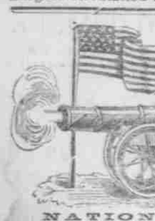
# Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : AUGUST 10, 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 BRITTAN, Jr., of Greene.
2. J. J. REES, of Knox.
3. G. W. BERGOIN, of McMinn.
4. G. F. G. GALBRAITH, of Jackson.
5. T. J. St JOHN, of Cannon.
6. J. N. McCONNICO, of Franklin.
7. O. A. NIXON, of Hickman.
8. J. R. McLEAN, 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 SHOW THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, INCLUDING THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, AND BECOME ONE GRAND O'RAN 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 AN ASYLUM 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 quietly submitted to. 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, ESQ., REPUBLICAN; JOHN HALLUM, DOUGLAS; JOHN MARTIN, BELL. Democratic electors for the county will address their fellow-citizens on the political questions involved in the presidential canvass, on the 11th inst., at Germantown.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

Arkansas Democratic State Convention.

This convention will assemble at Little Rock on Monday, September 3d, for the purpose of nominating a DOUGLAS and JOHNSON electoral ticket for the State. All the counties are requested to send up full delegations.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

Mississippi Democratic State Convention.

The State convention of the regular national Democracy of Mississippi will assemble at Grenada on Wednesday, the 15th inst. All the counties of the State are requested to send delegates.

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.

A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in daily receipt of communications intended for the APPEAL, which are unaccompanied with responsible names. Of course they will not appear in our columns, for the simple reason that our invariable rule in such cases has not been complied with. We cannot think of assuming the responsibility of publishing the statements or disquisitions of those who have not their own consent to entrust the editors with their names. Moreover, we would ask our correspondents to write on one side *only* of the paper on which they address us, to be brief and to the point, and then to stop when they have fully discussed a subject. With this understanding between editors and correspondents, which is necessary, to prevent imposition, it will give us pleasure to accommodate as many contributors as our columns will allow.

A SINKING CAUSE.

It must be evident to the most casual observer, that the cause of the YANCEY-BRECKINRIDGE ticket is on the decline. Every day gives evidence of its downward tendency. The credits and bottom at Charleston and Baltimore are beginning to find that it is difficult to raft their ideas upon the minds of the masses of the people. They are beginning to think that there was something at the bottom of the disorganizing movements at Charleston and Baltimore not visible to the outside world, and the unquestioned popularity of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE cannot rescue the sneaking factionists from the just and well merited rebuke of the masses. Like SAMSON, they will all perish beneath the ruins of the temple they have in their blindness pulled down.

The fact is, the seceders do not seem to have reflected that the present is a most unfavorable time to contrast the blessings and the evils of union. The evils are all imaginary, and exist in anticipation, while the blessings are real, and expert need every day and hour. The total absence of any justifiable cause for the secession movement, has caused people to stop and reflect, and they are becoming satisfied that some dark plot lies at the bottom of the whole movement. The disruptionists who nominated Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, acknowledge that they have no hope of his election by the people. He cannot carry a single State north of Mason and Dixon's line, while a division in the South between him and DOUGLAS will give most of the Southern States to Mr. BELL. Why then, we ask, do we it be for the sole purpose of weakening Mr. DOUGLAS, and strengthening the chances of Mr. LINCOLN's election? This is unquestionably the game of the YANCEY wing of the secessionists, because they stand pledged to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a Black-Republican. This is what they desire, and this is the reason of their support of BRECKINRIDGE. The people are beginning to understand the game, and hence the declining fortune of the secesh ticket. Its prospects and chances will "grow small by degrees, and beautifully less," until the election, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will come out of the race with his future prospects blighted, and his hopes of future preferment laid in the dust. He owes it to himself and his country to back out from the position he now occupies, and leave the track clear to the "Little Giant of the West," who, unencumbered with the BRECKINRIDGE weight, we feel confident, could flog LINCOLN out of his boots.

THE POLICE FORCE---THEIR PAY AND MODE OF ADMISSION.

Besides the remarks we made upon the subject of the police force in a former article, there is yet another subject in this connection which demands attention, and that is the pay of the police. There has been a universal outcry against the police as inefficient, and worse; indeed, the oldest member of the city council declared in his seat in council, at the meeting held the 19th of last month, that "the city has at this moment officials who are more *fit for the chain-gang* than anywhere else." This vitiated state of things is partly owing to the want of a more firm and strict superintendence, but it is principally caused by the pay being insufficient. When good men are in the force, who conscientiously endeavor to discharge their duty, they leave it as soon as they can secure better situations, finding the amount of policemen insufficient to keep a family upon, and to preserve a decent appearance. The worst men are therefore left on the police, and they make up for the deficiency of pay by neglecting their regular duties to engage in catching runaway negroes and parties for whose arrest rewards are offered. Others less active just play the loafer, hang about coffee houses, frequent places of ill-fame, and it is certain are often in good understanding with thieves, swindlers, gamblers and the keepers of disreputable houses. To have an improved police, which the citizens demand, it is therefore necessary to get a different class of men, and to keep them—men who have self-respect, and who will feel a pride in performing their duties well. To get these men, a better salary must be given, and accordingly council recently raised the pay of every police officer in the city ten dollars a month beyond the sum previously paid.

The mere raising of the pay will not, however, of itself, make a good police. To get that, every bad member of the force must be dismissed, and good men be put in their place. Unless a system is adopted by which men can be admitted into the police force with more discrimination than has hitherto been exercised, we may fail, at least in a great degree, to secure the improvement so much required. The police ordinance just adopted makes no provision upon this subject, and this is another feature in which it is defective. We believe however, that there is some intention to introduce provisions having this object in view. We have heard a plan something like the following discussed: A book shall be opened at the mayor's office, in which the name, age and residence of every person applying to be employed on the police force shall be entered. The testimonials he brings as to character shall be preserved, and one or more of the parties giving them shall be communicated with. When satisfactory assurances as to character and general fitness are obtained, the name of the man shall be entered "accepted," and the names of the persons or persons upon whose testimonial he was accepted shall also be entered to his name. When a vacancy occurs in the force, one of the "accepted" shall be sent for and put in his place. One good result of this system would be, that the men on the force knowing that accepted men could be sent for and put in their places in a few hours, would feel how entirely their places depended upon their good conduct. If any man so accepted should be dismissed for misconduct, then a note should at the same time be sent to those who had recommended him, stating that "John Smith, who was admitted into the police force on the 1st of July, on your recommendation, has this day been discharged for misconduct, namely, drunkenness," or whatever the cause might be. This would make citizens cautious how they gave recommendations. With this, or some similar system, and with a strict supervision on the part of the mayor, we may hope to possess an efficient police, who can command the respect and confidence of the citizens—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

THE NEWS.

At the American scientific convention, now in session, on Friday, Dr. Newberry, lately traveling on the left bank of the Colorado not traversed hitherto by the whites, made some interesting statements. The country is dat, sandy, and almost without water; the streams run in deep ravines, not seen even a slight distance. There were ruins, evidently centuries old, of well-cut stone buildings, laid with lime mortar and plaster of Paris. The inhabitants are of small stature; they raise corn, planting it fifteen inches deep for moisture. They also raise a little sheep, the former having from four to nine horns. The natives have no metals and use implements of stone and bone. They are called the Moches Indians. The War Department is about to publish an account of the expedition.

The Catawba grape is regularly cultivated as a crop in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Georgia and the two Carolinas. Two million gallons of wine a year is now made, and the amount is annually increasing. The grape is also grown in Kentucky Tennessee, Middle and Western Virginia, Western Texas and California.

There is a general and progressive improvement in railway lands.

In Canada telegraph posts are nearly all up as far as Lake Angelina, on the Sutherlin route, and the wires are to be stretched within two weeks. The distance is four hundred and eighty miles from San Francisco. This will enable us to extend our lightning talk from ocean to ocean. It was proved at a recent trial that the insurance of some shares, that during the three weeks following the bombardment of the Atlantic cable, some twenty thousand cents passed backward and forward. A vigorous attempt to take up two hundred miles of the cable is about being made, within which distance it is believed the damage exists. It appears that this portion of the cable was exposed to a very hot sun before it was August, and that the gutta percha was melted in places, destroying the insulation.

Dr. Livingstone recently visited a spot in the interior of Africa where the principal chief was a woman—that is the land for the "strong-minded" women to emigrate to. Cotton is very extensively grown in the neighborhood; a kind called Tuyi Wagus has the staple of from three quarters of an inch to an inch in length; it requires replanting only once in three years. Every family has a cotton patch; they spin and weave it on rude but ingenious implements. There are extensive salt plains where the staple grows beyond the usual length; the doctor thought the sea island variety would flourish there. There are no frosts to cut off the crops, and the labor of tillage is very light, compared with the United States. Who knows what result will follow some day from Livingstone's discoveries? A question arises if the natives keep slaves without a foreign demand for their cotton, what would they do with it? This country is on the "Equator," and is reached with only thirty miles of land travel. It is healthy, and it is not troubled with noxious insects. The natives have ideas of a supreme being and of a future state.

Concerning the disposition of the Japanese to trade with the outside world, it is stated that the merchants, trading people, officials and high classes generally, are more and more in favor of encouraging foreign intercourse. They are daily growing more social, obliging and accessible; but the mass of the people are more prejudiced than ever. They are continually bitterly that foreign trade has caused the price of many articles of food to advance, greatly to the distress of the poorer classes, who are thereby restricted in their diet to the most common articles.

The bad harvest in Brazil has made coffee scarce and dear, and fears have been entertained that the Chinese war would interrupt expectations of tea. The Japanese have removed the difficulty. We learn by way of California that they were doing a handsome business in furnishing tea. The quantity of tea and raw silks available for export was astonishing. The city of Kanagawa had tripled its size and population within a year on account of the brisk trade which has sprung up under the recent treaties.

The California correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says they shall have to spare, during the present harvest year, a surplus of half a million sacks of wheat, averaging one hundred pounds per sack. The surplus of "feed grains" is so large they do not know what to do with it, as there is only one distillery in the State. The barley crop takes the place of our corn crop, and exceeds the entire barley crop of the other States together.

☞ The Iowa *Reporter* takes the New York *Herald's* list of Douglas papers in Iowa to task. It says that in place of three being only four, there are thirty-three papers in that State which support Douglas and Johnson.

SOUTH MEMPHIS DOUGLAS CLUB.

At a meeting of the South Memphis Douglas Club, (which was unusually large and enthusiastic) which met Wednesday night, at the house of Capt. Healy, Seventh ward, the following persons were elected as the permanent officers of the club:

*President*—Dr. R. M. Creighton.

*Vice-Presidents*—J. K. Fitzpatrick, Henry Harrington, J. H. Healy, J. D. Tompkins, R. H. Perry.

*Recording Secretary*—J. H. Robb.

*Corresponding Secretary*—J. T. Scanlan.

*Treasurer*—F. Mahler.

*Executive Committee*—McCarthy Orpen, James Tuffs, Frank Mahler, J. H. Healy, W. H. Decker.

*Finance Committee*—James Evans, J. H. Healy, E. C. Lemoyne, Thos. Kilcon, J. K. Metcalf.

The club was then addressed by the following eloquent gentlemen: Messrs. Walker, Carroll, Hallin, Temple, Decker and Dickey, who were each in turn received with unbounded applause.

A communication was then read, inviting the club to take part in the grand demonstration, which is to take place on Monday night, to ratify the nomination of Douglas and Johnson; whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the club meet in a body on Monday night, at 7½ o'clock, and march to the head-quarters of the Little Giant club.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the club meet at the residence of Capt. Healy, on Causey street, every Wednesday evening.

‖*Resolved*, That the thanks of the club are hereby tendered to Messrs. J. Knox Walker, Col. Wm. H. Carroll, John Hallin, Temple, Decker and Dickey, for their able, eloquent and patriotic addresses before the club this night.

One hundred and fifty persons signed their names as members of South Memphis Douglas club.

SINGULAR FACTS--WHAT DISSOLVED THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

EDITORS APPEAL: I do not believe that there is a thinking man in America who ascribes to the Douglas doctrine of popular sovereignty the disruption of the Democratic party. There are twenty States in the Union which were once "Territories," yet, with all the discussions and legislation affecting them, the Democratic party for a quarter of a century has been unharmed by the bugbear of popular sovereignty. Gov. Matthews, on his last raid into Tennessee, attributed the dismemberment of the party to the horrible effects of popular sovereignty in California. I deemed it strange that that Sunfish cause did not operate in 1852, nor in 1856, nor at any convention of the party which has been held since 1850. Democrats have held it a cardinal principle that all men who believed negro slavery morally right, and who admitted the recognition of slavery by our Federal Constitution, to be worthy members of the party, even should they differ from each other on some immaterial *collateral* issue. Douglas is to-day sounder on the negro question—on the fundamental idea and basis of the institution of slavery—than any northern statesman. Who, like Douglas, was defended the fugitive slave bill before infuriated mobs, on the broad principle that it was *legally* and *morally right*? Who, like Douglas, has proclaimed it everywhere that a white man in States and Territories alike holds his negro slave by the same legal and moral inoffensible title? Who has said, when taunted by abolitionists with the ownership of slaves, that he would have himself considered "neither better nor worse than those who owned them?" To whom have southern men ever looked with confidence for the defense of their rights, when these have become an issue in council chambers of the nation? How insignificant were Benjamin, and Brown, and Clay the little, and Davis, when contrasted with the sublime eloquence and lofty self-sacrificing patriotism of a northern man, Stephen A. Douglas, when the fugitive slave and the Nebraska bills were before the Senate of the United States? How barely have southern men, the tradesmen in offices, betrayed him who led them on in their fierced struggles, and who has never deserted them. When Douglas' genius and strength would have given him control of the whole North, when Buchanan made Locomptonism another false test of fealty to Democracy, when with his position on this question, which history now proves to have been right, he might have supplanted Seward and led with him two-thirds of the northern Democracy, thus securing, beyond all doubt, his succession to the presidency when all the devout followers of Buchanan denounced him, and he, seduced as Breckinridge has been by the allurements of ambition, betray the Democratic party? Never! never! He fought Lincolnism and denounced Seward; he defied alike the Black-Republicans of the North and the parasites of the Administration. He was still true to the party; he was still true to his country. He could not be driven into sectionalism. His gigantic intellect could grasp no smaller idea than that of an indissoluble Union and an ocean-girt Republic.

What was it then that has induced all the office-holders of the country and the great mass of the politicians to denounce Douglas? There was surely some potent cause. It was not popular sovereignty which in New Mexico has opened up an empire to the occupancy of slaveholders—it was not Californian popular sovereignty. This shrieking of Governor Matthews may delude fools. Popular sovereignty was the pretext, but love of plunder was the cause of the dismemberment of the Democratic party. Hence we see all the politicians and office-holders going in one direction, and the people in another.

I assert it without fear of successful contradiction, that squatter or popular sovereignty, to which Buchanan and Breckinridge are so thoroughly committed as Mr. Douglas, produced no disastrous results to the Democratic party, nor did it create two Democratic National parties until it happened that there were sixty out of sixty-four Senators in Congress, each a hopeful aspirant for the Presidency. The Black-Republican Senators and Judge Douglas thrust their dirks for, and in him each member of the black bannered hos recognized his most dangerous enemy. Each of these, with all their newspapers, and demagogues, and whippers-in, sought the destruction of Stephen A. Douglas. We turn to the other side of the Senate chamber, confidently expecting those who had in every trying hour contested their leadership to Douglas—who had in each desperate conflict with the implacable enemies of the South assigned to Douglas the post of honor and of danger; we eagerly expect these Democratic members of the Senate to defend their high-hearted, fearless leader against the cowardly assaults of his dastardly foes. But what is the conduct of these nominally representatives of State sovereignties? Each one of them, who had often sought refuge from danger in the towering strength of Douglas' great and patriotism, was now for himself seeking the position which the popular heart had already conceded to the illustrious Senator from Illinois. Each of these pigmies imagined that among the thousand chances and accidents resolved in a factious parliament, something he might by possibility secure the nomination for the presidency. But each of them knew that before this could occur Douglas must be destroyed. We find, therefore, all the hopeful members of Congress who had often confessed their own incapacity for the task, assisting it to Douglas, of overwhelming Bell, and Seward, and Chase. We find all these second and third rate statesmen making common cause with the Black-Republicans to destroy the greatest living American statesman. To what pitiful, mean and malignant devices do they resort! They renew Mr. Douglas from the chairmanship of the committee on Territories! Great God! did they degrade themselves so far as to vote a Senator, the noblest Roman of them all, in this act of its clence to the imperial edict of the hodey-headed democracy of the White House? Let it never be forgotten that each of these miserable politicians who, by their votes, degraded herself, had obtained national notoriety without national reputation, hoped to rise upon the ruins of that colossal temple of fame, perfect in all its proportions, reared by the holy genius, the statesmanship and patriotism of Douglas. Did ignoble ambition ever beget betrayal so base, ingratitude so damnable? The political annals of our country furnish no parallel to this unblushing corruption of politicians, save, perhaps, when at Philadelphia, in 1848, Henry Clay, at the suggestion of the Lincoln, was sacrificed, that a tool for political cricketers, in the person of Gen. Taylor, might be made President.

Necessarily consequent upon this state of things among the politicians and the lower class of statesmen at Washington, we find each little editor through the country, who among the office-holders had found a special pet candidate for the presidency, in whom such editor confidently looked for a fat post-office, or a lean foreign appointment, in case his chosen candidate became the chosen tool of the politicians and of the party. We find all such conductors of such newspapers, at the North and at the South, among the abolitionists, and among the fire-eaters, engaged in the laudable business of manufacturing bogus greatness for some third or fourth rate Senator and politician, and with one voice they denounce Douglas and cry out "away with him! crucify him! crucify him!"

Like the editors, each little cross-roads politician, such as those who make forays into Tennessee from the jungles of population in Mississippi, each of these who was the hanger on of some one who had greatness thrust upon him, would tear away enough of the laurels which cluster about the godlike brow of Douglas to twine around the empty head of a special candidate for the presidency.

There was a common object to be accomplished by each and every aspirant for the presidency and by all the friends of each. *Douglas reigned in the hearts of the people and Douglas must be destroyed.* In this originated the dissolution of the party, and here began the war between the politicians and the people.

Brown, of Mississippi, first unfolded to the wondering gaze of a disinfranchised people the unheard of enormities of popular sovereignty. He convicted Douglas of the accursed crime, in a free country, of a willingness to listen to local legislation, whether it affected whisky or negroes, to THE PEOPLE, whether they happened to inhabit a State or a Territory.

Senator Davis stole Brown's thunder, and made a continent re echo with the ceaseless reverberations. The Mississippi State convention listened to the "lore (?) statesman" Davis, whose milk and water speeches on the negro question in Boston and Portland would sicken a mewling, puking, sucking babe, whose fiery harangues in his own State capital would give a rhinoceros delirium tremens. This was caught the fancy of Mississippians and was by them recommended for the presidency, and since then Brown's his pro-sentment claims were forgotten, and now he is as silent as the grave. He cares no more now about the contemptible delusion of popular sovereignty as a subject of horror than you, or I, or other sane, sensible people.

Again there is one Joseph Lane, an honest, upright, simple-minded old gentleman from Oregon, as a fighter, as pure as Roman, but doubtless possessed of more of the qualities of a statesman and patriot, who, in 1860, at Concord, New Hampshire, made a beautiful speech, as inimitable in its rhetorical elegance as that which he pronounced when Oregon was admitted into the Union—so perfectly ornate Ciceronian and statesmanlike that the fastidious moderate of his admirers will not admit of their publishing it. This Concord speech was as thoroughly replete with all the "damnable heresies of popular sovereignty" as that of Breckinridge at Tippecanoe and at Frankfort, and as full of this Douglas doctrine as the worst version of Douglas own speech at Freeport.

Now it accidentally occurred to that most *original* of all newspapers, the Memphis *Avalanche*, that Old Joe Lane, in like manner with the rest of the smaller politicians, stood a small chance for the presidency if only Douglas were destroyed. And would you believe it, dear reader, it came to pass that poor Old Joe finally saw the point the *Avalanche* was making, this immense "Marion of the Mexican war" made common cause with the abolitionists on the one hand and the office-holders and fire-eaters on the other; and with a mortal speech of five minutes' duration, he bored the Senate of the United States, and kicked Douglas and squatter sovereignty and his own Concord speech of 1856 all into the nether extremity of kingdom come. He, too, with the longer of a Skelter, joined the world-wide "the lamb loo" of politicians about squatter sovereignty; his organ, the *Avalanche*, rolled and tumbled and thundered down the rugged volcanic mountain side of secessionism, shrieks of little politicians caught the glowing, blasting theme till ear h, air and ocean re-echoed the fearful transcendental mysteries and horrors of popular sovereignty. Several idiots and old women were absolutely frightened, and quoked like old Sosin at the bare mention of the name of Douglas.

I do not care to be misunderstood. General Lane is a hero, a patriot and a soldier, who can no more be bought nor bullied than Doug las, but politicians prefer him to Douglas because he has less medium of bribe. Gen. Lane could not be Sidelfized (I mean bought with gold), but he is ambitious, and if he would gratify this ambition he too must aid in the destruction of Douglas.

Has popular sovereignty ought to do with the course of A. G. Brown? with the contrabrand Slidell? with the Cuba fillibusters? with the secretary of the Union? with the forgiveness of Breckinridge and Buchanan? or with the simple honest toolodery of Gen. Lane? Had it any agency in begetting a combined assault made by all these men and Seward and his sooty crew upon the giant statesman of America? Did not Seward know that Douglas' iron grasp held above Cuba the hellborn demon, Black-Republicanism? Did not Yancey know that if Douglas was made President he could not "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution," and that Slavery could be perpetuated? Did he not know that Cuba, the brightest gem in oblivion's diadem, would sparkle with undimmed splendor amid the stars which illumine our country's glory, and that history will linger over the deeds of Douglas, who will yet acquire Cuba for the South?

It was not the dread of popular sovereignty which actuated all these men, in their demoniac hostility to Douglas; the treasonable politicians, like Seward and Yancey and the traitorous Slidell, like Mason and Slidell, all alike trembled at the name of Douglas; they trembled because of that "sovereignty" he had gloriously won over the "popular" heat.

The people should understand it and no longer be hoodwinked by the unhidesterity of politicians, each of whom was for himself for the presidency, or for some other end of their own. Let the man who high promotion was anticipated. Here we find the origin of all the troubles in the ranks of the Democracy, and here we learn why the politicians, prior to the Charleston convention, had thoroughly committed themselves against Douglas, and as thoroughly stultified themselves, and now would induce the deluded people into a participation in their folly.

MEMPHIS MECHANIC.

POLITICS IN CHELSEA.

CHELSEA, August 8, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: As we know how the thing will be represented by those concerned in it, we think it, if not necessary, at least prudent, to give you a correct detail of facts as they presented themselves to us. According to notice previously given, there met a few men at the school house (known as Morehead's school house) in Chelsea, on last night, to form a Bell and Everett club. After the appointment of their officers, they made a call for all who were favorable to the election of the Bell and Everett ticket to come forward and enroll their names; when, out of a crowd of nearly forty, there were seven, as we say, but twelve men present who joined it. After they saw their failure in getting a respectable number out to the meeting, the suggestion was made to add all those in the county whom they knew to favor their ticket; when, after all told, there were but thirty-three names to the list. All of course promised to themselves and neighbors that they would support their chosen standard bearer with all their power and might; all, in fact, seemed exceedingly anxious, so much so that the idea seemed to prevail that they should add the names of John Bell and Edward Everett to their club, because they believed that they were more agreeable to the success of the ticket than any one else.

Then they made a call for their speaker, when Colonel S. addressed them in an able and sterling Douglas production. He told them that the old issues of the whig and Democratic parties were not now contemporaneous, but that the slavery question absorbed the whole mind of the politicians; that he believed that Mr. Douglas' interpretation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was correct, and that the bill was constitutional; that the people were the sovereigns of their own domestic affairs, and that if negro slavery was beneficial to a pecuniary point of view, that it would fulfill that destiny; but that where it was not valuable, all the legislative power in the world couldn't force it. He said that nature had made the division line between free and slave labor, and that the art of man could never blot them out. In fact, the whole address of the colonel was marked with moderation, patriotism and good judgement, expressing no sympathy, whatever, for disunionists or secessionists; but in the winding up of his speech said, that if in the last hour the Opposition should see that Douglas stood a better chance than Bell, every patriot should, and would, he believed, rally to the only Union man left, and thereby give a death blow to treasonable disunionists in all sections. He proved very clearly that the difference in the Democratic and whig (or Opposition) principles at the present, is nothing, but only a difference of opinion as to the a longest man. He expressed his willingness to support either, provided he should be convinced of their power of carrying the electoral vote. Similar sentiments were expressed by every speaker called to the stand, each denouncing, in tones well heard and well received, the sentimental disunionists, North or South.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, the club came from the city, accompanied by a band and a transparency; this transparency was four-square, and bore on each side the names of the leaders of the different sections. When they had alighted from the omnibus, they proceeded to the house with their light in front, and made the attempt to plant it, but it wouldn't stand—down it came, kerflumm on the floor, the Douglas side being up, the Bell and Breckinridge on the other side, and Lincoln underside, unseen, grovelling in the dust. I know not why it was, but a thought struck me right there; I recollected a historical event which occurred during the American Revolution. The thought was of the time when McDonough was knocked down senseless upon the deck of his ship, and all his men seemed to suspect his death and feared defeat, when about the time they were going to stack their arms, a rooster broke from his pen-up coop, flew upon the masthead and crowed. Inspiration fired the heart of each patriot, and they gained the victory. It is not probable that the Douglas side of the transparency being up is an omen of future success? I am not very superstitious, but under present circumstances I can't see why it could be otherwise. Whether hearing any relation to affairs at present or not, next November will prove it to be true.

CHELSEAN.

P. S.—As Breckinridge men may think hey are slight of, I will say, right here, that there are none of that belief out here, therefore we can't say anything about them. C.

☞ An Arkansas correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* says:

I tell you, I tell you everybody, that Arkansas is O. K., the crookings and the lies and the perjuries to the contrary notwithstanding. The peep's do not know much about the abstract question over which the fire-eaters are making so much ado, but they know what the Union is, and they cannot be easily shaken from their attachment to a Union that, instead of oppressing, has been a shield, a protection, and a blessing to them, and that continually. Our motto is, not a speck of disunion on the banner under which we rally.

☞ Mr. Buchanan had 1,800,000 votes in 1856 in the different States. Those States whose delegates voted for Mr. Douglas at Baltimore and Charleston, as their first choice, cast 1,200,000 of those votes. Was he not, therefore, nominated by the most important of all two thirds rules—two-thirds of the Democratic people?

Nearly 1200 steamers and sailing vessels passed in sight of Detroit during eight days. From this fact some idea may be formed of the magnitude of commercial interests on the great Northern Lakes.

DOUGLAS RATIFICATION MEETING IN PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

From the Pine Bluff Independent.

According to previous notice given, the Democracy of Jefferson county assembled in this place on the 25th ult., to ratify the nomination of S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson, as the regular nominees of the national Democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore.

At about 10 o'clock the streets began to assemble at the grounds which had been previously prepared, until a large crowd had collected, with appropriate banners for the occasion.

The meeting was then called to order by John McNally, when, on motion, Ambrose Hodgins was elected president, and John McNally and H. B. Worsham, vice-presidents, and James Hawley, secretary.

The following resolutions were then offered by H. P. Worsham, which, after being read, were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Jefferson county recognize Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, as the regular nominees of the great national Democratic party, and having full faith and confidence in their national ability and statesmanship, we do hereby pledge ourselves to their support.

*Resolved*, That we do most seriously deprecate the late disruption of the Democratic party at the Charleston and Baltimore conventions, and we believe the same was brought about contrary to the wishes of the people, by restless politicians, who for their own private ends desire the dismemberment of this Union.

*Resolved*, that in consequence of the extraordinary course which the electors appointed at our late State convention have seen proper to pursue in declaring that they would support the secession or Breckinridge and Lane ticket, instead of the regular nominees of our party, we deem it necessary that the Democracy of our State, who are willing to stand by the party, should as soon as may be, meet in convention, for the purpose of putting forth electors who will represent the nominees of our party, and we would suggest Little Rock as the place, and the 15th of August as the time for the holding of said convention, and owing to the shortness of the time which will elapse between the meeting of said convention and the election, and if being desirous that we should have a thorough canvass of the State, we would most respectfully suggest the names of Hon. Thompson S. Flournoy, and William P. Grace as electors for the State at large, and Judge John Quillan, and Hon. Thomas S. Drew as district electors, subject to the approval of said convention when in session, and would earnestly request their immediate acceptance, and that they enter at once on the canvass.

‖*Resolved*, That we request the Democracy of the several counties in this State to hold primary meetings, and send up delegates to said convention.

When William P. Grace was loudly called for, who made his appearance on the stand and had said a few gratifying appluses from the immense crowd and the firing of artillery; and after hearing an able and eloquent speech from W. P. Grace, Judge Farelley, of Pulaski, was then called for, who also was his appearance on the stand, but, owing to illness, was unable to address the meeting, when the meeting was adjourned until seven o'clock, P. M. At the town hall; when, at the appointed time, a large crowd of gentlemen and ladies assembled to the overcrowding of the hall, when Mr. Farelley was conducted to the stand, who addressed the meeting in a speech of some two hours in length, when Mr. Hogan was loudly called for, who made his appearance, and in a few appropriate remarks gave his views in favor of S. A. Douglas, but, owing to the late hour of the night, was unwilling to protract the meeting farther.

When, on motion the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

*July 26th, 9 o'clock, A. M.*—The meeting was called to order by the president, when on motion of John S. Anderson, the following named persons were appointed delegates to the State convention at Little Rock, Ark., on the fifteenth day of August, 1860: H. B. Worsham, J. W. Dunby, Sidney Northon, W. B. Pool, M. E. Hobson, H. T. Woodard, Francis McNally, Dr. William Fitzgerald, Stephen H. Thompson, John McCain, John Mason, W. P. Grace, T. J. Lockhart, N. H. Cloyes, L. S. Reed, and on motion, the president and secretary were added as delegates.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the able advocates of Douglas, who spoke on the occasion.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Jefferson Independent* and all Democratic papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

AMBROSE HODGINS, President.

JAMES H. HAWLEY, Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*The Guillotine at Work—All Douglas men to be Removed—The Kentucky and North Carolina Elections—A terrible blow to the Breckinridge—Judge Douglas to go South—The Causes of Failure in Kentucky—Will Breckinridge Withdraw—What the Bolters Expected of Kentucky.*

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 7.—The unfavorable political news is still at work, the latest removal being that of Parkins, postmaster at Salem, Mass. It is the determination of the President to remove every Douglas man from office. By this proscriptive policy he hopes to control the election, but he seems to be ignorant of the fact that the course he is pursuing is the one best calculated to make friends for the Little Giant.

The elections give little aid or comfort to the Administration in North Carolina. The majority is largely reduced, and in Kentucky the success of Crittenden is a terrible blow to the hopes of Breckinridge, demonstrating as it does, his weakness in his own State, and where he is best known the moral effect must be tremendous. He will not dare to-day walk the aisle with elongated countenance.

The national Democracy of North Carolina have called a State convention, soon to be held at Raleigh, to nominate Douglas and Johnson electors. The ticket will receive a large portion of the votes lately cast for Ellis. Our friends there feel confident that Breckinridge will draw at once, Bell and Everett will carry the State by a large majority. The result of the Kentucky election is perfectly overwhelming and crushing to the seceders. They expected the election of McClarty by twenty thousand majority; they were assured by Marshall and others, late leaders of the Bell party, that McClarty would receive a large vote from the Opposition, and that as for the Douglas election, it amounted to nothing. You can imagine their consternation when the thunderbolt came upon them of his defeat by a great many thousand. This result has satisfied all discerning men that all hope for Breckinridge in the South is at an end, for if he cannot carry Kentucky, what State can he carry?

Let our friends in Lexington or Frankfort be on the look out for a caucus of the prominent bolters from various Southern States, who go to meet the Yancey Presidential candidate of his withdrawal. You may rely upon it that the strongest kind of a pressure for his declination is to be made, and in all probability the effort will be made to induce two Bell Democrats in North Carolina, and has been coldly received; his utter route in Oregon has so disgusted him, that it is doubtful whether he will ever re urn to that State. The leaders of both Breckinridge and Lane have now repudiated them.

Missouri also affords the bolters little consolation, that State is now considered certain for Douglas.

Judge Douglas has received, recently, the most pressing letters to visit the South, and in response to them he contemplates going as far South as Georgia.

I have no doubt that his presence there will have the same happy effect as at the North, where he has every-where excited marked admiration. His speeches have been of the most temperate character. The Breckinridge men in New York seem disposed to push matters to extremities.

The old public functionary visits the *Great Eastern* to-morrow.

I will endeavor to inform you of his impressions, if I am able to reach his august presence. CLEVELAND.

COL. YANCEY'S LETTER TO MR. PRYOR.

From the Union and Atlantic, Sept 9, 1860.

We find in the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, a long letter from Col. Yancey to Roger A. Pryor, Esq., of the Richmond South. Neither the novelty of the sentiments which this document contains nor the ability with which they are maintained, entitles it to the slightest attention. The organization and objects of the Yancey party became, and its schemes for "precipitating the cotton States into a revolution," a purpose which was avowed by Col. Yancey in his letter to Mr. Slaughter, have already been discussed in our colum