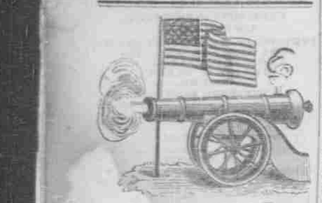
Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, '60.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

N. 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. WATTESON, of Warren.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. James Britton, Jr., of Greene.
2. W. H. Malone, of Campbell.
3. G. W. Bagby, of McMinn.
4. G. F. G. Galbreath, of Jackson.
5. A. Burger, of Cannon.
6. Wm. J. Andrews, of Maury.
7. Andrew Cross, of McNairy.
8. J. R. McCann, 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 MADE AND ADAPTED FOR THE ABODE OF FREEDOM 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 WINGS OF THE GREAT OAK 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 parcel will end the 15th of November, and we propose supplying the paper for three cents per copy. Any person wishing to get a paper, therefore, has only to record 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.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By request of a portion of the Democracy of Henry county, the Hon. W. C. DUNLAP, E. M. YERGER and J. KNOX WALKER will address the citizens of that county at Paris on Monday, the 17th inst., on the political features of the present presidential campaign.

GOV. FOOTE IN MEMPHIS—GRAND RALLY AT EXCHANGE BUILDING FRIDAY NIGHT.

We are authorized to state that Gov. FOOTE will address the citizens of Memphis at Exchange building on Friday night. The people at large are respectfully invited to attend. Come one, come all.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION.

Since governments were established, the rights of the people have been more frequently and more fatally violated in the forum than on the battlefield. DEMOSTHENES, in his efforts to arouse the people of Greece to an appreciation of the dangers to be apprehended from the insinuating and distracting policy of PHILIP; CICERO, in his vindication of the Sicilians against the despotism of VERRES; the elder PITT, in defense of the American colonies, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, in vindication of the rights of the citizens of the Territories of the United States, are among the eminent examples of those who, by eloquently elucidate the claims of justice against the encroachment of power and the cupidity and demagoguism of individuals. On Saturday next, the Hon. H. S. FOOTE will address the Democracy at Brownsville, in defense of the position of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and necessarily on the leading political topics of the day. It is earnestly desired that the Memphis Democracy shall be well represented, and with a view to make the proper arrangements, we publish in another column a call for a full attendance of the Democracy, at Democratic headquarters, to-night, as guests of the Memphis Mechanics' club. It is proper here to say that we have assurance that the fare between Memphis and Brownsville will be materially reduced to parties attending the speaking.

SHALL TENNESSEE BE GIVEN TO JOHN BELL?

This is the important query presented for the consideration of the BRECKINRIDGE bolters, and we charge them now to consider it well in all its bearings, and in its fullest import, so that the responsibility of an opposition triumph, if such a contingency should happen, may be properly saddled on the backs of those who are giving aid and comfort to the ancient enemies of the national Democracy. The silly, impotent, ridiculous and absurd charges has been made that this paper is the organ of the Democratic party, who first put their nominee before the country, would be responsible for such a result. This assertion is simply preposterous, and, if uttered in earnestness, is a sheer reflection upon the political information of those who iterate it. It is made in the face of the fact that BRECKINRIDGE was "foisted" upon the country by a belting faction of ambitious politicians and office holders, who constituted a separate, sectional, and irregular convention. When they themselves have gone out of the party precincts, and refuse to support the choice of the regular nation, thus throwing the State in the hands of the BELL party, they have the effrontery to charge this thing upon the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Every intelligent BRECKINRIDGE man, who has two ideas above an oyster, well knows that their candidate stands as little chance of carrying a single Northern State as LINCOLN has of carrying a Southern one. Why then insanely follow out a policy which will defeat DOUGLAS in Tennessee, and this give its electoral vote to a man whom they have denounced as a traitor and an abolitionist? They can have no objection to DOUGLAS on any other score than their insincere and foolish imputation of unsoundness on the slavery question—a charge which is now so stale and threadbare that it has ceased to be urged with any degree of earnestness or importunity by the more respectable portion of the bolters. Senator NICHOLSON and Gov. HARRIS have already knocked the last prop from under their cause by the pregnant acknowledgment that they *would vote for him if he were a stranger in this State than Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.* If they first opposed him on principle—because his position was not "less odious and obnoxious than SEWARD's" (as was alleged by Senator CLAY, of Alabama), how can they now, with the slightest show of consistency, make this startling announcement? Why have they not the boldness, now that they see the error of their way, to come back into the party and give the electoral vote of Tennessee to the regularly nominated national Democratic candidates?

BROWN AND YERGER.

We are informed by private letter that Hon. W. T. BROWN and E. M. YERGER, Esq., are doing yeoman service in Middle Tennessee. We have great hopes of a revolution in public sentiment in that division of the State. Justice has never been done Mr. DOUGLAS in that section.

A DEGRADING SPECTACLE.

We clip the following dispatch from one of our Ohio exchanges:

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Our quiet city is invaded by a delegation of the New York Breckinridge leaders, headed by Gideon J. Tucker and John A. Green, and other managing friends of the secession ticket. They are here for consultation with the President. Mr. Schell, who was here some time ago, for a similar purpose, has not succeeded in getting the President's consent to unconditional fusion with the Douglas men.

It was announced day before yesterday by telegraph in our paper, that the BRECKINRIDGE men in New York had declined the offer of the DOUGLAS and BELL men to fuse with them in order to defeat LINCOLN in the Empire State and thus defeat his election. The foregoing dispatch furnishes a key to this refusal. The BRECKINRIDGE leaders in New York, who are the officeholders, could not get Mr. BUCHANAN'S consent to the fusion. Is not this humiliating and degrading to the extreme?

The terms offered were fair and more than liberal. The DOUGLAS men proposed to give the BRECKINRIDGE men ten of the electors with one or two of the State officers. Considering the diminutiveness of the BRECKINRIDGE party in New York, these terms were more liberal than they had a right to expect. The BELL party were satisfied with the same terms and at once came into the arrangement. Not so the BUCHANAN-BRECKINRIDGE party. The truth is, they do not want LINCOLN defeated of the vote of New York. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE cannot carry the State alone, which he cannot possibly do, they would prefer to see it go for LINCOLN rather than for DOUGLAS. Well may the people exclaim of Mr. BUCHANAN, in the language of CICERO to CATALINE: "*Quousque tandem abutere nostra patientia?*"

MR. YANCEY'S SPEECH.

EDITORS APPEAL: In your paper of the 5th of September, I find the following extract from the Louisville *Journal*:

"PRETTICK OF YANCEY.—The Louisville *Journal* has the following upon the Yancey oration in this city: 'YANCEY's speech is really nothing more than a third or fourth rate one. It has neither wit, humor, logic, nor eloquence. It is not even classical or correct in its language.' etc., etc.

If it be a pertinent question, I would inquire of you, Messrs. Editors, how long has the Louisville Journal been good authority with you? If I mistake not, it has been but a short time since it was only necessary for the *Journal* to go one way on doubtful political questions, for the APPEAL to go the contrary course.

It has been the boast of the accomplished editor of the *Bulletin*, Col. McMahon, that he has spent his life in warring against and trying to destroy the Democratic party. Before Mr. Yancey spoke in Memphis, the *Bulletin* came out week after week, filled up and loaded down with column after column of abusive editorials against Breckinridge and Lane, with an occasional line at Douglas; but since Mr. Yancey spoke in Memphis, the *Bulletin* has changed its tactics that one would suppose it had changed editors. Now it appears, about after sundown, it flies to the defense of Mr. Bell's record. Mr. Bell's record defended, etc.

It appears to me that Mr. Yancey's speech, whether witty, humorous, logical or not, has had the good effect of flushing out old enemies on the defensive, and as our old enemies, (I mean yours and mine and the Democratic party's), George D. Prentice and Col. McMahon are as much opposed to Breckinridge and Lane, that it would be at least good policy in us to reflect well, whether they, Breckinridge and Lane, are not the proper persons to support in this contest.

In all the public discussions I have attended I find the Bell men, the old regular anti-Jackson, whig, know-nothing, American, Opposition, constitutional Union party, invariably sympathizing or pretending so to do with the Douglas wing of our party, and holding up as abolitionists Breckinridge and Lane, and all who are for them. They do this thinking that the latter are the stronger in Tennessee, and that to damage them will secure the State to Bell, not for any love they have for either party, not that they think Breckinridge is a disunionist, for they know better. No sensible man believes he is, and the cry has been got up for political effect.

I discover, also, Messrs. Editors, that Gov. Foote, ex-know-nothing candidate for the United States Senate in California, has got to be good authority with you. I would respectfully ask how long has it been since you were willing to endorse the character of a Southern renegade? Certainly not when he was the Union candidate for governor of Mississippi.

I notice, for sometime back, Messrs. Editors, you have taken great pains to publish the votes as taken on steamboats, railroad cars, stages, etc. This is an old whig trick worn out long since, and so plainly transparent that it is rather surprising a dignified Democratic paper would condescend to it. You know the Democracy are always whipped on such occasions. Mr. Clay was elected over Mr. Polk in that way, by thousands, but the election before the people resulted quite differently.

In conclusion, let me say, that observing my old political enemies gather one way I go the other, that is, for Breckinridge and old Joe Lane. I consider any men who fought so well in defense of their country's rights will do to trust with the government, without the least fear of disunion. At least, they have shown as much attachment to the Union as John Bell, who was against us during the Mexican war, and not only against us, but with the enemy in sympathy and feeling.

I have always been a friend to the APPEAL, which you to do me justice, I know of course, be that what it may. Yours respectfully, LAUDERDALE.

[COMMENTS.]

The foregoing comes from an old and valued friend in Lauderdale county. We publish it at his request, and by way of comment, have only to say that the Louisville *Journal* is no more authority with us now on political questions than it ever has been. The paragraph quoted was no doubt clipped from the *Journal* by our news editor, as we are certain that the editors in chief of this paper never look to the *Journal* for disquisitions on political topics. However, we do not know but that Mr. PRENTICE may be as well qualified to criticize Mr. YANCEY's speech as any one else.

As to the fact that Gov. FOOTE and ourselves are now found supporting the same ticket, it only shows that politics sometimes make strange bed-fellows. We were side apart in 1850-'51, after and after the passage of the compromise measures. One thing is certain, however, that not only we, but the entire Democratic party finally acquiesced in those measures as a final settlement of the slavery question. We acquiesced with the understanding that the settlement should be permanent; and now find Gov. FOOTE and ourselves battling together for the maintenance of the principles embodied in those measures, without detraction from or adding to them. We claim to be consistent in the course we are pursuing, while the charge of inconsistency must rest with those who have endeavored to engraft new tests upon our time honored platform. It is they, with Mr. YANCEY at their head, who have brought division to our party, and disaster upon the country. We do not believe that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself is a disunionist, but we do know that he was nominated and is now supported by every disunionist in the South.

AND WHEREAS, Since we have taken no subscriptions, etc., we have generally done so at the request of passengers and others who have handed them in to with a request to publish them. We have not done so because we attach any importance to them. We find them published, however, in papers of every political tone. So in this we are not singular.

In conclusion, we would ask our old friend if he indorses the substantive matter of Mr. YANCEY's speech, to say nothing of its wit, logic or eloquence? We shall await an answer with some anxiety.

☞ The *Avalanche* thinks that our inquiring to it a reference for the discovery of "*nares*" seats, it as "unfounded as it is unjust." Well, upon its own *ipse dixit* we are willing to believe our neighbor, and hereby announce to our readers and the public generally, that we were mistaken and that the journal is not "fond of discovering nares' seats!" Let the press throughout the State make the correction.

☞ We can fairly conceive that our contemporary means to charge us with the manufacture of a "canard." If we did, we would emphasize our response in a manner not to be misunderstood.—*Avalanche of yesterday.*

Whenever we design preferring so grave a charge against our neighbors, we would merely remark that it shall be couched in language whose true import will be as palpable as not for one moment to be misunderstood.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ARKANSAS.

We give the majorities for governor, which results as follows. The county (District), marked unofficial, but will be very near correct:

E. M. Pike (Dem.)	28,402
E. M. Bates (Opp.)	26,878
Pike's majority	1,524

For Congress in the First Congressional district:

Thos. C. Hindman	20,000
James Phillips	3,000
Majority for Hindman	16,812

For Congress in the Second Congressional district:

Edward W. Gantt	19,000
Clayton K. Mitchell	10,000
James A. Johnson	700
Gantt's majority	8,300

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, September 10.—The election for State officers and members of Congress in Maine took place to-day. The vote is probably the largest ever cast in the State. Scattering returns, including several of the largest cities and towns, show a Republican gain, and indicate the election of the full Republican ticket by a large majority.

Twenty towns, heard from early in the evening, give Washburne (Rep.) for governor, 2,370 majority.

Second Dispatch.—The following is the result in several of the principal towns for governor:

Portland—Washburne (Rep.) 2,731; Smart (Dem.) 2,226; Barnes (Union) 113.
Bath—Washburne, 760; Smart 157.
Saco—Washburne, 798; Smart, 414.
Biddeford—Washburne, 805; Smart 56.
Rockland—Washburne, 761; Smart 365.
Belfast—Washburne, 769; Smart, 154; Barnes, 22.

BARBECUE—GRAND RALLY OF DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MEN.

The national Democracy of Brownsville will give a grand barbecue on Saturday, the 13th of September. Ample arrangements are being made for the comfort and accommodation of all visiters.

Hon. H. S. FOOTE will address the national Democracy of the Tenth congressional district on the occasion. Hon. W. C. DUNLAP, Hon. W. T. Brown, and other distinguished Democrats, are expected to be present.

All the "Little Giant" clubs of Memphis and neighboring towns are invited. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

A fine band of music will be in attendance.

BARBECUE AND MASS MEETING AT PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

The Union Forever—Douglas and Johnson, The Regular Democratic Nominees.

On Wednesday, October 24, 1860, we, the undersigned members of the Jefferson county Douglas Democratic association, will give a free barbecue in the town of Pine Bluff.

Preparations will be made to accommodate 2,000 persons. Several distinguished orators are invited to address the meeting. All parties are respectfully invited to attend.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

[Here follow the names of two hundred and eight signers of the call, which we fail to publish in consequence of the crowded state of our columns.]

PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW YORK.

The Prince of Wales is to be entertained at New York by a ball at the Academy of Music. Twenty-eight hundred tickets will be issued, each gentleman on the committee of four hundred to subscribe $70, for which he will receive seven tickets. The invitations to be in the proportion of at least four ladies to three gentlemen. Each member of the committee will hand into the secretary the names of the persons he proposes to have invited, and, as soon as these names are approved by the invitation committee, the secretary will issue the invitations. Upon the acceptance of these invitations, tickets, not transferable, will be issued. If any invitations are declined, the gentleman at whose request they were issued, will have the liberty of presenting other names until the full complement of tickets is exhausted. Any tickets which may be left over will be in the hands of the secretary, to be disposed of, prorata, among those of the members of the general committee, who may make application for them in time, with the same provisions as above; every ticket to be carefully registered, and to be countersigned by one of the committee on tickets and finance, and also by the gentleman at whose request it was issued.

LATER FROM WALKER'S EXPEDITION.

The Evacuation of Truxillo—The Events which Led to It—Full and Interesting Particulars.

[Special correspondence of the Delta.]

TRUXILLO, Honduras, August 22, 1860.

Gen. Walker and his followers retired late night from the fort and town of Truxillo, after having remained there about five days. The sudden movement on Walker's part was in consequence of a correspondence between him and Commander Salmon, of her majesty's steamship-of-war Icarus, the subject being certain British interests in Honduras, said to have been infringed by Walker in the occupation of Truxillo. Commander Salmon informed Gen. Walker that the British government held a mortgage on all duties and port charges received by the collector of customs at the port of Truxillo; and that he demanded of Gen. Walker all moneys received by him from those sources since he took forcible possession of the place. As Gen. Walker had made Truxillo a free port from the day of his entrance therein, and as no collections had been made, of course he could only reply to this effect, and that therefore there was no funds on hand to answer the demand.

Commander Salmon's response to this answer was from the general was that he must lay down his arms and abandon the fort. In the event of his so doing, the British flag would protect him and his men until they could embark on some vessel and leave the coast of Honduras. In case, however, he refused to lay down his arms and accept the terms offered, the guns of the Icarus would be opened upon him, and he would be taken by force. The Icarus arrived in the harbor on the morning of the 20th instant, and the correspondence of which I have given a brief synopsis, took place during yesterday. The last communication from Commander Salmon was received by Gen. Walker at about five o'clock, p. m., and the officer delivering it arranged therefrom from the war sloop for a final reply at ten o'clock this morning. It was not long after the receipt of this last and rather peremptory letter before movements were visible inside the fort indicating that something unusual was on the tapis, although no one outside would have noticed any change, so quietly was everything done.

Several of the principal officers were summoned to the presence of the general, and orders given as to the various duties to be performed by them with dispatch. Additional rounds of cartridges and caps were given out to the men, and a quantity of powder and balls for the manufacture of more cartridges was carefully put up in small bags for the men to pack with them on the uncertain march that was before them. In the ordnance department were 60 of Walker's Minie muskets, which must remain behind; and as these must necessarily fall into the hands of the enemy, the stocks were broken and the barrels bent in such a manner as to render them useless. A large quantity of powder and some cartridges were thrown into the water-closets, and casks of water emptied upon them. Thus, in one service or another, the officers and men were busily employed until between ten and eleven o'clock P. M., when the two companies were rapidly formed in order, and the march commenced. Everything connected with the evacuation of the fort was conducted so orderly and silently that no one knew of it in the town or on board of any of the several vessels in the harbor. It seemed as if even the dogs of the place, usually so noisy, refused to bark on an occasion of such interest to the parties concerned.

The whole number of men under Walker, and leaving the fort with him, was about 30, including officers. The names of some of them follow:

Gen. William Walker, General-in-Chief; Col. A. F. Rudler, Colonel Commanding; Major John V. Hoff, acting captain of company A; Major Thos. Dolan, acting captain of company B; Capt. J. S. West, chief of commissary department; Capt. Scantlin, chief of ordnance department; Lieut. John Ryan, chief of quartermaster's department; Noah I. Parsons, First Lieutenant Co. A.

It is supposed that Gen. Walker, on leaving the fort, thirty rounds of cartridges and caps, besides the extra allowance in the sacks. No doubt the average per man is about one hundred rounds. They also carried with them two barrels of pilot bread. As regards blankets or extra clothing, the little army had taken nothing more than each man had on at the time of departure, for the apartments of the fort were found strewn with garments of every description, on walking around them this morning. Trunks were left open and jewelry, books, private letters, daguerreotypes, etc., tay around in profusion and confusion.

Gen. Walker left behind him in the fort the entire hospital. This is composed of eight persons, as follows, viz: Dr. E. H. Newton, surgeon in charge; R. Johnson, hospital steward; Col. Thomas Henry, wounded by a pistol shot in the face; Charles Allen, secretary to the general-in-chief, sick of fever; Walter Stanley, private, wounded in the arm; Henry Cooper, private, wounded in the leg; E. F. Conway, private, fever; and A. Lowe, private, fever. These persons felt rather queer when they found themselves the solitary occupants of the old fort and the solemn hour of midnight upon them. Few, if any, of them closed their eyes in slumber, and every noise, especially the bark of a dog, was interpreted to be the announcement of the rapid approach of an armed and bloodthirsty enemy, intent upon our destruction. However, all was well, and after a long watch daylight broke upon us, and not a person, either friend or enemy, had entered the fort during the night.

At an early hour this morning Dr. Newton and Mr. Allen went with some haste to the acting British Consul, Mr. Wm. Mulhado, and in behalf of the entire party made application for British protection. As there was a man-of-war in port, the commander of which was Mr. Mulhado's official superior, he could not give us a positive answer until a consultation was had. He, however, promised to do all in his power for our welfare. In the morning the boatmen of the Icarus came into the fort with a few muskets and took possession of it, placing sentinels and intrenching all egress and egress. At about ten o'clock this morning Commander Salmon came ashore to the fort, and was received by Dr. Newton and Mr. Allen. The following conversation then took place:

"Commander S.—"Gentlemen, I understand that you have been left here by Mr. Walker, and that you desire the protection of the British flag.

N. and A. replied that such was the truth. Commander S. said, "I will extend the protection of the British flag over you if you will inform me what direction Mr. Walker has taken."

N. and A. replied "We certainly desire protection for ourselves and those now in the hospital sick and wounded, but we do not know the direction of Gen. Walker's march." Commander S. then said that he understood that Mr. Walker's secretary had been left behind in the hospital.

Mr. Allen remarked that he had acted as secretary to Gen. Walker.

Commander S. called the secretary aside and questioned him closely as to Walker's plans and the direction of his march, but the secretary could give no satisfactory replies. The commander seemed particularly anxious to know whether Walker had gone into the interior or had taken to the coast for the purpose of embarking. He remarked that he very much regretted that Mr. Walker had not accepted his terms, as he feared it would go very hard with him and his men if he attempted to make his way through the enemy's country. The commander then remarked that those that had been left need apprehend no danger, as British protection should be extended to us. We were to be permitted to leave Truxillo whenever opportunity presented, and would be allowed to take our private baggage with us, but all arms or papers relating to Gen. Walker's expedition must be retained in the fort as public property.

THE VERY LATEST—THE PROBABLE END OF THE EXPEDITION.

The British brig Kate, Capt. Wm. Stevens, which brings us the above interesting correspondence, arrived at this port last evening, from Roatan Island the 24 inst. She reports that the brig Favorita arrived at Port McDonald on the 21st, from Truxillo the same day, whence she brings the very latest intelligence from the mainland. It is to the following effect:

After leaving Truxillo, Walker retired down the coast in the direction of Cape Gracias. He had at that time (the 21st) 80 men, all well armed and in good spirits. On the 23d the enemy started out in pursuit, and the same day an engagement took place at a locality called "Cotton Tree," on the Roman river.

In this engagement one man (private Pomeroy) was killed and five men wounded, but none of them severely. Among those was Maj. Hoff, who was very badly disfigured with buck shot; and private James J. Hogg, of this city, who received a gun shot in the arm. The wound, however, was not severe.

Gen. Walker was also personally assailed in the conflict, and received a slight wound in his face. The assailant was, however, shot down on the spot.

After this engagement, Walker continued to retire till the 29th, when he arrived at a place called Limas, abandoned mahogany works, where the inhabitants at first took to flight in great alarm, but were induced to return by the favorable representations of one of their number, under the advice of Walker.

At last accounts Walker was still at Limas, with seventy-six men in good fighting order. This was Sunday, the 26th, the very latest news received at Roatan before the Kate left. It is believed that the Osceola, at Batabano, brings no later news, and that the report of so many men being lost is only a partisan report, and not reliable.

At that time also each man had about one hundred rounds of cartridges, and was every other way well provided. It is believed they made their way down the coast without further loss.

In addition to the above, we learn that the officer reported to be wounded at Truxillo was Colonel Henry, of this city. He was wounded, however, in an affray which grew out of a private difficulty, and not in conflict with the Hondurans. The wound proved mortal, and it was he that was quietly buried in Truxillo.

We also learn that, in abandoning Truxillo, Walker left behind a large quantity of stores and provisions, which doubtless enabled the enemy to make a pursuit so vigorous and effective.

These are the very latest particulars we have by the late Kate, and they are furnished to us from the most reliable and authoritative source. And it is scarcely probable that the Osceola at Batabano, bringing anything later. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the report of the very great destruction of his men, reducing his force from eighty to twenty-five, may turn out to be untrue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Breckinridge's Speech—The Comments of the Press upon it—Douglas' Speeches in Pennsylvania—New York Politics—Douglas' Reception at Boston.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial Register.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 10.

The speech of Mr. Breckinridge, which has been so savagely criticised by Judge Douglas, has entirely failed to satisfy the public expectation, inasmuch as it did not touch upon points upon which the public desired enlightenment. The New York *Times* says severingly of it:

It failed to meet the only points in regard to which the public at large feel any curiosity. It was scarcely necessary for Mr. Breckinridge to employ his time in defending the course he used to make the same denial in every speech he had occasion to deliver, and in the case of both the gentlemen the denial was perfectly sincere.

Mr. Yancey denies the imputation quite vehemently, in spite of his letter declaring his purpose to effect such an organization at the South as will enable them at the right moment to plunge the cotton States into revolution. None of these men are disunionists, pure and simple; none of them dream of dissolving the Union so long as they can make it subservient to their primary object of extending and protecting slavery. The only question is whether they will succeed, or whether the Union will fall in this purpose. Mr. Breckinridge should have answered the question which was put to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk, and told the people whether he would favor disunion in case Lincoln should be elected. This is the test question, just now, yet he evaded it completely.

His speech is full of protestations of love for the Union and of doubts that he had ever conspired against it, yet he is the candidate of a party which has openly declared secession a Republican President would justify the slave States in secession, and the public want to know whether he shares that sentiment or will act upon it.

Mr. Douglas has made a powerful effect by his recent speeches in the Middle States. He has added many recruits to his cause, and has shown the country that he is not to be overwhelmed by coldness and enthusiasm. His opponents are aghast at the success which has attended his efforts.

In New York an arrangement is on the eve of consummation, which will certainly defeat Lincoln, and it is not not elect Douglas, yet it will prevent the secession of the Empire State. I do not, however, see how the southern Breckinridge electors chosen, are to keep Carolina and Mississippi, and perhaps by other South-ern States, from voting for Douglas. If they do so, they can elect Douglas and keep Lincoln out beyond peradventure.

Mr. Douglas spoke last night at Reading on Saturday night. On his way over from Harrisburg he was met at Hummelstown, Palmyra, Lebanon, Myerstown and Womelsdorf stations, on the Lebanon railroad, large delegations, who came on to Reading.

The citizens of Lebanon turned out very strong, with band music, and carried a banner with the following inscription: "Lebanon says the people." A national salute announced his arrival in Reading, and he was met at the depot by the Democratic of Reading and the visiting delegations from the surrounding towns. A procession was formed, and he was escorted through the principal streets in the city to Bechtel's Mansion House. Every room available spot of the wide space which surrounds this hotel was crowded with people; and as Douglas alighted, the cheers which rose were deafening. As he passed into the hotel a call for a speech was loudly demanded, and he showed him with bouquets from the balcony above.

Shortly after his arrival a committee of the Central club of Philadelphia had an interview with him, in order to fix a day for his visit to Philadelphia. As his appointments already published extended far into October, he was unable to give them any assurance that he could visit that city before the election. When they expressed the regret which their people would feel at this disappointment, he told them that they had the consolation of knowing that here his presence was not at all necessary, for in Pennsylvania all the friends were hopeful, and all the people were his friends. During the morning thousands called upon Douglas to pay him their respects. His appearance upon the stand was the signal for uproarious applause.

In the course of his remarks he said that inasmuch as I had given James Buchanan the nomination, I have a right to expect that he, in turn, under the same circumstances I had a right to believe that he would be as generous toward me as I had been toward him. [Loud applause.] And inasmuch as my conduct at Cincinnati made John C. Breckinridge Vice-President, I had a right to expect that he, as a gentleman, would feel bound to observe that line of conduct which would have been naturally adopted toward him. [Applause.] If that course had been pursued, there would have been no division in the Democratic party." And in another place he further urged that "I ask you, my friends, to bear in mind what took place in this city of Reading in March last, when you sent twenty-four delegates to the Charleston convention. I read the Reading platform at that time, and came to the conclusion that the Democracy of Pennsylvania were sound to the core. Gentlemen, I was right in those days. [Cheers.] In order that I might not be mistaken, I have read again, since my arrival in this city to-day, the Reading platform, upon which Gen. Foster was nominated for governor and the Pennsylvania delegation was sent to Charleston and Baltimore, and I find that it is your State convention which adopted the Cincinnati platform without dotting an I or crossing a T. [Three cheers.]

I am informed that those resolutions indorsed and reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform were adopted by the unanimous vote of every delegate from every county in the State. You will observe that the Cincinnati platform which the Democracy of Pennsylvania had adopted in this city only a few weeks previous; and notwithstanding this, leading politicians in this State, who represented you at Charleston, there denounced and are still denouncing the very platform which they were adopted to represent and defend. [Cheers.] Some very sudden change must have come over the spirit of these dreams. [Laughter and applause.]

This allusion to the action of the Democratic State convention produced a decided effect.

There is no news of moment stirring in the Federal metropolis. CLEVELAND.

The Prince of Wales.

TORONTO, September 10.—The Prince went to Collingwood Monday by the northern railroad. Crowds were gathered at every station, and the Prince came out on a platform of the rear car to let the people see him. Address had been received at several places along the line, and numerous addresses were presented.

At Collingwood the Prince went for a cruise on the Red river steamer Rescue, and the Duke of Newcastle showed great interest in that route to the Pacific. A deputation had an interview with the Prince to-day, to ask him to pass through that city on his way to Washington.

The Orange difficulties are finally settled. The Duke is so delighted with the reception here that he overlooks the acts of a few misguided people. A fine procession of firemen paraded to night with torches and Roman candles. Fireworks are also displayed on the lake shore. To-morrow the regatta comes off, the inauguration of the parks, etc.

MARRIED.—Hon. John Young Brown returned home from Henderson, Kentucky, on yesterday morning, where he was successful in obtaining a beautiful and lovely bride, who accompanied him to his residence in this place. He married a daughter of Archy Dixon, Esq., and by so doing has placed the crowning glory upon the laurels he has been weaving upon him during the last few years. We kindly congratulate you, our able and gallant young friend, upon the "Fifth," upon your good fortune in securing a loving and lovable partner to accompany you along the voyage of life, and may you ever have reason to heartily indorse that scripture sentiment, "He that findeth a wife findeth a good thing."—*Elizabethtown (Ky.) Democrat.*

YELLOW FEVER.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday says:

By reference to the official report of the board of health, it will be seen that three fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred in this city during the past week. These are straggling cases, and the board has no fear of an epidemic. By compact of the march of the disease this season with past ones, it will be easily understood that we have nothing to fear.

THE LAKE MICHIGAN DISASTER.

Names of a Portion of the Lost—Statement of Capt. Malott, of the Schooner Augusta.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—In addition to those reported lost, yesterday, on the Lady Elgin, are Frank Chamberlain, Mrs. Sarah E. Newcomb, Mrs. Thos. Kennedy, Mrs. Susan Hinkon, Miss Ann Bolger, Patrick Hanlon, Wm. Foley, Edward Malone, James Malone, Dan'l O'Leary and child, Stephen Caddy, James Gilroy, Otto Leverenz and son, Miss Amelia Ledden and niece, Charles B. McLaughlin, Thos. Everton and wife, Bessa Fanning, Kate Fanning, Alice Pollard, John C. Pollard, Wm. Hayes, Mrs. John Steele, Miss Agnes Keogh, Mary C. Duffy, Mr. Johnson, George F. Oakley and wife, Capt. Barry of the Union Guards, Thos. Behan, wife and child, John Kelly, Sam. Brown, policeman, Dewers Smith, Delaney Schecker, Hadern Rice, (the latter with the whole family), Antonie Rice, Michael McGrath, Martin Dooley, Frank Cather, Wm. Wilson, Mr. Rapp, James Smith, D. Downer, Mr. Monahon, daughter and son, Wm. O'Neil, Terrance Conley, Alderman Cullity and family, C. McCormick and sister, C. O'Brien and family, Jas. O'Grady and wife, Mr. Rooney, A. Corbitt, Constable Fahry, John Hooran, Stephen Huff, Hugh McGarry, Constable Burns, George Church, Wm. Churchill, Chas. Evarts, Edward Warner, Chas. Johnson, R. E. Commonford, Moritz Carsons, M. Fitzgerald and sister, Peter Leach, Wm. Pearson, Mrs. Stevens, wife and two children, John Cosgrove, James Smith, Henry Persons, F. Hemster, Thomas Neville, Philip Rea, Patrick Conley, James Conley, Samuel A. Downer, Eli Pinkington, Harry Bishop, Augustus Bishop, Patrick Welch, M. Kiefer, Jr., Edward Burke, all of Milwaukee.

Bridget Foley, L. T. Winston and wife, Margaret Cold, Bridget Cold, of Chicago; Ellen Cullen, Elizabeth McLaughlin, of Watertown.

No accurate list or number of persons on board can be given, but the following estimate is nearly correct: Excursion party, 300 regular passengers, 50; Schooner's crew, 35. Of these but 98 are saved.

Captain Malott, of the schooner *Augusta*, in his statement says when he discovered the steamer's lights, both red and white, he supposed it to be from a quarter to half a mile distant, and steering between north and nora east. It was raining very hard at the time. He says: "We kept our vessel on her course east by south till we saw a collision probable, when we put helm hard up and struck the steamer, some 40 times afterward, just abaft the paddle-box on the port side. The steamer kept on her course, the engine being in full motion, and heading the *Augusta* around to the north side of the steamer, we got separated in about a minute, when the *Augusta* fell into a trough in the sea. All the headgear, the jib-boom and stanchels were carried away. We took in sail, and cleared away the anchor, supposing the vessel would fill. After clearing up the wreck we got up the foresail. We succeeded in getting before the wind and shed for land. We lost sight of the steamer."

Beeman, the second mate of the steamer, states that "at half-past two a squall struck us. In five minutes more saw the lights of a vessel one point off port bow; I sang out 'Hard-aport;' the vessel seemed to put on attention, and struck us just forward of the paddle-box on the larboard side, tearing off the wheel and cutting through the guards into the cabin and hull. We were steering north-west by west, a point to the windward, the course of the wind at the time was north-west. After striking us, she hung for a moment, and then got clear. I went below to see what damage was done, and when I got back the vessel was gone."

When intelligence of the loss of the steamer with the excursion party reached Milwaukee yesterday, it spread like wildfire throughout the city. The telegraph office was thronged all day with relatives and friends of those on board, many of which were presented with dispatches in tears, and the most intense anxiety to ascertain the fate of their friends was manifested on all countenances of all. In the first word of that city it is said that there is scarcely a house or place of business that has not lost some inmate or employee.

All the survivors unite in according to Captain Jack Wilson, the commander, great praise for his bravery and daring throughout. He was foremost in confronting danger, and was drowned within one hundred feet of the shore.

Nearly one hundred persons arrived within fifty yards of the beach, but were swept back by returning waves, to their fate. Up to nine o'clock to-night only twenty-one bodies were recovered, most of whom have been recognized by friends and residents of Milwaukee.

AN ALABAMIAN DEFENDING ALABAMA.

An Alabamian now traveling in the Northwest, writes to the Chicago *Times and Herald* over his own signature to correct one of the innumerable falsehoods with which venal editors and officeseekers tickle the willing credulity of the President's home organ. Here is what he says:

CHICAGO, August 30, 1860.

GOV. MCCORKLE—*Dear Sir:* I notice in this morning's Tribune an extract from the Constitution, to the effect that Alabama will vote for Breckinridge. The correspondent of the Constitution pretends to have written his communication from Huntsville. Now, I happen to live in Huntsville, and I positively assert of my own knowledge, that the statement is false in every particular. My father resides in Huntsville, and I spent a short time there that my brother might see his new Breckinridge, and I was at the start a Breckinridge man myself, but I turned over to Douglas simply because I pre