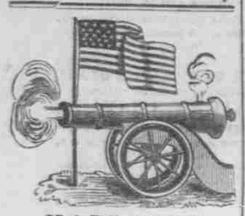
Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : : : OCTOBER 6, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

S. A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

H. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

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

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. JAMES BRYTAN, 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. ANDREWS, of Maury.
7. ALFONSO CROSS, of McNairy.
8. J. R. MCCANN, of Davidson.
9. WM. F. CALDWELL, 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 ABSORB THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, INCLUDING THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, AND BECOME ONE GRAND OCEAN BOUND REPUBLIC. I DO NOT CARE WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT; YOU CANNOT HELP IT! IT IS THE DECREE OF PROVIDENCE. THIS COUNTRY WAS 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 AM NO PARTICIPANT IN THEIR ELECTION, EITHER BY THE PEOPLE OR OTHERWISE.—*Hon. James L. Orr.*

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

GRAND RALLY OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Hardeman county will give a barbecue in honor of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, at Saulsbury, on Saturday, the 20th instant. The public are invited. Speeches will be made by ex-Gov. FOOTE, Hon. W. T. BROWN, E. M. YERGER, Esq., Hon. JOHN A. NEON, W. H. CARROLL, J. KNOX WALKER, and other distinguished speakers have been invited, and will be present.

☞ **The following interrogatories have been propounded by us to the Memphis Avalanche without so far eliciting any reply. We desire unequivocal answers.**

☞ *First.* Is the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States, in your opinion, a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, or the secession of any or all of the Southern States?

☞ *Secondly.* If, in the event of LINCOLN'S constitutional election, any one State of this confederacy secedes for that reason alone, would you favor the employment of the powers of the general Government to enforce its laws within her limits?

We will also make to the above the further addition of the following:

☞ Do you believe that a southern man can hold office under a Black-Republican Administration without self-degrade? and if so, would you hold one yourself?

We want no evasive answers, but desire the same kind you demand of us. They must be "categorical." Face the music, and don't dodge!

THE AVALANCHE DODGING.

Will the Memphis APPEAL give us a categorical answer to the following interrogatory:

Does the Constitution carry slavery into the common territories of the United States?—*Avalanche.*

This is the nearest semblance of a response given by the *Avalanche* to the interrogatories which we propounded to it in our issue of Thursday last. Our contemporary has doubtless heard some one say that a good way to dodge a question is to ask another, not having the slightest bearing upon the subject under consideration. The scuttle fish is said to escape from its pursuers by blackening the water with a filthy dye stuff which it carries about its person. We want no *fishy* dodges of this kind from a journal that professes to be bold, frank and outspoken upon the issue now before the country. Come up and face the music. Answer our questions and don't *dodge* by asking others.

But notwithstanding this exhibition of *Breckinridgeism* on the part of our neighbor, we are perfectly willing to give an answer to the above utterly impertinent question, provided we are favored with an exposition of what the learned lexicographer of the *Avalanche* means by the phrase "carry slavery" into the territories. Define your terms, neighbor, tell us what you mean by the use of a phrase whose dubious signification has already caused a useless waste of words from pens that might have been better employed, and we will bind ourselves to give a response quite as "categorical" as any given by your presidential bantling in his "great speech" at Lexington. At any rate, we promise not to disgrace ourselves by *dodging it.*

☞ A reliable correspondent writes us word from Indiana, that there is no doubt but that DOUGLAS will carry that State by at least *twenty thousand* majority. He says that the BRECKINRIDGE party has completely "played out," and will not cast one thousand votes in the whole State. All the honest men in that disorganizing faction will doubtless come out openly and espouse the cause of abolitionism. It is the better method of accomplishing the only object they have in view, viz: *the defeat of the Democratic party.*

☞ Our poor cotemporary, the *Avalanche* is in a terribly *bilious* condition. Like some pitiful victim of disease, just as the fatal hour of dissolution approaches, a delirium seems to have seized upon it. When one approaches its death bed, and pulls the *Norfolk Interrogatories*, the quite debilitated invalid don't understand what the intruder means—but closes its eyes, falls back upon the pillow, and makes some desultory and unmeaning utterances about "slavery in the Territories!"

☞ JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE dodged the Norfolk interrogatories, and his organ in Memphis appears to be committed to the same line of policy. Come out of the shackles of party, neighbor, and give your readers one more explanation of your former bold and open method of treating political issues, before your contemplated demise in November. Keep in mind that "dying declarations" are equally objectionable in politics and religion.

☞ The Augusta *Constitutionalist* gives the following as the result of the recent election in that county on the 1st inst.:

For the Senate—Davison (Douglas Dem.), 823; Jackson (Bell), 716. No Breckinridge candidate in the field.

For Representative—Barnes (Douglas), 804; Crawford (Bell), 583, and Dickinson (Breckinridge), 47.

This exhibits a complete triumph for the national Democracy.

☞ It appears that YANCEY has "turned up" in Virginia, and is using his strenuous exertions to carry that State against the Democratic party. The Abingdon Virginian says that his recent speech delivered in that place made one convert—but it was from BRECKINRIDGE to DOUGLAS. By all means let the bolters keep him in the field.

It is stated in the *France Musicale* that Prince Poniatowski has composed a military march of great merit, to be called the Napoleon-venor, and the Emperor has ordered that it shall become the national air, in the place of "Partant pour la Syrie" of Queen Hortense, which is not considered sufficiently animated.

THE DISCUSSION AT EXCHANGE BUILDING.

In accordance with the announcement made in the morning papers, Messrs. WHITTHORNE, TAYLOR and CARROLL appeared before a respectable audience in the Exchange building, yesterday at about eleven o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of filling the regular electoral appointment at this place, the last mentioned gentleman supplying the place of H. M. WATTERSON, Esq., who was necessarily absent.

Col. WILLIAM H. CARROLL opened the discussion. Though not much accustomed heretofore to public speaking, his long and well-known and unwavering fealty to the cause of Democracy, his extensive political information, and the many stations of honor which he has held at the hands of the party, all contributed to elicit for him the highest respect as well as the individual attention of the auditory.

He assumed the position that the declared policy of the Democratic party was to keep the question of African slavery out of the halls of Congress, and frown down all efforts at its agitation. He read from the national Democratic platform of 1840, and showed that it was there enunciated in the strongest and most indubitable terms—denying that Congress could even take any "*incipient step*" relating to the subject whatsoever. The same principle was reiterated, in language that could not possibly be misunderstood, in the subsequent platforms of 1844, '48, '52 and '56, in the latter case making the intent so palpable as not to be the subject of further doubt.

Having been a delegate to the late national convention at Charleston and Baltimore, Col. CARROLL gave a cursory and interesting account of the causes that led to its disruption. He showed that WILLIAM L. YANCEY was the prime mover and instigator of the whole matter—that he was actuated in his course by motives of self-aggrandisement and self-interest—that he was desirous to realize the dream of his political life in the dissolution of these United States, and the subsequent erection of a southern confederacy upon their ruins.

The Tennessee delegates, he said, were pledged by their sacred honors, in the platform of the Nashville convention, to support any man nominated at Baltimore provided he stood upon the Cincinnati platform. They had promised to abide by the decision of the national convention, and support the nominee subject only to that *sole condition.* Judge DOUGLAS was such a man, and yet these delegates had bolted and gone into an infamous little sectional convention, under the direction and guidance of a man who might eminently be termed the modern LUCIUS CATALINE.

He then showed that, whilst the bolters were contending for a vague and unmeaning abstraction by way of protection to slavery in the Territories, Senator DOUGLAS had, in the Congress of the United States, boldly presented a *practical* measure for the protection of southern home, firesides, and property of all kinds at the bidding and under the present Administration, *southern* men had voted it down.

He believed that the minions of BUCHANAN throughout the North were working for the defeat of DOUGLAS and not the election of BRECKINRIDGE—that LINCOLN was their second choice. He then read a private letter from a prominent, reliable and influential citizen of Memphis, now on a visit to the North-west, giving some particulars of a conversation which he recently had with JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana. It reported him as having given utterance to the damnable sentiment, that he and his party were laboring in that State for the defeat of the true Democracy, and the consequent triumph of the Black-Republicans. *They were fully conscious of their utter inability to carry the State for* BRECKINRIDGE!

The effect of Col. CARROLL'S speech was most felicitous and remarkable.

The second speaker was the Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, who came forward as the advocate of JOHN BELL. Like a little urchin, who whistles to keep up his courage when passing a graveyard, he made an unusual amount of noise for the purpose of deluding his hearers into the idea that the Democracy was dead. His exceedingly nervous manner indicated, however, that he was very much afraid it would *resurrect* about the time CARROLL and WHITTHORNE came back upon him. We cannot fail to reprobate Mr. TAYLOR'S denunciation of these gallant patriots and statesmen, who made the first move toward blotting the infamous Missouri restriction from the statute books of our country. The eulogy which this gentleman passed upon the Union, and the tribute of panegyric which he paid to the memory of CLAY, were two of the sublimest specimens of elegant diction, effective and eloquent declamation, that we have ever heard upon any similar occasion.

General WHITTHORNE came next as the fugleman of the seceders. He exhibited throughout his whole speech a degree of courtesy, candor and moderation, which was altogether most remarkable for a bolter. We heard from his lips no vile, base and slanderous imputations against the political integrity of Judge DOUGLAS. He meted out to him the full justice that might reasonably be expected at the hands of a partisan. He astounded his audience by not skulking the celebrated "Norfolk questions," as all Breckinridgers before him have invariably done. Unable to speak for his party, he individually was opposed to allowing the Union in case of LINCOLN'S election to the presidency, if a constitutional majority—a pregnant assertion, which ought to be a most signal rebuke to all who have denounced Judge DOUGLAS in such unmeasured terms for a *like reply.* Mr. WHITTHORNE'S speech, as a whole, could scarcely have failed to give satisfaction to *friend and foe.*

The speakers were allowed a further half hour by way of rejoinder, in none of which, however, was any new issue brought forward. At four o'clock in the evening the crowd had fully dispersed.

GRAND RALLY OF THE HARDEMAN DEMOCRACY.

It will be seen by an announcement in another column, that the national Democracy of old Hardeman intend to have a grand rally and barbecue at Saulsbury, on Saturday, the 20th of October. Everybody is invited, and we hope that a large crowd will be in attendance to hear the speaking and to partake of the excellent barbecue that will be served on the occasion.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE TARIFF.

The telegraph gave us a very confused and incoherent account of Mr. Douglas' remarks at Reading, Penn., and particularly those about the tariff. From a full report of the speech, as published in the Philadelphia *Press*, we copy the following, being all he said on the subject of the tariff. They accord in every sense and particular with the Democratic creed on that subject. Mr. Douglas said:

Who can deny that for the last four or five years Congress has utterly failed to perform the duties for which it was created. Ask of you who feel an interest in any great measure of legislation may inquire of your Senators and your Representatives, when they return home, what became of the tariff bill, and they will tell you it was lost for the want of time; and when you ask them why it was that Congress had not time to attend to that measure, they will tell you that the Slave question occupied the whole session, and so there was no time left for other business. Take the question of revenue as illustration. For the last five years the expenditures of this Government have averaged about $20,000,000 a year over and above the income. Whenever a proposition has been brought into Congress to increase the tariff up to the grade of expenditure, or to reduce the expenditure down to the rate of the revenue, you find the slavery question becomes the point of discussion, and the bill is lost at the end of the session for want of time. The consequence has been that, just as the session is about expiring, Congress has been compelled to pass a law borrowing $20,000,000 more money, or issuing twenty millions more of Treasury notes, to make up the deficiency in the treasury.

Now, let me ask the people of Pennsylvania if they expect to ever get the question of the tariff revised and reconsidered unless they first drive the Slave question out of Congress? Every interest you have connected with the revenue and with the tariff is sacrificed by this eternal agitation of the negro question.

I undertake to say that no statesman can defend, for a single moment, the policy of spending twenty millions of dollars a year over and above the income. You must do one of two things. You must either increase the revenue or diminish the expenditures. The Democratic creed on this subject I understand to be this: that we must maintain a tariff which will raise revenue enough to defray the expenditures of the Government, economically administered, and in that manner we must furnish all the protection to American industry that a revenue tariff will afford. [Loud and long-continued applause.] Now, we do not raise revenue enough to pay our expenses and keep down the public debt; we must pay the interest on it, we must extinguish the principal, and we must keep the expenses of the Government within our revenue. [Cries of "That's right!" and applause.] But we never have an opportunity to do this as long as this slavery question occupies the whole time of Congress.

A letter from San Francisco to the New York *Courier* says the census returns coming in show that the population of the State has been ridiculously overrated by the estimates. It has been common to assign to California a population of 700,000; it does not exceed 400,000, and will probably fall twelve 200,000. Under the new apportionment it is not likely that the State will gain more than one member of Congress.

The population of Great Britain, (England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland,) by the census of 1858, was 28,844,302; that of France by the census of 1856 was 36,200,700. The United States numbered 23,191,876 by the census of 1850, and the estimate of the present census, now in progress, range from 30 to 32,000,000. In population, therefore, the three countries do not very widely differ.

THE JOHN BROWNITES IN TEXAS—AN INCENDIARY LETTER.

From the New Orleans Delta, Sept. 28.]

The following well authenticated and clearly proved document has been sent to us from TEXAS, by a gentleman from this city, who assures us that there cannot be a particle of doubt as to its genuineness.

It is a startling and fiendish document which is quite worthy of the perusal of those credulous Northern citizens who have no anxieties about the South—no fear of any real design to interfere with our institutions by northern emissaries.

From the following particulars, which we find in the *Fort Smith Herald*, we are pleased to learn that the writer of the document below has been caught:

"On Sunday last Rev. W. H. Bailey arrived here in the overland coach, under charge of Mr. Johnson, officer from Texas. The reverend gentleman, it appears, is one of the disciples of the John Brown school, and has been engaged in burning, stealing, etc., in our sister state. A reward of $3000 has been offered for his delivery at Fort Worth."

The following is the letter sent to us, identifying the individual:

"DENTON CREEK, July 3, 1860.

"DEAR SIR—A painful abscess on my right thumb is my apology for not writing to you from Anderson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely as far south as Brenham. There I parted with brother Wampler; he went still further south; he will do good where ever he goes. I traveled up through the frontier counties, (a part of the time under a fictitious name.) I found many friends who had been initiated and understood the mystic red. I met with a good number of our friends near Georgetown. We held a consultation, and were unanimously of opinion that we should be cautious of our new associates. Most of them are desperate characters, and may betray us, as there are some slaveholders among them, and value the poor negro much higher than horses. The only good thing they will do us will be to destroy towns, mills, etc., which is our only hope in Texas at present. If we can break southern merchants and millers, and have their places filled with honest Republicans, Texas will be an easy prey if we only do our duty. All we want, for the time, is the control of Texas. Trade, assisted by preaching and teaching, will soon control public opinion. (Public opinion is mighty, and will prevail.) Lincoln will be elected; we will then have the Indian Nation, east what it will; equitter sovereignty will prevail there as it has in Kansas. That accomplished, we have but one more step to take, one more struggle to make—that is, free Texas. We will then have a connected link from the lakes to the Gulf. Slavery will then be surrounded by land and water, and soon sting itself to death.

"I repeat, Texas we must have, and our only chance is to break up the present inhabitants in whatever way we can. It must be done. Some of us will most assuredly fail in accomplishing our object, but our Heavenly Father will reward us for assisting him in blotting out the greatest curse on earth. It would be impossible for any of us to do an act that would displeasure him, in the sight of God, as holding slaves. We must have frequent consultations with our colored friends—let your meetings be in the night—impress upon their minds intellects the blessings of freedom; induce as many to leave as you can. Our arrangements for their accommodation to go North are better than they have been, but not so good as we would like. We need agents, both local and traveling. I will send out traveling agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agent in every neighborhood in your district. I will recommend a few that I think will do to rely upon, viz: Bros. Leake, Jones, McDaniel, Evans, Vicory, Cole, Nugent, Shaw, White, Gifford, Ashby, Drake, Meeks, Shults, and Newman. Brother Leake, the bearer of this, will take a circulitous route, and see as many of our colored friends as he can. It is also recommended that a different match be used about towns, etc. Our friends sent a very inferior article; they emit too much smoke, and don't contain enough camphene. They are calculated to get our friends hurt. I will send a supply when I go home. I will have to reprove you and your co-workers for your negligence in sending funds for our agents. But few have been compensated for their trouble. Our faithful correspondent and industrious agent, brother Webber, has received but a trifle, not as much as an apprentice's wages, neither has brothers Willett, Magnum and others.

"You must call upon our colored friends for more money, they must not expect us to do all. They certainly will give every cent, if they knew how soon their shackles will be broken. My hand is very painful, and I will close. Yours, truly,

WM. H. BAILEY.

"N. B. Brother Leake will give you what few numbers of Impending Crisis we have; also, Brother Sumner's speech, and Brother Beecher's letters, etc. Farewell."

"*The State of Texas, County of Tarrant:*

"Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Parel Isbell, a man to me well known, who being duly sworn according to law, says the foregoing letter was found by George Grant and himself, near the residence of the said Grant, six miles west of Fort Worth, near where a horse had been fed, stealthily, as it seemed, and that said letter has not been out of their possession till now, and that it has not been altered in any respect whatever.

"Given under my hand and the seal of Tarrant county, this the 10th day of August, A. D. 1860.

[L. S.] THOS. M. MATTHEWS, Deputy.

"For G. Nance, clerk of the county court of Tarrant county, Texas.

"I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original letter now in my possession, except that some of the spelling has been corrected.

"Witness my hand and the seal of the Tarrant county court, this 15th day of August, 1860.

[L. S.] THOS. M. MATTHEWS, Deputy Clerk.

POLITICAL.

The New York *News*, speaking of the Union electoral ticket in that State, says:

What action may be taken by the Breckinridge State committee is not known. It is known, however, that Mr. Randall has addressed to a gentleman in this city a letter expressing his concurrence in the Union movement, and a willingness to have his name placed on the ticket. From that circumstance, and from others equally significant, it may safely be assumed that the Douglas men, Bell men and Breckinridge men will unite upon this ticket, and that it will be the only one in the State of New York that will be run against Lincoln. The people are so unanimous in its favor that politicians cannot prevent it, even if they had the desire to do so, which they have not. Every hour adds to its strength, and renders its triumph more certain.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Democrat* says:

Politics, like misery, "make strange bedfellows." Look at the personnel of the Breckinridge canvassers at large. H. A. Wise and R. M. T. Hunter!—respective representatives of the rival houses of Lancaster and York—secession and non-intervention—Locomoco and anti-Locompton—H. A. Wise and William Smith—know-nothinism—regular and boiler! R. M. T. Hunter and Wm. Smith—boiler and regular—disorganizer and conservative!

Oh! how the cauldron boils—how the spirits mingle! mingle!! mingle!!!

We are not surprised at Hunter, for when did he fail to take the trail marked out by the bolder men of the chivalry? But from Gov. Smith we expected, and had a right to expect something better. And Wise, the "fearless tribune of the people." How the "wonder grows" to see the *lion* thus lie down with the *lamb!* When these leaders consummate their union—take each to the other's breast in friendly embrace—retire to the same couch and repose under the same blanket—think ye not, a horrid nightmare will oppress them in their slumbers, and that the blanket will be moistened by cold, clammy sweat on the morrow?

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, is a "fugitive politician—one day for Douglas and the next day for Breckinridge." It thinks he gets more notice than he is worth.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* concedes the defeat of Lincoln. Let the friends and supporters of Judge Douglas be encouraged; the victory is theirs, if they will only remain true to their principles.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A private letter from an experienced political observer in Philadelphia to a friend in Boston, says: "Politically, everything looks well. I believe Foster will have 20,000 majority in this city. For the last six years I have always come within 8000 of the majority, so do not think that I am wild. We can't calculate so closely now. His majority will probably be over 25,000 in the State." Foster is the Democratic nominee, and has recently declared emphatically for non-intervention.

EVERYBODY OWES YOU DOUGLAS.—The Republican report of Davenport, Iowa, last week renounced Lincoln and came out for Douglas. The mayor of Beloit, Wisconsin, also hitherto a Republican, has came out for Douglas. So it goes.

The Louisville *Democrat* gets off the following:

"Oh, Clifford, speak to me!" Oh, Breckinridge, why art thou silent? Can you listen to the tender voice of Florida floating a plea to you to answer the Norfolk questions? Have you no tongue, no action or utterance for the power of speech, wherewith to reply to one of your most eloquent advocates, beseeching you to leave the Union? Do provide these famishing salamanders, whose victim, Union, cries out:

"To make a speech of powerful treatise,
Like a bull bellow, but and lisome,"

with something of the regular fire-water of discussion, to cheer their sinking spirits.

Governor JACKSON, of Missouri, as we have previously stated, has corrected all misapprehension as regards his position. The following dispatch from St. Louis to the Louisville papers sets him right before the country:

At the Republican jubilee yesterday a speech was delivered by Major Jackson, Governor elect, who recently spoke in the Breckinridge State convention, and has since been claimed by the Breckinridge men as in favor of their candidate. Therefore a committee of Douglas men was recently appointed to inquire what he intended to support Douglas or Breckinridge. Jackson's speech was a reply to the interrogations propounded by the committee. He commenced by stating that he was never more anxious to be understood, and desired the serious attention of every one present.

"I stated emphatically before the election that I believed Douglas the nominee of the Democratic party. So I now believe."

Mr. Jackson spoke of his efforts to secure harmonious action between the Democratic central committee and the Breckinridge convention, regretted his failure, and challenging any Breckinridge man present to say that he (Jackson) uttered any remark in the convention indicating that he had changed, or designed supporting Breckinridge and Lane.

He then gave his reasons for supporting Douglas, saying: "To prevent all misapprehensions, I now say I am for Douglas—that it is my duty to support him as the nominee of the party. I formed my opinion that Douglas was the regular nominee from the reports in the Baltimore *Exchange*, a Breckinridge paper, and the statements of Gen. Clark, who met the last opposed Douglas in the convention; and if I live till November I will vote for him, and I have never said I intended doing anything else."

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA.

From the Louisville Democrat.]

When Mr. Buchanan came into office, if we remember aright, he particularly dwelt upon the acquisition of Cuba, as a part of the programme for purchase his Administration should follow. How has that programme been fulfilled? It is a proper time, as the Administration approaches a conclusion, to ask the question. It has been a darling project with the southern people, and also by a part of the North, but its consummation seems further off than it did four years ago, when Mr. Buchanan hearts, by a late arrival from Havana, that Spain has recently landed a force of four hundred men in the republic of San Domingo, to establish Spanish power and policy on a firm basis in that island. Besides this, which is certainly in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, Spain menaces Mexico with a reocupation of that distracted and unhappy State. It would appear that Spain intends to reassert her claims to a portion, as an American power, while the Administration that promised to end the hateful reign of Spain upon this continent, has so declined in prestige and influence that the subject cannot be opened for the consideration of the Spanish government.

So unpopular with the people is the idea of the acquisition of Cuba, and so ridiculous has been the failure of the Administration, that even Howard has spoken for his party in favor of the project, in unmistakable terms. Neglecting the foreign policy of this Government, and especially as regards the acquirement of Cuba, to enter into a partisan warfare with the very men who elevated him to power, the President has lost his energies to whipping in to his support and the support of obnoxious measures, his old antagonist, James Thompson, in 1856. His stubborn, unbending will, or, perhaps, a cringing fear of the threats of extremists to dissolve the Union—it matters not which, the effect being the same—has diverted to partisan divisions the whole power of his Administration. His scheme for the acquirement of Cuba, as enunciated in his inaugural address, has vanished into empty air, and we are further from our desire than we were four years ago. Then Spain treated the matter with respect, but now we do not believe that a proposition from the United States would meet with even a civil reception. This is owing to the course of the President, who has employed the resources and attention of the Government for the division of the Democratic party upon a point it was quite unnecessary to make a test question of. We look for an explanation from the President, in his next message, for his private reasons for not fulfilling his promise to acquire Cuba for the United States during his Administration.

The Equinoctial Storms on Lake Erie—A Number of Vessels Wrecked—Loss of Life and Miraculous Escape of a Crew.

The London (Canada) *Free Press* of the 28th inst. says the storm spoken of in our portion of last week, and up to yesterday (Tuesday), lake Erie was visited by severe storms, so much so that all the vessels which were out were compelled to run for shelter to the nearest port. Some were fortunate enough to reach places in safety, and for the last few days quite a little fleet of vessels have found refuge in Port Stanley, where they remained weather bound. Others were not so fortunate. Among these the brig Ocean, of Chatham, unable to reach port, became water-logged at about fifteen miles from Port Dalhousie. The consequence was, that her deck blew up and floated, while the remainder of the vessel went to pieces. To that portion of the wreck the crew behind themselves, where they remained till Sunday without any food. A determined effort was then made by two of them to reach the shore, there being no vessels to be seen. To effect this they set themselves outside of two planks, and after passing through a very severe trial, a storm raging the whole time, they reached Port Burwell on Monday. Otherwise the crew clung to the deck, were able to get to shore about the same time at some distance above Port Burwell.

Another vessel, name not known, bound from Toledo for Port Dalhousie, was seen some mile off Port Bruce piers. Her crew, consisting of three men and the captain, took to the mast-head, to which they clung during five hours, when the captain and cook were washed off by the heavy seas and perished. The remaining two were saved through the exertions of Mr. C. G. Perkner, of Port Bruce, who, aided by two men, ventured out in a leaky boat to their assistance. This was by no means an easy task, and several attempts were made before success crowned their noble exertions, which were can incited from time to time in the imminent risk of their own lives. Upon reaching the crew they were found to be in the last stage of exhaustion, as they had been compelled to remain in their wet clothes for nearly six days during nearly six hours. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Perkner and his two comrades, whose names, we are sorry to say, have not come to hand. We hope that their signal services in the cause of humanity may not be allowed to pass by without a suitable recognition.

Among other losses we hear of, are the J. G. Scott, which went ashore at Port Burwell during the storm, but, fortunately, no lives were lost. The Champion, of Oakville, bound on board a cargo of peas, and bound from Port Stanley to Kingston, was out on Friday night, and became nearly swamped off Long Point. The seas broke heavily and continuously over her, clearing the decks of everything but the mast, and tearing up the bulwarks. After encountering the gale for nine hours she was enabled to reach Grand river in safety, where she lay all night. The vessel was of no ordinary kind, as the storm was both heavy and continuous.

P. S. Since writing the above, we learn that the schooner Antelope, from Morpeth, laden with oats and peas, sank about half a mile from Port Stanley harbor, having sprung a leak, when the captain and one of the hands were unfortunately drowned.

PRENTICEIANA.

The Washington *Constitution* speaks of a politician, who, it says, is "continually snapping at Mr. Buchanan." If that politician has actually snapped a piece out of old Buck, we are disposed to say of him as the lady said of her poodle that had bitten a visitor, "*Poor* little fellow, I hope it won't make him sick."

The Black-Republicans and the southern fire-eaters are alike engaged in the work of "precipitating the cotton States into a revolution." The former are the black precipitates, and the latter the red precipitates.

A wandering harper was arrested near Newburn last week as an abolitionist. He had a huge coat pocket with six small revolvers in it. The pocket was an edition of *Harper's Magazine.*

The Providence *Post* calls itself an institution. It certainly bears some resemblance to a corporation, for it "has got no soul."

We will thank the editor of the Baltimore *Republican* not to clip our sentences when he quotes them from us quite them. We don't like such Baltimore clippers.

You can generally tell the Breckinridge men by their long noses. A Breckinridge man is so habitually led by that member that it is naturally elongated.

We think it likely that those who are "disunionists per se" will, after the election, take water—become disunionists per sea.

A responsible party, through the Louisville *Courier*, wants to bet $5,000 that Douglas will not get the electoral vote of Indiana.—*Ex.*

Would that "responsible party" like to bet five thousand dollars, or any other sum, that Douglas will not get three times as large a popular vote in Indiana as Breckinridge?

Mr. Yancey never stood upon a platform that we could approve. We presume he never will till he is about to be hung.

NEWS ITEMS.

A fire at Danville, Pa., on the 26th ult., destroyed property valued at from eight to ten thousand dollars.

Hogs are selling in Lee county, Va., for $5 gross. Feeders are paying fifty cents per bushel for corn in the field.

The soldiers of 1812, at Fredetick, Md., are to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, October 19.

The Japan pea has been successfully raised in Washington City during the past season. Some of the pods are twenty-five inches long.

The aggregate number of church-goings in England and Ireland is 16,500, making an aggregate income of more than $25,000,000.

Not a single hand fire-engine is now in use in Boston, the last company having been disbanded a few days since.

Diptheria is prevailing and spreading to an alarming extent in the mountain districts of Rockbridge county, Va.

The receipts of wheat at Muscatine, Iowa, on Saturday, were 7,924 bushels, the largest amount in any one day this season.

Col. Richard Christmas, of Mississippi, had a slave abducted from him near St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days ago.

Laura Keene offers $1,000 for the best three act drama in which she will represent "Our American Cousin at Home."

The supper at the ball in New York in honor to the Prince of Wales will cost, it is said, $12,000. General Scott has been invited to attend.

The Great Eastern is said to have cleared $60,000 by her trip to this country.

There are seven hundred lady clerks employed in the Bank of Commerce, of New York city.

A sweet potato was recently dug at Carlinville, Illinois, which is 18 inches in length.

The small-pox is prevailing considerably in the towns of Effingham, Freedom and Porter, on the borders of New Hampshire and Maine.

The private library, containing 15,000 volumes, of the late William S. Burton, the eminent connoisseur, will be sold, by auction, in New York, on the 8th instant.

The census taker found in one shanty at Duckville, Mass., a family of seventeen persons, who ate, drank, and slept in a single room.

Mr. Charles Lever has commenced a new fiction, A Day's Ride; a Life's Romance, in the pages of *All the Year Round.*

Two hundred persons, Canadians, wrecked three years ago in the St. Lawrence river, has been raised, and is to be towed to Quebec.

POPULATION OF COLUMBUS, GA.—The population of Columbus has been ascertained by the census taken to be 9693, of whom 3365 are negroes.

The New York *Herald* says that Mr. Charles Carroll Hicks, a gentleman of well-known filibustering proclivities, sailed in the steamship Fulton for Southampton, with a view to join Garibaldi in Naples.

A man named Michael Gehoe beat his wife to death with a bottle, at Blue Island, in the vicinity of Chicago, last Saturday night. The murderer escaped.

Four more bodies came ashore and were recovered from the lake last Sunday, one about eight miles north of Waukegan, one at Rockland, and two at Highland Park. The corpses of Lake county held inquests on the two last mentioned, which, from their clothing and general appearance, are supposed to have belonged to the crew of the schooner Mary. All were the bodies of males.

WHEN A DRINK MAY BE TAKEN MEDICINALLY.—After goose, or duck, or pork, Irish stew, or any delicacy of the season into which onions may have seasonably entered; lovers rarely after making love; when there is any washing being done at home; when painters are in the house; when a person feels faint, and doesn't know what is the matter with him; when a friend turns up after an absence of several years, or when you are parting with a friend whom you do not expect to see for several years; when a person has lost at cards, or when a person has come into a large property; when a person has met with a misfortune, or made a tremendous bargain; when a person has quarreled; when a reconciliation has taken place; when a person is on a sea voyage, or goes out between the acts of a five-act tragedy; or ascending in a balloon; or after coming off the jury of a coroner's inquest; or when you are sitting up for your wife; or when a friend drops in to smoke a cigar; and, in fact, upon all suitable occasions of sadness or merriment, when a person feels rather low, or feels in very high spirits.

☞ Every day furnishes proof that the refusal of Mr. Bell to declare explicitly his views in relation to the great pending issues, serves only to satisfy the southern people that he ought not to be trusted with the power of the presidency.—*Washington Constitution.*

Oh, dear! How wicked in Mr. Bell, and how commendable in Major Breckinridge, that he is silent when his friends, the editors of his own State, who have elevated him to office, ask a question in relation to the "great pending issues." Bell and Breckinridge are silent as the uncircumcised adies of the mythical ephinx; or the wonderful bird, the Dodo, that never existed, with the exception that Breckinridge promised to answer such questions in his Lexington speech, and did not, and Bell's party pledged him not to answer questions, and he has not.—*Somerville Democrat.*

Paul Morphy is now in New York. Some games lately contested at the New York chess club with his old antagonist, James Thompson, at the odds of a knight, clearly show that his remarkable skill in the game has suffered no diminution since last year.

The Philadelphians are greatly disappointed by their census. They have a large county within their corporate limits, and yet the population is less than 600,000. The papers are accounting for it.

The purchase of the new city park at Baltimore has been consummated. It will be formally opened with a grand military and civic parade on Saturday.

A freight train from Rochester, N. Y., to Buffalo, a few days since, consisted of one hundred and forty cars, the train being over one mile and a quater in length, drawn by five locomotives.

DIED,

On the 23d of September, of suspension of the brain, ALFRED DUBOIS POPE, eldest son of Gerald and Sallie D. Pope.

In Hardy county, Tennessee, on Monday, October 1, SALLIE A., daughter of Col. James H. Hawkins, of Nutsuckie, Texas, and wife of F. Stith, formerly of Franklin, Tennessee.

[Nashville and Columbia papers please copy.]

New Advertisements.

Masonic Notice.

THE members of ANGERONA LODGE No. 168, are hereby notified to attend a communication at their hall, Odd-fellows' building, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for labor in Fellow-craft degree.

Members of South Memphis Lodges, No. 118, and Little Scott Lodge, and transient brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

ED. C. KIRK, Secretary.

oct8-1t

Bagging and Rope.

WE have for sale very low, in close assortment, 120 bale pieces each, of Power Lewis Bagging and Machine Rope. H. A. PARKER & SONS,

oct 3t. No. 6 Howards row.

REMOVAL.

GOGGIN, TRADER & HOLT

HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 16 FRONT ROW, where they will be pleased to see their old customers and friends, and as many new ones as may feel disposed to give us a call. Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Twine, Cotton, etc., is second to none in the city. We store and sell Cotton at 75 cents per bale; store and ship at 50 cents per bale.

Planters and others who find they have consulted their interest by calling on us at No. 16 Front row, next door to Henry Orgill & Co., the house formerly occupied by Messrs. R. F. Ball & Co.

oct 6 twdm GOGGIN, TRADER & HOLT.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Manager.....Mr Wm. C Thompson.
Stage Director.....Mr. J. M. Bewsun.
Musical Director.....Signor Carlo Patti.

LAST NIGHT of the highly successful engagement of the celebrated MADE. ANNA THILLON, the distinguished prima donna.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 6, 1860.—Will be received MADE. ANNA THILLON, Miss Annette Ince.....To conclude with THE HOUSE WITH THE GOLDEN BOW.

BOX OFFICE open from 10 till 1 o'clock and from 3 till 5 p. m. Tickets and Secured Seats are obtainable only on the night for which they are secured. Attentive ushers will show the way to the Boxes. Doors open at 6½; Overture to commence at 7½; Curtain to rise at 7¾.

Valuable Plantation AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his PLANTATION, consisting of about 2291 61-100 acres of superior

Mississippi Bottom Cotton Lands,

situate on the west bank of the Mississippi river, Phillips county, Arkansas, and within five miles of the city of Helena.

Three hundred and twenty-five acres in cultivation about one thousand acres of said tract, all of which is inclosed by substantial and