# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 200.


## Daily Appeal.

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

*Street Railroads—Memphis Aldermen—Street Improvements—Mayor Sharp—Direct Trade—The Great Eastern—Mosquitoes in New York.*

EDITOR APPEAL: This day, Sunday, was spent by D. M. and your correspondent partly in Greenwood, and partly in Central park. We traveled between the two places eight or ten miles apart on street railroads. Street passenger cars are to cities what common railroads are to States. Our board of aldermen should be lost for the simple for their timid time solving policy in reference to these improvements. If a king had ordered in Memphis he would have built a railroad to a country park purchased by city, at least one mile square, and within four or five miles of the corporate limits five years ago. Had this one specimen road been then constructed, the city would now be checkered with passenger railroads, and the population of Memphis would have been one-third greater than it is to-day. In 1861 I visited Greenwood, and then it cost me back hire and forriage eight dollars; four of us to-day were only subjected to the expenditure of less than one dollar in making the same excursion. Here I presume, as in Baltimore, the street railway companies would make a similar contract with passenger railway companies instead of requiring the payment of a fixed sum annually, the streets of Memphis would not only cost nothing, but would actually relieve tax-payers of a large part of the burthens now imposed upon them. The bare proposition to remove the track ways from the streets of Bal imore would endanger the safety of him who made it. The roads are alike popular with tradesmen and property holders.

The city of Baltimore has purchased a park of nine hundred acres in the adjacent country, to be made accessible by street railroads, and even now Memphis proposes to squander a half a million dollars in paving streets, which would be made perfect enough for all practical purposes by street rail-road companies, whose iron tracks ways would protect gravel pavements from the greatest portion of the wear and tear to which they are now subjected. The extension of the Memphis and Charleston and other roads by means of horse cars to the river, and the letting out of the cars to passenger railroad companies would at once relieve the city government of the necessity of issuing the half a million bonds, as suggested by our worthy mayor.

The credit of Memphis is surely low enough, and the proposed measure would still further reduce the value of city securities. But suppose we let the streets and railway freight take care of themselves, as I have suggested, and that the credit of the city is used in constructing a railroad to Louisville—is it not palpable that such an employment of our resources would at least, benefit the people from the mark. also of Memphis bonds? Suppose I had a dollar while wishes each make him further advance that he might buy more slaves to increase the profits of his farm or plantation which he owned. I would be increasing the security of my debt by making a loan for such purpose, and the interest the debtor wished to borrow from me that he might invest in elegant furniture, and in order to surround himself with all the comforts and elegancies of life, I would, doubtfully decline to advance or accept for such purposes. Even as with Memphis—she cannot borrow money to build streets, to make her local advantages and comforts equal to those of other cities, but should she come to Wall street, showing how much her wealth will be increased by means of a railroad to St. Louis, and by the other open lines of development, and the resources of Arkansas and Southern Missouri made tributary to her, capitalists will say, "Memphis owes you nothing, she has paid you handsomely, we see the cream is vast territory, and railroads are the slaves she wants to render it productive. By increasing her wealth and resources, she increases her ability to pay." Let us go to work and get that much local improvements add little or nothing to the commercial importance and wealth of a city. Railroads control direct and consequently trade, and Memphis has only a half finished system of roads, to the completion of which she should bend all her energies and lend all her resources.

The great trade question seems to be gaining strength in every locality at the South—the intercourse with the North. A feeling originating and acquiring strength at the South from the opposing Lincoln and Breckinridge proclivities of the people, prevails in Southern cities. Already the movement has assumed a practical shape. Baltimore has partially organized a company for the development of direct trade, and the establishment of a steam service between the Chesapeake and ports of Central Europe, bonded for Europe. This company, or committee, as it is called, have issued circulars to all the governors, mayors and presidents of railroads in the Southern States, calling upon them to join in the proposed plans. The gentlemen at the head of this movement are among the first in the city of Baltimore. If I am correctly informed, Norfolk has joined them in the scheme, and I am told that nearly every city in the South will organize for that purpose. It is probable that these organizations will unite in one common cause, and form a mammoth company for the development of direct trade.

A special agent has been sent to Europe, for the purpose of arranging for the steamers, and select lig and directing ship ments to Southern ports. Co-operating arrangements are contemplated between the southern railroads, which will give Memphis her true position in the commercial world, and make her an independent foreign cotton market.

It is proposed also to have a grand sale of foreign and domestic goods in Memphis next February or March. This commercial fair will meet with a good patronage if the stock of goods are selected with care, and the wholesale merchants of southern cities to attend. Such sales held in the South will give to the southern buyer the same interests and advantages now monopolized in New York, with a saving of 10 per cent. in their favor. Such efforts on behalf of the parties engaged in the enterprise should be made at all possible and encouragement from the South, and especially from Memphis, which occupies, with reference to the northern portion of the cotton growing region, the same position that New Orleans at the extreme south. It may be found cheaper to get cotton from Memphis o Liverpool through Norfolk and Charleston, than from New Orleans to Liverpool by way of the Florida Keys When this is demonstrably true, cotton will bring more in Memphis than New Orleans, because after leaving Memphis it is subject to lighter charges. If it costs fifty cents per bale less to send it from Memphis to Liverpool than from New Orleans to Liverpool, cotton will be worth fifty cents more in Memphis than in the Crescent City Would it not be well to advise my friend Gen. T. of Mississippi, that such is the fact? I believe it is practically true, although the raging prejudices which he can excite in Mad Cap against Memphis, on account of her Democracy, will never have a hearing with him. Tell him he need no threat to the diversion of trade from Memphis, that his ticket is not worth fifty cents in any market, nor with any sensible planter.

It is talked about that the *Great Eastern* may be again attracted to our shores, in order that she may be freighted with cotton bales for a southern port. Negotiations are pending to accomplish this purpose, with what hopes of success I am unadvised.

By the way, the *Great Eastern* is deemed a humbug—an elephant not worth keeping. Utterly ignorant of nautical matters, I cannot speak upon this subject, but I do know that Winan's steamer at Baltimore is the most unique, curious and quizzical little monster that ever played fantastic tricks before high heaven and old Neptune. It looks like a nagging darning needle, sharpened at both ends and whenever it goes to sea, should it run afoul of a whale, it will stick in about forty feet, and be hurried downward into the fathomless abysses of the mighty deep. It will go in the waves and the iceberg "without a shadow of turning," but whales and Mississippi catfish will be the ruin of Winans. The ships north will be the ruin of Winans. The ships north will be the ruin of Winans. The ships north will float above than two equal sharp hollow iron cones with their bases connected. At the line of connection and around it on the exterior, revolve the great iron paddles, made like a fan, projected at an angle of forty degrees with the body of the boat. The whole interior is divided into water tight compartments. If a hole were made in one part of the vessel, or the end of her was broken off, she would still float above the billows. Winans has made twenty-one and twenty-two miles an hour with her, and when the speed reaches twenty-five miles, he expects to cross the ocean in four or five days—perhaps in less time, since he will save five hundred miles of distance by running through instead of over the waves.

I was kindly shown every part of this member of the deep by Capt. Vaughan, its commander. One of Mr. Winans' sons was very accommodating and courteous. Perhaps, when I look over my note book, to which I have never referred in my buried letters to you, I may find it necessary to say more of Mr. Winans and his ship.

I find myself right side up at the LaFarge house. Mr. Wheeler, the proprietor, is an outright Douglas man, but his excellent lady is for Breckinridge.

Mrs. D., the widow of one of the most distinguished of Georgia's statesmen, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, with her accomplished niece, Miss C——y. Gen. Lorenzo is flourishing there without doubt of Memphians.

MEMPHIS MECHANIC.

**Slave Insurrection in Virginia—Four Hundred Slaves Armed with the Knife.**

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that a conspiracy was formed on day last week, by the slaves of Mr. S. Hairston, a wealthy farmer of Halifax county, Va., to murder their overseer. After stating that six of them induced the overseer to accompany them to the woods, where they alleged a party of slaves were preparing for an insurrection, the *Dispatch* says:

The negroes led the way until getting into the forest some distance, when they suddenly stopped near a newly dug pit, when the spokesman confronted him, and pointing to the hole, said: "There, you d—d scoundrel—look, is your grave. You have but fifteen minutes to make your peace with God, or to land in hell." Quick as thought, the overseer drew his Colt's revolver, killed four of the ruffians dead at his feet, and shot the fifth one in the abdomen, seeing which, the sixth man took to his heels through the woods, and the overseer having no other weapon, he escaped. The impression prevails that the six negroes had determined to murder their overseer, because of some difference in punishment one or more of them had received, and had the above plan to get him off in the woods to effect their ends. His presence of mind in taking his pistol, and his coolness in the hour of danger, when no white person was nigh to aid him, doubtless saved him from a horrid death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Judge Douglas will reach Baltimore on Thursday evening next, and will receive a flattering reception at the hands of the Democracy of the Monumental City. Extensive preparations are making to that end, and a speech from the "Little Giant" is anticipated. He is one of those practical men who does not believe that he will injure his cause by placing himself in the people's view in a strong light, publicly and frankly, to define his position upon great national topics of interest.

The action of the New York and Virginia Democratic conventions, continue to be the staple topic of conversation, and has a marked effect in destroying the confidence of the Republicans, and closing the mouths of the disunionists. Well informed parties are entirely certain that the Douglas ticket will succeed in New York, and it is a matter assumed that Virginia will not give her electoral vote to Breckinridge. In fact, the hopes of the secessionists are greatly overshadowed by the bold and energetic stand of the conservative masses, who are not quite ready to let the Union slide. Notwithstanding the positive declarations of Breckinridge's friends that he will not withdraw, I am certain such a thing has been contemplated and talked over. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, in confirmation of this, says: "But, notwithstanding Governor Seward's declaration, I am positive in my assertion that there is a screw loose somewhere." A gentleman who saw Mr. Breckinridge in Lexington a few days ago, says that he was surprised at his haggard appearance. He looks very ill. His neighbors ascribe it to the fact that the stomach is too weak to digest the late Kentucky election.

There are great apprehensions felt that this disease may become a chronic evil for President of his class in the good State of Kentucky. The doctors prescribe quietude, rest, and no participation in any political agitation, especially in the unwholesome and indigestible secession politics. The patient, of course, will follow the advice of the doctors, or be declared non compos mentis, and sent to the hospital of Salt river as incurable.

His secession speech of the Richmond combination which has not yet been published by the official organ, the *Constitution*, was not accepted by some of the Breckinridge commissioners, and its appearance has led to disagreements of a painful nature. They strive to keep the matter secret, but "murder will out." "Scripture Dick," as the venerable Dickinson, of New York, has been irreverently termed, has experienced a severe disappointment in not obtaining the post of Secretary of State, which Senator Cass was about to abdicate, although his time would have been short. It is understood that he desired accomplishing in that period some master stroke of policy, which would give him an *eclat* that would outshine the fame of Marcy, who would come into the field as the highest position. It is a pity the poor fellow has simply been building castles in the air.

I am told that the speech of Senator Mason, before the Breckinridge Charleston convention, of which we have had a very imperfect report, was exceedingly violent in its terms, and calculated to wound the sensitive. Mr. Hunter, though constitutionally a less excitable man than his senatorial colleague, is understood fully to indorse his programme.

The Brecknies will make a desperate fight in Virginia, and will not surrender their power without a violent struggle. The old Democratic strongholds, and the old Democratic leaders, such as Rives, Hopkins, Hugo and others, are, however, with Douglas, and the disunionists will in consequence, not stand the ghost of a chance.

Douglas is now just very truly said that Breckinridge can be certain of one State—South Carolina—and if he makes any more professions of devotion to the Union he will lose that.

The friends of Gen. Walker supposed to be in the confidence here, have the greatest faith in his success in the new enterprise on to Central America. It is broadly hinted that two rather noted journalists of this city, both of whom are now absent, are connected with the expedition. Well informed people believed to be strong enough to establish a permanent government in Nicaragua.

A proclamation for the sale, in November next, of one and a quarter million of acres of public lands, in the north-western part of the State of Iowa, has been issued by the President. These lands are in the Fort Dodge district, and embrace some of the best lands in the State, upon the head waters of the Des Moines river.

Senator Douglas will remain in Washington some time on his return, from the North. He will then, in all probability, go further south.

CLEVELAND.

THE VIRGINIA DOUGLAS STATE RIGHTS CONVENTION.

*All parts of the State represented—A large Delegation expected—Fusion impossible—Judge Orange for the Little Giant—Fine Speech of the Judge of the Court of Appeals—Cushie, Pryor, Mason, Foote, and Letcher, etc., etc.*

Correspondence of the N.Y. Herald.

STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 15, 1860.

Your correspondent arrived here by the Virginia Central railroad this evening, from Richmond, fully prepared and ready to furnish the million readers of the *Herald* with the proceedings of the Douglas State Rights convention which assembles in this town to-morrow morning. When I arrived here I found several delegates already in town, and no less than fifty more expected to arrive from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, all in good spirits, and highly delighted with the aspect of affairs tending in favor of the "Little Giant" and their cause. There will be at this convention delegations from all parts of the State to advance the rapidly rising stock of Douglas, to maintain their rights, and, if need be, to fight for them and give a death blow to secessionists and fire-eaters, as the Douglasites call the contrabands Breckinridge men. About one hundred fire eaters are here now, but the great body of them will arrive on to-morrow, the 16th, the first day of the convention. Among the most prominent men here for the purpose of fusion are the secessionists. I may mention the Hon. H. L. Hopkins, Mr. A. D. Banks, Mr. A. M. Keiley, late editor of the Petersburg *Press*, D. H. Hoge, John Hoge, Esq., M. Venable, and Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, who is here merely as a looker on among the "Philistines," and doubtless to see how the cat jumps, as he is a Breckinridge fusion. As I write (10 o'clock P. M.) he and Mr. A. M. Keiley, of Petersburg, are having an exciting discussion in front of the American hotel, on popular sovereignty, the Dred Scott decision, disunion, and the principles of Old Hickory in particular. When I left, a large crowd of the sovereigns were eager listeners to the debate.

Your Harrisonburg, Va., correspondent is certainly laboring under a great error, and is mistaken when he states in the *Herald* of the 15th inst., that the "Staunton convention, from present appearance, will be a failure." It will be just the reverse, as it is going to be a grand success as far as the number of representatives are concerned and if enthusiasm in behalf of the "Little Giant" in this part of the country is an criterion to go by, he will carry the day in this district undoubtedly. I have the information from the most reliable sources.

In regard to the two wings of the Democracy holding conventions simultaneously, many naturally ask the question, why do they not amalgamate when they are in close proximity to each other? Now, it is the case of meeting when both wings come already "cooked and prepared" to fuse with the interior not to compromise single iota in their platforms, or their principles, as I fully determined not to compromise on any terms, other than that some adjustment of the difficulty shall be made. Now, this is a matter of impossibility, and the idea of effecting a fusion is preposterous; and you might as consistently expect the Hudson river to run up hill as the Cabinet mountains, as great is the opposition in both wings, either of which prefers, and would actually assist the Black Republicans, would rather by far, see the Democratic candidates in the field other than their own. The answers to the above questions are these. The Breckinridge men have decided to try to bring about harmony in the ranks of the Democracy, and are very anxious to keep the party alive and together, and will do anything to attain this desirable object, and to "shape their ends" for the canvass, fully determined not to fuse with the Breck ridge men under any circumstances. They sustain that they are in support the regularly nominated candidate; they ask no favors, and don't intend to show any; they have nothing to concede, as they are not seceders nor fire-eaters; that the Breckinridge men are disunionists to all intents and purposes; that they also will vote for John Bell before they will vote for John Breckinridge. Now, mark the chance of fusion so much desired by the Administration and office-holders!

From what I can learn from persons in different sections of the State, Douglas is all-powerful, and every day, and meeting friends everywhere, while Breckinridge is not. I hear of no persons going over to or coming out from the Douglas camp, and I have but I hear of accessions to the ranks of the Douglas men. He is popular with the masses of the people, the foreigners in particular. There is not a Dutchman or an Irishman, with but few exceptions, whom I have conversed with on the subject, but who is going to vote for the "Giant." They are down on Yancey as a disunionist, and which they consider equivalent they swore to support the Union and the Constitution, and they mean to do it by voting for Douglas.

The oppositionists are in great glee over the "split" in the Democracy. They say it is the best thing that could possibly occur. They back that Douglas men, and urge them to hold their ground, as they, the Douglasites, are supporting the candidate nominated one platform which has been Democratic ever since 1850, encouraging them by stating that Douglas will beat Breckinridge in Virginia. The Breckinridgemen back at the idea, of course, but I don't think the Whigs are far out of the way; office holders in general have but little influence, and administration newspaper organs have little sore, on the whole.

The Democracy here are down on Senator Mason for characterizing them as "leprous Democrats." They say he will have to "walk the plank" the next election, as will also Roger A. Pryor, in this district. Two-thirds of Pryor's constituents are Douglasites.

Judge Wm. W. Crump, of Richmond, is for Douglas, and the private wish of Gov. Letcher and the Hon. J. S. Castle is, that Douglas may be successful. "May the best man win," say I.

Senator Foote will be here to attend the convention to-morrow.

DOUGLAS RECEPTION IN PORTLAND.

(Special dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

The procession in Portland was more than a mile long. There was a sea of banners, bearing the name of Douglas. He was taken to the stand erected in front of the Preble House, and was welcomed by the mayor, Judge Howard, to the presence of twenty-five or thirty thousand people, by far the largest crowd yet gathered in Maine during his visit.

Mr. Douglas spoke about fifteen minutes, and promised to speak more fully at nine o'clock. He was received with continual and spontaneous enthusiasm. There were a large number of Democrats belonging to clubs in the procession, dressed in gay-colored, tasteful some uniforms, and they made a fine appearance. The city is full of strangers from all parts of the State.

The procession passed through Pearl, Middle, Free, High and Congress streets from the depot to the Preble House. The streets were crowded with people, and every door-way and window was as full of faces as it could stand.

(Special dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

AN IMMENSE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

PORTLAND, August 17.—The torch-light procession to-night (prog) outnumbered five hundred torch bearers in uniform, and twelve banners and transparencies. Two bands and a great drum corps accompanied it. In the procession there were about two thousand people.

Mr. Douglas addressed about twenty thousand people in Market-square. The audience, packed close, covered an area of 500,000 square feet.

The Democratic club-rooms and various private residences were illuminated. There was a fine display of fire-works.

(Same dispatch to the same.)

*Ten o'clock, P. M.*—There was an immense crowd, and a large torch-light procession is parading the streets. Nearly the whole city is illuminated. Mr. Douglas is addressing a vast assemblage from the Preble House.

*Twelve o'clock.*—The band is now serenading Mr. Douglas. It has been the greatest demonstration ever seen in this city. Delegations from the surrounding towns arrived in extra trains.

☞ The Prince of Wales, before leaving St. John's, N. F., presented to the lady of Governor Kennedy a silver gilt bowl, set with diamonds and emeralds; also the portrait of his brothers and sisters. He also gave $250 to the Church of England asylum for widows and orphans, $250 to the benevolent Irish society, and $250 to be expended among poor persons in the town. Five hundred dollars were left as prizes to be contended for at a regatta—the prince nominating, as the day on which the regatta should take place, the 20th of August, his father's birthday, but that falling upon Sunday, it will be postponed to the following Monday.


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