Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 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 SHYTTAN, Jr., of Greene.
2. W. H. MALONE, of Campbell.
3. G. W. BRIDGES, of McMinn.
4. G. F. G. GALBREATH, of Jackson.
5. A. BUSBEE, of Carroll.
6. WM. J. ANDREWS, of Maury.
7. ALFRED CROSS, of McNairy.
8. J. R. MCCANN, of Davidson.
9. WM. P. CALDWELL, of Weakley.
10. Hon. W. T. BEARD, of Shelby.

THE FOOTFALLS OF DESTINY.

WE ARE BOUND TO EXTEND AND SPREAD UNTIL WE ARROW THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, INCLUDING THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, AND BECOME ONE GRAND O'ERAN BOUND RESPECT! I DO NOT CARE WHETHER YOU GIVE IT OR NOT; THE CANNON SHALL IT; IT IS THE ORDER OF PROVIDENCE. THIS COUNTRY WAS NOT MADE AS AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF THE WHOLE WORLD, AND AS A NURSERY FOR LIBERTY, AND HERE THE PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND TAKING SHELTER UNDER THE SHADOWS OF THE GREAT TREE OF LIBERTY.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

CAMPAIGN APPEAL.

We have frequent applications to know the terms upon which we propose to furnish the weekly APPEAL during the campaign. We take this method of responding to all 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. 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 put 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. TERGUE 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.

SPEAKING TO-NIGHT—GOVERNOR FOOTE AT EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Let it not be forgotten that Gov. FOOTE will address the people of Memphis to-night at Exchange building. He has elicited general admiration wherever he has spoken, and we doubt not a crowded house will greet him tonight.

DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

The Nashville *Union* and Memphis *Avalanche* perpetrate what they no doubt conceive to be a very good joke upon us, in reference to the standing notice in our columns, to the effect that we still have some four or five thousand copies of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech on hand. We are willing they shall enjoy the joke, inasmuch as it may be. That the notice has been overlooked, is an oversight, as we have not at this time more than one thousand copies of the speech left. Ten thousand copies were printed in the first instance, of which nine thousand have been sold. What is more, we can assure our contemporaries that they have "played hell" with the secession cause wherever they have been circulated.

THE CHARGE OF FUSION.

We have not unfrequently alluded to the partisan device and the shifting expedients to which the bolters have heretofore resorted in order to misrepresent and pervert the position of the national Democracy, and thus succeed into the blinded eyes of the unthinking masses. But as

"The cat will mew and the dog will have his day,"

their efforts have utterly failed to be crowned with the slightest symptom of success—Opprobrious and unfounded accusations have fallen upon us like a feathered arrow upon the brazen armor of Achilles—and we have all our witnessed in more instances than one their manifested mortification at the abortion of their guerrilla attacks.

While having vituperated a separate and (we repeat it) a *sectional candidate outside* of the party and in palpable antagonism to its usages, they now charge the political organization, which they have foiled and deserted, with an intention to "fuse" with the Opposition because they have not abandoned principles and follow them. Did a party ever before in the history of our country resort to such a miserable subterfuge for the base purpose of dodging responsibility which properly attached to their conduct? If the national Democracy are in favor of preserving the union of these States, and a war with the supporters of BELL and EVERETT in the single fact that all attempts at nullification and governmental disorganization should be forever crushed out—while they differ with them in GREAT *features of administrative policy*—is there the slightest evidence of a "fusion?" If a fusion at all, it is such a one as was formed at Lexington and Concord, and Saratoga and New Orleans, at Brandywine and Yorktown—a fusion of patriotism to put down treason—a fusion of effort to hold up the Constitution—and not a fusion of parties or of political principles for purposes of plunder or administration. We reiterate that if we agree with the BELL party in a single tenet of administrative policy, we are not aware of it. Nor do we ever expect to fuse with them, except in hanging traitors to the country at home, and driving back invaders from abroad.

THE SALE BIT ON THE HEAD.

In his recent speech at Augusta, which we have published, Mr. STEPHENS passed in review the three principal objections urged against the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS. The first was the irregularity of the nomination; second, the platform; third, the man himself.

After disposing of the first two, he comes to the third in this wise:

I come now to the man. Here, I doubt not, lies the chief one of the objections. We should have no searcher, no complaint about the want of a two third vote, no objection to the platform, had any other man been the decided choice of the convention, but Mr. Douglas. The secession war was made from principles; not from the manner of voting; but from the man whose strength, in the convention, was far ahead of any of his competitors for the nomination.

Let us, then, examine the objections to him. That he is a man of great ability, all admit. His history and political character cannot assail. That he was the favorite of the convention, no one can deny. Whether he really had a majority, or not, as a free choice, no one will pretend but who he had at least three times as many as a first choice, as any other man before the convention. Then, what are the objections to him, which are sought to justify the rupture of the party because of his nomination?

The form and substance of their objections, as I understand them, amount to this, and this only, that he refuses to declare it to be the duty of Congress to do what he considers very improper, and which they say it is the duty of the States to protect slavery in the Territories, and yet say that they will never discharge this duty by voting for any man for President, who refuses to make any such declaration of duty never to be performed. This is about the whole difference between him and his assailants, for all practical purposes, so far as the question of protection is concerned, about which we hear so much. He says he does not believe it to be his duty to do a certain thing, and, therefore, will not do it. They say they believe it to be their duty to do the same thing, but, without a therefore or a wherefore, say they still not do it.

MR. STEPHENS has here undoubtedly hit the nail on the head. His assailants declare it to be the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, and yet, when Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, brought forward a proposition of this kind in the Senate, it received only three votes—his own, that of JOHNSON, of Arkansas, and that of MALLORY, of Florida. Such is the inconsistency and hypocrisy of the secesh.

DEATH OF MRS. E. A. SAPPINGTON.

We clip the following notice from the San Antonio (Texas) *Ledger* of the 28th ult.:

Died, at her residence, on the 28th, at seven o'clock a. m., in her 31st year, Mrs. E. A. Sappington.

Her illness was short and painful, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. Her sudden death is mourned by her large circle of relations, and those who feel that a friend indeed has departed, for none knew her but to love her. Their only consolation is, that her spirit has gone to meet an eternity of happiness.

This sad announcement brings with it a pang of sorrow to many hearts in this city, where for many years the deceased lived, honored and loved by a large circle of friends, who survive and mourn her death. In life she was an ornament to society, and she has left the impress of her teachings and example upon an interesting family of daughters, whose dearest duty it will ever be to cherish and hallow her memory.

The Lady Elgin Disaster—The Garth Family.

We are indebted to a slip from the office of the Paris (Ky.) *Flag*, for the following information respecting the Garth family, who were lost on the steamer *Lady Elgin*:

"Mr. Garth was one of the wealthiest farmers of this (Bourbon) county, a director of the Deposite bank of Paris, and a most enterprising and reliable business man. He was formerly a professor of mathematics in the Georgetown college, and was a highly educated and intelligent gentleman. He had recently offered to be one of a party to give $20,000 to establish a college at this place. He was about 40 years of age.

"Mrs. Garth was an eastern lady—formerly a teacher in the Georgetown female college, and of fine personal appearance and accomplished manners.

"Miss Amanda and Anna Garth were half sisters to Mr. Wm Garth, highly educated and accomplished young ladies, the latter remarkable for her rare personal beauty and loveliness of character. They leave a widowed mother, two sisters and a brother to mourn their sad and untimely loss. A private dispatch from Chicago leaves no hope of their recovery. They left here some days since, as was their wont every summer, for a pleasure trip to the northern lakes.

POLITICAL.

The Nashville *Banner*, of Mr. Yerger's speech, recently delivered in that city, says:

The speech of Mr. Yerger was the ablest one we have heard on that side. He thoroughly ridiculed the Breckinridge-Yancey platform, and exploded the protection humbug. We were glad to find that he had no sympathy with the rebellious sentiments of Mr. Cushing, the Breckinridge speaker of last night, but denounced as treasonable those who would dissolve the Union because of the election of Lincoln.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says:

A gentleman in Cass county writes to us that Mr. Toombs made a speech at Cartersville on Thursday last, the 30th of August, and delivered himself in the cause of Douglas and Johnson; and while he deplored some of his friends, he has evoked a strong Union and conservative sentiment against Breckinridge and Lane. His speech are doing his own party more harm than he can injure his opponents.

The Chicago *Times* says:

We are constantly asked if it is safe to bet that Illinois will go for Douglas. We cannot and will not encourage betting on elections. Nor do we desire others to risk upon our judgment, as we may be mistaken. But we have not the slightest doubt that Illinois will go for Douglas by a handsome majority, and we believe by a majority that will "astonish the natives."

The Louisville *Democrat* (Douglas) has the following very original suggestion:

What if the devil should appear on earth and attempt to establish a church of his own, could not Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists lay aside for a while their minor differences and unite against their common enemy, the father of evil? Something akin to this has brought about the union of the Democracy in the Bell states of New York; and we think it is about as laudable in one case as in the other.

The Macmillan (La.) *Banner*, a paper that had espoused the cause of Breckinridge and Lane, and run up their names at the head of the paper, has taken them down, and placed those of Douglas and Johnson in their place. This is one of the largest and most influential papers of that State.

The Harrisburg *Valley Democrat* furnishes the following interesting incident of the tour of Judge Douglas through Virginia. It says:

Mr. Douglas was received in the Valley with the greatest enthusiasm, and listened to with the most profound respect and attention.

On Monday evening he left Harrisburg for New Market. He was met at the latter place by the firing of cannon and tremendous cheers. He addressed the people for an hour in a able, convincing, and powerful speech, which was greatly applauded by the large crowd present.

The young ladies attached to the New Market female seminary, under the charge of Miss Jessie P. Haining, presented Judge Douglas with a beautiful and tastefully-arranged bouquet, for which he thanked them in a few happy and elegant terms.

The *Scottsboro*, published at Cahaba, Alabama, has ranged on with the banner of Douglas and Johnson, occupying the places heretofore maintained by Breckinridge and Lane. This is an evidence of the rapid change in favor of Douglas and Johnson that are taking place in Alabama.

An extract of a letter from Goshen, Indiana, says:

There was a strong demonstration of the Douglas Democracy here on the 25th inst., 600 strong. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Indiana is sure for Douglas over all disunionists. We hear good news from Virginia. It is that river is coming, pleasure. Get ready the old commonwealth.

The Harrisburg *State Sentinel* has a word for the "hired press" of Pennsylvania. It says:

To the Pennsylvania, and each other of the hired press of Pennsylvania, we seem to be exercised about the scratch-not Douglas electoral ticket, we say, be of good cheer, for in a few days you will see a ticket that the people can vote for with assurance that their votes will not be hoodwinked away by the purchased slaves of James Buchanan. It would have been out long since, and the suspense of the long quaking cause has broken long ago, but there must be something rotten in James Buchanan's postal arrangements.

Elections are to be held in the following States, at the stated periods, prior to the presidential election, which takes place in November 6th in all of the States:

California, Wednesday, September 5; Georgia, Monday, October 1; Mississippi, Monday, October 1; Florida, Monday, October 1; South Carolina, Monday, October 8; Pennsylvania, Tuesday, October 9; Ohio, Tuesday, October 9; Indiana, Tuesday, October 9; Minnesota, Tuesday, October 9; Iowa, Tuesday, October 9.

Says the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

If Mr. Stephens canvasses Georgia, as we learn he intends doing thoroughly, the State will go for Douglas by fifteen thousand majority. If he only makes two speeches in the State, it is safe for Douglas by six or eight thousand majority. We have talked to friends at a distance, be of good cheer, Georgia, the empire State of the South—the home of the illustrious Crawford, Troup, Clayton, and Robert Lemen Thomas, is all O. K. for Douglas and Johnson.

The St. Louis *Neue Welt*, (Bell,) says that invitations were sent by the St. Louis agricultural society to the four presidential candidates, to attend the 24th of September fair in that city. It says that the present and political friends of the gentlemen have declined to allow them to come, and that their coming is quite probable.

A Virginia paper says:

Douglas' journey from Raleigh, N. C., to Richmond, Va., is described as one continued scene of ovation. The Douglas convention in North Carolina nominated a full electoral ticket, with R. P. Dick and D. McRae as electors at large. A resolution was passed instructing the electors to vote for Douglas, but if he cannot command a majority of the electoral college, then to vote so as to throw the election into the House. If this cannot be done, then advise us so as to prevent the election of a sectional President.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, is out in a letter to Mr. Fillmore urging the union of all parties against Lincoln.

We hear another gun from the new Union anti-Lincoln party of New York. A great mass meeting of all those in the city of New York who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin is to be held on the 17th inst.

The *News*, in making this announcement, goes on to say:

The day chosen is an auspicious one *It is the day on which was adopted the Constitution of the United States*. It is not intended that the deliberations shall in the least trench with the grand barbecue to come off in Jonesboro on the 12th. It is simply designed to afford another opportunity to give expression to the views of the conservative masses of New York against confiding the destinies of the country to the hands of the Black-Republicans. We cannot doubt but that the hallowed memories associated with the day chosen for the meeting will call out thousands who might otherwise remain at home.

The Cahawba (Ala.) *Slandsheet*, heretofore a Breckinridge dough nut sheet, took down the ticket, and made a blue editorial run up the place of Democratic ticket—Douglas and Johnson.

BARBECUE—GRAND RALLY OF DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MEN.

The national Democracy of Brownsville will give a grand barbecue on Saturday, the 29th of September. Ample arrangements are being made for the comfort and accommodation of all visitors.

Hon. H. S. FOOTE will address the national Democracy of the Tenth congressional district on the occasion. Hon. W. C. DUNLAP, Hon. W. T. BEARD, 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 few bend 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 31, 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 3,000 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.]

THE CANVASS IN ALABAMA.

Gov. Winston is again in the field, having recovered from the injuries received in the runing away of his horses. He addressed a large collection of the people at Blountsville, Blount county, on the 29th of August.

His further appointments will be seen from the following official announcement in the Huntsville *Advocate*:

"Hon. John A. Winston will address the people of Jackson county in behalf of the regular nominees of the Democratic party—Douglas and Johnson—at the following times and places: At Stevenson, Wednesday, Sept. 12; at Larkinsville, Thursday, Sept. 13; at Bishop's, Friday, Sept. 14."

Gov. Henry S. Foote addressed a very large mass meeting at Brownsboro', in Madison county. More than three thousand persons, including an unusual proportion of ladies, were present, and six other counties besides Madison were represented by delegations and has vice-presidents on the platform. Col. Jos. C. Bradley and Col. R. B. Lindsay also spoke on the occasion. The barbecue is described as the most sumptuous ever given in north Alabama.

Hons. Luke Pryor and Wm. H. Walker, of Limestone, and Col. Isaiah Hall, of Madison, will address the people at Madison Cross-roads on Saturday, the 15th inst., in favor of Douglas and Johnson, the regular Democratic nominees.

Col. D. C. Humphreys returned home last week from his canvass in East Alabama. He has now gone to fill a list of appointments in West Alabama. His speeches appear to have greatly disturbed the wonders below, judging from their papers. We want no better evidence that they are hot than to see their contortions. Failing to meet his arguments, they excuse him on physical disorder. The *Democrat* tried that here, but got badly treed and quit! Col. Humphreys is an ultra man on the slavery question. It is because he is so that he is for preserving the institution by keeping it out of Congress, leaving it to the people, to climate and to soil, and not to an abolition Congress. He never more spoke than all these other gentlemen combined, who, unable to comprehend the philosophy of slavery and its strength, abuse Col. Humphreys, who does, and who defends the institution.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

Col. B. T. Pope, of St. Clair, is doing noble work for the national Democratic nominees in St. Clair, Blount, and other counties.

Col. I. V. D. Martin, the alternate elector on the Democratic ticket for the Fourth district, we learn is doing good work. Col. Martin is a fine speaker, and if he will but devote his time to an canvass in this district, we can well predict a good result to the cause of Douglas and Johnson.—*Selma Sentinel.*

GEORGIA.

The national Democracy of Georgia has shaken itself like a lion in his lair, and has stepped forth into the arena of battle to grasp the prize of peace and Union, and vindicate the great principles of constitutional public justice. Abe. H. Stephens, "the great Commoner," as he is justly called, has taken his shield and sword and his place in the lists of patriotic duty. Hamilton Harris, the eloquent orator, Cobb, and Gould and scoulding pretenders like Toombs, will sink away before the calm but terrible expounder of truth; this issue to self-slave, abolitionists partizans, false accusers, factionists, disunionists and disorganizers. Mr. Stephens has already spoken with prodigious effect at Augusta and Crawfordsville, and his voice, we are glad to learn, will be heard in every corner of the Empire State. A gentleman who heard him in Talliaferro county, states that he was never in better condition for a canvass, and that his onslaught upon the masked enemies of the South and of the Union was irresistible and crushing.

Mr. Stephens's half-brother, the Hon. Linton Stephens, late of the supreme court of Georgia, has also taken the field, and made a powerful speech at Augusta last week. We have read it with great pleasure and profit.

Hon. Hiram Warner, one her of the bright intellects of Georgia, and a Democrat who has filled the highest places of trust in the service of the people, has also put on the harness of battle and is fighting for justice to the great man of the people before the bar of the people. These, with Wright of Floyd, Saffold of Morgan, Gardner of Richmond, Johnson of Muscogee, Seward, Bass, Nisbett, Dougherty, Harris, Hook, Cummings, Gardenshire, Nelms, Hambleton, Brown, and a host of others are a noble band of patriots, worthily led in a noble cause by Herschel V. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency.

Let national Democrats in Alabama take courage from the brave example of our brethren in old Georgia, meet the enemy at every point and fight on and fight ever, till sectionalism and disunion without pretext cause has been conquered from the conservative and truly national Democratic state of Alabama. Let us do our duty, and we can whip this combination of disorganizers in every State of the South, except South Carolina, and there the people are not free agents in the presidential question. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana and glorious Missouri, all send Alabama greeting, and conjure her to do her whol duty in this great struggle of patriotism. This is one of those times of trial in which Lord Nelson said, "England expects every man to do his duty."—*Mobile Register.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Official advices from New Mexico, dated August 8, state that eight companies of the fifth regiment of infantry have been ordered to Bear Springs, to commence the construction of Fort Fauntleroy. Other portions of the regiment from Utah are being distributed throughout the Territory. It is stated that the Navajoes have claims for presents, including implements of war and personal expenses from Japan to this country, which will probably absorb the remainder of th $30,000 appropriated.

A special agent has been dispatched to California, from the Attorney-General's office, to obtain information and correct instructions relative to the gold mine suits and other legal business of that State.

Six separate bids, and yet speed, have been offered for the use by Government of the telegraph line to the Pacific.

Several gentlemen representing telegraph interests are here on business connected with that subject.

Letter from Kentucky.

We are permitted, over the Hustsville *Advocate*, to publish the following extract from a letter from Hon. George Robertson, ex-chief justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky, to Mr. J. M. Alexander, of Tuskegee. It was written at the home of Mr. Breckinridge:

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 23, 1860.

J. C. Breckinridge has not been counted here an emancipationist, however much he may have been suspected by some friends of his uncle, the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge. He does not keep house, and owns no slaves, unless he retains two that came by his wife. But we all know that if Kentucky committed to equitier sovereignty ever since his nomination in 1856, until, finding that Douglas would overwhelm him in the North, he changed his creed, and, in his Frankfort speech, last January, turned southerner and advocated protection by congressional intervention.

He has no more chance to be elected President than you have. His intelligent supporters know this, and he himself should be presumed to know it. He has not the semblance of a chance in any northern State, and I doubt whether he can get a southern State, unless South Carolina shall throw away her vote on him. He is considered here totally and hopelessly hors de combat. *The safest way of insuring will be to help Lincoln, by taking some northern votes from Douglas and Bell.* Breckinridge out of the way, Lincoln's defeat would be certain. Your friend, truly and ever,

G. ROBERTSON.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The tobacco crop of the present year, judging from the numerous unfavorable accounts that have been made in exchanges, will be a small one. The Louisville *Courier* of the 7th has the subjoined paragraph:

In the Green river district, in Kentucky, where the largest amount of shipping tobacco is raised, the crop will not be more than half an average, owing to a scarcity of plants in the spring, and a two months' drouth in the summer. Late in the season as there is, the plants in the field are only half grown, small, and immature; and the little that may be saved will be of an indifferent quality. From Tennessee we have but few accounts; but as the drouth has been severely felt in that State, too, the prospect is, perhaps, no better. In Missouri the crop has not suffered as much as in Kentucky, but has suffered enough to lessen the yield materially.

GARIBALDI IN NEW YORK.

Just now, when the heroic struggle, originated by Garibaldi in behalf of Italian liberty, commands all but universal sympathy and admiration, some brief particulars as to his appearance, demeanor and conversation, while resident on this side of the Atlantic, may prove interesting. They have been gathered from one who knew him well, and who, to a certain extent, enjoyed the honor of his friendship.

Garibaldi had then the appearance of a man forty-five years of age, and was not more than five feet eight inches in height, though he looked tall in consequence of his erect carriage and majestic aspect. Broad-shouldered and very deep-chested, of the sanguine-nervous temperament, naturally clear complexioned, though bronzed by exposure, the most careless observer could hardly have mistaken him for an ordinary person. His eyes were gray, his nose straight, (perhaps with the slightest inclination towards the aquiline) and nair short, but he wore a long red beard and moustache. He had an oval brain, high in the region denoting the moral sentiments. His was a grave, grand, elegant face, thoroughly naval in its detail and expression. Earnestness and determination were its prominent characteristics. He looked as brave and resolute a man as ever lived; one in whom *intensity of conviction* was the animating principle.

In conversation, his sonorous voice seconded his singularly impressive appearance. Unlike Italians in general, he used but little gesticulation, enunciating every word with marked distinctness. He acquired the English language with extraordinary facility, never using words broken or at variance, and being careful not to allow particular shades of meaning to escape him; with which object, when talking with a friend, he would pause to request explanations. His strong, clear, deep-toned utterance, had somewhat of a bell's richness in it; you could fancy it might swell into a Hamlike shout of command upon occasion. His vast chest seemed to impart power and volume to his utterance. Fond of and sensitive to poetry, an apposite or beautiful quotation always interested him; he read a good deal, and appeared perfectly familiar with the best of Italian literature.

Always dignified and courteous, and at first rather reserved, he conversed with simplicity in his native language with eloquence, employing a clear and classical diction. He never introduced the topic of Italy, but did not avoid it, and undoubtedly felt deeply on the subject. When the murdered patriot, Ugo Bassi, was mentioned, he was moved to unusual emotion, and exclaimed: "Ah! the good man! the kind, excellent man! He was good! he was pure! *I do not know how he came to be a priest!*" Of his personal adventures and achievements, Garibaldi was always modestly reticent, though he spoke warmly and ungrudgingly of his companions in arms, and affectionately of his countrymen.—Once stirred by the contemplation of a friend's domestic happiness, he mentioned his wife and the circumstances attending her death—circumstances so piteously tragic that they can here be but alluded to. The daughter of his entertainer, an accomplished young lady, wrote a poem on the incident, which Garibaldi read aloud lightly, and had translated into Italian. But who ever his past sufferings, or those of his country, he looked confident and resolutely toward the future. He never despaired, believing that his end in time would come.

He was much struck by the evidences of the material prosperity of the city of New York, observing that everybody looked well dressed, free and happy. He thought the United States too wealthy, and put many inquiries as to its government and its institutions. He took great interest in the newspapers.

Simple in his tastes and economical in his habits, he refused all offers of pecuniary assistance tendered by the liberality of his friends or admirers; indeed, he held himself aloof from such, objecting to lionization or promiscuous intercourse. He preferred earning his living to accepting alms, however friends on the lower scale said. But is a dishrag if they will be able to make a landing. Capt. Salmon says he will prevent it if possible.

Another party of fifty is now assembled in our city, and nearly ready to sail; but we understand that their movements are not yet definitely arranged.—*N. O. Picayune, 12th.*

Compliment to Commander Maury—Another Prince Coming.

It has already been stated in the newspapers that the Emperor Maximilian contemplates a visit to this country. Commander Maury has just received a letter from his imperial highness, of which the following is a copy:

TRIESTE, June 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I read with the greatest pleasure your treatise on "The Winds at Sea," and now return my grateful thanks for this interesting publication, as well as for the most valuable sailing directions, of which you very kindly made me and the Austrian navy a present.

I avail myself of this opportunity for sending you the meteorological diary, kept within the last months during my trip to South America, on board H. I. M.'s steamer *Elizabeth*. Be pleased to accept it as a small contribution to the observations you suggested, and in which all seafaring nations are now seriously engaged. May it serve you as proof that our small navy, appreciating also the full weight and extent of your eminent results, strives to add something to a work which all enlightened seamen praise as the highest improvement in the nautical science. I deeply regret not having been able to pay a visit to the northern coast of the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, and lost the opportunity of making your personal acquaintance, and of expressing to you in words my sincere thanks. And as I soon intend to undertake a voyage to the United States, I trust I shall then have the pleasure of seeing you. Most sincerely yours,

FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN,
Archduke of Austria.

To Capt. M. F. Maury, Superintendent of the U. S. Observatory, Washington.

The Pacific Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury opened the bids for the construction and use by the Government of telegraph line to the Pacific. The proposals of Hiram Sibley, representing the western union telegraph company, were in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress, viz: $40,000 per annum, and three dollars for a single dispatch of ten words, with the usual proportionate reduction upon dispatches of greater length.

Mr. Adams, of Harrisburg, Pa., bid $29,000 per annum for ten years.

Messrs. Ketchum, of Brady Hill, New York, and J. H. Harman, of Detroit, bid $25,000 for ten years.

E. F. Picklin, of St. Joseph, makes three bids—first, $18,000; second, $20,000 per annum for ten years; second, $40,000, and to transmit all Government dispatches at $1.50 for the first ten words, with the usual deduction on those over ten words; and the third, $40,000, accompanied with a proposition to run a pony express after the first five hundred miles, at the usual telegraph rates, until the line is completed.

There were present at the opening of the bids Messrs. Sibley, Picklin, J. S. Graham and J. A. Rer, the last named is connected with the Placerville and St. Joseph line.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably make the decision the last of the week.

The Prince of Wales.

TORONTO, September 11.—It has rained all day, interfering somewhat with the prince's programme, but, now (midnight) this, the immense amphitheater where he first landed was completely filled, in order that the prince might again witness the assemblage. Dynamic race commenced at 12 o'clock. The first prize was won by the River of Toronto; it is owned by the Glance, of Kingston. The prizes contributed to become a member of the Yacht club. The royal party next went to University park, where the corner stone was laid for the Queen's statue. They then visited the university, Normal school and botanical garden, where the prince planted a maple tree. An address was presented at the government house from the Hebrew deputation, praying the prince to visit that place, guaranteeing freedom from Orange interruptions. The prince's reply indicated deep regret that future engagements made it impossible to accede to the request. The city has been thronged all day. To-night the ball takes place, and to-morrow the prince goes to London.

Important Indian Fight.

We extract the following from the San Antonio *Herald* of the 4th:

Capt. S. D. Sturgis, 1st cavalry, commanding the southern column of the Kiowa and Comanche expedition, which moved from Fort Cobb in the department of Texas, some weeks since, reports that on the 7th ultimo he came up with a party of Comanches and Kiowaways, and, he thinks, Cheyennes, estimated at from six hundred to eight hundred, on the "Republican" about sixty miles South-west of Fort Kearney.

The Indians had prepared to give battle, but it appears that their courage took flight, on the approach of the troops, and they fled in great confusion, leaving deserted beavey. A running fight over a space of about fifteen miles ensued, which terminated by the Indians separating into small parties and scattering in all directions, rendering further pursuit impossible. Twenty-nine Indians are known to have been killed, but from the nature of the engagement and the country over which it was fought, it will probably be impossible to tell with certainty the actual loss of the Indians. The loss to the troops, was one man killed, (supposed to have been killed), and three wounded—two friendly Indians were also killed.

Mississippi Items.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.—The *Mississippian* announces that Colonel Glenn has been compelled to withdraw his acceptance of the appointment of elector for the State at large, and that Gen. Thomas William Harris has been substituted in his stead.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The Grenada *Rural Gentleman says*:

A little daughter of S. S. Greenberry, of Clinton, Mississippi, fell from the second story balcony of the Baptist Institute on Monday afternoon. Her injuries are great, but we are rejoiced to be able to state that there is no danger from her parents and friends to despair of her recovery.

RAILROADS IN MISSISSIPPI.—There is now completed and in operation upwards of eight hundred miles of railroads in this State. Fully eight hundred miles more are in contemplation.

CORN MEETINGS.—The citizens of Leake county, Mississippi, says the Carthage *Southern Union*, are holding "corn meetings, to procure corn for the poor, pressing out of those who have made a total failure in their corn crops this year."

NO TAX.—The people of Calhoun county, Mississippi, have decided, by a majority of 218, that they will not be taxed $100,000 for the construction of the Grenada, Houston and Eastern railroad.

DOUGLAS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The following is an ex rect from a letter lately received from North Carolina:

Douglas stock seems to be rapidly rising; his friends seem to have just waked up, and they are making up for lost time. A reaction is going on in this county, and, I presume, throughout the State, that no one anticipated one month ago. I think the Sabbath will go for Douglas, and I think the whig votes he will get will give it to him.

☞ The married men of Janesville, Wis., wish we wives have gone East or are absent from the city, held a meeting on Friday—at least the *Gazette* so states. The oldest sufferer present called the meeting to order, and a regular organization was then effected, which being done, all present united in singing "Come ye disconsolate." Burn's "Cotter's Saturday Night" was then read; after which several resolutions were adopted denouncing the long absence of married women on visits to relatives and friends as a serious and growing evil; asserting that a woman's obligations to her husband were greater than those to her "Eastern cousins" and "relatives by the wife's side," and suggesting the formation of a permanent organization for mutual aid and protection, and for the promotion of the desired reform. A baby was then brought before the assembly and received with deep emotion. The proceedings ended with the singing of "Days of Absence."

Says the Albany *Atlas and Argus*: "To elect Lincoln over Douglas is to repeat the fraud of 1854—is to elect the minority candidate over one who receives a larger popular vote; and it will call forth a still stronger feeling of indignation than that act, which, from its very iniquitous brought down the administration of Adams."

SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS.

The undersigned, electors for Hardeman county, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places. Other appointments will be made if requested:

Newcastle, Monday, September 24.
Middleburg, Tuesday, September 25.
Van Buren Church, Wednesday, September 26.
Cole's Spring, District No. 10, Thursday, September 27.
Jordan's Old Shop, Friday, September 28.
Bolivar, Monday, Oct ber 1.
Whitesville, Wednesday, October 3.
Young's Station, Thursday, October 4.
Rocky Ridge, District No. 18, Friday, October 5.
Bell's Store, Saturday, October 6.

W. B. MORROW,
L. M. BROWN,
JOHN MILLER.

SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS.

Edward Pickett, Jr., L. P. Jones and W. W. Goy, will speak at the following times and places:

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Robinson's Tan Yard.....September 12

MADISON COUNTY.

Kelso.....September 13
Jackson.....September 14
Mason's Grove.....September 15
Bernard's.....September 17

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Lambeth.....September 18
Woodville.....September 19
Brownsville.....September 20
Dancyville.....September 21

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Somerville.....September 22
Gallaway's Bridge.....September 24

SHELBY COUNTY.

Cole.....September 25
Raleigh.....September 26
Memphis.....September 27
Collierville.....September 28

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Lafayette.....October 1
Latham.....October 2

We trust our friends will turn out and give these gentlemen good audiences.

New Advertisements.

Marble Mantles.

THE undersigned is just in receipt of a very handsome assortment of Marble Mantles, and is prepared to furnish them at lower prices than heretofore offered in this city.

H. M. GROSVENOR,
Jackson Block, 263 Main street.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the premises of Sam. P. Walker about 3 miles southwest from town on the 27th or 28th of August, a very large bay MULE, 5 years old, he had blind of having a fine brand. A liberal reward will be given for the mule which will lead to his recovery.

CORBET & CO.

Stolen

FROM the subscribers, on Tuesday night, September 11th, a GROCERY WAGON with three springs, green in color, one dog seat, straight shafts, and a new set of harness. A liberal reward will be given to the party returning it.

ATHA & BYNUM'S,
Grocery, No. 41 Poplar street.

Masonic Notice.

THE members of SOUTH MEMPHIS LODGE No. 118, are requested to meet at their hall THIS EVENING, (Friday,) at 7 o'clock, promptly, to hear a report of committees and transact business of importance. Visiting brothers fraternally invited to attend.

By order of W. M.
P. M. B. PALMER, Secretary. W. M. JOURNE, sep14d1

ICE! ICE! ICE!

CORREY & CO.,

HAVE just received a fresh load of ICE—enough for the balance of the season, and will supply it any quantity to all persons needing the article, in the city.

sep14-1m

Pass them Round.

G. F. FISHER and JAMES A. SPENCER, who have been boarding with me very nearly three weeks, last night, slew poultry, their bedroom and its window, astounded without putting their board bills. The above is no matter to be easily accounted for, they are at least being imposed upon, as I understand they are still in Memphis.

JAS. R. SMITH,
Proprietor Commercial House.

Memphis, September 12, 1860.—[sep14-1t]

Real Estate for Sale.

I HAVE for sale a very desirable Lot of Ground, in the Town of Hernando, on the public square, 100 feet front and 1 acre deep, fronting 60 feet on Clay street, by 172 feet.

Also, a beautiful Lot of Ground in the south eastern suburbs of Memphis, on Second street, and a half, on the residence of J. M. Williamson, Esq., and Dr. J. W. Parker.

I will sell either or both of these lots at a price below their market value, and on easy terms of payment.

R. A. PARKER, Jr.
No. 6 Hernando row.

sep14-tf

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

GERMAN OPERA TROUPE

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1860.—Second appearance of the celebrated Spanish dancers, Mlle. Rosalia Mestres and Mlle. Josefina Mestres, first appearance of Messrs. Rubinstein and Sacco.

Will be performed, Weber's celebrated, brilliant bravura, Grand Scene and Rondo, "