Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 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 Bryan, Jr., of Greene.
2. J. J. Ross, of Knox.
3. G. W. Bridges, of McMinn.
4. G. F. G. Gallegherh, of Jackson.
5. A. Rucker, of Cannon.
6. J. N. McCutchen, of Franklin.
7. Alfonso Chase, of McNairy.
8. J. R. McCann, of Davidson.
9. Wm. P. Caldwell, of Weakley.
10. Hon. W. T. Brown, of Shelby.

THE FOOTBALLS 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 MISSION OF PROVIDENCE. THIS COUNTRY WAS SET APART AS AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF THE WHOLE WORLD, AND AS A SHRINE 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 inquiries.

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 rule we have given will enable every man to determine the price for the time he wishes to subscribe. We hope to be assisted at these rates. Let the truth be disseminated throughout the country, and we feel assured that the people will do right.

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

Davis Flat	Saturday Sept. 1
Wrenn's Store	Wednesday " 5
Cold-Water Mill, Mon	Friday " 7
Exchange Hotel's, Mem	Monday " 10

We respectfully invite Mr. Cullum, or any other Breckinridge elector to meet us at the above appointments. John Hallum.
John Martin.

☞ **Keep it before the People, that the Breckinridge party is pledged to dissolve the Union if Lincoln is elected, and that Breckinridge is running to render Lincoln's election certain!**

NOT ALL ROTTEN IN THE DENMARK OF DEMOCRACY.

East Tennessee is usually regarded by the more elite as a "hard place"—better adapted to the growth of pumpkins than people. Our Opposition friends insist that they never read the papers up there, but continue to cast their suffrages for "Old Hickory," despite the rumor of his demise. However this may be, the cause of the national ticket, from every advice received, is undeniably gaining ground in this boasted Gibralter of Yanceyism. All the people need is light, discussion and organization to prevent the misrepresentations of political Moschanoses. A correspondent writes us from Jacksboro':

"We need light in the mountains of East Tennessee. The Breckinridge movement in this region is as effective "gag," as nothing is published except what suits the peculiar views of the division wing of the party.

"I believe we have no paper in the eastern division advocating the claims of Douglas, for which reason we labor under considerable disadvantages. But I sincerely believe, that on a full and candid investigation of the issues, the masses in East Tennessee will be for Douglas. Our prospects are brightening each day. Hundreds of the Democratic masses are manifesting a determination to repudiate the acts of the leaders in the secession movement at Charleston and Baltimore."

Let the great political revival go on, and many of our erring Breckinridge brethren, now clinging so fondly to their infidel idols, will be found penitent mourners seeking admittance into the true Democratic church.

THE PRESENT AND THE PAST CITY COUNCIL.

The present city council have drawn great credit upon themselves by the way in which they have commenced to investigate and unravel difficulties connected with the revenue department of our city government, and to supply corrections and remedies. They have uniformed the police, investigated the condition of various city offices, and created the office of controller, to put a stop to the irregularities too long allowed to subsist; for them, and other good works they have entitled themselves to the admiration of those who united to see a council with the courage to commence the required reforms, and who were tired of paying heavy taxes to be squandered in secrecy. There is one heavy left them by the previous board it will require no little effort to dispose of without giving a sanction to an erroneous procedure. We allude to the position of the street railroad question. In the act of repudiation of the old board perpetrated on the 20th of March last, to be sanctioned, or is it to be disavowed?

To understand the position in which the action of the old board has placed the new, a slight retrospection is necessary. In November, 1859, an ordinance was passed providing for the construction of railways in this city. The ordinance was vetoed by the mayor because it allowed freight to be carried as well as passengers; an amendatory ordinance was passed changing this point, and the whole became the law. This ordinance provided that the railway should pass along Front row; on the 15th of November a resolution was passed substituting Main street for Front row.

Bids for constructing and running the lines were advertised by the city, and those of Kirk, Small and others were accepted on the 20th of November. The resolution accepting their bid contained a requirement that the portion of the road to run on Main street should be finished within four months. On December 5th, a proposition was made to substitute Front street for Main street, and on a vote was rejected. At the same meeting, permission was given, by resolution, to the company to obtain a charter from the legislature. This resolution describes the parties as "the parties to whom has been awarded the contract for city railroads." At the same meeting, the company formally accepted "the grant of the streets named and set for.h in the general railroad ordinance, and in the resolution of the grant" of Nov. 29. This document received and had spread upon the minutes. One of the resolutions referred to required the company "to complete the road on Main street in four months."

On March 6th "the matter of the draft of a contract" was referred to the railway committee. On the 22nd of March a resolution was adopted that this board consider from its undertaking to have a street railroad on Main street. It also passed a resolution "that this board recognizes the moral (but not legal) obligation to make good any real damage caused by this action, either by a reduction of the bonus (should neither street be elected instead of Main street,' or otherwise."

This is the position in which the question stands.] That present council must, whether it chooses or not, decide whether the action of council, granting Main street to the company, shall be sustained, or whether the action repudiating that action shall be sustained. The matter goes deeper than this, in reality, and the question is—has the action of council given any rights whatever to the company? If it has not, council could secede, or anything else they chose. If it has, council could not "secede" without the consent of those upon whom the rights had been conferred. To do so was not secession but repudiation.

There is much we could say and should like to say on this matter, but we prefer at present to leave the statement of the position of the question as it stands, for consideration. From it the reader can judge whether one part of the action of council conferred rights which the other part could not take away, or whether it did not. One thing we may say, out of justice to the company, a decision ought quickly to be arrived at. They have been at the expense of obtaining an act of incorporation from Nashville; they have been kept out of their rights, if any they have, for many months. This delay is of course to them a matter of loss and expense. No fault has been found with them; they bore patiently the changing moods and procrastinating policy of council; they have quietly, courteously, and respectfully sought to conciliate public opinion; they have not sought to irritate feeling or to stir up animosity, but, with patient forbearance, have relied upon the people of Memphis to do them justice. Their suspense should be put an end to. The duty lies upon the present council. It is not an easy one. The previous council have hedged the matter with obstacles, and they can only be conquered by an inflexible determination to do right. They must yield to the desires of individual citizens all that the proceedings of the previous council and wise policy will allow. They must grant to the company all that the pledged faith of the city have secured to it, and this must be done without fear or favor. By so doing the present board will add to the high character it has obtained, and will retain the confidence and respect of the people of Memphis.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The French and English press seem to be of opinion that Naples, like a piece of over-ripe fruit, is ready to drop into the mouth of Garibaldi. The movements of the latter are indicative of entire confidence, while those of the king of Naples are of the opposite character. He cannot rely upon his own troops. The name of Garibaldi is mighty among them. The latest European intelligence informs us that on the night of August 12th, the steamer *Veloce* disembarked a body of Garibaldian volunteers in Calabria, a portion of the Neapolitan dominions. During half an hour on that occasion, the troops of the king kept up a brisk fire on the irrepressible invaders. A steamer belonging to Sicily, on another occasion, attacked a Neapolitan steamer. Another vessel fired into her, and the attempt was unsuccessful. Twenty thousand stand of arms, and seven hundred Orsini shells have been conveyed to Naples by the Government. A subject of the king of Naples has confessed that he received money from the court D'Aquila to assassinate Garibaldi. An agent of Garibaldi in London states that he is enlisting an English battalion. The Government, through Lord Palmerston, denies any knowledge of the fact. Sardinia and the whole of northern Italy are busied with war preparations. The doings of Garibaldi are a mystery even to his own followers, and all manner of reports are prevalent. It is confidently reported that he has been to naples incognito, and came to an understanding with the revolutionary leaders of that city. It is also reported that the king's home secretary was privy to the visit. Gen. Litori has published an order, signed by Garibaldi, stating: "Gen. Litori: I leave you in the command of the land and sea forces, being obliged to leave for a few days." Where he went to was the cause of no small speculation; that he was forwarding the good work all were certain. It is expected, when Naples is in his power and he has placed her in their hands, difficulties will stand before him even he cannot overcome. Of course arrangements have been made for the pope to run away on the first sign of hostilities. Garibaldi has no intention of interfering with him. He will leave his church dignities untouched, but will deprive him of his temporalities, so that his kingdom shall no more be of this world.

The landing in Calabria is reported as follows, by an English letter writer in Garibaldi's camp. It must be remembered that Sicily is separated from the Calabrian shore by a narrow channel of the sea, along which the current is very rapid:

On Wednesday evening, the sky so generally blue and bright in this country, was covered with whitish clouds, and the night, therefore, was very dark. Garibaldi, who knows how to take advantage of the least accident, ordered, at once, orders Missori to sail. Major Missori, having embarked his men on board of large fishing vessels, consequently started at half past one o'clock in the morning for Sicilia. The Neapolitan cruisers steaming up and down the straits, though numerous and powerful, failed to possess the eyes of Argus, and therefore the little expedition was able to land at the intended point. Before reaching the Calabrian coast, however, one of the boats parted company with the other, and sailed a little down towards Scylla point, just where a Neapolitan battery had been erected. The men on guard in this battery gave the alarm, and the boat which had strayed was fired on, and entirely wounded. Garibaldi had ordered Missori to endeavor to surprise the garrison of Fort Scylla, and to capture the fort. But on hearing the firing, and having received a report of a gun on his left, Missori rightly thought that it would be impossible to seize Fort Scylla by surprise. He, therefore ordered the rocket (in-carted signal, informing the dictator that he had safely landed, and he and his men succeeded the rough paths into the Calabrian mountains.

As for his companions in the boat which had missed its way, they returned to the Sicilian shore to relate the cause of their failure. While these adventures were going on, Garibaldi was on the deck of the Sicilian steamer City of Gerdera, where, since yesterday, he has established his headquarters. Nothing was heard of Missori's expedition until morning, when it was reported in the camp that he had established himself at Asromonte, a small village in the mountains, near the Calabrian shore. But before reaching this place, he had to fight a company of Neapolitan riflemen, which was dispatched from Villa San Giovanni to stop his march. The skirmish was a sharp one, but at last Missori had the best of it, and was enabled to make his way through the mountains without much difficulty. In this affair however he had seven men killed, and one was made a prisoner by the Neapolitans, as he was so severely hurt that he could not move. In spite of the remonstrances of the surgeon, who told the Neapolitan officer that the man would die if he were taken to Reggio, he was removed, and died on the road. If I am to believe what an officer of Garibaldi told me this morning, not only is Missori still holding Asromonte, but he has so severely troubled his squadra, Calabrian patriots having joined him from the neighboring villages of the coast; 150 men of Villa San Giovanni, commanded by a Calabrian baron, were among the number.

On other nights more men were got over, but so secretly does Garibaldi carry on his operations that none knew whether he was not engaged in a feint to deceive the enemy. Such was the enthusiasm for the hero, that four sailors had run away from a British frigate to enlist under him.

NASHVILLE DEMOCRAT.

The great and "irrepressible" principle of popular sovereignty is everywhere breathing out on the body politic with a determined pertinacity which seems entirely beyond the control of the Breckinridge homeopaths. Its seed scattered broadcast through the country, like the dragons teeth spoken of in the mythology of the ancients, are everywhere springing up into zealous and enthusiastic friends of the cause, among whom the phenomena of similar political cases, we have recently received the first regular issue of the *National Democrat*, published in Nashville by our friend Charles M. Carroll, and advocating alike with spirit and ability the claims of the regular Democratic nominees. In launching his barque upon the political sea, its editor gives the public the following p thy salutatory:

The boys are all aboard, our flag is flying, and with an auspicious breeze, we now set out on a merry cruise. We have reason to be expected when we come across the "low, black schooner" commanded by Wm. L. Yancey. It is our firm determination to throw one hot shot into her piratical sides. Nor shall we spare any tug that may chance to have the aforesaid schooner in tow—whether it belongs to the Navy Yard at the White House, or a lesser functionary in one of his provinces. Our grand mission is to teach the "bolters" better Democracy than that which controlled their movements at Charleston and Baltimore. This can only be done by the infliction of a sound, political drubbing—a punishment they richly deserve and are certain to receive in November. Our voyage will show that they have either mistaken the character of American Democracy, or wholly over-estimated their own political importance. We frankly advise them all to prepare for the fate that awaits them. The large drafts they have drawn upon the ignorance of the masses will be honorably protested, and then they will find that instead of having destroyed the "Little Giant" of Illinois, they have brought upon themselves a political bankruptcy unparalleled in the history of this Government. Some of these unfortunate "bolters" merit sympathy, as they lacked the moral courage necessary to enable them to resist the immense pressure brought to bear upon them at Baltimore, and we would at any moment kindly receive them back into the regular Democratic church. But there are others, whose career has been so flagitious that the longer they are kept out in the cold and stormy regions of exile, the better it will be for the party and the country. In a word and in conclusion, once for all that we may be clearly understood—it is our intention to sustain the integrity and nationality of the Democratic party in the persons of Stephen A. Douglas and Benjamin V. Johnson. We shall oppose all who make war upon our candidates and our principles—that's certain.

THE NEWS.

The Dalton and Rome, Georgia, papers contain notices of great apprehensions of negro insurrections at those places. Several suspected negroes had been arrested, and confessions extorted of contemplated plans to fire those towns and murder the inhabitants. Vigilance committees were appointed, and proper measures taken to punish all implicated.

The Jacksonville (Ala.) *State Rights Democrat*, of August 30th, states that two white men and eight or ten negroes were placed in jail there, charged with insurrectionary proceedings. The *Democrat* continues: "The jail was entered last night, and one of the white men known as Lem. Payne, but whose real name is Mahan, was taken out and hung to a shade tree standing near the tanyard, in full view of the jail. The coroner held an inquest this morning, and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by hanging at the hands of some party or parties unknown. It is rumored on the streets that the evidence adduced against the deceased, though not legal, was thought to be sufficient to satisfy those who heard it that he was guilty." The *Democrat* concludes: "Keep your slaves at home, and worthless white men off you premises. Don't talk politics in their presence and hearing. We learn that the idea prevails to a very considerable extent among them that a Black-Republican is a negro, and that if a Black-Republican is elected President, he will set them all free.

The Jacksonville *Democrat* also states: "We learn from a gentleman residing near Talladega, that excitement prevails in that town on account of a threatened insurrection among the negroes. Several have been arrested, who revealed a great deal connected with it while under the lash. Two white men are implicated who are now in jail. They will be tried to-morrow. A friend informed us that there is a similar affair going on in Columbiana."

One of the "Down East" inventions of the past year is a machine for making curled hair for mattresses filling out of wood. A solid block of maple, basswood, quaking asp, or any other wood, preferably inexpensive wood, is rapidly converted into a fibrous mass, much resembling white horse hair, and this makes excellent filling for mattresses, and is much cheaper than hair, wool, or cotton, and better than husks, moss, sea-grass, etc. The machine is not expensive, and can be set up in any place where wood is plenty, and where there is water or steam-power. It can be worked by any ordinary mechanic.

The best mining spot at Pike's Peak is the California Gulch. It was discovered by Mr. T. L. Currier, formerly of Suncook, N. H. His party, on a prospecting trip, encamped at the mouth of this gulch, where it had an appearance of minor importance, and the stream which flows from it is comparatively small. Mr. C. insisted, and finally prevailed on three of the members of his party to prospect the gulch. They proceeded up it on snow shoes, over snow six or seven feet deep, and when at a distance of about five miles from its mouth, sunk a hole, and were fortunate enough to strike the main pay streak, although not in the richest place. Proceeding still further up the gulch, a Mexican bowl was found, showing that the Mexicans had been in the habit of "panning out" a little here. Three other holes were sunk, and the main pay struck in three out of four of the holes. On the 28th of April, his party of prospectors were discovered by a party of prospectors from Kelly's bar, and the news of the new discovery was spread abroad, bringing hundreds to the spot. Enormous sums have been realized in the gulch. Some claims have yielded $250 a day ever since they were opened. The Earl claim has often yielded two pounds and a half a day and once three pounds.

The Utah law on slavery has the following provision: That any person bringing a servant or servants, and his, her or their children from any part of the United States, or other country, and shall place in the office of the probate court the certificate of any court of record, under seal, properly attested, that he, she or they are entitled lawfully to the service of such servant or servants and his, her or their children, the probate justice shall record the same, and the master or mistress, or his, her or their heirs shall be entitled to the services of the said servant or servants.

Mr. Seguin writes to the French academy of sciences that he has made some experiments upon frogs inclosed in plaster of paris, to test their asserted tenacity of life when shut out from the air. He has found them alive after having been so inclosed for a period of eleven years.

In Greece, the famous Temple of Ceres, at Eleusis, has been completely unearthed, the costly and laborious excavations having been carried on at the expense of the French government. A number of articles historically connected with the renowned fetes of the Eleusinian mysteries have been brought to light. Among them are the Propylea, mentioned by Cicero in his letters—a magnificent statue of Antinous, the favorite of the Emperor of Adrian, which wants only the left arm, and a cubic altar, standing in its original place, and bearing on its front the inscription, AXAIOI.

We see it stated in some of the papers that a southern planters' convention will meet at Holly Springs on the 15th of October next, for the purpose of benefiting the planters by consultation.

At Purdy, Tennessee, Henry, a slave, is condemned to be hung to-morrow for killing his mistress, Mrs. Diana Ewin.

The Fayetteville (Tenn.) *observer* states that at Hebron, near there, on Sunday night, the office of Dr. Griswold was struck by lightning. Part of the building was thrown twenty yards, and the remainder, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. The doctor and a young man named Cook were in the building at the time, the former leaning back in a chair, and one of his feet resting on the stove, while Mr. Cook was reclining on the bed. The lightning entered the stove and bursted it into a hundred fragments, yet neither of the men was seriously hurt.

The *New York Herald* says of Austria's threat to interfere with her forces in behalf of the King of Naples: "With three such powers as France, England and Sardinia, confederated against her—with Venice blockaded, and Hungary in rebellion—with her armies everywhere defeated, and her treasury exhausted—the contest could not long remain doubtful. Austria would soon have to acknowledge herself again vanquished, and would have to purchase peace, and atone for her temerity by the abandonment of the last and most cherished of her Italian dependencies."

A movement has been set on foot by many of the principal southern gentlemen, now sojourning in New York city, to present an address to the Prince of Wales, inviting him to visit the Southern States. The New York *Herald* says his present arrangements do not contemplate any extension of his tour southward beyond Washington.

The Chinese rebels in taking the city of Hangchow, the paradise of China, were guilty of the cold-blooded cruelty of beheading many idols and knocking off the noses of others; several temples were leveled with the ground, but the house of an American missionary was left uninjured. Over 60,000 people were slain, and the usual atrocities perpetrated. The English and French were concentrating their forces on the river Peiho.

The British commission to Syria are tendeavor to procure the freedom of the Christian women who have been sold to the Druses.

It is stated that equality in civil and political matters is to be proclaimed for all Austrian subjects, of whatever creed, on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

The report that the Austrian cabinet had declared its intention to assume the offensive if Garibaldi should succeed in effecting a revolution in Naples, is not officially confirmed. It is certain that up to the 15th ult., no Austrian note embodying any such views had reached Turin. Authorities differ as to whether the document is really in existence.

Among the most popular of the New York institutions is music, in the fine evenings, in the Central Park, from Dodworth's band.

Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament recently, speaking in reference to the immense sacrifice of human life contemplated by the King of Dahomey, of which we have already given an account: "It was my lot, when at the foreign office, for a long time to use great endeavors to persuade the former King of Dahomey to abandon these abominable practices. We sent two or three missions to the head quarters of the King. I am sorry to say that those who went reported that when they came to the King's palace they saw around the wall which surrounded it placed, not the ornaments which are usual in civilized countries, but human skulls—skulls of the victims sacrificed on those occasions, and ostentatiously displayed on the walls of the palace. That King of Dahomey did, to a certain degree, yield to our representations. Whether the present King will be disposed to do as remains to be seen, but the capital of Dahomey is at a considerable distance from the coast, and the road to it, through jungles and marshes, is so difficult to traverse that it would be scarcely possible to take a European force there to exercise coercion. I can only assure the house that every effort will be made to persuade the authorities to listen to our representations, and if any pressure can be exerted with good effect it will not fail to be added."

Late accounts from the Pacific side say that considerable excitement prevailed around Puget's sound on account of favorable gold mining reports from Rock creek, near the head waters of the Similkamen. This district lies south-east of Fort Hope, and is mostly north of the British line. It was the opinion of many old miners that the main digging of British Columbia and Washington Territory would be found in this region.

A Washington dispatch says that General Walker's plan excites no little interest in official quarters that no naval vessels have been directed especially to watch his movements. Every precaution will, however, be taken to intercept any armed bodies leaving our shores to him. The errand of Minister Dimitry from Costa Rica to Nicaragua, recently, to exercise all the power vested in him to repel the invader, was, it is known, more in a spirit of diplomatic duty than with the means of success. Information has reached here that before Walker captured Tranillo, he dispatched agents in Nicaragua to secretly organize his friends in anticipation of his invasion of that State.

A late St. Joseph, Mo. dispatch intimates that trouble may be looked for at Pike's Peak; it says: "Nearly twenty thousand Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are about ten miles down the Platte, approaching Denver. Some threaten violence, but the majority seemed well disposed.

An Arrapahoe who speaks English, supposed to be Left Hand, is visiting ranches on Cherry Creek, warning the owners against the Kiowas, who threaten to cut them off and destroy Denver."

Some trouble being anticipated in regard to the intended Orange demonstration on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Toronto, it is understood that the Governor-General has written to say that the Prince would take no part in any procession where party colors are worn and party tunes played.

The Canadians are paying a large amount of money to entertain their Prince, but they make him work hard; a letter from Montreal says: "The Prince is so exhausted by fatigue that he not only slept at the table yesterday, but fell asleep on horseback during the volunteer review. One day's rest would be the best entertainment that could be afforded him?

His grace, the Duke of Newcastle, has addressed a note to the mayor of Cincinnati, informing that functionary that the Prince of Wales will visit Cincinnati between the 20th and 30th of the present month.

VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

NEAR WARRENTON, Fauquier co., Va.,
August 29 h, 1860.

Editors Appeal: It gives me great pleasure to be gratifying to you to learn that the cause of non-intervention is every day gaining ground in this state. On yesterday morning it was expected that, according to appointment, Gov. Smith, (Extra Billy,) would address the people at Warrenton, at two o'clock p. m., therefore we Douglas men were anxious to hear his remarks in behalf of Mr. Breckinridge, Yancey's nominee for the presidency. Soon after arriving at the town of Warrenton, I, a citizen of Arkansas, and of the second district thereof, was pleased to learn that the Hon. Albert Rust, M. C., had arrived, and would address the people during the day. Col. Rust, not wishing to intrude himself upon the people, or to interfere with Gov. Smith's appointment, called upon Gov. Smith, and proposed to divide time with him; the governor said no. Col. Rust asked if he would allow one third of the time. Gov. Smith said no, not even one-fifth of the time. The friends of Col. Rust, knowing they had offered, or asked everything of Gov. Smith, that gentlemen should ask, and he having refused, considered it nothing but right that Col. Rust should be heard, therefore a suitable stand was provided beneath the foliage of the trees, in front of the Warren Green hotel, and notice being given, to my astonishment, two-thirds of Gov. Smith's audience followed Col. Rust, and before the call of the friends of Col. Rust, who proposed to defend non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery in the Territories—the doctrine taught by our gallant leader, (and by the Democratic party,) Stephen A. Douglas.

Col. Rust was in no need to the audience as one of the sons of Fauquier county, one who had been absent for many years, but one like his father before him, ever ready to defend the glorious old Democratic party, and never to suffer her flag to trail in the dust! He was received with great applause. Col. Rust referred to the proposition made to Gov. Smith, said, said, (Gov. Smith,) that he was willing that he should be in his town, (Little Rock,) and wish to address the people, he would guarantee that he should find men that would divide time with him or allow him the whole time, if he chose, an hour, a day, or a week as the case might be. Col. Rust continued about two hours, showing that it was not the policy of the Breckinridge party to make a fair discussion, nor time or place, and showed conclusively that the Douglas party was the Democratic party and that the Breckinridge party was the Yancey's party, the new born slave-code republican, southern confederacy, disunion, bumbug party, and asked if Mr. Breckinridge could, under any circumstances, be a friend to the rights of Mr. Davis, Sidell, Yancey, and all, a few far-eaters protection to the Territories? Could or would a Black-Republican Congress legislate for the protection of property in the Territories? Common sense says no; Mr. Douglas says no; Mr. Rust says no; and the whole Democratic party every where says no. The Breckinridge party, composed of the southern South and South. The Breckinridge party, Mr. Rust, proved clearly to be a sectionalone. They say if they cannot get protection, or in other words, if they cannot get a code of laws passed by Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories, they will secede from the Union and form a southern confederacy; and claim to be the southern South containing the Union of the States. How preposterous! If it were true that all the slaveholders in the United States were in favor of a southern confederacy, they could