Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City

NATIONAL

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

S. A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

H. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

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

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. JAMES BRYTAN, Jr., of Greene.
2. J. J. REES, of Knox.
3. G. W. BURGESS, of McMinn.
4. G. F. G. GALLRAITH, of Jackson.
5. A. BURGESS, of Carroll.
6. J. D. MCCITCHEN, of Franklin.
7. ALFONSO CROSS, of McNairy.
8. J. R. MCLANE, 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 ARROSE THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, INCLUDING THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, AND SHOUT OUR GRAND OCEAN SOUND REPUBLIC. I DO NOT CARE WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT; YOU CANNOT SELF IT! IT IS THE DESTINY 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 allinquirers.

The campaign paper will end the 15th of November, and we propose supplying the paper for three weeks per copy. Any person wishing the paper, therefore, has only to count the number of weeks intervening between the time of subscribing and the 15th of November, multiplying by three, and he will have the price required for the time. For instance, if, at the time of subscribing twelve weeks of the campaign shall remain, the price will be thirty-six cents, which is three times twelve.

This is as low as we can afford the paper, and the rule we have given will enable every man to determine the price for the time he wishes to subscribe. Clubs are solicited at these rates. Let the truth be disseminated throughout the country, and we feel assured that the people will do right.

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:

Jackson.....Saturday, Sept. 1
Somerville.....Monday, " 3
Mount Pleasant.....Friday, " 7
Shelbyville.....Saturday, " 8
Brownsville.....Wednesday, " 12

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

Hills Flat.....Saturday Sept. 1
Wright's Bluff.....Monday, " 3
Old Nelson's Mill.....Friday, " 7
Buckner's Bluff.....Monday, " 10

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

On the other hand we find the other division of the party bringing forward the name of John C. Breckinridge, a man against whom we have never breathed a word of objection—a moderate man, a patriot, and a friend of the constitutional Union.

* * *

We nevertheless hold ourselves ready to unite with any band of patriots who may clearly demonstrate their greater capacity to destroy and defeat the Black-Republicans, preferring first John C. Breckinridge, and last Col. Bell, to the Black-Republican standard bearer.

The *Scalawag* of yesterday copies the foregoing remarks from an article which appeared in our paper of the 27th of June. Our sagacious boy would have done us fuller justice had he copied the whole of our article. As the extract stands, isolated and alone, it makes us appear as expressing our first preference for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and second for Mr. BELL. Had the whole of our article been published, the readers of the *Scalawag* would have seen that we there expressed our first preference for Mr. DOUGLAS. We hasten not to say that, with us, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, as a gentleman, a Democrat, and a statesman, has always been a favorite, and even in the present anomalous state of circumstances, we have no war to wage against him individually. Our warfare is an *offensive* and not a *mere defensive*. We fight in behalf of positive measures and in behalf of Democratic usages and customs. Mr. DOUGLAS, in the present canvass, is the representative of both. We think the Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has lost the use of his name and universal popularity, to be bad men for bad purposes; hence our opposition to him. His moral status was irregular, and his acceptance of it proved one of two things: either that he was possessed of an inordinate ambition, or that he was a supple instrument in the hands of men who carried personal hate and personal animosity to an extreme unjustifiable by any influence of party or patriotic consideration.

In our judgement Mr. BRECKINRIDGE acted most unwisely in accepting the nomination of the disruptionists, and he continues to act unwisely in not throwing it up.

WHY SHOULD BRECKINRIDGE DECLINE?

Because, if he runs on, there is great danger of the Democratic party being defeated; or, if not defeated, of being divided; so that, after the present presidential election, there will be no chance for its success—and in the event of the triumph of Black-Republicanism and its continued ascendency, the Union, at farthest, could last but a few years. He should decline because he is opposed by two thirds of the Democracy of the nation, and by all the Democracy of the North, except a few office holders and their friends, which is conclusive evidence that he is not the representative of the Democratic sentiment of the republic. The majority ought to rule. If this doctrine be correct, it follows that if the minority will not yield—which they might do on the principle of justice—how much more disinterestedness would it be for the majority to succumb, and give up both principle and their rights to rule. BRECKINRIDGE ought to decline because Mr. DOUGLAS cannot, without great danger of Lincoln being elected. DOUGLAS is the only man in the North who, on account of his great popularity among the masses, stands in the way of the success of LINCOLN; and if said LINCOLN be elected, the Union would receive a shock which it might not be able to withstand. At best, the experiment is a dangerous one, and ought not to be tried. BRECKINRIDGE ought to decline because the recent elections show he is not the choice of the Democracy in the northern States of the North. He ought to decline because the new movement toward his nomination was made by an avowed disunionist. He ought to decline in favor of DOUGLAS because he is not the regular nominee of the Democratic party, and Mr. DOUGLAS is; or, if not, and there was any irregularity about his nomination, it was caused by the supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who cannot take advantage of their own wrong, and say, because they left the regular convention and formed one of their own, that, therefore, the one they left did not continue to be the regular one. He ought to decline because he occupies the position of a disorganizer and a disunionist. He ought to decline because he is considered by all unbiased minds as a mere tool in the hands of disconted politicians, and a defeated Administration in regard to a military measure, by means of which they intend to satisfy an unholy feeling of malice and revenge, and, in doing so, to destroy the noblest champion of the South and of the Democracy—a thing which it is utterly impossible to do. He ought to decline because the utter annihilation of the Black-Republican revolutionary party depends upon it. He ought to decline because patriotism demands it. He ought to decline because his own future success and political prosperity depends on his pursuing such a course. He ought to decline because the peace and safety of a common country, and the perpetuation of republican institutions according to the liberal and enlightened policy of the great Democratic party demand it.

THE SPEECH LAST NIGHT.

The little squad of bolters in the city, who formerly voted and acted with the Democratic party, managed on last night to gather three or four hundred souls down at the corner of Jefferson and Third streets, who assembled with the view of hearing a speech from the Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, on the political issues of the day. Music, sky-rockets, and other adventitious appliances, loaned their aid in imparting vitality to their waning cause.

The speech of the honorable ex-representative was not less eloquent in its style and classic in diction than lame in its design and impotent in argument. I saw a mere display of declamatory powers, beautiful tropes of rhetoric, and spread-eagle oratory, all of which forcibly suggested to the listener that it would be prudent on future occasions for the speaker to take a few feathers from the wings of his imagination and stick them to the tail of his judgment. He spoke of abolition threats and encroachments, which he brought up before the minds of the appalled auditors like "spirits from the vasty deep." One to look at their disordered eyes and hair standing on ends "like the quills upon the fretful porcupine," would imagine that they actually saw the Goths and Vandals of the North coming upon them with clanking chains to hold their limbs and forward them, like so many packages, to Boston or Buffalo. Mr. LAMAR was, however, honest and candid throughout the whole of his speech. He stood up in the full length of his form, and with a defiance which would have done credit to Mr. YANCEY in his former days, boldly avowed himself an extremist and a fire-eater. We were much pleased with the fearless manner in which he announced this fact, and would only remark that if all of his fuglemen in Tennessee would stand on the same platform, by the time of the election in November there wouldn't be left of the whole party a corporal's guard.

While it is proper to state that Mr. LAMAR disclaimed any intention to "break up the Union" on account of present aggressions of the North, disunion and nullification were the legitimate upshot of his whole effort. He will find, however, that such pathetic appeals to the inflamed passions and the irritated prejudices of the honest yeomanry of Tennessee are, at most, but insignificant in their results and ephemeral in their duration.

ANOTHER WITNESS ON THE STAND.

The Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, says the Lynchburg (Va.) *Reporter*, was at the Charleston convention, and fully indorsed the action of the seceders. To show with what consistency he could do so, we call attention to an extract from a speech of his, delivered in January, 1858, in the House of Representatives. On the 12th of January of that year he reviewed at length, and with great clearness, the principles set forth in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, defining in the most unmistakable language what he and the Democratic party understood were the powers conferred by this bill on the territorial legislature.

Mr. Lamar said:

The conclusion which the language of the bill authorizes is strengthened and sustained by its history. When the bill was first reported, it contained the usual powers which you find in all territorial bills, of a congressional nature, or rather in the nature of territorial laws, but it was stricken out, and the bill became a law with no reservation of power to Congress touching this point, limiting the broad grant of jurisdiction to the territorial legislature, over all rightful subjects of legislation.

If the language of the bill and its history could leave any doubt as to the correctness of this construction, it would at once be removed by reference to the debates when the bill was pending in Congress. The speeches of both friends and foes are replete with proof of what I say. I could quote from the author of the bill, and from its supporters in this House, to show that the object was to transfer to the people of Kansas the entire control over her internal affairs, including slavery, untrammeled by congressional legislation."—[Appendix to Congressional Globe, page 53.

This was the position of Lamar in 1858, and he says that it was also the position of the "friends and foes of the bill." He emphatically says that slavery in the Territories was to be, by the passage of the bill, "untrammeled by Congressional legislation." With this understanding of the matter, how can the supporters of the KANSAS act now demand Congressional intervention? Still we find Mr. Lamar as one of the signers of the late "Southern Address." Is there consistency or justice in such a course?

Is the only national party in existence to be hunted down by the Union disunited upon such a miserable pretext? We say not, and the people will echo emunciation from every hill top in the land.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

We observe by an announcement in the *Avalanche* of yesterday morning, that one of the proprietors—J. W. MERRIAM, Esq.—retires in consequence of engagements entered into previous to his connection with that paper, and which require so large a share of his attention as to make his withdrawal necessary. This proceeding of Mr. MERRIAM deprives the press of this city of an excellent member, whose energy and devotion to his duties coupled with a congenial and obliging disposition, has obtained for him great and deserved respect. We heartily wish our friend unbounded success in his enterprises, and an equable flow of prosperity that shall daily minister to his comfort and happiness.

THE PLOT AGAINST DOUGLAS.

Mr. W. L. YANCEY is represented as having said, in a late speech, that Judge DOUGLAS "swowed before the Charleston convention not, that he would not accept of the nomination at the hands of the Democracy, unless the Democratic party indorsed his views in relation to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and he plainly referred to the letter written by DOUGLAS to Mr. DORR of Iowa, in support of his statement. What Judge DOUGLAS did say in his letter to Mr. DORR can best be understood by the production of the letter itself. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston convention for the presidential nomination. Before this question can be finally propounded, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine, in the presidential election of 1860, *to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people of the presidential election of 1852; and to affirm it in the Kansas and Nebraska act of 1854; and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856; as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election; in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the convention, if they see proper to do so.*

If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate their time honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and, in lieu of them, *the convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade or a congressional slave code for the Territories; or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property*—it is due to candor to say, that in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me.

Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

I am, very respectfully, your friend,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

J. B. DORR, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa."

And the daily papers, a few days after the foregoing was given to the public, contained the subjoined explanatory dispatch:

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Judge Douglas stated this day, to a very prominent southern politician, that he intends to support the nominee of the Charleston convention; but that what was meant by the letter to Mr. Dorr, of Iowa, was that he will not himself consent to run upon a platform that he cannot indorse. In any event he will adhere to his party against opposition.

Judge DOUGLAS never expressed himself as wishing the Democratic party to go out of the way to indorse his "peculiar views" on any question. All he desired was that they would not introduce new tests in order to proscribe him and his friends. He declined being a candidate on a platform to which he could not subscribe, yet reserved to himself the right to act with the party, as an individual, in opposition to abolitionism, although he might not approve of all the principles laid down by the convention.

The enemies of DOUGLAS eagerly seized upon this letter to Mr. DORR, as opening up to them a way in which to defeat the wishes of his friends, and from that time on, they labored to procure the interpolation into the Democratic platform of a plank or planks, which would compel the Illinois Senator to decline the nomination. Various methods were promptly suggested, in order to accomplish the purpose. Sufficient has already been said of the unmeritable and flagitious course adopted in the Senate by JEFFERSON DAVIS and his two tools, willing tools, BRIGHT and FITCH, aided and abetted by JOHN SLIDELL, the Houmas speculator, culminating in a grand attack by all the sensitorial aspirants for the presidency. But this was not all. The uncompromising warfare of Mr. BUCHANAN and his hundred thousand officeholders, was not all. The exigencies of the case rendered a deeper and more heinous plot necessary, and the politician class turned instinctively to the genius, the eloquence and the captivating wiles of YANCEY, of Alabama, for the master stroke. Through his instrumentality, the convention that met in that State to appoint delegates to Charleston, passed certain resolutions of an extreme character, and instructed their representatives in the national convention to insist upon their introduction into the platform, and to be satisfied with nothing else. Here was the first public indication of a design to disorganize and break up the Democratic party, by prescribing tests which would not only rule DOUGLAS off the track, but inevitably throw the election into the hands of the Black-Republicans. Mr. YANCEY thought that the defeat of DOUGLAS was the death-blow to the Democracy—a blow he would have given years since, if in his power. The evidence of this is found in the fact that YANCEY himself, and his coadjutors, after they had succeeded by divers secret caucuses, with delegates from five other States, in organizing a bolt, violated the instructions of the Alabama State convention, and no longer insisted upon the ultimatum at first proposed. That was under the impression and in the belief, that DOUGLAS could not be nominated. By asking less he succeeded in getting more to join in his conspiracy.

Thus was the plot against DOUGLAS concocted and prosecuted. But "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." The people are not the slaves of the politicians. They will do their thinking and voting too.—*St Louis Republican.*

MONEY AND MONEY TAKING.

Fullilove & Co.'s *Bank Note Detector* for September contains much useful information for all that have to handle money. We copy the following: The notes of the Bank of Commerce, Erie, Pa., have been refused by the brokers of Buffalo and Detroit.

The time for redeeming the Rushville (Ill.) bank circulation expires to morrow. Brokers will not take them after that date.

A new concern, the People's Bank, goes into operation in Washington this month. As so many losses have been experienced from that quarter, the People's will have to w'and the test of a severe scrutiny.

The detector indicates the Bank of Crawford County, Pa., as being "doubtful."

The Exchange and Deposit Bank, Knoxville, Tenn., will issue no bills, but confine its operations to buying and selling coin, exchange, etc.

The branch of the People's Bank of Kentucky has gone into operation.

The Cynthiana (Ky.) branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky will soon commence business. The capital, $100,000, has been subscribed.

Look out for counterfeit 2's on the State Bank of Wisconsin, 10's on the Central Bank of Illinois, 5's on the Bank of North America, Wisconsin, and 3's on the New Haven County Bank, Connecticut.

A bogus concern, called the Central Bank, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., is to be revamped and put public confidence once more.

Well executed 20's on the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Georgia are out. Look out for them.

Counterfeit 5's on the Franklin County Bank, Miss., are in circulation.

Handle the notes of the Peninsular Bank, Mich., with caution.

Cut this information out and keep it by you. It may save you from loss.

POLITICAL.

A California paper says: "Among the leading Administration men who retain their seats inside the organization, are J. W. Denver, ex-governor Weller, C. L. Weller, postmaster at San Francisco, C. H. Hempstead, of the mint, having cast their lot with Douglas."

The New York *World* gives the following as the terms of the coalition ticket in that State:

If, after the election returns are received in Novembr, it shall appear that, giving twenty-five of the votes to Douglas and ten to Bell will carry both those candidates into the House with Lincoln, the votes shall be so divided. But if this distribution of the votes should give Bell and Breckinridge into the House, as many of the ten Bell electors shall vote for Douglas as shall suffice to exclude Breckinridge. But if it should turn out that Breckinridge will get into the House in any event, the understanding probably is that Douglas shall be preferred to Bell, on the ground that the Democratic supporters of the electoral ticket are so much more numerous than the Union men.

The Hon. John S. Millson, member of Congress from the First congressional district of Virginia, has come out to open advocacy of the cause of Douglas for the presidency.

All is right in Alabama, as the following extract from the Montgomery correspondent of the New York *News* amply testifies. He writes:

I have conversed with prominent men of all creeds who agree that North Alabama, the Democratic stronghold, is overwhelmingly for Douglas. Middle Alabama is equally divided between Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge. South Alabama will give Bell a majority. Pugh's district is the only one in the State that may be safely counted for the secession Yancey ticket. Mobile county will give Douglas 500 majority.

This county (Yancey's home) will give Bell from 300 to 500 majority. Madison county (Senator Clay's home,) will go for Douglas—no one pretends to deny that. Upon the whole, you may set down Alabama for the Little Giant by a large plurality. For the second time, within my recollection, the people have determined to assert their rights by crushing out the politicians and demagogues who for years have kept the country in a ferment without regard for the interests of the people. Everything beneficial has been lost sight of. The negro question, to the exclusion of all others, has usurped the time of our representatives, resulting in naught but widening a breach which the conservative men of all parties have been endeavoring to heal. The people are indeed moving, and by November next you will have practical proofs bearing me out in my assertion.

The junior editor of the Grenada (Miss.) *Locomotive* has pulled out of the concern and declared for Douglas.

The following is the testimony of the lamented Calhoun on the subject of government:

My object is to preserve. I am thoroughly conservative by nature, and wish to maintain things as I find them established. I am satisfied with them, and am of the opinion they cannot be changed for the better. I hold it to be difficult to get a good government, and still more difficult to preserve it; and as I believe a good government to be the greatest of earthly blessings, I would be adverse to the overthrow of any, even if I thought it greatly inferior to what I do, in the hope of establishing a better.

The Louisville *Democrat* says:

The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls Douglas a rank disorganizer and the disturber of the public peace. He has often disorganized Black-Republicans and troubled their peace. He is desperately in its way, and, indeed, the only obstacle to its success.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Trade has fully commenced for the season, and importers and jobbers are alive busy. The western demand has commenced in earnest. The hotels are filled with buyers. French goods have become quite brisk, especially fancy dress silks, black and plain colors. A good deal is also doing in merinos and cashmeres. French delaines, in the absence of a large demand from the South, do not take freely, and are to be bought low. Foreign shawls are brisk, but the principal demand is for broche. French and German cloths are in good request, and at steady prices. Domestic goods are very active, and sweetnesses are much broken. Cotton staple fabrics retain full prices for the best qualities, but the lower kinds have declined. Drills are in brisk demand. Prints are still active both for western and southern sections, at ready prices. Fancy cassimeres are in active demand, and firm in price. Domestic delaines are selling to arrive from the mills—the stock being reduced. Domestic wool shawls are also moving readily. The export demand for our cotton fabric continues good, and a California demand has of late sprung up. Ribbons are selling freely, and promise more activity than for several seasons.—*Independent.*

☞ We meet now and then with a disconsolate Democrat who seems to have lost his zeal and enthusiasm in behalf of our cause in Tennessee, because the signs of the times in his opinion indicate that it is "impossible" to carry the State for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. To such as are yielding to the gloom of despair and feel inclined to act upon this unmanly principle, we would recommend the morale contained in the anecdote told of "the little Corsican." Said one of the emperor's staff officers, in reply to that great commander's description of some daring enterprise. "It is impossible." "*Impossible!*" cried Napoleon, with indignation frowning in his brow, "Impossible is the adjective of fools!"

☞ Rats will desert a sinking ship—as evidenced by the New Orleans *Delta*, which recently pulled down the BRECKINRIDGE colors, without any explanation of its course. Its late issues seem completely absorbed with WALKER's filibustering movements in Central America, whose chances for the presidency there, we apprehend, it regards as far better than the unfortunate Kentuckian's in "the States."

On Wednesday last there were great rejoicings and considerable cannon firing at Brownsville, Nebraska Territory, in honor of the first telegraph in the Territory.

THE NEWS.

The London *Times* expresses earnest fears that war will soon exist in Europe. It anticipates that Austria will interfere in force to prevent Garibaldi from taking Naples, that all Italy will fling itself into the strife, and that France will again interfere. The prospects for peace are certainly not the best in the world.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* announces the death of Col. Frank Chambers, a well known lawyer and politician of that city. He was principal counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Gaines' slave case. He was of Mason county, Kentucky.

In Cincinnati, on Thursday, a man named Ryan kicked his wife in the abdomen so that she died the next evening. The cause of the crime was that she had but biscuits for supper, when he wanted cold bread.

Advices from Hayti report the conclusion of a concordat with the pope. Hayti is to have an archbishop and three bishops.

A letter published from San Antonio, says two individuals were arrested at Henderson, and lynched. Large quantities of poisons were found on the negroes, for the undoubted purpose of poisoning the wells and food of the whites. The total loss of property in Texas is said to reach three millions of dollars, and thirty persons hanged.

A special dispatch in the New York *World* reaches follows: "The funeral orange of Mr. Buchanan and his friends on the next fourth of March, will be the longest that the world ever saw. The misery of Sodom and Gomorrah will be nothing when compared with it. The undertakers all over the country from Maine to California, will have a great time. Some of them are running in debt on account of the good prospects."

At the Montreal Prince of Wales ball, the price of tickets were for gentlemen, $10; for ladies, $6. Royalty is an expensive article.

The *New York World* entitled an article in its columns, "Wanted—the Presidency." The place is wanted, that is a fact, but none of the applicants for it have offered to take it for any lower salary than has hitherto been paid. Competition does not always lower prices.

Mr. Majors, one of the wealthiest citizens of Nebraska City, in the Territory of the same name, held five slaves there. They recently all ran off in one night. Pursuit was vain—the underground railroad had done its work.

Recruiting for the army is not very brisk at present. Small detachments from the several recruiting rendezvous are slowly coming in. A large number of applicants for enlistment prove unfit to pass the medical examination. More discrimination is also used in selecting men now than was formerly, the "roughs" among recruiting parties being always in the minority. The effect of this policy is rapidly improving the moral condition of the army. It is singular that the recent increase of courts martial has been owing more to the delinquency of officers than of men. Of eleven courts which have convened within a few months at the different posts, eight have had officers brought before them.

There was fun on hand when the Prince of Wales knighted the speaker of the Canadian parliament. When the happy man who was to receive the honor came forward, he dropped upon both knees in a most ridiculous and absurd manner, causing a smile to pass over the face of his royal highness, and making the scene a painful one for all beholders. Having received the customary touch with the sword, and having been recognized in his new rank by the prince, the speaker rose, displaying a rent in the knee of his pants, and stepped backward so quickly upon his gown tail as nearly to cause his knightship to fall upon the ground.

The Prince of Wales laid the last stone of the Victoria bridge, and this is how he did it: "The mortar having been placed under the stone, in the usual manner, the prince having received directions from the Duke of Newcastle, took a little mortar on a trowel and spread it under the stone in due style. The stone was then slowly lowered, and the prince tapped it three times with a wooden mallet. The ceremony being completed, cheers and salutes thundered out upon the air."

A recent letter writer, describing his journey to Pike's Peak, says: "All along the route we met the returning gold adventurers. During our journey we met twelve hundred and ninety-five wagons on the way back to the States, each wagon averaging about five persons—the most discouraged looking crowd I ever saw. The curse lines of their dirty fiers were compressed into a most woe-begone expression of disappointment and grief."

The twenty-first general map of America, which have been since the beginning of the present century in the great royal library of Weimar, are on view at Berlin, and dated in 1527 and 1529, by order of Emperor Charles. On the map of 1529 Diego Ribeno is named as the author; that of 1527 probably owes its origin to Fernando Colon, the son of the discoverer. These maps have been frequently referred to by scholars, and have been partly made accessible to the public in more or less accurate copies; but no attempt has been made before to far similize them entire in all their details, and to give a thorough and exhaustive description of them. This will be done in the forthcoming edition.

The question whether a union between the Russian church and Rome can be brought about is extensively discussed from different points of view, both in France and Russia, and the Roman Catholic church has already the gratification of having received a number of new converts of high standing in Russian society into the bosom of her fold. Some in Paris a kind of Catholic colony, which is said to make extraordinary efforts to gain converts for their views.

Mons. Blondin and Signor Farini have each a cable crossing the Niagara river just below the falls. On Wednesday last each of them carried a man across. The Buffalo *Express* thus relates the proceedings: Monsieur Blondin made his appearance on the Canada end of the cable, bearing his agent, Mr. Harry Colcord, upon his back. Considering the fact that Mr. Colcord weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds, and that Blondin himself weighs but one hundred and twenty-five, it may be imagined that he had a pretty good load to carry. It was perfectly wonderful to witness the ease with which Blondin achieved the most difficult and dangerous undertaking Colcord left his perch—we cannot think of a better word—but twice during the entire walk, and then merely stood upon the rope for half a minute or so, for the purpose of "straightening out." In exactly fourteen minutes from the time they left the Canada shore, they were received upon the American side with the hearty plaudits of the assembled thousands.

Farini started with his man—a Canadian by the name of McMillan—at five o'clock. He entered upon his task with evident fear and trembling, and proceeded with it in a hungling manner. Having gone about fifty feet, he compelled his animate load to descend from its position, stretch out its respective legs, place its hands upon his shoulders and trudge along after him. It was carry and unload, unload and carry for the three quarters of an hour that he occupied in his "performance," which is acknowledged by all to have been exceedingly sorry one. It was witnessed by less than fifteen hundred persons. Farini may have pluck, but he lacks tact and experience. He may aspire to be called the rival of Blondin, but at present he must consent to be known merely as his imitator.

THE CANVASS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

PULASKI, TENN., Sept. 1, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: According to appointment, the chairman of the State at large, Messrs. Polk, Haynes and Pierson, addressed the people of Giles county to-day, and notwithstanding we have had much discussion of political issues here since the different nominations of candidates for the presidency, there was present a very large and deeply interested assemblage. Never, on any similar occasion, have I witnessed a more eager attention than was given to these three distinguished speakers. The national Democracy here have been looking to this as a time when their fixed and long cherished principles would be elaborately and completely vindicated—when the nullifying, disunion move of southern conspirators in attempting to overthrow our happy republic would be shown up in all its hideousness. Nor were they disappointed. Col. Polk led the debate in a speech of one hour and a half, and, based as it was, upon *facts*, it was a speech which no mortal man could answer. He commenced by announcing himself the supporter of the regular nominee of the national Democratic party—the standard-bearer of their time honored flag which had so often been borne to victory. In 1856 he had borne the same banner, inscribed with the same principles from the cloud capped mountains in the East to the banks of the great Mississippi in the West. Col. Polk showed clearly and conclusively that Stephen A. Douglas is the regular nominee of the national Democratic convention, according to all the usages of the party—that he was nominated in precisely the same way that General Cass was in 1848, Pierce, in 1852, and Buchanan in 1856. He also proved, to the great consternation of the Yancey-Breckinridge party, that John C. Breckinridge was nominated by the disunion convention at Richmond before he received the nomination of the secesers at Baltimore. The object, he said, of that Richmond convention, as avowed by its abler expounds, was to defeat the fundamental principles of the great Democratic party, and to accomplish this they nominated John C. Breckinridge, who in his letter of acceptance said he hoped to merit the confidence reposed in him by the action of the convention. It was the design of southern fire-eaters, in splitting the Democratic party, to bring about the election of Lincoln, and thereby give them a pretext for dissolving the Union. This was their long cherished object, and the one which they were now so zealously working to accomplish. He fastened popular sovereignty, to which they pretend an objection, on Breckinridge and Lane. It was not principle for which they were contending, but it was a mere pretext to break up the party and then the Union. Stephen A. Douglas had been a greater friend and had done more for the South than Breckinridge and Lane and all the disunionists combined. He had fought the Black-Republican heroes in their strong-holds and in their very face—he had been denounced by three thousand abolition preachers as the enemy of the North—and had traveled from Washington city to his home in the far West by the light of his own burning effigies. He was denounced alike by the northern abolitionists and southern disunionists, because he has a heart big enough to take in his whole country. Never have I listened with more delight to a speaker than I did to Col. Polk to-day. He is a graceful and powerful speaker, and in this canvass is a tower of strength which nothing can successfully oppose. I heard of numbers who were shown the error of their way, and some remarked to me that his argument in vindication of popular sovereignty, when he alluded to British colonial aggression, was unanswerable. I have not time to write more. Suffice it to say that although Peyton and Haynes made able speeches in vindication of their respective leaders, they could not shield themselves from the storm of Col. Polk's battle-ax. It is a day that will long be remembered in old Giles.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Douglas at Raleigh, N. C.—Action of the Democratic Convention—No Fusion—Douglas' Speech—Senator Clingman—Breckinridge and his Withdrawal—Gen. Cass—Secretary Cobb in Hot Water—Stephens of Georgia—Douglas at Richmond—Splendid Receptions.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following account of Judge Douglas' movements:

RALEIGH, N. C., August 31.—Judge Douglas arrived here yesterday morning, and was received by an immense crowd. The delegates to the regular Democratic State convention were coming in great numbers at the time he reached here. It was a large and as respectable an assemblage of the Democracy as has ever been held in this State. Most of the leading Democrats took part in it. A full Douglas electoral ticket was nominated, and eloquent speeches made predicting its success. The very idea of a compromise with the Breckinridge men was indignantly rejected.

It is the common opinion here that the fight in North Carolina will presently be narrowed down between Douglas and Bell, and that the Breckinridge men will be compelled to take their choice between the two.

The convention indorsed the Cincinnati and Charleston platform, as presented and passed by a majority of both.

It was a beautiful day, and after the convention Judge Douglas witnessed the largest meeting ever held in Raleigh.

At four o'clock he commenced speaking from the center portico of the capitol. Hundreds of ladies were present, giving life and animation to the scene. He spoke nearly two hours, elaborating all the points which he made in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and dwelt with particular emphasis upon the argument which he repeated at Norfolk a few days ago. The enthusiasm was unbounded; and when he concluded, applause of leading Democratic crowds followed him saying that they had been for Breckinridge in the morning, but were now determined to support him to the end. Judge Douglas will speak at Richmond on Friday evening, and will no doubt respond to the violent attack upon him in the Richmond *Enquirer*, three entire personal violence. The people of Richmond are a gallant and magnanimous people, and I have no doubt the intimidation of the organ of Gov. Wise will secure a larger and more enthusiastic reception for the Little Giant than if the threat had not been uttered. His courage confounds the secessionists and delights his own friends, and particularly the friends of Bell and Everett. Hundreds of these latter are now deliberating whether they had not better take the ticket advocated by Mr. Dick, the gallant delegate from North Carolina to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions, and who stood by Douglas to the last in preference to their own.

I am authorized to announce that after Douglas has spoken at Richmond and one or two other points, retiring a day at Washington, he will proceed immediately to Pennsylvania, where he will address the people at the following places: Harrisburg, Friday, Sept. 7; Reading, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8; Philadelphia the same evening, and will pass from thence to Easton, where he will speak on the 10th of Sept. No doubt when he reaches Albany, Mr. Dither, of Monroe, Col. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, and other friends in the Wyoming valley will insist on his extending his tour, so that he may complete the portion of his campaign in proper style, and then return to New York.

I am also authorized to state that Senator Clingman is the author of the and adhere to Judge Douglas, and will be found on the stump in North Carolina until the November election; and also that the great Democratic State convention at this place, has encouraged Mr. Holden, editor of the old Democratic State paper the Raleigh *Standard*, who will henceforth fight the Douglas battle through thick and thin.

It is remarked here that in the arrival of Mr. Douglas at Richmond, Governor Letcher, of Virginia, will be conspicuous in the movement to take prominent part in his reception. The blood is not the only national party in existence has received new vitality from the visit of the Little Giant to this State.

The friends of Breckinridge are greatly disturbed by the report that Mr. Breckinridge cannot long be held back, but that he will insist upon withdrawing from the canvass, inasmuch as Douglas has proved in all his late speeches his devotion to the interests of the South, and that he (Breckinridge) cannot remain in the field simply to defeat the South in the election.

General Cass, since his return from Michigan, seems to enjoy excellent health. He visits the depot daily, and converses intelligently and clearly upon all subjects. If the general has any feeling left in politics it is undoubtedly for Douglas, although he is committed to yield to the policy of the Administration.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, is greatly disturbed about the forthcoming speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in favor of Douglas. No man knows Stephens better than Cobb, and no man is better qualified to conduct such a campaign as that which is now creating the people of the South than this same Stephens. If there is a conscientious, fearless, and truly patriotic statesman, it is he.

A dispatch to the *New York Times* gives the following account of Douglas' progress from Raleigh to Richmond:

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 31.—From Raleigh to Richmond the journey of Mr. Douglas was met by large numbers of his friends. At Weldon, N. C., he was quite an orator, and made a speech. McRae, one of the Douglas electors, also ably addressed the people here. At Petersburg, Douglas was taken in charge by a reception committee, who accompanied him to Richmond, where he was welcomed by an immense outpouring of the people. He was placed in an open barouche, and escorted by the citizens, headed by a band of music, to the St. Charles hotel.

To-night he addressed the people in the capitol grounds, from a stand erected by the Washington monument. His reception here is said to have rivaled the celebrated demonstration made when Henry Clay entered Richmond. Expectation seemed on tip-toe when he arrived. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows, and the people which lined the sidewalks exerted their lungs to give him a hearty greeting as he passed. The severe labor he has been undergoing for the last week tells severely on him. He was very hoarse, and seemed to suffer much in speaking tonight. He leaves at daylight for Staunton, where he speaks to-morrow night. In Richmond Douglas stock rates the highest, and is still advancing. Every indication poves that in Virginia the fight is between him and Bell.

The Richmond Whig thus describes Douglas' reception at Richmond:

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived here last evening in the regular mail train from Petersburg, and was received at the depot by a large deputation of the political friends in this city and in the vicinity were rendered almost impassable by the assemblage of men, boys, vehicles and horses. As soon as the train stopped the armory band, stationed on a platform, struck up, "See, the conquering hero comes." After this performance Judge Douglas was escorted from the cars by John A. Gilmer, Esq., in the open carriage provided for the occasion. A detachment of the city police preceded Mr. Gilmer in his act of courtesy, and their combined efforts barely kept the excited crowd from overbalancing the distinguished visitor in their tumultuous rush, such was the anxiety of the people to behold the Little Giant.

After Judge Douglas was seated in the carriage, he was joined by Mr. Sturdevant, president of the national Democratic association; Hon Duncan McRae, of North Carolina, and Travis Rosser, Esq., of Minn