THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 187.

Daily Appeal.

RECEPTION OF MR. DOUGLAS IN HIS NATIVE STATE.

In the Burlington (Vt.) Times of the 30th we find an account of the reception of Judge DOUGLAS in Burlington on the day previous. He was escorted from the depot to the town hall, and welcomed by SAXE, the poet, as follows:

JOHN G. SAXE'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-citizens: I have the honor to introduce to you—not as alien and a stranger—but one born and nurtured among our own green hills of Vermont. One who, not many years ago, an indigent and obscure, but industrious and hopeful mechanic boy, went out from among us to find for himself, if so he might, a useful and honorable career in the ample space and more encouraging promise of the then "far West." He took his departure, we may well believe, with many a "lingering look" toward the scenes of his boyhood, pastimes and youthful struggles and affections. He took his departure—like many another Green Mountain Boy—with few coins in his purse; bearing no letter of recommendation save that which he had pleased God to write in his manly face; and with no assurance of the future save that which he felt in a mother's benediction, and in the conscious throbbing of a brave and manly heart. That impetuous lad, then so humble and unregarded, has returned to us in the perfection of his physical and intellectual manhood—distinguished by the highest honors in the gift of his adopted State; and yet more illustrious for those superior talents and statesmanlike achievements which governments may indeed recognize and profit by, but which they are impotent to confer; talents and achievements to describe which an admiring people eschew as weak and of little worth such fer prescriptive titles as "Judge" and "Senator," to embody their pregnant thoughts and fervid feelings in a name of their own choosing, "The Little Giant of the West!"

Honored sir, it is my pleasing privilege to address you, not in phrases of courtly panegyric, but in words of cordial congratulation. Let me, then, congratulate you upon your eminent success in the public career to which your talents and the voice of your fellow men have called you; a success rendered not only the more signal and triumphant by the assaults of powerful and sometimes of unscrupulous opponents. Let me congratulate you upon being the foremost champion in these latter days of the ancient and honorable doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, as well in colonies as in home governments; as well in Territories as in States—a doctrine, honored sir, which you may well have learned in your youthful reading of the history of your native State, where, in the days of Warner and Ethan Allen, I venture to affirm, it was better understood and more thoroughly practiced than in any colony or province of the American continent. Permit me further to congratulate you on your personal good health, and most manifest constitutional good fortune and felicity; and may God grant you and yours in health and prosperity long to live.

It remains to bid you, in the name of these good people, welcome to Burlington and to your native soil of Vermont.

REPLY OF MR. DOUGLAS.

In response to Mr. Saxe's handsome introductory speech, Judge Douglas addressed the audience for an hour. He said he could not command language to express the gratitude he felt at that moment. He had been long accustomed to address large assemblages, in the discussion of political topics, and with one other exception, he thought he could speak. Here he was met by people of his native State, and, he was well aware, of all political parties, and he repeated that he found it difficult to command language to express the grateful sense of the generous reception extended to him. Thirty years ago he left Vermont, and under the circumstances so well described by Mr. Saxe, he left his native State with a pang that no one before him could know. No man can tell how well he loves the scenes of his childhood, till after long separation he returns to them. The mountains, the valleys, the streams, remain as they were, but human faces have changed! the old hats dropped into their graves, and the countenances of his schoolmates are so changed that they are unknown to him. In Brandon, the place of his birth, he was received in a manner that overwhelmed him. It seemed to him that every man, woman and child had assembled to welcome him. It was honorable to me, said the Judge, it was honorable in them. [Applause.]

He was not unmindful that a large portion of those whom he was addressing differed from him in political sentiments, and he should endeavor to utter no sentiments that could wound the feelings of any of the mixed audience, who extended to him so generous a welcome. [Applause.] On proper occasions he could willingly discuss the principles that he believed lay at the foundation of the safety and perpetuity of our Government. It sometimes struck him as strange that there should exist such differences as to national and local politics. Of Buchanan and Lincoln and circumstances accounted for it. He remembered that, when a boy, he thought the valley where he was born the very center of civilization, and that beyond the mountains that bounded his horizon there was nothing but barbarism and Gilhotering. [Laughter.] But an extended observation of this great country will show that diversity of views and opinions is the natural result of the diversity of circumstances which prevails in the different portions of our extended Union. Upon the prairies of Illinois you find the Vermonter and the Virginian, the cavalier and the puritan, and each one thinks his institutions the best, and wishes to see them established wherever he goes. But this collision of opinion and bubble finally begets moderation and charity, and when the Vermonter marries his Virginia wife, and the Carolinian marries his Vermont wife, they soon find in the multiplication of kindred and sympathies that both sections of the country are in harmony; and when they go to visit the graves of their grandfathers and grandmothers, one goes to Vermont and the other to Virginia or Carolina, and they begin to think there is something dear to them in both. [Warm applause.] Another element was that old Ireland and old Germany sent their emigrants to Illinois, and in the mixture the period arrived when it was difficult to distinguish races in our homogeneous population. It was the boast of England that the British was the superior race, because of its cross of the Celtic, the Saxon, the Danish, and our vanity out West, said the Judge, induced us to think we have improved on the Yankee. The cavalier and the puritan is a mighty good cross! [Laughter and applause.] We of the Northern States have stronger ties to bind us to the Union than you of the old; the old States are our native land—the new are not yours.

The Judge spoke of the vexed question of slavery that alienates the North and the South. In the West they could not speak of slavery as it was spoken of here, without denouncing fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters. Hence they learn charity, and to avoid the extreme opinions of both, the North and the South. They stood, he said, in the middle ground, between the abolitionist and the secessionist. When you talk about severing the Union to Illinoisans, you talk about severing the cord that binds them to the graves of their kindred. The Union must be preserved, and shall never be dissolved. [Applause.] We say to the South "you shall never dissolve the Union." The glories of Bunker Hill, of Benington, of King's Bridge, of Eutaw Springs, of Yorktown, are our glories. We will have no dissolution! We will never consent to be obliged to get passports and have them viséd for a foreign country when we wish to visit the graves of our fathers. Our common demands the "preservation of the Union." Chicago stands on the dividing ridge between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. We own the springs and head-waters of the Mississippi and mean to follow those waters to the ocean. [Applause.] Too much interest and too much interest is at stake to permit of a separation of these States. But in order to their preservation in union, we must cultivate friendly relations with all parts of the Union. The Government was not founded on the principle of uniformity of institutions, nor was such uniformity possible or desirable. Our Government was not founded on the principle of interference with the internal policy and affairs of the colonies. The distinguished gentleman (Mr. Saxe) who so eloquently introduced him (Mr. D.) had referred to the early history of Vermont as an illustration of popular sovereignty. That history was a proud and a grand one. Vermont contended against everything to secure her independence. When her application for admission into the original Union was rejected, she remained true to the cause and to liberty, and fought with one hand the common enemy, and with the other the interlopers. The early claim of New York supremacy over her territory, repelling the British lion and Brother Jonathan at the same time. [Laughter and applause.] The Green Mountain boys established their own institutions, and did it by what is called "squatter sovereignty"—they were the first squatter sovereigns on the continent. Ethan Allen announced the doctrine at "Old Ti" when he demanded that fort "in the name of the great Jehovah," though it was not recognized by the Continental Congress. [Laughter.] The Judge then pressed the principle of popular sovereignty, by argument and illustration, at some length, alleging that a Vermonter who goes into a Territory is just as capable of self-government as when he remained at home. He pointedly referred to one of his auditors immediately before him (Henry Hale, Esq., of Minnesota), who, he said, emigrated from Vermont, and had to remain in Minnesota but a brief period before he ascertained that he was as good a man there as he was in the Green Mountain State. [Laughter and applause.] He (Judge D.) did not lose his capacity nor forfeit his right to self-government when he emigrated to Illinois, and so it was with those who crossed the Missouri river into Kansas. There was more energy, capacity, originality, individuality, in the new States than in the old. And there was good reason for it. He "boys" to want into the unexplored West scined, by the very fact, more energy, enterprise, activity, self-reliance, than those who remained and dared not stray far from the paternal homestead. The young pioneer cleared his own land, cut his own rails, and (added the Judge, after a slight pause), he split 'em, too! [Long and long-continued cheering all over the house, during which the Judge good humoredly smiled at the response to the popular chord he had struck.]

The Judge further illustrated his views of popular sovereignty by saying it was briefly expressed in the homely apothegm "of mind your own business and let your neighbors alone." This was the great maxim of our revolutionary fathers, which they flung in the face of imperial England, and this they stamped upon their coin, and this is what he would say to our own imperial Congress in regard to its interference with the local and domestic institutions of the people of the Territories. He alluded to the Missouri compromise as a useless platform, so far at least as Illinois was concerned. In her territorial condition slavery existed in Illinois, notwithstanding the "ordinance of '87," and was only abolished when the ordinance ceased to apply by her becoming a State.

The Judge concluded by expressing the hope that he had said nothing, in the course of his desultory remarks, to offend any gentleman or lady in his audience. In what he had said he had pursued his usual custom of following the tenor of what was said by the gentleman who introduced him. He was not on a political tour, and when in his native State, and his native town, he forgot that a presidential canvass was pending. [Laughter.] He had come to Burlington to show Mrs. Douglas what he had told her was the most beautiful town site in the world. He hoped she would agree with him.

After pleasant allusions to his old "boss," Parker, of Middlebury, in whose cabinet-shop he once worked, and who and his wife came to the depot, at Middlebury, to see him on his way to Burlington, and, after again thanking the large audience for their kind attention to him, he resumed his seat, and at the suggestion of G. G. Hunt, Esq., of St. Albans, three cheers were given, and the company dispersed.

CARD.

H. C. DAVIS became a partner in our house on the 1st day of July last, the style of the firm remaining unchanged. JONES, BROWN & CO.

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W. M. BROWN, H. C. DAVIS.

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COTTON FACTORS,
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AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Tobacco Factors,
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☞ Store and sell Cotton at seventy-five cents per bale. aug4-dawtf

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NORVELL, BOONE & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
GROCERY
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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WE have now in store and are receiving a large and well assorted stock of goods, consisting in part of

1000 pieces Hand-loom Bagging;
500 coils Hand-loom Rope;
1000 pieces Kentucky Bagging;
1000 coils Power-loom Rope;
50 casks Bacon;
200 boxes Star Candles;
500 lbs Patent assorted brands Flour;

And a general stock of

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Also, for sale on consignment:

110 Bales Kentucky and Alabama Jeans;
100 Bales Kentucky Jeans and Linseys;
100 Bales Brandywine—several brands;
100 Boxes assorted Tobacco—some very fine;
500 Boxes Star Candles;
100 Bags Rose Coffee, No. 800, 900, 1000 and 1200.

We have a large Grain Store-house, dry and cool, near from any other building. Particular attention will be given to the storing and selling of cotton in this market. We will store and sell for 75 cents, and ship for 50 cents per bale. We keep an open policy of insurance, but will not insure any cotton in store from fire, unless instructed. Our charge for insuring cotton in Fire-proofs is 10 cents per bale, and in other houses 15 cents per bale. Liberal cash advances made on cotton when desired. aug1-dw2m

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aug5-dawly

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WE are agents for the sale of Pratt's Improved Cotton Gin, and have for sale a number of second hand Gins, which we would do well to examine before purchasing. We can sell on reasonable terms. Also in our office for the present, a number of Screws for hand-presses. aug5-dawtf

Notice.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, that the Mayor keeps standing notice in the Daily Appeal that any persons indebted to the city will be paid unless made by authority of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen and approved by the Mayor. [Extract from the minutes.]

S. D. BAUGH Mayor.

J. L. RICHARDSON, City Register.
Memphis, August 6.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JAS. R. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL,

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN & DILL,

To whom all Letters on Business, or otherwise, should be Directed.

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7	9 00	10 00	13 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	37 00	50 00	70 00	90 00	140 00	180 00
8	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	33 00	40 00	55 00	80 00	100 00	160 00	200 00
9	12 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	36 00	43 00	60 00	90 00	120 00	180 00	220 00
10	15 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	70 00	100 00	140 00	200 00	250 00
12	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	120 00	160 00	250 00	300 00
15	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	90 00	140 00	180 00	300 00	350 00

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