contact with large crowds of the people, Major Smith gives it as his candid opinion that Mr. Douglas is a stronger man to-day than is Mr. Breckinridge. The falling contest will come off on Monday, in the election of a clerk of the court of appeals, the most lucrative office in Kentucky; and he gave as his belief, and that of numerous other intelligent men, of both the Douglas and Bell parties, that McClarty, the Breckinridge candidate, will be beaten by not less than fifty thousand—he has heard many claim it by ten thousand and up to twenty thousand.

Hundreds of men in the district are yet standing aloof, and the event of McClarty's defeat will be followed by a rush into the Douglas ranks, which will be perfectly stunning to the seceding friends and their dissunion cause.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"INEXORABLE LOGIC."—A nephew, very smart in his own conceit, was dining with his uncle, on his return from college, and proposed giving the old gentleman a specimen of his "latest" in the shape of a problem. "Take two and two times two, and two times four, and two times two is twenty." "Well, I'm sure I don't see the force of that," said the old gentleman, "it seems to me that two times four are eight." "Yes," said I "they knew the Supreme Court would decide in favor, the very moment we get a Territory needing a slave code. Douglas and his friends agreed to submit to this decision, and there were no grounds for the disruption of the party unless it were the personal hostility and dread entertained by the seceders for Stephen A. Douglas."

Let it be remembered then, if the secessionists are to be believed, that the dismemberment of our party at Charleston and Baltimore was caused by the empty question "whether or not the Supreme Court has not annulled the doctrine of popular sovereignty." I need only refer