THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 196

Daily Appeal.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.

EDITORS APPEAL: I have before stated that Breckinridge's northern strength was indebted for its existence solely to the representations of the Black-Republican press. The Tribune publishes full accounts of each meeting of the minions of the Administration that occurs in the North. The object of the Republicans is of course to aid Breckinridge, and thus weaken Douglas, who alone is the competitor of Lincoln for northern support. To show your readers how far the alliance between the southern secessionists and Black-Republicans has progressed, I need only to refer you to the Breckinridge electoral ticket of Ohio; the two electors for the State at large being confessed Republicans, the one having canvassed the State for Chase, and the other voted for him for the United States Senate. In point of fact the Breckinridge faction at the North is kept alive only by Black-Republicans and for the promotion of the purposes of this party. You know that McClurg was nominated for the purpose of inveigling into the support of Breckinridge the Irish population of Kentucky; but the Hibernians were not to be duped, and now James T. Brady is nominated for Governor in New York for the same reason, he being a naturalized Englishman. To such miserable shifts and devices are the followers of the secessionists everywhere driven to keep up the semblance of an active existence. I tell you without fear of contradiction from any gentleman who has conversed freely with northern men, that north of Mason & Dixon's line there are but two candidates in the field, Lincoln and Douglas; and besides all this, all northern men say that since Alabama, (in county elections,) Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, and North Carolina have pronounced so emphatically and unmistakably against Breckinridge, he should withdraw from the contest. He may possibly carry Florida, in addition to South Carolina, but can receive the electoral vote of no other Southern State. I have heard Breckinridge men (claiming Georgia) argue conclusively the fact that neither candidate will get a majority of the popular vote, and that the legislature already elected will go for Breckinridge. I do not know it to be arranged, but it is all big among the Douglas and Bell Electors, that if by voting for either of these, the election can be thrown into the House of Representatives, or Lincoln defeated, to such a candidate will the vote of Georgia be given. There is no doubt attaching to a Union Democrat for making such an alliance, when the present contest has become simply one between the principles of sectionalism and the consequent speedy dissruption of the Confederacy. And while this is true, will every man who honestly entertains the opinions and a theory of government promulged by Andrew Jackson, and illustrated by the candidate of the Union Democracy, should for him, not a single Southern State (secession so strong, that in order to prevent his carrying it a national Democrat should vote for him). Not, therefore, should Douglas Democrats every where adhere to this northern champion of Southern Rights, but Breckinridge Democrats should rally to the support of the only Democrat who can by any possibility be elected. If we could convince of such a state of things that Breckinridge will carry every Southern State, he would still be as far as ever removed from presidency. The Breckinridge man who knows his, as all must who are at all advised of the condition of parties at the North, and who persists in supporting him, is nothing more nor less than a supporter of Lincoln. They are estopped therefore from denouncing a Douglas man who would vote for Bell in preference to Breckinridge, and furthermore if it is the desire of Breckinridge's friends, as they assert at the South, to defeat Bell, they have only to withdraw their hopeless candidate, and Bell will not get a single electoral vote.

I wish to put an estopple upon another prevalence of the Southern sectionalists. You know Gov. Isaac Trivigne, of Police Jury, New Orleans, is quoted against Douglas; you know that he declared against the Illinois Senator when the sickness and death of his child kept him from his seat in the Senate chamber. Did you remember that when this canard spread thousands of this slander were circulated through the South, denunciatory of Douglas and popular sovereignty. To show that Douglas had sold out to his worthy peer, John Slidell, I would have you print in capitals the following extract from his speech, made in reply to Wade on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, May 25, 1854. It has never before been republished from the Congressional Globe. [See Appendix, vol. 28, pp. 707 1.] Douglas says that he (Mr. Wade) has looked at the preliminary of this bill with a jaundiced eye. Who can find upon its face that a single inch is open to the invasion of slavery? Sir, it does not provide expressly for the admission of slavery. He cannot contend that slaves are to be carried there under the behests of this enactment. The bill merely declares that that territory is to be open and free, that every citizen of the country may go there; and when he goes there, THAT HIS VOICE MAY BE HEARD IN ESTABLISHING THE OBJECTIONABLE INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE TO GOVERN HIM. That, sir, is the WHOLE SCOPE OF THE BILL."

Here we have the whole doctrine of unmitigated popular sovereignty as strongly announced as it was by Mr. Breckinridge at Tuscaloosa and at Frankfort, and as unmistakably proclaimed as by Douglas at Freeport in his Bernstown speech. Douglas is quoted in print by the contributors against the greatest living statesman of America, and he proved it admirably. He himself answered the charge of opposition to the enforcement of the Dred Scott decision, and he cannot be expected to do it again. Let the Douglas Democrats of Louisiana and elsewhere of the South, who have cursed the Illinois Senator for his alleged opposition to the Dred Scott decision, read his speech in reply to Wade, and then remember that he voted for the Lecompton bill, and that he voted against the English bill, which was the Democratic substitute for the Lecompton bill, and which was denounced by the Administration as a bribe to induce the people of Kansas to accept slavery. Let them read his speech against the English bill, and then say if he was not the author of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and if he was not its most masterly advocate. He established by invincible argument the legitimacy and orthodoxy of S. A. Douglas' Democracy, and turn away and scattered to the winds the representations that have been heaped upon his name by the base, fire-eating Yanceyites. He proved himself equal his regular nomination by all the rules and usages of the party, and also showed up in their true color the roving, disorganizing and revolutionary conduct of the disorganizers at Charleston and Baltimore, and the odious character of the party that has placed J. C. Breckinridge in nomination. No advocate of our cause will bear the Douglas flag more gallantly and boldly through this campaign than J. K. Clinton, of Mississippi. He sustains himself perfectly in a long continued and elaborate argument, and then when he comes to see his short arms, in a hand to hand encounter, the results to his foe are terrible.

Thus you see, in spite of all the threats and jeers that have been thrown out, Mississippi Democrats have dared to hold a convention and inforce our great Illinois Chief and put out fire on secession. The great northern counties, the Gibraltar of our Democracy, have put the ball in motion, and we intend to roll it on, until dissunion is driven into the vigrest Gulf." We have entered the fight, we love; and our flag is a mass, and we believe our cause will prevail when rightly conducted by the people. We fight for equal and just laws, self-government, plighted faith and the integrity of our Union. Can it be that Mississippians will not rally to such a standard?

Will a people who are prospering as no other people under the canopy of heaven are, become madly into secession and civil war, thereby ruining not only their domestic peace and pecuniary prosperity, but destroying the most benign and perfect form of government ever established among men? Will they do this, too, when they have no better hopes in the future than to trust their all to such hot-headed, senseless revolution as that advocated by Yancey, Rhett & Co.? Suppose we were thrown into a state of dissolution now, would there be any Washington, Adams, Madison or Jefferson to reduce chaos to harmony and peace again? We have no respect for the free-eating school of politicians in a calm republic, when they are bound up by the restraints of constitutional law. How, then, can we hope that such medicine will give us a better formed government after the destruction of this? They will by force be our leaders, who when they have accomplished their purposes. Now we have the rein upon them; in case of the general wreck, Yancey, Rhett & Co. will rule triumphant. O, spirit of our fathers! arouse from the designs of bad men, and strike confusion into the ranks of those who would lay sacrilegious hands on their great work. A DELEGATE.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The true and regular Democracy of Georgia assembled in convention at Milledgeville, on the 14th inst., and nominated a full electoral ticket for the State. The following is the ticket put forth:

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, and Thomas P. Saffold as alternate.

Hon. Augustus R. Wright, and James Gardner as alternate.

The delegates from the congressional districts reported the following named gentlemen as electors and alternates:

First District—James L. Seward, of Thomas; Wm. S. Gaulden, of Liberty, first alternate; Jno. B. Wright, of Bonaw, second alternate.

Second District—R. T. Martin, of Monroe; Wm. F. Gunnels, of Lee, first alternate; Thaddeus Oliver, of Marion, second alternate.

Third District—Nathan Bass of Bibb; John Brown of Talbot, first alternate; Thomas N. Carter of Burke, second alternate.

Fourth District—Hiram Warner of Meriwether; Robert W. Simms of Fulton, first alternate; Andrew J. Smith of Coweta, second alternate.

Fifth District—J. W. Harris of Cass; J. M. Jackson of Whitfield, first alternate; J. A. Crawford of Cass, second alternate.

Sixth District—Benjamin Hill of Gwinnett; E. M. Johnson of Hall, first alternate; Robert White of Jackson, second alternate.

Seventh District—James S. Hook, of Washington; Thomas F. Jones, of Newton, first alternate; David R. Adams, of Putnam, second alternate.

Eighth District—Julien Cumming, of Richmond; T. A. Nelms, of Warren, first alternate; W. Hobby, of Scriven, second alternate.

The convention was a full one, sixty-one counties being represented. Before adjournment, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention of the Democratic party of the State of Georgia hereby ratify the nomination of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, for the offices of President and Vice-president of the United States; approve the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic party at Baltimore.

Resolved, That this convention, through its president and plenipotentiaries, invite the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the candidate of the national Democracy for the presidency, to visit this State at his convenience, to exchange courtesies with the friends and remove the prejudices of his enemies.

Col. Cadenhead, pending the introduction of resolutions, addressed the convention in a pointed and terse style, which was well received. He yielded the floor on the return of the committee appointed to wait on Governor Brown. The gentleman's speech was warmly received. He concluded the action too of the convention for an hour and a half with a powerful appeal to the rallying cause of the day. He showed conclusively that Judge Douglas never had sustained, and does not now sustain, squatter sovereignty—that he (Cone) among the slandered and most infallible public men in the country, was and all sections and all interests—an ardent defender of the Constitution—an experienced statesman—a tried patriot—and eminently worthy of the highest honors of the country.

It is Settled—Settled—Settled.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

The slavery question has been, and is settled, and no person is disposed to interfere with the settlement unless he is insanely or deliberately in favor of a dissolution of the Union. We repeat, then, that the slavery question is settled—settled by a vast Congress—settled by the plighted faith of both sections of the country—and settled by the solemn pledges of our public men on either side, and publicly announced before the country, and published for all time.

Henry Clay, in 1851, foreseeing just such contingencies as this, and the agitation of the parties, as have now arisen upon the distractive subject of slavery, then led off in the following pledge from prominent members of Congress of both parties:

THE PLEDGE.

"The undersigned, members of the Thirty-first Congress of the United States, believing that a renewal of sectional controversy upon the subject of slavery would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive to the objects, and seeing no mode by which such controversy can be avoided, except by a strict adherence to the settlement (agreed effected) by the compromise measures at the last session of Congress, do hereby declare their intention to maintain the said settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils, if any, as time and experience may develop.

"And for the purpose of making this resolution effective they further declare they will not support for the office of President or Vice-President, or of Senator or of Representative in Congress, any man, whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, and to the renewal in any form, of agitation upon the subject of slavery.

Henry Clay	C. S. Morehead	John L. Dawson
Wm. O. Butler	Thos. J. Rusk	Jesse Thomas
Jno. Bell	Jno. Davis	Wm. H. Gwin
Samuel Phillips	David Outlaw	W. A. Bullard
T. S. Haymond	A. H. Sheperd	David Rowe
Jno. L. Robinson	J. P. Thompson	J. M. Anderson
John S. Key	J. P. Caldwell	Edward Delaney
Thos. Marshall Bennett	Wm. Dunn	Wm. Dunn
R. S. Ford	Jno. Dickey	A. H. Stephens
Robert Toombs	M. P. Gentry	W. W. Willard
Jno. H. Lumpkin	J. H. Quitman	Alex Evans
C. M. Williams	J. P. Phenix	A. H. Sharpe
Jno. L. Thomas	W. P. Duval	A. H. Chappell
W. P. Harris	Jackson Morton	R. J. Boyd
W. C. Dunlap	Chas. P. Dunn.	

Lay the compromise platform demand that the settlement shall be final, and frown down all attempts to renew agitation on the subject.

The Vote on the Army Law.

The present army law of Alabama, says the Huntsville Advocate, was introduced into the legislature by Judge Chilton, a law partner of Col. Yancey, and an ardent seceder. It was voted for by nearly all the secedesh, and voted against by nearly all the National Democracy. The secedesh were largely in the ascendant in the legislature, and are responsible for this law. It was passed *after* the instructions were given to the Alabama delegates to Charleston, which led to the first secession and the split in the party. The following are the yeas and nays upon the passage of the law:

SENATE—*Yeas*—Brewer, Bullock, Burnett, Calhoun, Chilton, Cocke, Felder, Griffin, Horn, Jackson, J. Jackson, McIntyre, Stone, Woodward—14.

Nays—Mr. Presid-nt, Bynum, Fleming, Higgins, Hill, Jones of Fayette, Jones of Greene, Kirkpatrick, Mitchell, Patton, Stanton, Tomlinson, Wood—11.

HOUSE—*Yeas*—Mr. Speaker, Adams, Bell, Bowen, Bradley, Brooks, Brown of Tuscaloosa, Bryan, Bush, Carlisle, Carter, Chambers, Clayton, Clitherall, Davidson, Forney, Forsyth, Gilchrist, Griffin of Jackson, Hale, Herren of Tallapoosa, Hightower, Hobbs, Hubbard, Hutchins, Hudgins, Irby, Lane, Lowe, Mabry, Meadows, Neal, Oates, Overall, Parsons, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Sheppard, Slater, Smith of Coosa, Smith of Lauderdale, Tate, Tait, Taylor, Walker, Whitfield, Woodson—[illegible].

Nays—Aldridge, Bibb, Bowden, Clapp, Clifton, Cooper, Cowan, Drake, Easley, Ferrell, Fountain, Gibson, Griffin of Marshall, Handwick, Hearne of Clark, Herndon, Holler of Covington, Holley of Tallapoosa, Latham, Lloyd, Martin, Musgrove, Seay, Starke, Thornton, Walden of Coosa, Warren, Wright—29.

For Sale.

ONE OF THE BEST PLANTATIONS IN BERKLEY COUNTY,

SITUATED fifteen miles east from Memphis, and one and a half miles from the Germantown depot, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, contains about 1,100 acres, of which about 600 are in cultivation, well inclosed, and has on it a good frame dwelling, framed negro cabins, cow cribs, and blacksmith shop in the house.

I will sell the whole tract, or divide it to suit purchasers. For particulars apply on it to the undersigned, on the premises. JAS. KIMBROUGH.

Near Germantown, July 21, 1860. [jy21-d1w w2w6m]

Franklin College.

IS located five miles east of Nashville, Tennessee, in a region of unsurpassed healthfulness.

W. D. Carter, late president of East Tennessee University, has been chosen president of the institution. The faculty otherwise remains unchanged.

The discipline of college is mild and every effort will be made to guard the interests from corruption influences.

The next session will commence on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Board, tuition, etc., per term of five months, $82.

Address, for particulars, etc., W. D. CARTER, President.

W. HYDE ORR, Secretary. [jy21-d1w w2w]

DeSoto Farm for Sale.

I PROPOSE to sell my farm where I now reside, lying in DeSoto City Mississippi, within the limits of Old Walt Depot, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, which is about thirty-five miles from Memphis, containing nine hundred and twenty acres, (920 acres,) one hundred and ten of fresh, consisting of bottom, second bottom and upland. The whole place is in a good state of cultivation and well improved, with a first rate new two-story framed residence, with six rooms, well finished; necessary outer out-houses, all of which are of the best quality; good cotton gin and press; two good orchards of peach, apple, pear, plum and fig trees. THIS IS THE best well of water in the county; also, an abundance of never failing spring. F. Lane & Co.

[jy21-d1w] W. H. WYNNE.

AUGUST 15TH.

Rice, Lull & Co.

THUS EARLY,

Their Fall Stock

IS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE!

PER ADAMS EXPRESS:

Linen Edgings and Insertings;
Bobinet Quillings;

Cotton Embroidered Collars;
Cotton Embroidered Sets;

Infants' Imitation Lace Caps;
Infants' Real Lace Caps;

Real Thread Fallas,
Mariposa Hoods;

Embroidered Linen Yokes;
Linen Handkerchiefs;

Belt, Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons;

DRESS SILKS,

A Few Rich Patterns Only.

RICE, LULL & CO.

Best Kentucky Twills;
Best Kentucky Linseys;
Negro Blankets, Kerseys, etc.

Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Man lea, Dusters, Fans, Parasols and Summer Goods generally to be had now.

Cheap, Cheap, Very Cheap, to Close.

RICE, LULL & CO.,

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G. W. JONES & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

229 MAIN STREEET,

Nearly opposite to Odd Fellows' Hall,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE MEMPHIS DIARRHEA CORDIAL.

A safe reliable and certain remedy for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, this medial has been thoroughly tested in Memphis and vicinity for the last years past, and has not failed to give entire satisfaction.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

Has introduced itself on its own merits, and not by puffing.

There are other Diarrhea Cordials gotten up under other auspices. The genuine MEMPHIS DIARRHEA CORDIAL is prepared only by us, and for sale by all druggists and country dealers. G. W. JONES & CO.,

aug 1 229 Main street.

Builders and Contractors

WHO wish to purchase WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, etc., are invited to call at 229 Main street, and get prices and samples. We have a very large stock, at prices as low as the quality will be desired.

G. W. JONES & CO.,

aug 1 229 Main street.

CHANCERY SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate,

On Real Street.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, on the 4th day of August, 1860, in the case of John S. Mott vs. David Lowry, Robert F. Lowry and others, I will,

On Tuesday, August 21, 1860,

in front of my office, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND,

situated on the north side of Real street, in the city of Memphis, and bounded and described as follows: Apportionment No. 42, lying between Dunlap street and Market street, fronting at the north-east corner of a lot sold to T. P. Axtell; to Spicer & Clark, on the north side of Real street; running thence east with Real street seventy-five feet; thence north about twenty-five feet to a stake; thence west and parallel with Dunlap street one hundred feet to a stake in the Axtell line; thence south with Axtell's line to the beginning.

TERMS OF SALE—The above described lot of land will be sold on a credit of seven and thirteen months, purchasers to give notes, with approved security, for the purchase money, which will be retained on the premises until final payment of the same.

SAM'L COLEMAN, A. M. JOHN C. LARNER, Solicitors. Master.

[jy19-dawtd]

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE IN COMPANY'S BUILDING,

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☞ Will insure against loss by Fire on Houses and Merchandise, River and Marine Risks on Cargoes. Also, insure the Lives of Negroes.

☞ Losses promptly paid. [jy19-dm

A LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS in this line of trade is not kept by any house in this city.

☞ Prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

☞ Call and examine.

Barton's Dewberry Cordial

IS doing more to relieve suffering humanity than any medicine in the world. No family should be without this wonderful medicine, as it will relieve and cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, and all summer complaints, in a shorter time than any medicine before the public. The proprietors will return the money in every case where this remarkable medicine fails to cure. Delirious, go at once and get a bottle; if you are not able to pay for it, the agents are authorized to give a bottle. Sold by WIGGS BROS. & CO.,

Druggists, 317 and 319 Main street.

jel12 Memphis, Tenn.

NO CLASPS. NO CLASPS.

DR. Wm. W. MORGAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAS permanently located in MEMPHIS. In prepared to perform ALL DENTAL operations in a satisfactory manner. His PRICES are as LOW as the lowest for the same style, excellent work cannot be done eight years ago. Dr. M. abandoned the use of CLASPS (Sculpin) to extract and fill teeth, and invented a method of ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, by which gums are made to fit as close to the teeth as nature intended, and the teeth are set with the utmost satisfaction—to wit, a have AMERL, Pulosoin, Chrosite, Porcelain, improved Mineral, Aluminum, Platinum, Silver and Gold. He also puts up a new and beautiful style of CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH. Two different preparations for filling decayed teeth, among which is the celebrated PEARL FILLING, so famous for the best Dentists. Also, a preparation for CLEANSING the teeth, which is a powerful antiseptic, and yet perfectly harmless. Also, a preparation for STOPPING TOOTH ache, which is a powerful antiseptic, and yet perfectly harmless. Also, a preparation for STOPPING TOOTH ache in an entire set with the utmost satisfaction—to wit, a have AMERL, Pulosoin, Chrosite, Porcelain, improved Mineral, Aluminum, Platinum, Silver and Gold. He also puts up a new and beautiful style of CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH. Two different preparations for filling decayed teeth, among which is the celebrated PEARL FILLING, so famous for the best Dentists. Also, a preparation for CLEANSING the teeth