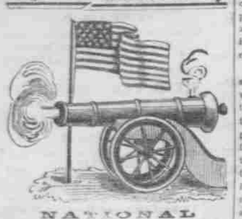
Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 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 BRITTAN, Jr., of Greene.
2. W. H. MALONE, of Campbell.
3. G. W. BRIDGES, of McMinn.
4. G. F. G. GALBREATH, of Jackson.
5. A. BURGER, of Cannon.
6. WM. J. ANDERSON, of Maury.
7. ALFONSO CROSS, of McNairy.
8. J. R. MCCANN, of Davidson.
9. WM. P. CAKEWELL, of Weakley.
10. Hon. W. T. BROWN, of Shelby.

The Federal Union must be preserved. The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law, in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enjoyment. The judicial authority, as provided in the Constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. The laws must be administered, and the constituted authorities upheld, and all unlawful resistance suppressed.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

THE FOOTFALLS OF DESTINY.

WE ARE BOUND TO EXTEND AND SPREAD UNTIL WE ARBORB THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, INCLUDING THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, AND BECOME ONE GRAND OCEAN BOUND REPUBLIC. I DO NOT CARE WHETHER YOU LIKE OR DISLIKE, YOU CANNOT HELP IT! IT IS THE DECREE OF PROVIDENCE. THIS COUNTRY WAS SET APART AS AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF THE WHOLE WORLD, AND AS A NURSERY FOR LIBERTY; AND HERE THE PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND TAKING SHELTER UNDER THE SHADOWS OF THE GREAT TREE OF LIBERTY.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

☞ *While I shall give to Breckinridge and Lane, the nominees of the Baltimore convention—gentlemen of tried patriotism and sound principles—a hearty and cordial support, I SEE NO REASON TO THROW MYSELF OUTSIDE MY PARTY OR CHEAT MYSELF.—Hon. James L. Orr.*

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

THE AVALANCHE AND THE FUSION.

THE BUCHANAN organ in this city, recognized by a few disorganizers and bolters as a Democratic journal, seems utterly foiled, nonplussed and chagrined at the result of its abortive effort to dragoon and how-beat the National Democracy of Tennessee into a bargain and sale of their party. In an article of yesterday upon this subject, it displays much of that sensibility for which wild cats are proverbially remarkable when harrassed and irritated to utter desperation. As the subordinate of political fanaticism, it neither thinks, sees, or reasons; but feels, burns and acts with a maniac force. This journal has the effrontery to charge the APPEAL with treachery to the Democratic party—a charge which should blister the lips of any honest man who dares utter it, and one which we intend shall recoil upon its own treacherous head.

If those who iterate the charge will pass the honesty and manliness to substantiate it, we promise to prove them guilty of treachery to both *party and country.*

But it lies very gracefully in the mouth of this journal to impugn our fealty to the cause of party, when our business has been an earnest and consistent denunciation of all who, like itself, desired to hand over the whole organization to the YANCEYS and the RHETTS, like so many political vassals bound up by the fetters of partisan servitude, as if they were capable of being transferred like sheep into the shambles. Who is it that has been a disorganizing fire-brand in the party for the last two years, giving aid and comfort to the enemy? Who is it that, having proscribed a great and valiant leader of the Democratic party, because his *doctrines were worse than* SEWARD'S, now comes complaining because of a failure to consummate a *fusion with his friends?* Who is it that after having denounced STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as a "*heretic and a traitor,*" and swearing, that under no circumstances could a true southron countenance him, essays now to affiliate with his supporters in a condition whose sensible object is the sacrifice *of principle* for the attainment of *plunder?* Who is it that offers to do indirectly an act which, if done openly, honestly and above-board, would stamp the indelible mark of dishonesty and inconsistency upon self, and be universally characterized by an indignant public as a vindication and self-disgrace? Who is it that is now heard to speak sneeringly of the "*Unity, hobby and of division?*" after having scarcely become "dry behind the ears" from a birth into the States rights Democracy—and having once indignantly denounced certain Democratic leaders as worthy to be "*hung as high as Haman?*"

This is the record presented by one who dares to charge us with inconsistency and treachery.

AN AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY.

Some six or eight weeks ago we wrote a brief article reminding the seceding bolters from Charleston and Baltimore that it had not then appeared in half its enormity, the fearful responsibility they had assumed by that suicidal and inexcusable act. As election day approaches, and as time has been given for reason, argument and reflection, the solemn warning we gave then is beginning to stare them more fully in the face. The BRECKINRIDGE cause, as a partizan movement, is well nigh played out, and all sensible people are beginning to look at it in a more serious and solemn point of view.

In South Carolina, the candidates for the legislature are all pledging themselves to go out of the Union in the event of LINCOLN'S election. Should they do so, and we have no doubt they will, the most serious consequences, financially and commercially, must necessarily be the result. The banks of that State, and the adjoining States would, as a matter of course, either suspend or cease all accommodation; the price of cotton, negroes and real estate would go down to a nominal value, and general bankruptcy would befall the country. All credits would cease at once; European capital would cease to flow hither for investment in American securities, and it is difficult to contemplate all the evils that would affect us. Many more than we have enumerated, however, will readily suggest themselves to the mind of the intelligent reader, and if we are not mistaken in the signs of the times, some of these evils are already beginning to be felt in anticipation.

With such evil consequences as these glaring the disruptionists in the face, with the full knowledge that they will be held to a strict accountability by the people, it is not singular that they should seek terms with the regular Democracy, who stand firmly by the ancient usages and principles of the party. For such evil results there is and can be but one remedy, and that is, for the bolters to repent of their errors and come back into the ranks of their former companions and friends. We can reasonably ask them to do this, while we can never listen to a proposition to become deserters ourselves and betray with those who are the original authors of the mischief.

They can either do this, or they can fight in outside of the party, and when election day shall have developed their strength, they will find themselves the laughing stock of even the Black-Republicans, on account of their extreme weakness and paucity of numbers.

☞ Afraid to be honest in its insidious support of John Bell and the cause of knownothingism, the APPEAL resorts to every subterfuge to hide its conscious perfidy. Since it is doing so much to advance the cause of the Opposition, it ought to have the honesty and the manliness to espousing their cause, to assume their name also.—*Avalanche.*

Believing the author of the above paragraph to be a gentleman, we cannot for one moment do him the injustice to suppose that it is intended as a denial of the assertion which we have heretofore made, announcing our preference for MR. BRECKINRIDGE over JOHN BELL. Any imputation of insincerity to us in the motives which have actuated us in our present line of policy, or any assertion to the effect of our desiring the success of the Opposition ticket in this State, come from whatever source they may, we shall not hesitate to characterize as alike ridiculous, unfounded and *false.*

THE PROPOSED DOUGLAS-BRECKINRIDGE FUSION AGAIN.

The position which we have already assumed and enunciated, in regard to the proposed fusion, is a denial of the right of the central committee, the electors, or any other power than a convention, to accept or reject any proposition for a coalition with any party, in the present condition of the presidential canvass in Tennessee.

The electors for this State, after being chosen will undoubtedly have the legal right to vote for either of the candidates now before the people, or for any other man, eligible to the office of President; and there is no obligation on their part to vote for any man for that office, except a moral pledge, given by them, in accepting their nomination as electors to the party which selected them, and they, as individual candidates for electors, can, before or after their election, pledge themselves in any manner they choose, but whenever they give a promise to vote differently from the nominee given by them to the party effecting their nomination, they commit an act in gross violation of good faith, and would forfeit the confidence and respect of all honorable men of all parties.

When gentlemen are selected as presidential electors, they are unquestionably bound by every obligation of faith which can bind an honorable man, to vote in such a manner as faithfully to represent the wishes of the party who selected them; and they cannot, consistently with good faith, take upon themselves the responsibility of disregarding the wishes of those whom they promised to represent. Accordingly, when the present electors for the *State at large* on the BRECKINRIDGE ticket in this State were nominated by the Democratic State convention at Nashville, in January last, they were instructed, and *expected*, to vote for the nominee of the Democratic national convention, provided the stood on and supported the Cincinnati platform. That was the *only pledge* required of the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

And when a portion of the delegates from Tennessee bolted from the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, and went into the assembling at the "Maryland institute," and then and there ratified the nomination for President made by the disunion convention at Richmond, they could only act as individuals, and not as delegates representing the Democratic party of Tennessee; for not one of the bolters deserving of respect will contend that the Democratic convention at Nashville appointed them delegates to any other than the Democratic national convention—nor will they insist that the meeting at the "Maryland institute" at Baltimore was the national convention of the Democracy to which they were delegated—nor will they hazard the opinion that they represented the wishes of the Democratic party of Tennessee when they deserted the convention and allied themselves with those who had previously seceded at Charleston. They knew that they ought to have been controlled by the acts of the Nashville convention, from whom alone they derived their appointment as delegates, and yet they utterly disregarded and ignored every consideration of the kind, and joined the enemies of the Democratic party, and aided in the unholy purpose of disrupting and destroying that time-honored organization.

And not only so, but the State electors selected by the Nashville convention, in January last, instead of being true to their pledge, implied by their acceptance of the position of Democratic electors, and sustain the regular nominee of their party, have flagrantly bolted its ticket put in field in strict accordance with party usage. And they have not only announced their intention to vote for the nominees of the Richmond convention, but they have all denounced in terms of unjustifiable and bitter reproach, the candidate and nominee of the Democratic national convention, without resigning the positions assigned them by the Nashville Democratic State convention.

Now, our opinion is simply this, that when the electors, selected by the Democracy of Tennessee, in January, made up their minds and announced their intention not to vote for the regular Democratic nominee for President and Vice-President, as made at Baltimore, they forfeited all claim to the support of the Democratic party, and they are simply *individual* candidates for electors, *unindorsed* by the official action of any organization or convention whatever. When the national Democracy held their convention at Baltimore, on the 28th July, last, there was no Democratic electoral ticket in Tennessee entitled by nomination to be supported by the party, and finding such to be the state of facts existing in Tennessee, that convention nominated a full electoral ticket, exacting the support of every member of the national Democratic party in Tennessee, and each elector who accepted his nomination by that convention, *pledged himself* to vote for the regular nominees of the Democratic party of the nation, and no elector on that ticket had, or has, any official authority to make, accept or reject any proposition inconsistent with the implied pledge given by him upon the occasion of his official acceptance.

What confidence can be placed in the good faith of electors who openly repudiating the wishes and instructions of the convention which nominated them, and in presenting their claims as the nominees of that convention—and who, while they unhesitatingly solicit Democrats to vote for them, avow publicly that they will not vote for the regular nominees of their party, but intend to vote for a man who refuses to stand upon the Democratic platform?

In the State of New York, the conventions of the national Democracy, and also of the BELL and EVERETT and the BRECKINRIDGE parties, conferred upon certain committees specific powers for the purpose of effecting a fusion ticket, and they have been acting under that authority. But no such power has been given to any committee in this State of which we are yet aware. The State executive committee of the national Democracy has power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the electoral ticket in Tennessee, but they have no power to create a total or partial vacancy in the tectoral ticket of the State, by withdrawing the whole or any part of that ticket; and under the construction which the bolters put upon the action of the convention at Baltimore, it seems to us that, if there be no regular presidential nominee of the Democratic party now before the country, there is no power of any kind in the hands of any committee or of any person whatever, deriving authority from the Democratic State convention held at Nashville in January last.

If our views be correct, we think that the distinguished political wire-pullers over-reached themselves when they seduced a Democratic elector to propose the withdrawal of the Democratic ticket in Tennessee; and when they knew, or ought to have known, that such a proposition was entirely inconsistent with the implied pledge of honor which that elector gave when he accepted the position assigned him. If they really and sincerely desired to harmonize and unite the Democracy of the State, why did they not try to do so in an open and manly manner? Why would they thus wantonly and cruelly impose upon and deceive a young and inexperienced politician? What do they, or can they expect to accomplish among an open-hearted, fair-minded, upright, honest, intelligent and thinking people by a transaction so under-handed, undignified and unmanly as the small trick by which they have attempted to accomplish an end which, if right, ought to have been done openly and without disguise, and if wrong ought not to have been attempted at all.

Under these circumstances we have no hesitancy in reiterating that no fusion can ever be consummated upon the terms and conditions which have been proposed.

☞ It is well known, and we believe admitted by all candid and honest men, that a very small segment of the Tennessee Democracy favor the election of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency.—*Avalanche.*

This *candid, sincere and generous* acknowledgment upon the part of our cotemporary is in such palpable antagonism to its usual character, that it is deserving of both mention and commendation. We are expecting that our magnanimous neighbor will stretch its conscience in a few days a button hole further, and astonish its readers with the remarkable announcement that *few or no fellows* in the North are giving their support to ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

☞ We learn from the Nashville *Gazette* that the locomotive of the Nashville and North-western railroad is snorting away just as natural as those of other roads. A baggage car has been fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, and the train leaves regularly every evening at three o'clock, going out a distance of sixteen miles.

VOTE ON THE STEAMER "METEOR."—The presidential vote taken on the steamer *Meteor* coming down from St. Louis, yesterday, as we learn from Captain E. E. Dill, resulted as follows:

Douglas	27
Breckinridge	12
Bell	12
Breckinridge	1

☞ MR. DOUGLAS will be at Indianapolis on Friday and at Louisville on Saturday.

THE PROPOSED FUSION.

JACKSON, TENN., Sept. 25, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: My attention was called a few days since to the proposition of Messrs. Britton and Malone for a fusion ticket in Tennessee of the Democrats and seceders, the declared purpose of which is to defeat Bell in the State. The letter of Britton and Malone calls for an expression of opinion from the Douglas man, as well as from the seceders, as to the expediency and propriety of the coalition. After full consultation with our friends, I find but one opinion entertained, and that is, that the proposition is but a demand upon the supporters of Douglas to abandon principle, party and honor—something that *no sane will do* in order to secure the spoils of party ascendancy. If the proposition was predicated upon anything that did not call for an abandonment of principle, it might receive some consideration; but, demanding what it does, we are only left to regard it as base in conception, and alone intended for campaign capital. The principles, which we advocate in this canvass have been denounced as worse higher-lawism than the treasonable heresies of Seward by the Breckinridge leaders; and for them to court a coalition with men entertaining such opinions, surely savors of a corrupt purpose on their part; and for the Douglas man, after having denounced the seceders as deserters of principle, to change tactics and vote with them, would place us in the attitude of those who are devoid of principle and wanting the elements of common honesty. If such a proposition were acceded to, the friends of Mr. Bell would charge us with leaving abandoned their very principle to which we say the seceders have been recreant in order to defeat their candidate, and in what way would, or could the charge be answered to the satisfaction of the honest, thinking men of the State. We repudiate the proposition of their faction as a base one, and propose for the adoption of means to accomplish a double purpose, one of which is the annihilation and overthrow of the regular organization in this State. As a Democrat, I certainly desire that Bell should lose this State; but if he is to be defeated by a scheme steeped in such palpable corruption as the one proposed, I, for one, am opposed to it. Our country is on the verge of dissolution, which, if effected, will cause internal violence to take the place of constitutional order, and plunge us into a resolution which would only end in the dismemberment of the confederacy. In view of this fact it becomes the duty of every citizen to stand upon principle, and spurn every offer for its abandonment. We have been denounced by a corrupt press, and Senators and Congressmen, as having deserted the South "in her hour of need," and if we yield, we will ourselves be to a *squatter sovereignty interest.* Their charge is black with falsehood and calumny, and never will we take the viper into our bosoms to give it effective strength. If they will withdraw their ticket, acknowledge their error, and return to the support of the old party, Bell will be beaten in the State, and the party will triumph throughout the Union. The increasing strength of our ticket causes them to desire a coalition. We desire no union of parties unless it be upon principle, and such a combination alone would meet with popular favor. It is to be hoped that Britton and Malone will still continue to defend the right; but if the merited repudiation that their proposition meets with, should disastisfy them, they have but one course left them. It is strongly suspected that our Senators have had something to do in this matter, and if such is the case the public will draw but one inference, which will be that they feel their royal, senatorial seats slipping from under them; which, perhaps, is true, as there is a settled determination in the minds of the Democracy to inaugurate a new dynasty. Already they begin to feel the keen edge of popular rebellion. Let us be uncompromising and fearless in the advocacy of our great leader and the union of the States; and it is to be hoped that an era of good feeling will soon come when our party shall again be united, and triumph as we have so often done in the past. Let prudence and moderation prevail in the press and on the stump, and we may yet be able to triumph without sacrificing principle. From this to the end of the canvass the friends of Mr. Breckinridge will charge upon us that we declined a coalition which if agreed upon would have defeated Bell in this State, and for that reason our cause should be abandoned, and thereby attempt to prejudice the people against us. Mr. Britton should have foreseen this. It is, however, to be hoped that Britton will continue to do battle for the party of which he is an honored and prominent member, and from "*Greenville*" let us hear no more of coalition, but that our cause is growing and in the ascendant. Very truly,

E. BURKE MCCLANAHAN.

MR. BRITTON'S PROPOSITION—FULLER EXPOSITION OF THE FUSION SCHEME.

(From the Nashville Democrat.)

Below our readers will read with special satisfaction, we do not doubt, a letter from W. H. MALONE, Esq., one of the DOUGLAS and JOHNSON electors of this State, giving some additional explanation of that very contemptible trick, by means of which it was expected by our two United States Senators, and other members of that wretched clique of *political managers* with which they hold alliance, to induce the honest, fearless and patriotic supporters of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON in Tennessee, to abandon their cherished principles, yield up their gallant leader to unmerited sacrifice, and consign themselves to lasting disgrace. We ask of our friends to read the letter of Mr. MALONE attentively, to ponder its contents, and unite with us in unmeasured condemnation of this most corrupt and unmanly scheme of treachery. We do not hesitate to pronounce this Britton project the lowest and most disgusting attempt to undermine and defeat a noble cause which has ever been brought to our notice. We hold all who have been connected with it, either remotely or immediately, as having justly exposed themselves to the scorn and abhorrence of all honorable men, and we feel certain that our ticket, so far from having been wrecked by this wretched device, will, in the end, be found to have been greatly strengthened by it. We wonder what *trick* our subtle and unscrupulous adversaries will resort to next. We know of no expedient lower and more discreditable than the one which has been, in this instance, so effectually tried—and *that is treachery.* We will discuss this matter more at length to-morrow.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: *The Union and American* continues the propositions of James Britton, to induce the DOUGLAS electors to intend to entirely withdraw. I hope you understand the proposition.

It is true Mr. Britton agrees to come off, but upon what "*relay*" should come off, nothing is said in terms; but of course it was understood that a certain portion of the "Breck" electors were to come off. I was told that the "Breckers" in the Memphis district proposed to take their electors off, and leave the Douglas electors on the ticket. My private sentiments are against a fusion but in a spirit of compromise I was willing to have a joint ticket. But if ALL the Douglas electors are to come off, *I am opposed to the proposition, and, so far as I am concerned, would repudiate the movement.* I have never agreeing to the proposition with out further reflection. Had I heard Yancey before agreeing to the proposition, I would not have done so.

Every day convinces me more and more of the glorious character of our cause.

In much haste, Yours truly,

W. H. MALONE.

"It is Better to Save than to Destroy."

History tells us of a conqueror who died from a pestilence caused by the dead bodies of the vanquished. As a set-off against such a libel on humanity, we will point to a philanthropist whose sole aim it is to overcome disease and rob the grave of victims. The man to whom we refer is a foreigner (an Englishman), but can nowhere be looked upon as an alien, for he knows no distinction of race or creed in his efforts to rescue his fellow-creatures from the grasp of death. Our readers will readily surmise that we refer to Thomas Holloway, a name well known in this country and wherever the English language is spoken. The popularity which his marvellous remedies have attained in all parts of Europe and America, is without a parallel in the annals of medicine. Here, in the United States, they are recognized as indispensable household curatives. All classes resort to Holloway's pills in those diseases of the stomach, liver, and excretive organs, so prevalent in this climate, and no preparation is so extensively used as a dressing for wounds, bruises, ulcers, lepsoy, cancers, tumors, and other external injuries and diseases, as Holloway's ointment.

If a world-wide reputation, founded on the successful issues of twenty years' warfare with disease is any compensation for the labors of the physician, Holloway has unquestionably achieved it. The patronage of monarchs, the gratitude of the million, the honors of science, the eulogies of the press—all are his. If he possessed the power of the prince in the fairy tale, of traversing the earth invisible, there are few portions of it where he would find himself a stranger. He would meet with his remedies among the aborigines of America, the luxurious races of Asia, the blacks of Africa. Not only are they standard medicines of civilization in the old domains, but they seem to be the companions of its march toward every point of the compass. It is no easy matter for any product of Europe to penetrate into the interior of China, yet Holloway's pills and ointment are there. Nay, more, they are actually advertised in the heart of that extensive empire. To deny the intrinsic value of articles that have been recognized as specifics for innumerable disorders in all parts of the globe, would be ridiculous. A commonplace can be deluded, but the whole world cannot be deceived for twenty years in a matter of such vast moment to every human being, as the preservation of health and life.—*Chicago Democrat.*

WHO SHALL LEAD THE DANCE?

All Gotham is agog, just now, as to what lady shall lead off in the dance with the Prince of Wales, at the great ball to be given in his honor in New York. The newspapers have taken up the subject, and we find in the *News* the following remarks thereon:

The question of who shall have the honor of the first dance with the prince is one much discussed in fashionable circles, just now, and may, for ought we know, lead to another Hayne war as fierce as that of olden time. The importance of the subject none can doubt; its effect upon future generations, if not upon the present one, is beyond calculation!

As coming events cast their shadows before, so does the expected advent of the Prince of Wales cast the varying shadows of fear, hope and expectation upon the McFlimsey, the McKnights and the Middlebrooks of "society." Of course every lady is denounced—in a lady-like way—who is in suspicion or fear may be the fortunate one to first take the hand of the prince; but the "circles" among users so numerous from which the prize may be drawn, and the beauties so plenty who would be fairly entitled to the distinction, that no concentrated fire from the army of crinolines can be effected; no annihilating lightnings flash from any number of love-enkindling eyes can be fixed upon any one "object of dislike." But there is one not "in the manor born" on whom the little vials of pent up acrimony are poured without stint or measure. On this point a singular unanimity prevails. This one is Miss Lane, the fair niece of the President, who, it is said, has been, or is to be, selected to open the New York ball with royalty itself. The ladies quite naturally, and sometimes, we are forced to say, indignantly ask why a lady should be brought from a neighboring city and placed in this position over the heads of our own intellectual and accomplished beauties?

All concede great worth and every womanly virtue to "Miss Lady Lane, the White House," but yet they claim the same qualities for hundreds and thousands in our own city, all of whom, they will insist, are insulted by this foreign importation. "What!" exclaims one, "does the committee think we can be instructed in court etiquette by one from a provincial city?" Dare it insult us by making us appear inferior to ladies from abroad, and unworthy of the great distinction of opening our own ball with his royal highness?" "Gentlemen, you are hideous, cold, hard-hearted, unfeeling, short-sighted, blind, inexperienced upstarts, to thus turn up your noses at us, the leaders of fashion in New York, and the envy of all the world beside. Select who you will from this city, but don't, pray don't, go to Williamsburg or Washington in search of one for us to follow." And thus they rattle on from morning till night. The question is discussed at the breakfast table, at the opera, during mourning calls and receptions, at the opera, and even at church and after prayers before going to bed. It is a question surrounded by difficulties, upon which some of the objections raised by your own fair daughters are not without some plausibility.

Had his honor the mayor a wife, or a daughter old enough to be presented, the question would readily be settled, but we have, unfortunately, no other one in our city whose official position alone would entitle him or his family to any such consideration. The committee might, however, we think, easily have settled the vexed question, without leaving the city for a "partner for the prince," and at the same time giving no offence to any one—simply by drawing one name from a hundred or so selected. No lady would object to being drawn from a gentleman's hat! It would be turning the wheel of fortune to some purpose, and as every marriage is but a lottery, to draw a prize like this would be deemed the "capital," and set one up in business for lifetime. What say the managers, will you give the ladies a chance in such a lottery?

Arrest of a Runaway Slave.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Sept. 21.

About four months ago three slaves, brothers, escaped from Messrs. Reed & Pollock, near Germantown, Kentucky. It was subsequently ascertained that they had located near Doerta, Morrow county, Ohio, and warrants were issued for their arrest, and placed in the hands of the United States marshal for the southern district. On Thursday the marshal proceeded to the locality, accompanied by two deputies and some eight or ten men, and the negroes having separated, the party divided into three parties, the marshal giving full instructions to his deputies, who were men of nerve, and their assistants how to act.

Just some seven and eight o'clock in the evening the marshal himself seized the negro for whom he had obtained the warrant, and after a walk of fourteen miles, placed him on board a freight car and succeeded in reaching this city. An examination was had before commissioner Newbold, and his identity being satisfactorily established, and the fact of his being born proven, he was remanded to the custody of his former master, and taken across the river. So far so good.

But the deputies were not as successful as their chief. Neither succeeded in securing their man, and one of them was most inhumanly treated. Soon after showing his warrants he was set upon by a crowd of negroes and white men, to the number of sixty or seventy, a part of whom were armed with guns and pistols. The negro was liberated, and the personal effects secured by the assailants. His clothes were nearly torn off, and, amid shows and cries, he was beaten with clubs, to serve him, as the crowd said, "as they treat slaves at the South." The warrant and all his money were taken from him, and the mob endeavored to hang him, but failed to do so. They then extended his arms and placed him as a mark for the bullets of those armed with guns. The deputy begged them to shoot him, rather than torture him as they had done. Those who were armed were drawn up, when the word was given—"Make ready—take aim"—but, before the word "fire" was given, some one of the mob rushed in and begged them not to fire. The guns were dropped, and the deputy was liberated from his uncomfortable position.

Not satisfied with the indignity and pain already inflicted, a knife was sent for and the head of the officer was slipped close to his scalp, and he was then turned loose to make his way out of the neighborhood, which he did with all convenient haste.

The armed deputy also had a very serious time in attempting to serve his warrant, but we are not as fully informed of the particulars. A number of the friends of the negro assembled, and when the officer attempted to arrest him, he was fired upon. The officer returned the charge, and shot off the fingers of a negro from one hand, but was compelled to leave the ground without securing his man. There was also a rumor that two men had been shot, but we traced it to no reliable authority. The matter will not rest where it is.

POLITICAL.

CALIFORNIA.—By reference to our California intelligence, in another column, it will be seen whom the people of the Pacific slope regard as the most safe and reliable of the candidates for the Presidential chair. The responsible office of President of the United States. The disunionists and their allies are disheartened, and numbers were daily deserting their camp and enlisting under the banner of Douglas and Johnson.

The national Democrats of Philadelphia had a rousing mass meeting on the evening of the 17th in independence square, especially to hear Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate for governor of that State. The following (from the papers) was one of the largest held during the present campaign, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Gen. Foster, Col. Page, F. Fraley, Hon. William H. White, Attorney-General Knox and B. H. Brewster. In consequence of the immense crowd, a second meeting had to be organized, at which several speeches were made.

BRECKINRIDGE PAPER STOPPED.—The last *Southern Era*, published at Opelika, Alabama, comes to us with the following announcement:

"With the present issue we are compelled to suspend temporarily—perhaps permanently—the publication of this paper. The total failure in collections has driven us to this painful necessity; but it is wholly impossible to keep up the publication of a paper without money. It is certainly no fault of ours, and deepest regret that we give up the ship; but, 'like a brave man struggling with the storms of fate, we are borne down beneath the rushing tide of circumstances.'"

So far as these "circumstances" affect our late cotemporary, individually or personally, we sympathize with him. But he has only served in advance of his party. That grand collapse will soon follow. The *Era* retires with only a bloody nose; its party will go out with a broken skull, with its brains knocked out.

By the way, if this Breckinridge and Lane concern is so flourishing and all powerful as its partisans would make believe, is it not strange that it will allow one of its most efficient organs to stop for want of patronage?—*Montgomery Confederation.*

CALIFORNIA.

The political intelligence from the "Golden State" is bright and cheering to the friends of the national Democratic candidates. The indications now are that Douglas and Johnson will carry the State by a much larger majority than they claimed a fortnight since. We give the following ex tract:

The Douglas State convention held its sessions in Sacramento on the 5th and 6th inst. The State was fully represented. More than half the delegates were supporters of Latham and the Administration last year. The representation was such as indicates a strong probability that the State will go for Douglas.

P. F. Hammond, Humphrey Griffith, Don Pablo de la Guerra and Geo. F. Price were nominated for electors. The resolutions adopted endorse the California delegates for seceding from the Charleston convention; repudiate the intervention doctrines of Republicans of the North, and the disunionists of the South; insist upon our rights to San Juan Island, and demand their speedy enforcement; favor overland mails, telegraph and the Pacific railroad, and urge congressional aid for all. The necessary steps were taken to conduct the canvass vigorously.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 22.—The number of entries to the great fair commencing on Monday, had already reached six thousand, about twelve hundred more than at any previous exhibition. At the opening on Monday, three fifty thousand persons will be present. Lord Renfrew is to visit the fair, on which occasion a special programme has been arranged. The hotels and streets are already jammed and crowded.

At noon yesterday, some boys at the stables of Daniel Sullivan, on Twenty-third street, between Gar and Washington streets, threw their stumps of lighted cigars upon a quantity of straw, which immediately caught fire, and spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, consuming in all over twenty tenements, rendering three hundred people homeless. During the excitement of the occasion, a little child was thrown from one of the houses down on a feather bed, which took fire, burning the child to death. Loss $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—About twenty thousand people arrived today on the four principal railroads. The fair opens with beautiful weather and good attendance. The street railroads and omnibuses accommodate all, and do away with the cumbersome scrambling heretofore experienced.

THE CONQUEST OF NAPLES—GARIBALDI IN THE CAPITAL.

(From the New York Herald.)

Although the dispatch reported to have been received by the British government announcing the triumphant entrance of Garibaldi into Naples lacks confirmation, there is little reason to doubt the fact. The flight of the king removed the only obstacle which stood in the way of the dictator's keeping his pledge of entering it on the 7th, for he might have offered a temporary resistance with the troops that remained faithful to him, and thus retarded the promised event. The Count of Syracuse's letter seems, however, to have precipitated matters, and to have decided the crestfallen monarch in abandoning the city. The manner in which that document was received by those who had continued friendly to him must have dissipated his few remaining illusions.

Thus, in little better than sixty days, has the conquest of a kingdom, with a population of eleven millions and a formidable standing army, been effected by a handful of troops, the force originally landed in Sicily not exceeding at its outset twelve hundred men. No such feat is recorded in history, nor even among the deeds of mythological heroes. When the undertaking was first announced, men held their breath, and pronounced its author but upon self-destruction. The easy success with which it has been attended will redeem from the censure of historical critics many a reckless act of daring. Even that famous invasion of France, which was undertaken with the aid merely of a live eagle and a dozen of his companions, is elevated into the dignity of a serious fact by this achievement.

But with all his heroism and disinterestedness, the credit of the inspirations by which Garibaldi has been impelled must be shared with another. The programme which he is working out is, in fact, the offspring of the master mind which for the last ten years has initiated most of the great political movements that have agitated Europe. Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel have been only his instruments; and if the expulsion of the Bourbons from Naples was not formatted as one of the features of the Italian campaign, it was not the less a predetermined plan with him. But the second Napoleon, unlike his uncle, accomplishes his objects leisurely, and certifies his work as he proceeds, in order that he may not have to return upon it. After each successive movement, he rests a while to watch its effect upon the public mind of Europe, as well as to strengthen himself by fresh combinations and alliances. And not withstanding the deference that he ostensibly pays to public sentiment, and the obstacles by which he is frequently impeded, he rarely fails in carrying out his original conceptions. Thus, the objects of the Italian campaign, although partly arrested by the treaty of Villafranca, are all in process of being secured. Italy, if not as yet "freed from the Alps to the Adriatic," will soon be so, without the emperor violating any of the obligations forced upon him by that unwelcome compact. In the same way the plan of the Italian confederation, which was temporarily frustrated by the pope's obstinacy, is nearing its accomplishment. France secures to the pontiff the possession of the Eternal City, but the Sovereignty of the church will be left free to assert their independence, just as the two Sicilies have done. Every effort will be made to prevent Garibaldi from attacking Venice; and in presence of the immense military force which Francis Joseph has congregated there, it is not probable that he will attempt so hazardous a step. Austria is not in a position to support, for any length of time, the enormous cost of this occupation, which is equal to a war expenditure; and she will therefore have to make such political concessions to the Venetians as will place them on a par with the rest of Italy. The national unity which has so long constituted the dream of Italian patriots will be thus accomplished, and will be reconciled with the interests of Europe, and of the Catholic world, by the wise scheme of the French Emperor. Should it not work as expected, however, the cause of the Venetians will have lost nothing, while Italy will have gained much by the exercise of a little prudence on the part of the liberator.

Terrible Explosion---Several Lives Lost.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—One of the most appalling calamities that ever occurred here took place at 7 o'clock this afternoon. The boiler in the marble works of R. W. Wallace exploded, killing several men, and wounding several others, the number not yet ascertained. The boiler passed through the building reducing the back part to a heap of ruins, striking the front of Robert Baker's clothing store, opposite Liberty street, killing the proprietor who was standing at the door. His head was nearly taken off. The boiler then passed through the rear wall of the store into Swartz's lager beer hall, which it nearly demolished. A German named Wilpofer who was in the saloon, was killed. The boiler landed in the Presbyterian grave yard, back of the hall, after having passed through four walls. It is supposed that ten or twelve men are still in the ruins. The following are those who are killed: Robert Burke, J. K. Hamilton, Wm. Agnew, John McCutcheon, James McCutcheon, Thomas McDermott, Wm Burke, James Lafferty, and Wm. McMahon; A corner's inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

FACE THE MUSIC!

Those who believe that Breckinridge is going to be elected President, or that he is stronger than Douglas, have here an opportunity of making a few hundred on the result:

One hundred dollars that Douglas beats Breckinridge in the popular vote of the Union 200,000!

One hundred dollars that Douglas beats Breckinridge in the popular vote of the Union 250,000!

One hundred dollars that Douglas beats Breckinridge in the popular vote of the Union 300,000!

One hundred dollars that Douglas beats Breckinridge in the popular vote of the Union 350,000!

One hundred dollars that Douglas beats Breckinridge in the popular vote of the Union 400,000!

All to be taken together. Call at this office, *Louisville Democrat.*

A New Fusion Proposition.

We understand that a proposition has recently been made by a number of the influential friends of Bell and Everett, and of Douglas and Johnson in this State, to Hon. Wm. H. Polk, etc., one of the Welsh committee, for a new fusion electoral ticket, on the following basis—was twelve of the electors chosen at Reading, who are now settle straight Douglas and Cessna "straight ticket?" to men to be selected by the Bell and Everett committee, and five additional names to be chosen from the original Reading ticket, with the consent of two of the three organizations referred to. This proposition, after being duly considered by the leading friends of Breckinridge in this city was positively declined, not on the ground of hostility to fusion with the friends of Bell and Everett but for other reasons. We understand that a meeting of the Douglas and Bell State committee will be held at Harrisburg on the 27th inst.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A WINDFALL IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of the 17th, says:

By the recent decease of Mr. Waldegrave, an English millionaire, Senator J. McLean Murphy of this city, becomes heir to a comfortable little fortune of over half a million of dollars. Mr. Waldegrave, who was a descendant of one of the oldest families in England, died possessed of eight millions of dollars, which is to be equally divided among twelve of his nearest relatives, the fortunate Senator being one of them.

Mr. Murphy will be remembered as the late superintendent of the Tehauntepec route, and under whose auspices it was first opened, and hosts of his friends will rejoice to hear of his good fortune. It could not have fallen to a more generous man.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FORT SMITH—THE CALIFORNIA MAIL AND FOUR THOUSAND LETTERS BURNED.—A fire broke out at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the morning of the 20th instant, the loss by which is stated at $200,000. A dispatch says:

This morning a fire broke out in this place, which resulted in the destruction of the City hotel and Garrison block. The value of the buildings destroyed was about $100,000. In addition to the above, the loss sustained by the destruction of furniture, etc., will reach $51,000. The post office was destroyed, with 4,000 letters and the last California mail for Memphis.

The entire loss by this disastrous conflagration is fully $200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DIED,

On the 23d inst., at his residence, in Fayette county, near Galloway station, Mr. JOHN W. HARRIS, after an illness of a fortnight.