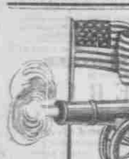
Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : : AUGUST 30, 1860

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

S. A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

H. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. W. H. POLK, of Maury.
Hon. H. M. WATTERSON, of Wayne.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. JAMES BRITTAIN, Jr., of Greene.
2. J. J. REES, of Knox.
3. G. W. BRIDGES, of McMinn.
4. G. E. G. GALLOWAY, of Jackson.
5. A. BURGER, of Cannon.
6. J. N. MCCUTCHEN, of Franklin.
7. ALFORD CROSS, of McNairy.
8. J. H. MCCLAIN, of Davidson.
9. WM. P. CALDWELL, of Weakley.
10. Hon. W. T. BROWN, of Shelby.

THE FOOTFALLS OF DESTINY.

WE ARE BOUND TO EXTEND AND SPREAD UNTIL WE ABSORB 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 as low as we can afford the paper, and the rate 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.

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	20
Germantown	" "	21
Collierville	Wednesday, "	22
Moscow	Thursday, "	23
Somerville	Friday, "	24
Grand Junction	Saturday, "	25
Hardeman	Monday, "	27
Pocahontas	Tuesday, "	28
Bolivar	Wednesday, "	29
Medon	Friday, "	31
Gibson	Saturday, Sept.	1
Mount Pleasant	Monday, "	3
Gadsden	Tuesday, "	4
Brownsville	Wednesday, "	5

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

Raleigh	Saturday, August	25
Shelby Depot	Monday, "	27
Fisherville	Wednesday, "	29
Hale's Ford	Saturday, Sept.	1
Wynne's store	Wednesday, "	5
Olive Branch, Nat.	Saturday, "	8
Bethania Station	Monday, "	10

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

A CONSERVATIVE UNION TICKET.

The telegraph of yesterday announced the withdrawal of GEN. SAM. HOUSTON from the presidential canvass, and bears his recommendation that "all the conservative elements unite on one electoral ticket." We have frequently had occasion to differ with Mr. HOUSTON both as to principles and policy, but if this measure is proposed with a view to the defeat of LINCOLN, and he and his party are disposed to listen to argument, we will say, "Come, let us reason together."

If the "conservative Union element" means anything, it means that party that enunciates principles and proposes measures calculated to preserve the integrity of the Union, and serve as an antidote to the fever that is continually consuming the vitality of the body politic. The Bell-Everett-Opposition-Say-nothing party have enunciated no such principle and have proposed no such measures. Yet in your platform you express a devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and pledge yourselves to the enforcement of the laws. But how do you interpret the Constitution and the laws, and what means do you propose to enforce them? If your interpretation is synonymous with the secession Democracy—namely, that you relinquish your rights under the Constitution and the laws when you give the people of a Territory power to legislate upon the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, master and servant—you are either without the spirit to demand your rights, or sailing under false colors in coupling the Union with the Constitution. But we do not believe that any considerable minority of the Opposition party stand upon this BUCHANAN-YANCEY principle. CURTAS declared that "Never has liberty had a home except in a country where the power was in the hands of the people," and the principle will live when CURTAS is forgotten, and she believe is to-day acknowledged by the great body of the Opposition party. But where is the record by which your standard-bearer is pledged to this or any other principle or measure which is now agitating the public mind? In supporting Mr. BELL what guarantee have you that, in the event of his election, the government will be administered according to this or that line of policy? You may reply that you confide in the broad statesmanship of Mr. BELL—a statesmanship as broad as his platform and as non-committal. We acknowledge to a long record of questionable character, but this is a poor guarantee as to the future. In politics, it is the part of wisdom to demand the bond.

Now we believe that if all the "conservative Union element were to unite upon one electoral ticket" it would be triumphant, but for the reasons above given, Mr. BELL cannot receive the suffrage of the men who are honest in their convictions that all the "just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed." He presents no bond for the faithful execution of what they regard as the fundamental principle of republican government. There is one, however, who can with truth arise in the Senate and exclaim "How has it happened, conscript fathers, that no one has come out as an enemy of the Republic and the rights of the people for these last twelve years, who did not, at the same time, declare war against us?" is a man who is pledged to a line of policy which shall unite in a closer affinity the North and the South, by stilling their sectional differences in Congress; who is pledged to that Sermont which is to bind together by bands of iron the East and the West—the great Pacific railway; one who regards it as the decree of Providence that "we are to extend and spread until we absorb the entire continent of America, including the adjacent islands, and become one grand, ocean-bound Republic;" in a word, a man who, seeing our destiny, is not paralyzed, nions with his counsel, sparing of his labors, or fearful of taking a bold and manly stand in favor of any measure which will facilitate our progress to the highest national greatness and the broadest political freedom. This man is STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, whose glory is that he has incurred the opprobrium of the enemies of the Union and the Constitution. With warm political supporters in every congressional district in the Union, and a prospect of carrying Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, aggregating *one hundred and seventy-five electoral votes,* with the support of the "*whole conservative Union element,*" Mr. DOUGLAS election would be placed beyond paradventure, and by thus casting your votes, you will secure "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

*One hundred and twenty-one being necessary to a choice.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

The very important and interesting movement for a direct trade with European ports from Memphis and the South, is quietly but surely proceeding. We copied a statement from an English paper a day or two ago, showing what Mr. ANDREWS, of this city, was doing in that country. The following, copied from a Brussels, Belgium, letter published in the Helena *Shield*, shows what is doing on the Continent:

The Hon. Howell Cobb, the cotton planters' association commissioner, and Mr. Barbiere, the gentleman appointed by the city of Memphis and the State legislature of Tennessee as "direct trade" commissioner to Europe, are here, and have accomplished the object of their mission—visiting the factories and seeing the capitalists in person, which gentlemen will send out a cargo of goods for the fair to be held in Macon, Georgia, in December next, to be warehoused by one in Memphis and Nashville in the following spring or fall—thus inaugurating a movement that will completely revolutionize trade, and elevate the South to her true position with "Old King Cotton," who will control the exchanges of the world.

In connection with the same subject we copy the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. GILL is indefatigable in his efforts upon the subject mentioned, and these efforts are important to the success of schemes for opening a direct market between Europe and our own city, and shipping cotton by the eastern ports, instead of round by New Orleans. To be successful we must have the cotton compressed here; this can be done in the presses lately completed upon the bluff. If the compressed cotton takes up less than one half the original bulk of the bale, and consequently allows boats and railroads to put more than twice the quantity of freight in the same space, it is clear they ought, in common justice, to make a corresponding deduction in the freight charge. When this deduction is made we can send cotton to Liverpool from Memphis by way of the interior, and put it down on the Liverpool docks for as little money as it can be sent for from New Orleans. This enables us to compete with that city. But there is more than this in favor of Memphis—by the means of it we can avoid the sweat from the risks of the passage of the Bahama reefs, and thus together with greater speed is combined greater certainty of delivery. In times when yellow fever rages in New Orleans, and the European ports establish a rigorous quarantine, cotton can be sent freely from Memphis to any port in Europe. That this deduction will be made we augur from the *Commercial's* remarks. Cincinnati is finding that her interest is connected with the matter—that if northern railroads will not make the required concession in this matter, southern roads will snatch the business out of their hands. Now this fact, has come to be understood, we may hope the point will be gained. The railroads wanted to put into their own pockets most of the difference made in freight by compression, but the perseverance of Mr. GILL is making them aware that justice and their true interests coincide. The following are the remarks of the *Commercial*:

Mr. GILL, of the firm of Dwight, Gill & Co., large cotton brokers of Memphis, is in town for the purpose of inducing our Cincinnati roads to make a fair rate between compressed and uncompressed cotton, and which will be brought before a meeting of the managers on Thursday next. The Saratoga convention rated compressed cotton at the same price as fourth class freight, and uncompressed at 20c. in advance, which would make a difference of 55c. per bale on the present New York rates. Cotton can be compressed at 50c. per bale, and the extra 5c. would be paid for the drayage in sending it to the press. The shippers, therefore, have no object in going to the trouble and expense of compressing, provided the railroads will take their freights at the prices indicated by the Saratoga compact. Cincinnati, and her roads leading to the East, are of course greatly benefitted by having the southern cotton trade pass this way. Memphis alone will send 200,000 bales to market this season, and it is a question of dollars and cents whether the trade goes north by way of Memphis and Nashville road, or comes to Cincinnati, and thence to the markets of the east. The railroads cannot carry a full car load of uncompressed, and they should make such a difference as will induce the shippers to compress their cotton. If they do not, there is no object in sending it to the press, and the advantage to the trade gained by the original state, without compressing, and Cincinnati must lose a large part of this cotton trade. If the Saratoga rates are regarded as binding upon our western roads, the cotton from Memphis must go by the Memphis and Charleston railroad, instead of coming this way. It is therefore a question of importance to the Cincinnati roads and their connections whether they will disregard the rates made at Saratoga and fix a schedule of their own, or lose the great bulk of the trade in cotton. Pecuniary interest will point out the proper course.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S WITHDRAWAL.

FEW, if any, have ever, with any pretension of sincerity, imputed to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE a desire or a hope to the dissolution of the Union. He is rather looked upon with a degree of pity and sympathy by his old political associates, from whose embraces the "allurement of ambition" and the strange gods to whom he now does homage have enticed him. He actually, to all intents and purposes, seems ignorant of the attitude he now presents to the country—as a mere tool in the hands of political tricksters, who would use him for the purpose of consummating their foul machinations, and then drop him like the worthless scabbard of a worn-out and discarded scimeter. He has denied his intention to withdraw from the present canvass, though he is not fully sensible of his position as was Mr. HOUSTON, whose patriotism has recently induced him to haul down his colors and temporarily crush out the wayward promptings of his ambition. The following extract from the New York *News* casts further light upon the subject. That journal says:

The partisans of Mr. Breckinridge are endeavoring to create the impression that he has of written instructions from friends in Washington a communication desiring the withdrawal of his name as a presidential candidate—a course to which he has felt impelled by the disunion menaces that have emanated from Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina. There is, however, no doubt of the fact that such a letter was written. The telegraphic dispatches to that effect published in various journals last week, and the sources whence they were derived, are such as to settle the matter beyond dispute. The *Herald*, of Saturday, has a special dispatch on the subject that is quite explicit. "The attempt," it says, "of the disunion Democratic Congressional committee to dip omatics a contradiction of my dispatch, to the effect that Breckinridge has written here, requesting a consultation of friends with reference to the propriety of his withdrawal, is made too transparent to deceive any one, by its failure to assert categorically that no such letter has been received has been written. The committee desire to prevent publicity of the fact till they get a response to letters which were recently addressed to an ex-Governor and other prominent old line whigs of Kentucky, begging them to go for Breckinridge, on the ground that Lincoln will be elected by Northern States, and that a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a southern Confederacy, with Breckinridge at its head, will immediately follow. Looking to this event, they desire the support and cooperation of old line whigs in their disunion scheme. The letter referred to will be published in a few days, as the proposition will be indignantly declined by most, if not all, the parties to whom it was sent."

DOUGLAS DOINGS.

A new paper, the *National Democrat*, has been started at Center, Cherokee county, Alabama. It promises to be a most valuable ally to the cause of the national Democracy, whose nominees, Douglas and Johnson, it advocates with marked ability.

We learn from the Carrollton *Gazette* that Rev. Peter Cartwright, the backwoods Methodist preacher, being called upon at the Democratic mass meeting held at Carrollton, Ill., Aug. 24, 1860, addressed an audience of twenty thousand people in a speech, in which all his peculiar eloquence was enlisted on behalf of S. A. Douglas.

In California, the San Jose *Reporter*, after putting up the Breckinridge and Lane flag, has pulled it down again. Senator Watson, of Santa Cruz, whose time does not expire till the close of the next leg'slature, is represented by the Placerville *Californian* to be a Douglas man.

The Lincolnites rejoice in the establishment of clubs of Wide Awakes. We hear the Douglas Democrats are perfecting an organization of Chloroformes that will put the Wide Awakes to sleep. When the latter wake up they will find that an operation has been performed relieving the country of the Lincoln abscess, a conglomeration of humors, dangerous to the body politic.

A gentleman of this city who was present, informs us that on Friday there was a great gathering of the Democracy at Salem, Ill. Eight thousand persons were present, and there were nine hundred and fifty wagons in the procession. The enthusiasm for Douglas and Johnson was indescribable.

TAT JACKSON FOUTING.—NO TRUCE WITH DISUNION.—Judge Douglas had an enthusiastic reception at Norfolk, on the 20th instant, and spoke in the presence of six thousand people. In the middle of his address a slip of paper was handed to him. It was cut from the Norfolk *Daily Argus*, and contained two polite questions. The first is: "If Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States, will the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?—To this I emphatically answer, No." [Great applause.] "The election of a man to the presidency by the American people, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, would not justify any attempt at dissolving this glorious Confederacy." [Applause.] Second question—"If they (the Southern States) secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?" "I answer emphatically that it is the duty of the President of the United States, and all others in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States passed by Congress, and as the court expound them, and I, as in duty bound by my oath and fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in my power to aid the Government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from whatever quarter it might. In other words, I think the President of the United States should treat all attempts to break up the Union by resistance to its laws as did Hickory treated the nullifiers in 1832." [Applause.]

The first number of the *True Democrat* made its appearance in Petersburg, Va., on Tuesday last. It is a sheet of good size, and advocates the election of Judge Douglas. Chas. Irving, Esq., is editor.

The friends of Douglas held a convention in Little Rock on the 19th inst., and appointed committees, electors, etc. The electors are Messrs. Grace and Patterson for the State at large; D. C. Cross, Esq., for the northern and C. C. Farrelly for the southern district.

Col. Howell Rose has made a speech at Wetumpka, Alabama, advocating Douglas and Johnson with great warmth, in reply to an inflammatory discuss Breckinridge phillipic by Mr. Curry. Col. Rose has lived in Alabama since 1817, long before Alabama was a State. He has never failed to vote for the Democratic candidate for President—he voted for Madison, for Jackson three times, for Van Buren twice, for Polk, for Cass, for Pierce, for Buchanan, and is now, though eighty years old, an active supporter of Judge Douglas.

Mr. Douglas is the first presidential candidate who has ever taken the stump in advocacy of his own election.—Buchanan paper.

Douglas is the first presidential candidate who has ever had a Democratic administration to take the stump against him.

THE NEWS.

The Blondin style of performance is becoming frequent, at Nahant; a Mr. Daniels is astonishing the fishermen there in the sky-high rope style. The *Boston Herald* states, "that the most daring feat of all was one which gained physically answer, No." [Great applause.] "The election of a man to the presidency by the American people, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, would not justify any attempt at dissolving this glorious Confederacy." [Applause.] Second question—"If they (the Southern States) secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?" "I answer emphatically that it is the duty of the President of the United States, and all others in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States passed by Congress, and as the court expound them, and I, as in duty bound by my oath and fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in my power to aid the Government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from whatever quarter it might. In other words, I think the President of the United States should treat all attempts to break up the Union by resistance to its laws as did Hickory treated the nullifiers in 1832." [Applause.]

The laws must be enforced, but at the same time, be it remembered, it is the duty of every citizen of every State and every public functionary, to preserve, maintain and vindicate the rights of every citizen and the rights of every State in the Union. I hold that the Constitution has a remedy for every grievance that may arise within the limits of the Union. I am very frank in answering these questions. I am not in favor of any policy which would tend to give rise to complaints or murmurings, much less such as would call for resistance from any quarter. I acknowledge the inherent and inalienable right to revolution whenever a grievance becomes too burdensome to be borne. I acknowledge the right of every man to rebel and change the form of government under which he lives, whenever it proves destructive to the ends for which it was established; that is a right, however, never to be exercised to let the operations of the government become more grievous than the consequences of revolution, and, therefore, I say that the mere inauguration of a President of the United States, whose political opinions were, in my judgment, hostile to the Constitution or our rights, is not such a grievance as would justify revolution or secession. [Cheers.]

Hence, I say, whoever may be elected President of the United States, he must be retained in the exercise of all his just constitutional prerogatives and powers. If he transcends them, we will punish him with all the rigor of the law, as you punished John Brown when he violated your laws. [A storm of applause.] I for one will sustain, with all my energy, the President, whoever he may be, in the exercise of all the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution, but I would take just as much pleasure in hanging him if he transcends those powers as I feel pleasure in knowing that you hanged John Brown, when he was guilty of murder and treason against the State of Virginia. [Renewed storm.]

I am a law-abiding man, a Union-loving man, and I believe the Union can be maintained by a faithful observance of the Constitution, but I insist in exacting the fulfillment, in good faith, of every provision of that Constitution. I insist on a line of policy which will place all the people of all the States in an exact equality, and maintain and protect them in their just rights, but which will also compel obedience to the Constitution and the constituted authorities of the country. Now, these questions, put to me the first day I landed on Virginia soil, having emanated from the friends of the successful candidate, I ask that like questions may be also put to these candidates, and that you insist upon such frank and unequivocal answers as I have given. [A voice—"They could not do it, 'Squire.]

Mr. Douglas. Remember that Mr. Breckinridge was nominated on the theory that the election of Lincoln was preferable to Douglas, and, no doubt, on the ground that if Breckinridge's friends had not seceded at Baltimore, but had acquiesced in the fair and legitimate action of the convention, he would have received the beaten Lincoln by the popular vote. [A voice—"That's so."]

Mr. Douglas. Less than one-third of the convention seceded from the two-thirds, on the ground that southern honor and southern rights were not safe in my hands, and that hence it was necessary to divide the party in order to save the State of the Union, so that Lincoln might have a chance of running in between the Democratic forces of the Democratic party and get elected by a majority vote. [A voice—"That's so."]

Mr. Douglas—The only so-called and true object sought in making a Breckinridge ticket in the Northern States was to divide the Democratic party, so as to give Lincoln a majority of these States; so that, if Lincoln, if Lincoln be elected President, it will be the secession party who will have to blame for it. [A voice—"That's so."]

Mr. Douglas. Lincoln has no hope of being elected except through the efforts of the secessionists, who have divided the Democratic party. Supposing Breckinridge could carry every Southern State—though it now seems he is not going to carry a single one by the people—still, by dividing the North, he gives every one of those States to Lincoln, thus allowing him to be elected by the popular vote. I am for putting down northern abolitionism, but am also for putting down southern secessionists, and that, too, by the exercise of the same constitutional power. [Good.]

I believe that the peace, the harmony and the safety of this country depend upon destroying both factions. [Cheers.] Both parties—if parties they can be called—are allies in a common cause; for, however hostile they may be to each other, however opposed in purposes and objects, yet their course of action tends to the same deplorable result, and without the exercise of any personal wickedness, I believe that in the event of the success of either party, the success of northern abolitionists or that of southern secessionists, the end would be the same, and the Constitution are alike put in peril and danger.

Mr. Douglas concluded by an earnest exhortation to the Democracy to sustain the regular nominees. A dispatch to the New York *Herald* says his speech has made a most favorable impression here in Norfolk. Numbers of Breckinridge men publicly proclaimed their defection from that party, and their adherence to Douglas on Monday.

Mr. Douglas will visit Old Point Comfort, and thence proceed to Petersburg. He will address the people there on Tuesday, and proceed to Raleigh to attend a convention to be held on Thursday. He will speak there and then proceed to Richmond. He hits there, and addresses a public meeting on Friday. On the 6th of September he will reach Baltimore and address the people there.

No news has yet arrived of the slightest consequence. Advices received from different Northern States are highly favorable to the Douglas ticket. CLEVELAND.

ALBERT W. HICKS ALIVE.

His Resuscitation by the Electro-Chemical Bath.

There is no use in trying to conceal that Albert W. Hicks, who was ostensibly executed for piracy, on Bedloe's Island, on the 13th of July, is still living, though to a dangerous state, but likely to recover the full use of his faculties and limbs. The sight of his left eye is gone, and his face and left leg are sometime paralyzed; but apart from these injuries he would appear to have suffered nothing, and his residence in his sister's house has proved very very beneficial.

It will be remembered that much comment was excited by the utterly fearless manner in which Albert W. Hicks walked previous to his execution. He laughed at the sheriff, at the gallows, and was only anxious, as he repeatedly said, to have "things conducted according to the regulations." It will only be just now believed that a prominent Federal officer had a part; and it is on record in the daily papers, that he was present at the execution, wearing deputy marshals badge, although no longer in the marshal's force.

It was also remarked at the time that Hicks was pulled up a distance of two and a half feet—utterly insufficient to break his neck, and that he was only allowed to remain thirteen minutes hanging. He was then cut down and pronounced dead, after which his body was immediately handed over to the care of Drs. J. T. Bell and Henry D. O'Reilly of Brooklyn. These gentlemen are responsible for his resuscitation, by the electro-chemical bath, invented by *Prof.* Vergnes, was the immediate instrument.

The body of the pirate was wrapped in warm blankets and conveyed at once to the house of Dr. O'Reilly, in Brooklyn, where Doctors O'Reilly and McEllery of this city were in attendance. The doctors had reason to be quite quiet, but after various experiments, the medical men came to the conclusion that it was only a case of suspended animation. The body was then placed in the electro-chemical bath, and while subjected to the charges of the battery, and the action of the acids, Dr. Crane commenced a series of experiments for artificial respiration.

In the course of about two hours these were partially successful, the pirate beginning to give faint indications of respiration; and these efforts were continued by the medical men in attendance to redoubled exertions. A cautery was applied to the right foot, and received answer in an immediate contraction of the leg; the same experiment was repeated under the right ear, taking care not to injure the jugular vein and the head at once commenced to roll in a manner indicative of returning life.

Very slowly but steadily, Albert W. Hicks regained consciousness, though for several days unable to speak—his throat being too severely injured. It was then found that his left eye—the side on which the noose had been—had lost all power of sight, and that his left arm and left leg were entirely paralyzed. In this condition he was taken to Poughkeepsie, where his sister, Mrs. Gavan, lives; and under her roof he is now sheltered, though the friends of the family do not desire to give too much publicity to the fact.

Dr. Carnochan, though prevented from personal attendance by the severe indisposition which has confined him, took great interest in the case, and was an adviser in all its stages. We also learn that Mr. Stephen C. Massett is now visiting Poughkeepsie, and that the issue is supposed to be entirely at the disposition of Hicks—describing the sensation of being hung. The resuscitated pirate expresses himself sincerely sorry to hear of the calamity which has overtaken, or is said to have overtaken, Mr. DuChaillu, and another poem from him is possible. Though still unable to leave his bed, Mr. Hicks manifests an eager desire to see Mr. Gayler, the dramatist, who was the author of his alleged biography and confession. Hicks now denounces that whole document as a lie, and will intrust his true confession only to the care of S. Massett.—*New York Leader.*

Mr. Douglas at the South.

(From the Mobile Register.)

Our readers will remember that a number of invitations have been addressed to Mr. Douglas, urging him to visit the South. Several public meetings have forwarded to him resolutions formally inviting him. The State convention of Georgia and that of Virginia passed unanimous resolutions declaring it to be the earnest wish of the national Democracy of those States that Mr. Douglas should come among them, and address the people of the South in person. Innumerable private solicitations have been received to him to the same effect.

We now have it in our power to state that Mr. Douglas has although yielded to these repeated solicitations, so far at least as to consent to speak at several points during a tour to North Carolina, which for private reasons has been in contemplation since the death of a near relative of his first wife. He also intends to spend some time at the White Sulphur Springs. A private letter, from a reliable source, which informs us of his determination, adds that Judge Douglas will be in Norfolk on the 20th inst., and thence will proceed directly to the Springs. If his health permits him to accept the invitation of the Georgia Democracy, he may be expected in Huntsville, Alabama, in the course of a few weeks.

We rejoice at this reconsideration of Judge Douglas' first determination, and hope that he may be prevailed upon to extend his tour still further south. Let him meet face to face the people whom designing politicians, anxious of the promotion of their ends, have sought to make, by misrepresentation, to regard as a monster. If he be the demagogue that the secession conspirators represent him, his opponents will have to be confronted with those he made in the free States, and out of his own mouth let him be convicted.

Doubtless a howl will be raised by the Breckinridge and Lincoln presses, that Mr. Douglas "degrades the presidential dignity by stumping the country for his own election." Judge Breckinridge initiated the practice when himself a candidate, and his party now claim it as one of his title to Democratic affections. Mr. Lane has just returned from North Carolina. Mr. Buchanan opened the present campaign with a vest stump speech, in manner and matter, from the window of the White House. Mr. Cobb, who is a paid servant of the people, between an impertinent department of the public service to stump Georgia. We mention the course of these gentlemen to remind our opponents of the absurdity of making an outcry against what they consider quite proper in their own candidates, and not as affording precedent for Mr. Douglas. We have higher and better reasons for desiring the presence of our standard-bearer at the South. We want our people to see with their own eyes, hear with their own ears, how villainously slandered, how persistently and unblushingly misrepresented he has been; to the one man Douglas, a principle which forms the foundation stone of our republican government, and upon which alone the Union of these States is maintained with equal justice to all sections and all interests of this great country.

The dignity of no office in a republic can be regarded by being sustained before the people in whose gift it lies. No man in a republic is so high as to disdain to be above addressing his fellow-citizens, when not incompatible with the duties of a public office. The narrow belief of our government is the constant intercommunion between the people and their servants, (not rulers), the direct appeal of the latter to the former on every and all occasions, and where such appeal or intercommunion is either dangerous or impossible, the people are either unfit for self-government or will soon be so. Far from lowering the presidential dignity, it is a brilliant tribute to our national intelligence, to the progress of liberal institutions, it is a great moral spectacle to the world to see a candidate for the suffrages of a nation of thirty millions, who can advocate the same principles and appeal to the same promptings of patriotism in every section of a country which comprise almost every variety of climate, of manners, and of social institutions. Such a man can be the candidate of no party, of no section, of no exclusive interest; he must be the true representative of the people, the true NATIONAL candidate.

Arrangements for the Prince of Wales at New York.

(Special dispatch to the New York Herald.)

QUEBEC, August 23.—Mr. George Thompson, the secretary of Mayor Wood, had an official interview with Lord Lyons this morning, by whom he was introduced to the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl St. Germain, and other gentlemen of the Prince's suite. Mr. Thompson repeated the invitation of the mayor in regard to the reception of the Prince in New York, offering his Royal Highness any private residence or hotel accommodation he might desire.

In regard to this point the Duke said that the Prince, in observance of the usual etiquette, could not accept private hospitality, but added that if any exception could be made in his rule it would be in New York and from Mayor Wood. Of course he would be entertained by the President at Washington, and would accept of any hospitality he might desire. The Duke was rather of the opinion that outside of Washington they had rather pay their own way.

In regard to the matter of a residence, several of your citizens have offered their mansions to the prince by letter. The Duke said he would consult further with Mr. Thompson at Montreal. The prince thus far has accepted no private invitations, and it is determined to adhere to the same rule in New York city. Out of New York, on his journey east, the prince will travel incognito. While in New York, he will willingly receive any such demonstrations as the people may wish to make. The Duke has expressed himself in general terms the entertainments offered by the mayor, the programme being subject to such amendments as the time and circumstances may call for.

The Prince will probably be in New York about the 6 h of October. The Duke took occasion to express again and again his thanks for Mayor Wood's kindness and attention, and for the manner in which Mr. Thompson has performed his mission, which has certainly been most successful and most acceptable. Lord Lyons has been very much in favor of the acceptance of the invitation, but his position here, and the ambiguous diplomatic manner in which he has expressed his opinions, has caused his influence to amount to almost nothing, and has left the acceptance of the hospitalities in the spirit which they deserve, to the good feeling of the Prince and the Duke.

In consequence of the Prince not addressing the Catholic bishops as "Gentlemen" or "My Lords" at the college yesterday, they declined the invitation to the Prince to visit their college to take any further part in the reception of the Prince. The reply to their address was, therefore, withdrawn by the Prince, and another reply will be substituted.

The Prince stayed about an hour at the citadel yesterday, but did not pardon any of the military, as was expected. Some of the prisoners of the city jail made applications for pardon, but the Prince said he could not interfere with the administration of justice, but would recommend them to the mercy of the Governor.

Europe One Hundred Years Ago.

As one views Europe through cotemporary books of travel in the early part of the last century, the landscape is awful—wretched beasts, hungry and plundered; half burnt cottages and trembling peasants gathering nitous harvests; gangs of such tramping along with bayonets behind them, and corvorals with canes and cat-o'-nine-tails to hurl them to barracks. By these, passes my lord's gilt carriage, floundering through the ruts, as he swears at the postilions, and tools up to the Residence. Hard by, and away from the noise and brawling of the citizens and lackeys, is Wilhelmsaal or Ludwigsaile, or Monbijou, or Versailles—a scarcely matter which—each of the city, shut out by woods from the beggared country, the enormous, hideous, gilded, uncouthness marble palace, where the prince is, and the court, and the idle and the gay. The fountains, and the forest where the ragged peasants are bearing the game in (it is death to them to touch a feather), and the jolly hunt sweeps by with its uniform of crimson and gold; and the prince gallops ahead puffing his royal lungs, and his forehead and left eye come after him; and the stag is pulled down, and the grand huntsman gives the knife in the midst of a chorus of bugles; and "tis time the court go home to dinner; and very early thereafter, it may be the Baron of Polinitz, or the Count de Konigsmarck, or the excellent Chevalier de Scingali, sees the procession filing out through the tall avenues of the wood, and hastens to the inn and sends his noble name to the marshal of the court. Then our nobleman arrays himself in his green and gold, or pink and silver, in the richest Paris made, and is introduced by the chamberlain and makes his bow to the jolly prince and the gracious princess, and is presented to the chief beds and ladies, and then comes supper and a night at faro, where he loses or wins a thousand pieces by daylight. If it is a German court, you may add such a little drunkenness, to this picture of high life; but German, or French, or Spanish, if you can see out of your palace window beyond the trees and trees, you will see beggars stalking about the bare villages, listlessly following precarious husbandry, plowing stony fields with starved cattle, or fearfully taking in scanty harvests. Augustus is fat and jolly on his throne; he can knock down an ox, and eat one almost; his mistress, Aurora von Konigsmarck, is the loveliest, the wittiest creature; his dominions are the biggest and most brilliant in the world, and his feasts as splendid as those of Versailles. As for Louis the Great, he is more than mortal. Lift up your glasses respectfully, and mark him eyeing Madame de Fontanges or Madame de Montespan from under his sublime periwig; as he passes through the great galleries where Villars and Vendôme, and Berwick, and Bossuet, and Massillon are waiting. Can court be more splendid; nobles and knights more gallant and superb; ladies more lovely? A grander monarch, or a more miserable, starved wretch than the peasant, his subject, you cannot look on. Let us bear both these types in mind, if we wish to estimate the old society properly. Remember the glory and chivalry? Yes! Remember the grace and beauty, the splendor and lofty politeness, the gallant courtesy of Fontenoy, where the French line bids the gentlemen of the English guard to fire first; the noble constancy of the old king, and Villars, his general, who fits out the last army; the last crowpiece from the treasury, and goes to meet the enemy and die or conquer for France at Denain. But round all that royal splendor lies a nation enslaved and ruined; there are people robbed of their rights, communities laid waste, faith, justice, commerce trampled upon and wellnigh destroyed—nay, in the very center of Gallic land, lethal horrible stains and meanness, crime and shame! It is but a silly harlot that some of the noblest gentlemen and some of the noblest women in the world are bowing to; it is the price of a miserable province that the king ties in diamonds round his mistress's white neck. In the first half of the last century, I say, the king reigns on all Europe over. Saxony is a waste as well as Picardy or Artois; and Versailles is only larger and not worse than Herrenhausen.—*Thackeray.*

☞ The St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat* reports that Judge Doneldson, of the Fifth judicial district, in a suit involving the county seat of LaSeur county, has decided that "all the laws passed by the State legislature, at the session before the State was admitted into the Union, were null."

Miscellaneous.

1860. 1860.

FINE

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NEW BOOKS.

New Advertisements.

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A LOCKSMITHING and Gas Fitting Shop, with fixtures and tools. Apply at 50 Front Row.

aug30-1w*

Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN and his lady, who can give the best of references as to capability of conducting an establishment, are desirous to take charge of a good literary institution. Those desirous to engage such may address "A. B.," Memphis, till Saturday evening.

aug30-1t*

Lost.

ON Monday August 27th, in the race between Costa Island and Decatur, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, on the last day of race, a small Bay mare of mature, sound and serviceable. The finder will please give it at Jones, Brown & Co.'s, Memphis, and be suitably rewarded. W. N. HOCLAKEN, Decatur ville, Tenn.

Wanted.

A SITUATION by the 1st of October 1860, by a young widow lady (American) as housekeeper, or to superintend a family in a private family; is thoroughly competent to take charge of children, or would attend an invalid or produce unexceptionable testimonials in any of the Southern States. Any one requiring the services of such a person, address Mrs. A. H. E., Cincinnati, Ohio, and will receive prompt attention. References given and required. aug30-1t*

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT, ON MONROE STREET.

AFTER the 16th of September, the Store House on Monroe street, to the rear of the Cotton Stock, now occupied as a variety store, will be for rent for the balance of the year. The house is well suited, with cellar. The cellar room is commodious and convenient, and the upper rooms are a great for offices. It is designed to rent the whole building to one person.

For terms, etc., apply to J. J. R. PROVINE, J. J. & R. PARK.

aug30-dtf

Horse Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, living on the Pigeon Roost road, about a mile and a half from Raleigh, on the last day of July, a small Black Bay-mared Horse, 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a large bald face stripe, branded on the hip of a mule, has a small indentation in back, and a scar on rump, caused by the whip. Any person giving information that will l