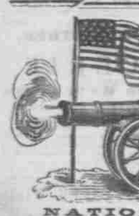
Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 21, 1860.

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. BRIDGES, of McMinn.
4. G. F. G. GALBREATH, of Jackson.
5. T. J. St JOHN, of Cannon.
6. J. N. McCUTCHEN, of Franklin.
7. O. A. NIXON, of Hickman.
8. J. R. McCANN, of Davidson.
9. Wm. F. CALDWELL, of Weakley.
10. Hon. W. T. BROWN, of Shelby.

THE FOOTFALLS OF DESTINY.

WE ARE BOUND TO EXTEND AND SPREAD UNTIL WE EMBRACE THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, INCLUDING THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, AND BECOME ONE GRAND OCEAN BOUND REPUBLIC. I DO NOT CARE WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT; YOU CANNOT HELP IT! IT IS THE DECREE OF PROVIDENCE. THIS COUNTRY WAS SET APART AS 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.*

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 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.

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.

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.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT HUNTINGDON, TENN.

The national Democracy of Huntingdon and Carroll county, Tenn., propose holding a meeting at Huntingdon, on Monday, the 27th inst. H. BARRY WALKER and E. M. YERGER, Esqs., of this city, have consented to attend and address the meeting. Other distinguished speakers are have been invited and will no doubt attend. The yeomanry of the country, of all parties, are invited to be present.

SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Presidential Elector for the Tenth congressional district will address the people at the following times and places:

Memphis	Monday, August	[illegible]
Germantown	Wednesday, "	[illegible]
Collierville	Thursday, "	[illegible]
Moscow	Friday, "	[illegible]
Somerville	Saturday, "	[illegible]
Grand Junction	Monday, "	[illegible]
Hardeman	Tuesday, "	[illegible]
Purdy	Wednesday, "	[illegible]
Pocahontas	Thursday, "	[illegible]
Bolivar	Friday, "	[illegible]
Medon	Saturday, "	[illegible]
Jackson	Monday, Sept.	[illegible]
Spring Creek	Tuesday, "	[illegible]
Gadsden	Tuesday, "	[illegible]
Somerville	Wednesday, "	[illegible]

☞ We, the undersigned, assistant electors for the county, will address our fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Raleigh	Saturday, August 25	
Shelby Depot	Saturday, " 25	
Fisherville	Wednesday, " 29	
M. ne Hill	Saturday, Sept.	[illegible]
Wesley Store	Wednesday, "	[illegible]
Mt. Moriah (colored)	Friday, "	[illegible]
Raleigh Springs	Monday, "	[illegible]

We respectfully invite Mr. Collins, or any other Breckinridge elector to meet us at the above appointments. JOHN HALLUM, JOHN MARTIN.

FIRST PAGE.

On our first page this morning will be found an interesting Washington correspondence from the pen of "Memphis Mechanic," a sig nature with which our readers are familiar: also articles on "The Mississippi State Convention;" "Georgia Democratic State Convention;" "It is settled;" "The vote on the Army Law."

DOUGLAS CLUBS.

The conference committee, appointed by the various Douglas and Johnson clubs in this city, are requested to meet at Democratic Headquarters, on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, precisely at 10 o'clock. Partial attendance is solicited, as business of unusual importance will be transacted.

SHELBY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

This association hold their regular weekly meeting at Democratic head-quarters to-night. All national Democrats are cordially invited to be present.

REGULARITY OF MR. DOUGLAS' NOMINATION.

We have been requested by a friend in Alabama to compile an article showing the regularity of the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS. This is do well and forcibly done to our hand by Mr. CHARLES D. DRAKE, in a communication to the St. Louis *Republican*, which we copy this morning, as to save us any labor on the subject. The mere fact that the Breckinridge forces are driven to this quibble of irregularity, only serves to show how barren their cause is of argument or justice. If there was, moreover, any irregularity in the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, it was caused by the secession of the bolters, who left the convention, and it does not become them to raise the question of regularity, unless we allow them the rightto reverse a well-established rule in equity, which says that "no man shall take advantage of his own wrong—he must come into court with clean hands—before he asks equity in his suit in equity," etc., etc. We maintain that, under these rules, the seceders are thrown out of court. It was they who created the irregularity if there was any, and if their position is true, and all Democrats are bound to vote for a regularly nominated candidate, they would be compelled to vote for either BELL or LINCOLN, for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is certainly the most irregularly nominated candidate that was ever presented to the country. We contend, however, that Mr. DOUGLAS, according to all usages of the party, was regularly nominated, in proof of which we invite especial attention to the article alluded to above.

REMOVAL OF H. McCLANAHAN, ESQ.

A paragraph appeared in our paper a few days since to the effect that Mr. HAMPTON McCLANAHAN had been removed from the office of marshal of West Tennessee, for the reason that he was a DOUGLAS man. It is due to Mr. McCLANAHAN to state that since his appointment he has been a consistent supporter of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and, as we are informed, has favored the election of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, since his nomination at Baltimore. So it would seem that the "old public functionary," in view to clean out the office, has turned into cutting his friends on suspicion.

TEACHINGS OF INEXORABLE LOGIC.

The defeat of McClurry in Kentucky, the regularly nominated Breckinridge candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, by some thirty or forty thousand votes, brings the Louisville *Courier* to the following singular conclusion:

The defeat of McClurry only served to show us what we needed; the result in the banner counties, Floyd, Johnson, etc., teaches us what may be done; and in November, Kentucky will give Breckinridge—what?—ten thousand? twenty thousand? forty thousand? A long pull, a steady, strong pull, calm, determined, and thorough organization, will put it up to the last named figure; if it falls below that it will mark the failure of some portion of the Democracy to do their duty.

Of course the *Courier* could have come to no such ridiculous conclusion but from having studied thoroughly that new work recently revised and corrected by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, entitled "Inexorable Logic," which means, we presume, the science of ordinary logic doubly refined, and reduced as near as may be to the science of mathematics reversed.

OPENING OF THE CANVASS.

Messrs. BROWN, NARESS and BRADFORD opened the electoral canvass at Odd Fellows' Hall last night. Judge BROWN's feeble health, while it detracted something from the force and animation of his style, neither lessened his volume of facts, or weakened the "inexorable logic" of his arguments. The discussion was without that acerbity that usually attends political debates, though the opening augurs well for an animated triangular political duel.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION AND THE UNIT RULE.

At Charleston the committee on organization reported the following rules:

"That in any State which has not provided or directed by its State convention how its vote may be given, the convention will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote. JOHN CESSAN, Ch'n.

"JOHN N. FRENCH, Sec'y."

The Nashville *Union* and the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE generally, are denouncing this rule as a trick of the DOUGLAS men. Their cause is desperate, and they catch at every straw in their way in order to sustain themselves. The Tennessee delegation VOTED to sustain this resolution, yet some of them are now denouncing it! A motion was made to strike it out of the report of the committee on organization, and that motion was negatived by the following decisive vote:

States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine		8
New Hampshire		5
Vermont		5
Massachusetts	6	14
Rhode Island		4
Connecticut		6
New Jersey		7
Pennsylvania	14	10
California	3½	1½
Maryland	2½	4½
New York		35
Virginia	15	
North Carolina		9
South Carolina	8	
Georgia	9	
Alabama	9	
Louisiana	6	
Missouri	3	7
Illinois		13
Indiana	11	
Ohio	23	
Michigan		6
Texas	4	
Florida	3	
Tennessee	12	
Kentucky	11	
Wisconsin		5
Iowa		4
California		4
Minnesota		4
	103½	170

At the request of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, the report of the committee on organization was again read and adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

It will be seen that the Tennessee delegation voted as a unit against striking this rule out of the report. After the motion to strike out was negatived, the rule was adopted nearly unanimously. So far as the rule is concerned, it was perfectly just and fair in every respect. It simply asserted the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote to suit himself in those States where the delegation was not instructed to vote as a unit. The rule has been called the *unit rule*, but we think that it was simply intended to declare the right of delegates to cast their individual votes to suit themselves, unless their delegation was instructed to vote as a unit. Could anything be more just and fair? We think not. We think that each delegate from Tennessee would have had a perfect right to vote as he pleased, even if this rule had never been introduced into the convention. On the other hand, we think that the New York delegation, being expressly instructed to vote as a unit by the convention which appointed them, would have been duty bound to have voted as a unit if the Cessna rule, as some call it, had never been heard of. So those who denounce this rule as a trick of the Douglas men are expending their breath to no purpose. Does it not look funny, indeed, beautiful, to hear the very men who voted for this rule denouncing it? When the Breckinridge speakers denounce this rule, let it be remembered that the Tennessee delegation voted as a UNIT for it; besides, let it be remembered that the rule is in perfect accordance with justice and fairness.—*Somerville Democrat.*

LOOK AT THIS.

Hon. ANDREW EWING, of Tennessee, was one of the seceders at Baltimore, now one of their leaders in disrupting the Democratic party, and talking against popular sovereignty. The Nashville *Democrat* has had the cruelty to hunt up and publish the following extract from a speech made by him on the 18th of April, 1850, in which he went the whole figure:

This section of the bill, then, is my opinion, expresses the true southern doctrine, as advocated and understood by the masses: first, that *there is to be a total non-intervention by the General Government in the restriction or establishment of slavery*; and secondly, *that the people of the Territories, whether in their territorial legislature or in their State convention, can dispose of the whole subject as they deem best, if their decision be in perfect harmony with the* Constitution of the United States.

Hurrah for Mr. EWING! Three cheers for squatter sovereignty, DOUGLAS and EWING! When will Mr. EWING secede again?

YANCEY AND CLEMENS.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* of Saturday informs us that Mr. YANCEY has been called upon to give an explanation with reference to a portion of his speech at this place on Tuesday last. The *Independent* says:

In his speech at Memphis on Tuesday last Mr. Yancey took occasion to speak of Hon. Jere Clemens in a sneering manner, applying to him the offensive epithet of "political Hessian." Mr. Clemens has addressed a letter to Mr. Yancey, demanding an explanation. The note was handed to Mr. Y. on yesterday morning as he passed here on the cars on his way to Georgia.

A VOICE FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Subjoined is an extract of a letter from an eminent lawyer and politician of Canton, Miss., to a gentleman in Washington City, which, says the State, after speaking of the cheering prospects of Douglas in that State, and that there will be a convention at Grenada on the 15th of this month to form a Douglas electoral ticket, says:

Your letter reached me to-day; your views are almost precisely my own. I cannot but think that the southern men who have suffered their private feelings to induce them to distract the Democratic party at this time, committed a great crime. This is no time to lose a single friend. The southern clamor one and divisions now, and the secession of some of the South from the Democratic party, looks to me like the follies of the Jews when the Roman legion were thundering at the gates of Jerusalem; and worst of all, our southern friends have broken ground against Douglas, in violation of their plighted faith, and with the ignoble design to hot down a man because he would not abandon principle."

☞ A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* broaches a scheme for the Southern Confederacy, to be composed of the six cotton States, (they give Virginia the cold shoulder) Atlanta, Georgia, to be the seat of government—Mem-minger President, and Yancey Vice-President; debts due northern people to be sequestrated; standing army organized—and fifty thousand volunteers to be held in readiness, and more of such stuff. These people are disgusting the truest and best friends of the South—and turning from them the State rights men who will not succumb to their dictation.

☞ We learn from the Columbia South Carolinian that Mr. DeBow, the editor of *DeBow's Review*, recently addressed a Democratic meeting at Williamson, in South Carolina. Mr. Ashmore, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Gaillard, also spoke. All agreed that in the event of the election of Lincoln the South should secede. Mr. DeBow said he had long been in favor of extreme measures, and was glad to see the progress which had been made by such views. All these gentlemen are supporters of Breckinridge, without the faintest hope of electing him.

☞ It will be seen from the appointments for the Tenth congressional district, that the candidates for elector in the district have changed the order of their appointments at Jackson and Mount Pinson, and will speak at the latter place on the first, and the former place on the third previous.

☞ The Breckinridgers are fond of telling us that the President, all the Democratic Senators, and most of the Congressmen are for Yoes. Who is the President, and who are these Senators and Congressmen, that they should so used as authority? We, the people, know them all, and the more we know them, the less is the weight of their authority. Most of them are but lip Democrats, with the President at their head, and willing to no more sacrifice their principles and their Democracy that infest the country.—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE NEWS.

The Rev. Solomon M. Kinney, who was accused in Texas of being one of two abolitionist preachers, striving to invite the slaves there to rebel, has written a letter to the Galveston *Zeitung*. He states that he was whipped by the citizens of Dallas, but that he has never sympathized with abolitionists and always voted the Democratic ticket.

The Great Eastern sailed on her return voyage on Tuesday, August 18th; she arrived June 28th. On the third of July, she received visitors at a dollar each, on the 9th of July prices were reduced to fifty cents, on July 20th she ceased exhibiting. On the first week of exhibition she had 8,578 visitors, on the last 76,338; the total number was 143,674. She made a wretchedly managed excursion to Cape May with twelve hundred passengers, which so much injured her credit, that when she started on a second excursion to Norfolk and Baltimore, she sold only a hundred tickets. Taking into account her visitors during the excursions, she was boarded by as many as 175,000 people during her stay in this country. At her departure no special interest was manifested. The ship was under seizure for some furniture furnished for the Cape May excursion; the deputy sheriff made a levy, and took off property to cover the claim—it was taken from the barber's room, the barber being the debtor; the fellow "let in" several tradesmen. The captain was lying sick, and the first officer had her in charge. She had a fair passenger list.

Canal street, in New Orleans, is said to be the most magnificent street in the world, being eight miles long and two hundred feet wide, with a parterre promenade in the center forty feet wide. At the crossings monuments or fountains are to be erected.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says, in speaking of this paper: "The APPEAL is the fire-eater of the town." The context shows that the name of the APPEAL was erroneously substituted for some other Memphis paper, the question is which? It could not be the *Enquirer*, which is querrulous and conservative; it could not be the *Bulletin*, for if it was fired the *Bullet* would be out; it could not be the *Avalanche*, for that great natural production is composed of snow and icicles.

The notorious Delia A. Webster was announced to lecture in Cincinnati on Sunday last, upon her incarcerations in Kentucky prisons, for her interference in slavery matters.

In Cincinnati, on Friday last, Charles C. Browne, United States Commissioner, was tilled by Geo. T. Caldwell, book-keeper in an auction house. The parties had been at variance about a legal matter, and Browne has acted and spoken in a threatening manner. At the time in question, Caldwell was standing at his door, when Browne came up and accosted him. He replied that he wished to have nothing to do with him, and passed into the dining-room. Browne following him. He then entered his bed-chamber, shut the door and held it. Browne still followed him, and forced open the door, when Caldwell shot him as he entered the room. Wounded as he was, he assaulted Caldwell, who in only considerable difficulty subdued him. He immediately went for a doctor, taking with him a friend to whom he stated the facts. In twenty minutes the two returned and found Browne dead. Caldwell burst into tears at the sight, went to his employer and delivered up the safe keys, and then to the station house and placed himself in custody. On examination he was discharged, as having plainly acted in self-defense. He has since been arrested and held for trial.

The "orthodox" Israelites of Cincinnati have opened a new synagogue. They adhere to the old traditions that have accumulated around the stock of divine truth."

At New York, on Friday, Jemmy Massey, a prize fighter, while endeavoring to shoot a policeman, shot himself badly in the groin.

A letter received at Washington from El Paso, dated July 29th, says the church party had taken possession of the capital of Chihuahua, and the governor of the liberal party, with all his cabinet, arrived there the day previous, where he intended to make his last stand.

Rev. Dr. Murray, better known as "Kirwan," arrived from Europe last week. On Sunday he preached in his church at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Advices to the 19th of June from Hong Kong, China, state that attempts had been made to hurry the British forces northward, but owing to bad weather several casualties had occurred. Two large transport vessels had been wrecked, and another laid up for repairs. Another, having caught fire, was scuttled. A new steamer had been purchased by the English Admiral, who deemed his force sufficient to attack the forts. The French force would not be ready for co-operation until the present month. An impression prevailed that as the allied powers evinced no sympathy with the Nankin insurgents, it would have a favorable impression on the authorities at Pekin, and induce the government to listen to conciliatory advice. A battle had taken place between the imperial troops and Nankin insurgents, in which the former were defeated. The imperial troops were besieged in the city of Chan Chow. Much fear was manifested at Shanghae at the progress of the rebellion, owing to its proximity to the scene of operations and the danger of Lou Chow, one of the most important manufacturing and commercial cities of the empire, falling into the hands of the insurgents. The British and French gunboats had captured and burned a number of piratical junks.

The New York *Herald* states that the bills for lack bire, etc., during the entertainment of the Japanese at New York, amounted to five thousand dollars.

Breckinridge and Lane Meeting in Chicago.

The Chicago *Democrat*, *Black*-Republican paper, thus describes a meeting held in Chicago, at which it would seem the Republicans assisted:

The Breckinridge and Lane party held their first meeting in this city on Saturday night at Metropolitan hall.

The body of the hall was completely filled; some few persons were in the galleries. The Bell and Everett party could also have been seated with ease in the body of the hall, and the galleries need not have been called into use at all.

The meeting was composed of very good looking respectable people. We saw no foreigners in the assemblage. We took a from view of the crowd, and were impressed with its intense air of gentility.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas Campbell, Esq. His remarks were received with much enthusiasm. The speech resembled in very strongly of the speeches which Judge Douglas used to make against Mr. Wentworth four years ago. The burden of it was the Douglas had proved faithless to slavery, and consequently to the Democratic party, and that four years hence Douglas would be in Wentworth's boots and out of the Democratic party, which he ought to have left four years ago when Wentworth did. The orators last night all claimed the Breckinridge party as the Democra ic party, and predicted that Breckinridge would carry the electoral vote of seventeen States, and that Mr. Douglas would not get the electoral vote of a single State.

Our Republican friends performed their part of the work Saturday night pretty well. They managed the applause first rate, with but few exceptions, often, by their cadrenses to applaud, they did so before the speaker had ut ed his point, and consequently the cheers, once or twice, came in the wrong place. A little practice, however, in applauding at Democratic meetings will enable them to do better. It is very creditable and very necessary to do the sort of thing, but our Republican friends should learn to put in their licks in the right place for effect on strangers.

☞ PLENTY OF CORN IN MISSOURI.—Missouri has planted, this year, fifty per cent. more corn than ever before. Some of it is cut short, but the greatest crop ever made stands on the ground. The Fulton *Telegraph* speaks for Callaway county as follows:

Everybody, six weeks ago, expected that the corn crops would be largely over an average. Since then rain has been very much needed. Corn has been stunted to some extent in some localities. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the corn crops in Callaway will be unusually large. Recent rains have produced a very beneficial result to the late corn, and we look for more than an average crop. Hence hay grass and millet yields will be large. So that we need fear no famine, nor anything of the kind.

☞ The Athens *Banner*, referring to the secession movement at Milledgeville, at which the Hon. Robert Toombs made a speech, says:

"Hon. Robert Toombs addressed the convention in one of the strongest speeches of his life, and when that is said of him it is no unmeaning declamation."

In order to understand what the *Banner* probably refers to about the strength of Mr. Toombs' speech, we find in the *Southern Recorder* the announcement that Mr. Toombs spoke strongly for disunion. Will he answer the State and proclaim such sentiments? If he does, he will find such sentiments warmly sustained by the few at number of voters in comparison with the number of difficulty in the way of their success, that ever expressed their sentiments by their votes in any general election in the State. Mr. Toombs ought be urged to stump the State and place Mr. Breckinridge fairly and squarely on the disunion platform of the seceders.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

SOMNIFEROUS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says:

One of the Breckinridge committee here, who has been traveling through Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, to obtain funds, reports that there are a great deal more Mr. Douglas men in those States, and, what is worse, that they are generally hostile to any compromise with the Breckinridge men.

THE HISTORY OF THE "TWO-THIRDS RULE."

From the St. Louis *Republican*.]

A more reckless attempt has seldom been made in this country to deceive and mislead the people in regard to a historic fact than that made by President Buchanan, when he ventured in his stump speech against the Democratic nominee for President, to declare that the "two-thirds rule" had been "broken to pieces" by the Democratic national convention in the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. It is a matter of surprise that the falsehood of that declaration has not heretofore been exposed by the exhibition in *detail* of the facts in relation to that rule. Having examined its history, I here present the record as it is, and the world will judge what faith to place in Mr. Buchanan's statement. I commend the facts in an especial manner to those honest Democrats who wish to sustain regular nominations, but have been led by the declaration of the *President of the United States* to believe that Mr. Douglas was nominated in violation of the established usages of the party. I desire that they should not take his word for that, but should examine the records for themselves, and learn that his word on that subject is utterly worthless.

Before proceeding to present the historical facts, let the question be fairly stated. Mr. Buchanan, in his speech, was referring to the "two-thirds rule" as established by Democratic national conventions previous to that of the present year. He gave its origin, and referred to its effect upon the party during the period which had elapsed since the old congressional caucus system was abandoned, and that of the national conventions was instituted, for the first time in 1832. In broad terms he averred that the rule had been "broken to pieces" by the convention that nominated Mr. Douglas; but he was careful not to specify in what particular or by what act that was done. His words meant nothing, if they did not mean that the convention had repealed, or overturned, or disregarded the "two-thirds rule," as it had previously existed.

And as to the resolution passed at Charleston on the 1st of May, 1860, requiring the President of the convention not to *declare* any person nominated unless he received two-thirds *of all* the votes the full convention was entitled to cast, Mr. Buchanan did not mention it, or refer to it in any way. It was in his mind at all he knew that nothing was to be made by saying anything about it, because that resolution was binding on the convention only just as long as the convention choose that it should be so. It was a new rule, never before introduced into any national Democratic convention. It differed from, but did not, in spirit, destroy, the old "two-thirds rule," since it required a *larger* vote for a nomination than that rule did. It was not based on any previous usage of the party, but was the creature of that convention, and might be repealed or disregarded by that convention without violating any party usage or obligation.

It is therefore perfectly manifest that Mr. Buchanan's charge of breaking the "two-thirds rule" to pieces is nonsense, if it do not refer to the rule which had existed so long as to have become a party usage, which no convention ought to set aside. This charge I pronounce false, and will show it to be so by the history of the rule. The rule, from the day of its first adoption in 1832, has required two-thirds of all the votes *given*, and no man will deny that Stephen A. Douglas received far more than that proportion of all the votes given at Baltimore. It was easily shown, as it has many times been, that he received two-thirds of all the votes a *full* convention was entitled to cast. But this is not the matter now under consideration. The question is—was he nominated in accordance with the usage of the party? Did he get the number of votes required by the "two-thirds rule?" If my position is correct, that the rule required only two-thirds of all the votes given, then he was nominated in accordance with the usage of the party—o herwise not. Let us, then, examine the rule and its history in each of the seven Democratic national conventions, held prior to this year.

CONVENTION OF 1832.

The report of the proceedings of this body resorted to is that found in *Niles' Register*, vol. 42, p. 234.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That each State be entitled, in the nomination to be made of a candidate for the vice-presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number to which they will be entitled in the electoral college under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice-President, and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

On the ballot for candidate for Vice-President, the vote stood as follows:

Van Buren	208
Johnson	26
Wilkins	1

It appearing that Mr. Van Buren had received a majority of more than two-thirds of all the votes, he was declared to be elected as the candidate nominated by this convention for the vice-presidency.

Afterwards R. M. Johnson Pledge offered the following:

WHEREAS, Martin Van Buren, of New York, has received upon the first ballot more than two-thirds of all the votes given for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the vice presidency of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention unanimously concur in recommending him to the people of the United States for their support for that office at the ensuing election.

Which preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

CONVENTION OF 1835.

The report resorted to for the proceedings of this body is in *Niles' Register*, vol. 48, pp. 227, 228, 244.

The following resolution was reported by a committee:

Resolved, That the delegation from each State in this convention be entitled to as many votes in selecting suitable persons for the offices of President and Vice President as such State is entitled to in the electoral college for the choice of the (those) officers by law, and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes given be required for a nomination and all questions be decided by a majority.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, moved to amend this resolution, by inserting the word "majority," instead of "two-thirds," which was agreed to by a vote of 231 ayes, to—0 noes.

The next day, Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, moved that the vote requiring a majority only to constitute a nomination, be reconsidered, and that two-thirds be required, which motion was carried.

CONVENTION OF 1840.

The report resorted to for the proceedings of this body is that contained in the *Extra Globe* of May 16, 1840, being No. 1, Vol. 6.

In this convention the two-thirds rule was not mentioned, nor was any ballot had.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of one member from each State, for the purpose of taking this consideration and reporting upon the subject of the nomination of President and Vice-President.

The committee reported a preamble and resolution. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That this convention do present the name of Martin Van Buren to the people as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States, and that we will spare no honorable efforts to secure his election.

Which, on motion of Mr. Grundy, was unanimously adopted.

CONVENTION OF 1844.

In *Niles Register* the rule is not given in terms; but in volume 65, pages 214, 215 and 216, the proceedings in relation to it are reported.

It was proposed by General Saunders, of North Carolina, who had proposed it in 1832 and 1835, and the whole tenor of the debate goes to show that it was in substance the same as adopted in those years. But the proceedings of the convention of 1848, stated next below, show its exact terms. It was adopted by a vote of 148 to 118.

CONVENTION OF 1848.

The report resorted to for the proceedings of this body is the official journal, printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. Morton, of Massachusetts, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention be governed in its proceedings by the rule adopted by the Democratic national convention of 1844, and the same are hereby adopted as the rule of this convention.

To which the following amendment was moved by Mr. Morse, of Louisiana:

Except the rules requiring two-thirds of the votes given for the nomination of President and Vice-President.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, at the request of the convention, read the rules referred to, viz:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives, as far as applicable for the government of this convention, be adopted as the rules of this convention.

Resolved, That two-thirds of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary for a nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States by this convention.

The question was taken on the second of these resolutions separately, and it was adopted by a vote of 176 to 78.

A practical construction was given to the rule by this convention, which would settle the question, if there were any ambiguity in the terms of the rule, which there was not.

"The fourth ballot for a Presidential candidate was had. *New York, with thirty-six votes, did not vote*, though her delegates were there. The number of votes given was 254; but if New York had voted it would have been 290, the ballot is given in full, by States, and then the record proceeds thus:

Whole number of votes	254
Necessary to a choice	170
Lewis Cass received	137

So Lewis Cass, of Michigan, having received two-thirds of the whole number of votes *that*,

The chair declared him duly nominated by the convention as the candidate for President.

The announcement of this result by the chair was followed by enthusiastic and long-continued applause, the members of the various delegations almost universally springing to their fee, and uniting in one spirit-stirring shout of approbation.

Here is a clear decision that a candidate receiving two-thirds of the vote *given* was duly nominated, though there were thirty-six electoral votes not represented in the ballot. Had the rule, or the will of the convention, required two-thirds of the entire electoral vote, Gen. Cass would have needed 194 to nominate him, but he was declared nominated when he received 179, and that was nine more than was necessary to a choice.

CONVENTION OF 1852.

The report resorted to for the proceedings of this body is the official journal, printed in pamphlet form.

The committee on organization reported three resolutions which were adopted, of which the following is the second:

Resolved, That two-thirds of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to a nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States by this convention.

The fact being now patent to the *Herald* as well as to every reflecting mind, that the Yancey, Breckinridge and Lane movement is a disguised effort to break up the Union, the conservative masses of all parties have determined to cr sh the cocatrice, and, if possible, to bruise the head of this crawling serpent of disunion.

It is yet a matter of some controversy with the conservative masses whether to support Bell and Everett or Douglas and Johnson. The *Herald*, although fully convinced of the predominant strength of Judge Douglas in the free States, is so thoroughly committed against the national Democratic nominees that, as a dernier resort—as the only hope to escape annihilation—and as the only chance to maintain a glimmer of self-respect—has assumed the province of a resurrectionist, and with unholy hands has unearthed the fossil remains of Bell and Everett—gentlemen of pure—respected *originals*, who, by "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS," have been quietly sleeping in the habitations of mortality for a succession of decades. That the *Herald* is engaged in a superhuman task none can doubt. And in its efforts to galvanize the dead mortality, it has even gone so far as to form the *Satanic Herald* that the days of miracles ceased on the ASCENSION of the Savior.

This truth is, there is only one living and vital national party organization in existence at this time in the United States, and that is the national Democratic party, represented by Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. This party is assailed by the sectional Black-Republican party at the North, that are demanding that Congress shall intervene against the introduction of slavery in the Territories. This PARTY is attacked at the South by the sectional disunion Breckinridge party, which claims that the Congress shall intervene to introduce slavery into the Territories. The Bell and Everett party occupies a negative position. This party is neither committed to or against any line of policy, further than to preserve the Union, maintain the principles of the Constitution, and enforce the laws according to its own construction and interpretation. There is a non-committalism, a vagueness, an impliedness, that is incomprehensible about the Bell and Everet party, to such a degree, that it is hard to say whether it is flesh, fish or fowl.

There can be no exception taken to the Bell and Everett platform, but the question is, what are the constructions this party places upon the enforcement of the laws. How does this party interpret the Constitution? And under what circumstances does this party intend o preserve the Union? Whenever the Union survives the Constitution, we are in favor of a reorganization of the Government, but the Bell and Everett party have given no explanation of their position, further than they are for "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." No conservative citizen objects to this as an original proposition, but as an analytical question, it is left clouded and shrouded in mystery. Its vagaries are incomprehensible, consequently devoid of point, positive intent or tangibility.

The American people are beset with pestilence and famine. The black locusts of the North threaten to consume the last fructifying germ of that fruitful clime.

The clear and limpid fountains of Southern vitality have been poisoned by assassin hands, and the channels which once marked a living pathway to the ocean of nationality, are now clogged with the debris of schism, and the banks are hoar-covered by noxious weeds, emitting miasma, disease and death.

Standing as the great barrier between the sectionalist North and South, is the national Democratic party, with its representative head for the Presidency, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. Maintaining the great principle of non-intervention, or non-interference, upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. Hands off. Let the people decide the question for themselves, subject alone to the Constitution.

The national Democratic party neither asks or desires new laws or new planks to be inserted into the Democratic creed. The national party organization, believing that all power is inherent in the people, are determined to adhere to the ancient faith and landmarks of the party, to preserve inviolate the Constitution and its guarantees, as vouchsafed them by the fathers of the Republic.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The fall trade has fairly opened, not, however, with any over-eagerness to buy, but with a staid, moderate demand. There seems no difficulty about prices asked. The city jobbers are buying with direction from the importers. The southern demand is backward and dull, and it is yet early for western buyers.

French silks, plain dress goods and merinoes are in good demand, but delaine are dull. Black silks are selling freely, and the stock on hand is small. British goods have sold well. German and French woolens are in fair request, and at steady prices. In domestic goods here have been considerable sales, especially to the package houses. Boston and Philadelphia, as well as our city jobbers, have been the largest buyers. The southern jobbers however all hang back. Western jobbers have been more active. All cotton fabrics are firm. The export demand is large. The demand seems to run on small patterns. Woolen goods generally are in more spirited activity. Fancy cassimeres are still the rage. Silk mixtures are in demand. Linen goods have been very much reduced in stock already.

The greatest demand for merchandise is expected to come from the Western States, in addition to our own State, the neighboring Eastern States and Ohio.—*Independent.*

☞ The political writer of the New York *Herald* is a man of the largest conceit, the least principle, and the greatest dance in his politics that this country has ever produced. He has been for Breckinridge, then for Bell, and now he is croaking about the election of Lincoln. The truth is, he is for Lincoln, as he was for Fremont. Buchananism is for the election of Lincoln. His facts show it, and we can't take professions against acts.—*Louisville Democrat.*

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