Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 8, 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 BRYDAN, Jr., of Greene.
2. ——
3. G. W. BRIDGES, of McMinn.
4. G. F. G. GALBREATH, of Jackson.
5. T. J. St.JOHN, of Canton.
6. J. N. McCUTCHEN, of Franklin.
7. O. A. NIXON, of Hickman.
8. J. R. McCANN, of Davidson.
9. Wm. P. CRIDWELL, of Weakley.
10. Hon. W. T. BROWN, of Shelby.

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 must be administered, and the 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.

DOUGLAS MEETING IN TIPPAH.

All Democrats in Tippah county, favorable to the election of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, are requested to meet at the court house in Ripley, on Saturday, August 11th, 1860, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State convention to be held in Grenada on the 15th inst., to appoint an electoral ticket for the State of Mississippi, pledged to the support of S. A. DOUGLAS for President, and H. V. JOHNSON for Vice-President. There will be public addresses delivered on this occasion by distinguished Democrats.

GREAT SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

We have yet on hand some four or five thousand copies of the great speech of Senator DOUGLAS, in reply to Senator DAVIS. We commend this speech to all friends of the "Little Giant," as the very best campaign document they can put in circulation. The price is $1.50 per hundred copies.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

At Germantown, on Saturday, the 11th inst., by N. D. COLLINS, BRECKINRIDGE; JOHN HALLUM, DOUGLAS; JOHN MARTIN, BELL. District electors for the county will address their fellow-citizens on the political questions involved in the presidential canvass, on the 11th inst., at Germantown.

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.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We publish this morning the first half of the address of the national executive committee, to the Democracy of the United States. We will publish the conclusion to-morrow. It is well worthy an attentive and careful perusal, as it gives a clear and succinct history of the proceedings of the two conventions, at Charleston and Baltimore, which is necessary to be understood in order to form a correct judgement of the merits and claims of those who are asking support at the hands of the national Democracy.

NEW DOUGLAS ORGAN.

We learn from the Vicksburg *Evening Citizen*, that Mr. W. W. PHENON, formerly editor of the *Eagle of the South*, will soon appear before the public as editor of a DOUGLAS and JOHNSON organ in Madison Parish, Louisiana. Every day almost adds to the army of the virgins of the true national Democracy in the South.

DOUGLAS MEETING IN TIPPAH COUNTY, MISS.

We invite the attention of our Mississippi readers to the call in to-day's paper for a DOUGLAS meeting to be held at Ripley on Saturday, the 11th inst. The call is sent to us for publication by some of the best and most reliable Democrats in old Tippah, who assure us that they have enlisted for the war under the banner of the national Democratic candidates—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

THE MEETING AT SOMERVILLE.

We have the most gratifying verbal intelligence from the DOUGLAS and JOHNSON ratification meeting which came off at Somerville on Monday last. The masses were out in their majesty and strength. Every civil district in the county was represented, stirring speeches were delivered, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. It is acknowledged by all present to have been the largest and most enthusiastic party meeting that has assembled in Somerville for many years.

We can assure our friends at a distance, that in this end of the State all is well. The DOUGLAS fires are burning brightly, and the cause of the true and regular Democracy is in the ascendant. The disorganizing movements of the disruptionists at Charleston and Baltimore are well understood in West Tennessee, and the bolting seceders will never be able to procure the indorsement of our people. The wrongs, confusion and disasters which they have brought upon the party, on the contrary, will be treasured up against them, and they will be made to feel keenly, in time to come, the consequences of their unpardonable error.

Waves of popular indignation will sweep over them, and their places will be taken by men more loyal to the time-honored principles and usages of the party. The true and sterling constitutional Union Democracy can never be transferred to Messrs. YANCEY, RHETT & Co., even with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as a bridge to walk over on.

It is a matter of wonder to us, why the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE should persist in keeping him in the field. They do not even claim that he can carry a single Northern State; while running him in the South only serves to divide the Democracy, and the necessary result must be that most of the Southern States will be transferred to Mr. BELL. It is fair must be plain to every well informed mind, and yet the seceders seem still to be as reckless of consequences as they were at Charleston and Baltimore. They seem determined to persevere in their original wrong even to the bitter end. They will wake up some morning in November to a full realization of the enormity of their errors and the disasters they have brought upon the party and the country.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

TRUTH AND DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES VINDICATED.

We invite the attention of our Kentucky and other readers to the article in another column, entitled "Hon. JOSEPH HOLT and popular sovereignty." It is another striking proof of the ground occupied by the national Democracy in 1856. And because the national Democratic convention would not abandon that ground, the Breckinridgeites, and those who followed Mr. DOUGLAS, seceded, and nominated a bolter's ticket, with JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE at its head. The reader will see that Mr. HOLT takes the ground that the people of the Territories have the right to regulate their own domestic institutions, without congressional intervention, and that African slavery is as much a domestic institution, and a subject of local legislation, as matters of police, marriage, etc. The people of the Territories have not only the right of local legislation over their own domestic institutions, but Mr. HOLT tells us that it is an original right, *inherent in them, and in no sense a derivative one.* In other words, he repudiates, as every sound lawyer will, the dogma, that because Congress authorizes a territorial government, the people of the Territory can do nothing that Congress cannot do—in other words, that the creature cannot have more power than the creator. The right to pass police regulations, to regulate marriages and descents of property, the relation of guardian and ward, and master and slave, cannot be controlled by, nor is it derivative from Congress. It is one of the rights, Mr. HOLT tells us, reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, *or to the people.* And he further tells us that the term "people" "*has clearly reference to the inhabitants of the Territories.*" The remarks of Mr. HOLT are very pointed, and coming from so able a lawyer, cannot but have great influence. He takes the bold DOUGLAS ground, the ground of the Constitution, of the equality of the States, of the rights of the people—ground that is not sectional, but national, and which is broad enough and long enough for all to stand on, North and South, East and West.

BLACK-MAILING AT ST. LOUIS.

A St. Louis correspondent writes to us that he learns there is a movement on foot having for its object the black-mailing of the merchants of that city, after the plan that was practiced on the eastern seaboard about the time of the famous JOHN BROWN raid. Our opinion is that such a scheme, if it really exists, can only find strength in the weakness of the parties threatened. Let the St. Louis merchants wear good boots and present the toe of them to any rascal who comes on a black-mailing errand; the moment a hint is given that the visitor is engaged in that business, or that a proper contribution will keep out the name of the party applied to, and a second sum will insure the insertion of the name of a rival firm, let him have a leather presentation with energetic muscular accompaniments. If the merchants of St. Louis will set the black-mail list at defiance, and be indifferent whether their names are in it or not, it will prove as harmless as the paper it is printed upon. The axiom of political economy that men will buy where they can buy cheapest, and sell where they can sell dearest, has more power than all the black-list swindlers ever made out. If these considerations will not quiet the fears of our correspondent, we prescribe as an unfailing remedy for any sharper's trick that such rogues as he speaks of can play him, a clear conscience, sound Democracy and a straight-out vote for DOUGLAS. There is no such thing as black-mailing men with those qualifications.

CASH, SMASH AND COUNTERFEIT.

From *Fillmore's Union Detector* we copy a few items respecting matters, smashed banks and counterfeit notes that will be useful to most readers. The Bank of Lawrence, K. T., is a regular wild cat, if we have been properly informed, which has for some time been striving to flood the Western country with its worthless issues. Persons holding land warrants should be careful not to lose them or get them destroyed, as the Secretary of the Interior has decided that duplicate warrants, except where the original has been returned, are wholly without warrant of law. There are in circulation about 5,000 kinds of bad and fraudulent bank notes, while only about 650 of that number are imitation counterfeits. Raised, altered and otherwise spurious, make up the balance. A very dangerous counterfeit "five" on the bank of Penn township, Pennsylvania, has lately appeared; also a "five" on the bank of Salem, New Albany, Ind. We were shown a few days ago a spurious "ten" on the Merchant's Bank, Tennessee. It is the same as we have described on nearly every Merchant's Bank in the country, the writer seated on bail holding flag, ships, etc. It should be borne in mind that all "tens" of this description are worthless. The following are classed as "doubtful banks," and their issues are considered unsafe to handle: Farmers' and Merchants', Greensboro', Md.; Alleghany County Bank, Cumberland, Md.; Bank of the Empire State, Geo.; Bank of Crawford County, Penn.; Central Bank of Penn.; Hollidaysburg; Northwestern Bank, Penn.; Tioga County Bank, Wellsborough, Penn.; Bank of Lawrence County, Penn.; Monongahela Valley Bank, Penn.; Bank of Clifton, Canada. A new counterfeit "three" on the bank of Wrentham, Miss., is so good an imitation that it is best to refuse all "threes" of that bank. "Ones" on the Shawnee Bank, Ill., have been photographed. They, like all photographs that we have seen, present a yellow purplish appearance, and we think could deceive no one at all accustomed to handling bank notes.

A CALL UPON THE FAITHFUL TO SHELL OUT.

We received by yesterday's mail, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, circulars from three different post masters in Ohio, circulars issued to them by the Ohio YANCEY-BRECKINRIDGE executive committee at Columbus, in which they were expected to "respond promptly" to the tune of five or ten dollars as a contribution toward the expenses of the campaign. The income of these postmasters amounts to from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars annually, but as "all who are occupying official positions are expected to contribute to the expenses of the campaign," the demand is made on them to shell out five or ten dollars. It seems, from this movement, that the Administration has taken upon itself to put the BRECKINRIDGE and LANE ticket through, and expects "all who are occupying official positions" to lend a helping hand. The cause of BRECKINRIDGE is made the cause of the Administration, and the Federal officials must, therefore, take the mark, or be overboard. The following is a copy of the circular. The ——— is left to fill up from five to ten dollars:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July —, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: A movement, as you are aware, has been inaugurated here to secure for Breckinridge and Lane. The political principles of our national Democratic party are at stake in the coming contest. You know that a political campaign cannot be successfully carried on without funds. The necessary campaign documents must be circulated, and a great variety of expenses incurred which will readily suggest themselves to the reason of all.

Please direct your remittance to Thomas Sparrow, of this city, treasurer.

JNO. W. DAWSON,
Chairman of State executive committee.
WM. A. NICHOLAS, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE DEMOCRAT.

This stirring Democratic paper has a large circulation in Fayette and adjoining counties, and is a most excellent medium for advertising. We commend it to the business men of our city as such. Mr. G. W. FARMER, agent of the paper, will be in the city during the present week, and will call upon most of our business houses, and all who have a desire to extend their acquaintance in that portion of the district will consult their interests by giving him their cards for insertion in the *Democrat*.

BELL AHEAD.—A vote was taken for President, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, between Brownsville and Bell's depot, on Saturday, with the following result: Bell 57, Douglas 31, Breckinridge 19.

We clip the foregoing from the *Enquirer* of yesterday morning. The vote spoken of was taken on the train last Saturday, between Brownsville and Bell's depot, at which latter place was held a large DOUGLAS and JOHNSON meeting. Most of the passengers were for that place, and the gentleman taking the vote would ask them if they were for BELL's. Not knowing that he was taking the vote of the passengers, but that he desired to know their destination, many persons, who never thought of voting for BELL, answered in the affirmative, and was hence recorded for BELL. It was a bogus proceeding throughout, as we are credibly informed that there were not twenty BELL men in the cars.

☞ The Nashville *Union and American*, of Saturday last, announces the accession to its editorial corps and part proprietorship, of our former associate and partner, Col. LEONIDAS TRAVERSLAY and Mr. THOS. S. MARR, the latter of whom has for many years been connected with the business department of the paper. These accessions will add materially to the strength and influence of the *Union*, and we can but congratulate the former proprietors upon the association with them of two gentlemen so well deserving the favor, esteem and confidence of the public at large.

A COURT HOUSE FOR MEMPHIS.

EDITOR APPEAL: Very loud complaint has been uttered by every class of our community on account of the want of suitable houses for our city courts. Public attention has been at last aroused on the subject, and the county court, it is rumored, has made a distinct proposition to the board of mayor and aldermen of the city to this effect: that if Memphis will furnish the ground, the county will build or assist very largely in building a suitable court house. The board of aldermen have appointed a committee to confer with the county court, and so the matter now stands. We must have a Court House. Where shall it be built? This is an important question. I say let it be built on the promenade, on the south side of Court street. Let the building front east, at, say a distance of 200 feet from Front Row, and let it be of such a depth and width, as will furnish rooms for the several city courts, jury rooms, library, offices, etc. The ground descends towards the river, and the building might be three stories in the river front and two in the east. The lower or basement room in the river front, would be well suited for stores, saloons, etc. and would be a source of revenue, in assist in paying the expenses of the courts. As to the size and arrangement of the building, I say nothing, leaving this to the architects and to the committees. It should be built, however, so as to be ornamental to the city, as well as useful. The objection may be made that the city authorities have no power to set apart any part of the promenade for such a purpose. There is no force in the objection, for it is now universally held to be the law, that where land has been dedicated to the public use, (as in the promenade) the municipal authorities, holding the same as trustees for the public, may set apart said land, or any part of it, to any public use whatever, even a different one from that anticipated in the original dedication, the only restriction being, that the new use to which it is put, shall be solely for the public, (and this consideration may prevent the leasing for private purposes the basement story before alluded to). The reasons why the court house should be built on the promenade are:

1. That the position is central and convenient.

2. The ground will cost nothing, whereas to select any other locality, would involve an expense of at least $75,000 in the purchase of ground.

3. The building would be an ornament to the city.

In connection with this matter I am requested to announce that a meeting of the bar of the city will be held on next Saturday at 10 A. M., to take into consideration the absolute necessity of suitable court house buildings in the city. Every member of the bar, and all other citizens interested, are earnestly invited to attend on that occasion at the court room on Adams street.

H. D. S.

THE AVALANCHE'S NORTHERN ALLIES.

EDITORS APPEAL: In the Buchanan organ of this city, in its issue of the 6th inst., may be seen an imposing array of "elegant extracts" from the letters and speeches of a few Democratic apostates for the enunciated purpose of demonstrating "the difference between northern Democracy and the northern wing of the Douglas party." Without commenting upon the ridiculous effrontery exhibited in denominating a few old political reprobates, federal parasites and official expectants the northern Democracy, we will put to the test very briefly the bold assertion that the Breckinridge allies of the North never "dissimulate as to what constitutes the true principles of the Democracy."

The secession sympathizers who are now laboring under the oversersship of the "old public functionary," at present disgracing the White House at Washington, objected to the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, owing, as they asserted, to its ambiguities and its susceptibility of a double construction. Following out this heresy to its legitimate end, they went to work with an almost iconoclastic vandalism to annihilate this ugly embodiment of their whilom political wisdom. A new edition was issued and is now before the country, with "explanatory notes," necessary to its proper conception, and we would be led to presume from the *Dixit* of a cotemporary, that the northern confederates of the Red-Republicans had given in their adhesion to the new interpolated plank.

A convention of these "faithful" allies was recently held in the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of building a platform and putting forth a declaration of principles. It was composed of elements from among the masses, who were not sufficiently prominent to justify themselves in the encouragement of aspirations for federal appointments; who held no positions in custom-houses or post-offices, and consequently feared not the proscriptive deathblow of the presidential guillotine; who had no hopes of wearing the judicial ermine discarded by the demise of some deceased jurisconsult, and to be bestowed as a partisan doll at the hands of a disreputable and demoralized Administration. Under these circumstances, what was the result? Why they actually had the temerity, if it will be believed, to issue the following resolution as an exposition of their political faith, which, as the *National Intelligencer* pithily observes, is "more remarkable for what it omits than what it contains:"

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the national Democratic convention in 1856, and readopted in 1860. That the electors nominated by the convention are an horizcd to cast the electoral vote of New Jersey so as to defeat Lincoln and Hamlin, and to secure an election, if possible, by the people, of a President and Vice-President from one of the nominations of the Democratic or Union parties.

What will our city organ in the Breckinridge service have to say at this "double dealing" upon the part of its New Jersey allies? It can but acknowledge and sensibly feel that it is the fearless manifesto of a people who have risen in their majesty against the extraneous dictation and appliances of presidential patronage, and not the timid sentiment of political lick-spittles, who are skulking around to pick up the crumbs that may fall from the Federal table.

H. M. S

OLD FAYETTE ALL RIGHT.

Her Democracy Speaks in Thunder Tones for Douglas, Johnson, and the Union.

EDITORS APPEAL: The Democracy of this county had a rousing and enthusiastic meeting to-day to ratify the nominations of Douglas and Johnson. Richard Rives, Esq., a life-long Jackson Democrat, presided. On taking the chair he made an eloquent speech. There were twenty-one vice-presidents, all leading Democrats, representing every precinct in the county. Able and stirring speeches were made by Col. H. B. S. Williams, Gen. W. P. Finney, and Col. Joshua Newburn, all Democrats of this county. I do not exaggerate when I say that it was one of the largest political meetings that has been held in Somerville for many years. The true Democracy came out from the hills and valleys, and proclaimed their unfaltering devotion to their glorious old party. Strong resolutions were passed, which, in addition to the full proceedings of the meeting, will be furnished you in due time. I feel rejoiced in consequence of the glorious indications that I have seen today.

DEMOCRAT.

SOMERVILLE, August 6, 1860.

LETTER FROM BAILEY SPRINGS.

BAILEY SPRINGS, Aug. 3, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: Previous to my arrival at this place I had heard some rumors depreciatory to Bailey Springs, but it affords me great pleasure to be able to say that there is plenty of water and first rate accommodations to be found here. There are so many living witnesses who can testify to the curative qualities of the water, that it is impossible for any such rumors as these to produce any injurious impressions of a lasting character, and I am only induced to address you this letter for the benefit of the afflicted, who may have been deterred by those reports from visiting Bailey Springs. After a visit of several days I have found the waters abundant and the accommodations generally superior to those of any previous year. While the proprietor is anxious to do everything in his power to please mere pleasure seekers, he feels that it is his duty to correct any misapprehension that may arise from the inconsiderate statements of such persons, calculated to keep away those afflicted with diseases that may be cured at these springs. None such need, therefore, hesitate to come to Bailey at once, as they will find everything they wish, and their wants carefully cared for.

There is to be a grand dress ball here on the 16th of August, and a large turnout of the elite of the surrounding States is expected. We have at present a large crowd of interesting ladies and clever gentlemen, and have musical and dancing every night. Thus far Memphis has been well represented, and we are sure that those who have been here will testify to the truth of the statements I have made in regard to the place. Being desirous of seeing justice done, I avail myself of the extensive circulation of the APPEAL to let your readers know the true condition of things at Bailey Springs.

Of course Bailey has its politicians, and the subject is discussed every day by the comers and goers. From the best information we can get Douglas seems to have a majority. I am told by those who assume to know, that he will get a large majority in this county.

"W."

DOUGLAS IN RHODE ISLAND.

Rousing Reception of the Northern Champion of Popular Sovereignty—Immense Gathering of the People—Ovations Along the Route from Newport to Providence.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 1.—Judge Douglas and lady, accompanied by Welcome B. Sayles, J. S. Pitman and Alfred Anthony, of Providence—the gentlemen composing a reception committee for that city—started from Nashua at three o'clock this afternoon in a special train, and arrived at Worcester at ten minutes past four o'clock.

It had been announced in Worcester that Mr. Douglas would ride through the city in a carriage, and a baggage-hand, therefore been prepared to receive him on his arrival. But as there was no time to spare, the honorable gentleman was compelled to ignore all the civilities which were prepared in honor of his coming. Every station along the route was crowded with people, all anxious for a handshaking with him.

Leaving Worcester for Providence, via the Providence and Worcester railroad, the train made brief stops at Millbury, Uxbridge, Blackstone, Waterford, Woonsocket and Pawtucket, at the last named, large crowds were in waiting and gave a cheer. At Woonsocket a platform was prepared, and nothing would do but that the Judge should make a speech from it. This he did briefly. In fact, at every stop made by the train, he made a brief, informal speech, in accordance with the wishes of those who gathered to see him. At Woonsocket the reception committee was met with an addition to their number, who had left Providence by an early train.

When the train reached Providence an immense assemblage had gathered. The demonstration was more like that tendered the Honorable Senator in Boston—only more so! A battalion of rifle companies, Colonel Slocum commanding, accompanied by the American brass band, were drawn up in line at the depot. Mr. Douglas and the reception committee took several carriages, and the military escorted them through the principal streets to the City hotel. The air was resonant with the firing of cannon and the cheers upon cheers that went up from the populace. Such a jam the streets of Providence have seldom witnessed.

At the hotel the crowd was terrific. After Mr. Douglas got inside, he appeared at one of the windows, and was introduced to the assembled thousands by the chairman of the city committee, who asked the kind indulgence of his hearers until the distinguished stranger could get a little rest. To this request they acceded, at the same time cheering vociferously for the Little Giant.

The chairman announced that Mr. Douglas would be prepared to use them at nine o'clock, and many of those who had gathered around the hotel commenced travelling in their positions, it then being half-past seven o'clock. At eight o'clock the crowd again began to increase, and at nine o'clock about twenty thousand had assembled. All seemed to contribute jam. Cheers were given with much enthusiasm. The band appeared, and after crowding its way to a favorable position, played several patriotic airs.

Mr. Douglas, in response to loud calls, shortly appeared on the balcony of the hotel, accompanied by General Pitman and John N. Francis, chairman of the city committee. He was welcomed with tumultuous cheering.

Gen. Pitman introduced Mr. Douglas as the eloquent, consistent and firm advocate of the rights of the people—as a native of New England, and also as a descendant of one of the thirteen original proprietors of the city of Providence; as the candidate of the Democratic party, because he was the exponent of the principles of popular sovereignty. The speaker added that he stood upon the balcony from which Andrew Jackson once addressed the people of Providence, and from which no man has since addressed them.

At the close of the General's remarks, nine cheers for Douglas were called for and given.

Mr. Douglas responded in a speech which occupied about thirty minutes' time. He advocated the principle of popular sovereignty as the true one, and argued similar to that previously used and reported. He was considerably fatigued, and was obliged to resist an enthusiastic appeal to continue his remarks.

During the remainder of the evening, fireworks illuminated the sea of upturned faces, and the band played, the majority of the crowd remaining after the retiracy of Mr. Douglas.

Hon. Joseph Holt and Popular Sovereignty.

It seems that, in 1856, Hon. Joseph Holt, now Postmaster-General, delivered an address before the Democratic association of Fredrick City, Maryland, on the great political issues then before the country, the right of the people of the Territories to local legislation. He took the ground occupied by the Democracy, that the people of the Territories, like those of a State, had the right to regulate their own domestic institutions. In justifying the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he gives the following among other reasons:

Because it violated that fundamental principle of popular sovereignty on which the Kansas and Nebraska bill rests, to-wit: The right of the people of the Territories to regulate their own domestic institutions. The principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill is, that if Congress shall neither legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor out of the same, but the people shall be left free to regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The Rich-Republicans maintain and contend, that it is the duty of Congress has the authority, and that it is its duty to legislate slavery out of all the Territories of the Union, and this without any reference to the will of their inhabitants. The Democracy deny alike the case Institutionality and the expediency of such legislation.

For those born and educated under our republican system, there is made to pass reverence and truthfulness in the doctrine held by the Democracy on the question which would seem to dispense with all argument in its support. The right of the people to govern themselves is a principle which underlies all our institutions, and is a been recognized alike in their origin and in every mode of their action. This has always been the belief of them, and is in no sense a derivative one. In those countries where men are serfs and are attached to and pass with the soil and its incidents, the proletarian class of society are never with it political power over its inhabitants, and, at least, however, directly the opposite system prevails; men being the principle and the soil the incident, in which case the authority to regulate, by legislation, their domestic affairs.

The powers of the General Government on the subject of slavery in the Territories he thus discusses:

The General Government, being one of limited powers, can rightfully exercise only such as are especially delegated to it. Its authority over the Territories is granted in the following words of the Constitution: "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." This language must be construed in the presence of and by the light of our peculiar political system. The General Government was created to perform those political functions, and those only, which can not be conveniently performed by the States. This is the theory of its foundation, and its practice has been conformable to it. It is a unit and not being protean in its shapes or characteen in its hues, it should present the same constitutional and political aspects to all. Its sovereignty, then, the same everywhere, is at once the origin and the limit of its powers, in reference to the States, should be as likewise in regard to the Territories. This view is fortified by the irresistable words of the Constitution: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

The term "people" here employed has reference clearly to the inhabitants of the Territories, and in thus recognizing their political existence, the Constitution places them under the same broad shelter against invasion of congression, which the States themselves enjoy. The power then to regulate their domestic affairs is as much reserved to the people of the Territories, because not prohibited to them and not expressly delegated to Congress. If Congress can regulate the relation between master and servant, as it can that between husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, and thus all the local legislation of the Territory would be absorbed and engulfed by the boundless maw of the States, and wishes, and to which the people of the Territories have no voice." This would be anti-republican, and to the last degree impolitic, and a useless and needless violation of all the analogies of our popular form of government.

If a legislature, chosen by the people of the Territories, can pass such laws as are required for the protection of their local interests, without invading the authority of either of the States or of the General Government, it cannot be held that it is "needful" such local legislation should be performed by Congress.

After noticing the organization of the Northwestern Territory, and the peculiar circumstances attending it, Mr. Holt proceeds:

All the Territories since organized have been provided with legislators chosen by the people, and amenable to them, and performing without objection the ordinary functions of that branch of the law-making power. Congress has never attempted to give civil or criminal codes to the Territories after their organization; it has not defined the rights of property, regulated matters of police, established or controlled the institution of marriage, but has left all these great interests to the care and management of the local legislatures. Does not the institution of slavery stand upon precisely the same footing? It seems to me utterly impossible to distinguish it from the other subjects of local legislation to which I have referred.

* The territorial delegates who are allowed to sit in Congress Hall, but are not permitted to vote, cannot in no sense, under our republican system, be regarded as representatives.

The National Democracy of Tennessee.

The national Democracy of Tennessee have met in convention at Nashville, and nominated an electoral ticket, composed of the oldest and most influential Democrats in the State. The convention was large and enthusiastic, and its deliberations have already spread terror in the ranks of the Tennessee disunion Breckinridge party.

Tennessee is one of the few truly conservative States in the Union, and her loyal sons will never lend themselves to a factious warfare upon a true and tried man at the risk of overthrowing the Democratic party and breaking up the Government.

Everything has been said time and again that is calculated to prejudice the success of Mr. Douglas, and now the people have commenced to think and reflect for themselves, and the result is, (and it will continue to grow) that the "Little Giant" is increasing in popularity and strength in every county at the South. His triumphant election is certain.—*Southern Confederacy.*

The supreme court of Pennsylvania has decided that a telegraph company must send the message given to them, and that other constitutional amendments on the part of any of their officers. In the language of Judge Woodward, they must obey the printer's golden rule, and "follow copy."

Electoral Vote of the States.

As a matter of convenient reference, we publish below a statement of the electoral vote of each State in 1856, together with the popular vote in 1856:

States.	Elect. vote.	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
Maine	8	50,067	67,051	2,325
New Hampshire	5	25,881	37,154	414
Vermont	5	10,569	39,561	1,042
Massachusetts	13	39,240	108,190	19,626
Rhode Island	4	6,680	11,467	1,475
Connecticut	6	15,940	42,715	15,816
New York	35	195,878	276,004	124,891
New Jersey	7	46,943	52,465	14,613
Pennsylvania	27	230,231	147,510	82,189
Delaware	3	7,337	2,850	8,953
Maryland	8	35,118	281	47,481
Virginia	15	90,308	291	60,693
North Carolina	11	48,846	...	44,480
*South Carolina	8	...	...	...
Georgia	10	56,611	...	42,313
Florida	3	6,226	...	4,833
Alabama	9	46,837	...	20,631
Louisiana	6	22,009	...	7,625
Mississippi	7	40,768	...	14,291
Texas	4	15,583	...	11,713
Arkansas	4	21,910	...	10,347
Tennessee	12	64,709	...	69,168
Missouri	9	58,164	...	58,801
Kentucky	12	74,481	...	84,796
Ohio	23	170,874	187,497	28,732
Indiana	13	118,670	94,375	22,386
Illinois	11	106,693	96,189	37,451
Michigan	6	52,139	64,054	4,586
Wisconsin	5	33,021	65,021	570
Iowa	4	36,673	41,127	9,421
Minnesota	4	...	...	...
California	4	32,896	16,038	18,027
Oregon	3	...	...	...
Total	303	1,838,169	1,342,839	873,053

* 20 legislators.

HOW CHANGED.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS made a speech last week in the city of Troy, New York. In the course of his remarks he recalled reminiscences of the campaign of '56, which must be pleasant to those southern Democrats who then supported BUCHANAN and now bend with the disunionists. He said:

In 1856 the Democrats in the convention at Cincinnati reaffirmed the doctrine of non-intervention with slavery. James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge were elected upon this principle. You have not forgotten that Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance, distinctly said that the platform on which he was placed recognized the right of the people of the Territories, as well as those of the State, to regulate their domestic institutions, including that of slavery, their own way—that the people should declare for themselves what they wanted. Mr. Breckinridge pledged himself to the same principle in his speech at Lexington, Kentucky, accepting the nomination for Vice-President. I stood beside him on the same platform at Tippecanoe, and heard him maintain this doctrine, and John C. Breckinridge went as far in its defense as any squatter sovereign ever did. Neither Buchanan nor Breckinridge would or could have been elected on any other doctrine. Suppose they had come to you here at the North and told you that they did not believe in this principle; that they were in favor of forcing slavery upon the people who did not want it; how many votes do you suppose they would have got? [Voices—"Not any."] No, not any. But they have changed.

THE HOT SUMMER.—This summer of 1860 will long be remembered as *par excellence*, the hot summer. We need not recapitulate our daily record of the last two months, by way of showing how hot it has been. Our correspondence of the press in the North, South, East and West, are making similar reports. One day last week the Mobile *Advertiser* could not work off its edition, as the rollers melted in the press-room. In Charleston, the *Courier* says the time past in the history of that city produced on the majority of the most aged inhabitants, stands the record of no spell of hot weather worthy to be compared to the present, either for intensity or length of duration. This unparalleled heat began there on the 18th of June, and since then has been sustained with scarcely any abatement. The quicksilver has been kept at points it is not common for it to rise to, even during the hours the sun has the greatest power, in the morning and evening twilight, and all the time the stars are shining. It was at ninety-four for several hours every day, and one day reached the fearful height of one hundred degrees. The *South Carolinian* says the present heat can find a parallel only within a range of many years, only in that of 1854.—*N. O. Picayune.*

FIRST TOBACCO.—Dr. R. T. Clark, living on the iron bank road, four miles from Paris, began cutting his tobacco on the 20th of last month, and shipped the first hogshead to Memphis on yesterday. We have a sample of the crop in our office. The tobacco is very light bodied, yet it has arrived at maturity and is quite well cured.

Henry county has taken the premium, for the first hogshead of tobacco in the New Orleans market for the last eight or ten years. Our old friend Gova Cox received it for a number of years previous to his death, and last year Mr. John Clark, on an adjoining farm to the Doctor's, in the same neighborhood of Gova Cox, cut his first hogshead on the 18th of July and shipped about the first of August. Old Henry is a fast tobacco county.—*Paris Sentinel, August 1.*

GOV. WISE FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig mentions, as rumor, the report that ex-Gov. Wise will, in a short time, come out boldly for Bell and Everett, and, what is more, fight the battle of the Constitution, the Union, and the laws.

We find the foregoing paragraph in some of our exchanges. We doubt the truth of the statement most decidedly.

The Warrenton, Va., Whig says:

Mr. Dewitt, editor of the *Index*, which is out for Douglas, received from Petersburg alone an accession to his subscription list of three hundred and twenty-seven subscribers. As the Dan cradle vote in the "cocade city" is about eight hundred, it will be seen that nearly half of the party have subscribed to the Douglas organ, while there are doubtless at least two hundred more who are not able.

MARRIED.

On monday evening, 6th inst., at St. Peter's church, Memphis, by Rev. J. T. Neville, P. T. HUGHES, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, and KATE P. MCDONOUGH, of New York city.

[Arcola (Miss.) and St. Louis Republican please copy.]

DIED.

MRS. MARY MCDOWELL, wife of John McDowell, died on the 15th of July, of congestive fever, in Fayette county, Tennessee, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

She was a most amiable and estimable lady, and was held in high esteem by all classes. Her death has caused general sorrow.

[Weekly Sun (N. O.) Arcola please copy.]

New Advertisements.

For Sale or Rent.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS HOUSE, on Main street, between Second and Winchester. Also, a good business stand for sale or rent. Inquire at this office. aug8-3t

To Mill Men.

I WILL SELL one-half interest in a SAW MILL, located in Pine Timber, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in a competent man to take charge and manage the same. Good references will be required. If I don't sell I will want to employ a competent man to take charge of the whole concern.

A. J. STREET.

Notice.

I WILL SELL to the highest bidder for cash, on the 10th inst., at Hernando, Miss., a large lot of household goods, all the personal estate, consisting of bureaus and kitchen furniture, of Margaret Carter, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having claims against it are hereby notified to present them within the time required by law.

aug8-3t* JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Administrator.

Wanted.

THE Trustees of Oak Hall Academy are desirous of employing a Lady competent to take charge of the female department of said school, under the direction of the principal of the institution.

A liberal salary will be paid to one who is qualified to teach the usual branches in a female school, together with the most fine plants.

School commences the 1st day of September.

Address, LEMAN HAILE, Secretary,
Gatewood, Yalobusha county,
aug8-w3t Mississippi.

GULLETT'S PATENT

STEEL BRUSH COTTON GIN.

THESE GIN stands the agency for the sale of which we have accepted, differ from all others by combining the best features of