Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : OCTOBER 13, 1860.

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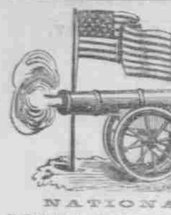

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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 Grenada.
2. W. H. MALONE, of Campbell.
3. G. W. BRIDGES, of McMinn.
4. L. H. CARDWELL, of Smith.
5. A. BENDER, of Carroll.
6. Wm. J. ANDREWS, of Maury.
7. ALFONSO CARGE, of McNairy.
8. J. R. McCANN, of Davidson.
9. Wm. P. CALDWELL, of Weakley.
10. Hon. W. T. BROWN, of Shelby.

ELECTORAL TICKET OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. SAM'L MATHEWS, of DeSoto.
Hon. FRANKLIN SMITH, of Madison.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Hon. B. N. KINTON, of Tishomingo.
2. Col. R. W. FLOURNOY, of Pontotoc.
3. Col. E. DESHA, of Scott.
4. Hon. HENRY CALHOUN, of Jasper.
5. Dr. EDMUND MCALLISTER, of Claiborne.

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 political authority, as provided in the Constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. The law must be administered, and the constituted authorities upheld, and all unlawful resistance suppressed.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

THE FOOTBALLS OF DESTINY.

WE ARE BOUND TO EXTEND AND SPREAD UNTIL WE SHROUD THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, INCLUDING THE ADJACENT ISLANDS, AND SHOWER OUR GRAND OCEAN BOUND REPUBLIC. I DO NOT CARE WHETHER FOR LIKE IT OR NOT, YOU CANNOT HELP IT! IF IS THE DESTINY THAT HAS MARKED US FOR THE THRONE APART AS AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF THE WHOLE WORLD, AND AS A BURNER FOR LIBERTY; AND HENCE THE PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND THEY ARE GATHERED BEFORE THE SHADOWS OF THE GREAT TREE OF LIBERTY.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

☞ *While Isbell gives to Breckinridge and Lane, the nominees of the Baltimore convention—gentlemen of tried patriotism and sound principles—merely and exclusively Constitutional, I see no PROSPECT OF 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 Bolivar, on Saturday, the 20th instant. The public are invited. Speeches will be made by ex-Gov. FOSTER, Hon. W. T. BROWN, E. M. YERGER, Esq., Hon. JOHN A. NORE, W. H. CARROLL, J. KNOX WALKER, and other distinguished speakers have been invited, and will be present.

THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The first tidings of Republican victory having been fully confirmed, it may not be amiss to speculate what will be the legitimate influence of the Democratic defeat in the, heretofore, great conservative States of Pennsylvania and Indiana.

There is, in our minds, not the slightest doubt as to where the odium of responsibility must certainly attached; and the process of reasoning, by which we arrive at the inference we draw, is most simple, logical, and satisfactory.

JAMES BUCHANAN, who has prostituted the patronage and power of government for the sheer gratification of fiendish malicious, is one of those unfortunate parties. His whole line of policy for two years past has been to disorganize, divide and distract the Democratic masses, wherever his pestilential influence has been exerted. The shuttlecock of political difference would long since have fallen to the ground, but there been no battledores to beat it backward and forward. We have already mentioned the unblushing and disgraceful endeavors of treason from the lips of JESSE D. BAGBY, of Indiana, whose appetite for revenge has prompted the base abandonment of his alleged pretensions to principle, and his sample is definition for the future into the ranks of Black-Republicanism. The result which has followed in the late elections is but the legitimate effect of these existing causes.

The natural influence, which will be exerted upon the relative strength of political parties in the South will be most disastrous to the cause of the bolters. The northern wing of this party having fixed with the hordes of abolitionism, leaves them utterly and completely *sectional*. They bear about them the infamy of having furnished from the crowds of their own faction the balance of power which has insured the defeat of the true defenders of the south and her institutions. No political organization, whatever be the basis of its principles, can survive twelve months in these United States, if it be sectional in its objects and purposes, or destitute of sympathy and support among the gallant conservative masses of the North. The old whig party, honorable in its first conception and patriotic in its impulses, is now a dead verification of this living truth. The party now supporting Mr. BUCHANAN must inevitably follow in the same path, and be overtaken by a like fate. The Union-loving, honest, and conservative masses (and there are many), who have been hoodwinked and deluded by falsification and party clap-trap into the fast decaying concern, will desert its ranks as they see it is only doomed to destruction by its frown from heaven. Party prejudice, and a desire to be consistent in their opposition to the national Democracy, unpossibly prove sufficient appliances to keep up this organization, and to give it an artificial vitality until the approaching presidential election. But so soon as embittered animosities shall become conciliated, and reason resume her sway, the sober second thought of the people will indignantly spurn the pot-house politicians and whippers-in who have thought to make them the instruments of bringing about a dissolution of this Union. These conspirators have already seen the hand-writing upon the wall which has led them to discard of their official honors, and retire to the quietude of dishonored political graves. They know that the boiling and seething of the cauldron may possibly bring the sunken trash to the surface, and hence the ignoble motive which actuates them in the pursuit of their base and chimerical project.

Mark the prediction. Six months hence the YANKEE faction will be consigned to merited oblivion, returning to the "sile dust whence it sprung."

☞ If it turns out that Pennsylvania does not go for CURTIN, the Republican candidate for Governor, by more than 20,000 majority, we have high hopes that the Democracy may triumph there in the coming presidential contest. There is, properly speaking, but the small fragment of a so-called abolition party in that State, CURTIN being the candidate of the so-called "People's party," and in favor of the protective tariff. The present estimated majority of 32,000 is of course far beyond the reality. Touching this matter the Albany *Argus* says:

The Republicans have thrown large sums of money into Pennsylvania in hopes of carrying the Government and so affecting the presidential election. We count upon Pennsylvania against Lincoln in November, no matter what is the result of the gubernatorial canvass. The Keystone State can, if it chooses, add to the victory against Abolitionism, and share in its honors. But if it lets behind, then upon New York will fall the brunt of the contest and the glory of the triumph.

The Democrats of New York do not recoil from the responsibility. They challenge the contest, and are eager for it. Let the contest be met, the clubs and the local leaders attend to the work of organization, let all feel that they are to be sustained in every part of the Union, and success is assured, and we shall see a result which will be remembered, and spoken of, with exultation and pride.

Douglas in Memphis!

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24.

We are gratified to be enabled to announce to our friends of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas that they will have an opportunity of hearing the great statesman of the West, Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, in a speech at this place on

Wednesday, October 24.

This simple announcement, we are sure, will bring together a larger assembly of people than ever before congregated in Memphis. Let all men of all parties turn out and hear the GUARDIAN OF AMERICA.

A GAUNT MEETING.

It being announced on yesterday morning that EDWARD W. GANTT, Esq., of Arkansas, would address the bolters at the stand in front of the Memphis theatre, the "almost purse" of the BRECKINRIDGE persuasion turned out in full force.

A liberal estimate would allow us to set down the gaunt meeting as numbering between *sixty* and *seventy* souls, "all told." We have always been fully aware of the fact that the seceders scarcely had a corporal's guard within the limits of our city, as they have never yet been able to get up a respectable rally except with the aid of their most able and distinguished speakers. We had thought, however, that during the fair week, when thousands of strangers are in the city, and within a stone's throw of an overflowing theater, they could possibly raise out two or three hundred people to hear their advertised Arkansas Jugleman; but we were mistaken. The more important portion of the masses have become fully convinced that the object of Yancyism is to accomplish the defeat of the Democratic party and secure the triumphant election of LINCOLN. Their prejudices are not so deep-seated as to resist the better promptings of patriotism; but the signs of the times in our city indicate that they are deserting the party as rats would a sinking ship. It is growing greater every day.

☞ The Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE and E. M. YERGER, Esq., are doing noble service in the cause of the national Democracy throughout Tennessee. They spoke at Dresden on Monday and Tuesday last; and on Thursday, at Corinth, to a large and most enthusiastic audience. With such true and tried champions in other portions of the State, we could, without doubt, claim Tennessee for the national nominees—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

HOW THE BRITISH PRESS REGARD THE MATTER.

While political parties are wrangling among themselves for power and plunder; while base traitors are plotting for the dismemberment of the confederacy, purely through motives of self-aggrandisement and ambition, it will be well for us to pause ere the fatal step is taken and ponder the sneers and the contempt of the British press, which, it is reasonable to suppose, has no great desire to see "the transatlantic Republic" in a flourishing condition. The London *Chronicle*, sigh in the estimation of that government, speaks as follows regarding its sympathies with present political parties:

We would be sorry to see Mr. Douglas elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES. There is no safety, for the stability of constitutional governments, if the progressive spirit of the democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. ELECT LINCOLN AND THE FIRST BLOW TO THE SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS EFFECTED.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The following appears to be the programme of Judge DOUGLAS' contemplated appointments between now and the November election:

Springfield, Ill., Thursday, October 18.
St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, October 20.
Centralia, Ill., Monday, October 22.
Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday, October 24.
Huntsville, Alabama, Thursday, October 25.
Nashville, Tenn., Friday, October 26.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Saturday, October 27.
Kingsville, Ga., Monday, October 29.
Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, October 30.
Macon, Ga., Wednesday, October 31.
Columbus, Ga., Thursday, November 1.
Montgomery, Ala., Friday, November 2.
Selma, Ala., Saturday, November 3.
Mobile, Ala., Monday, November 5.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

The friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE hereabouts predicted the defeat of the Democratic ticket in Indiana and Ohio, speaking confidently on the subject, as though they were in possession of private information not known to the outside world. The sequel proves the fact to be so. The edict had no doubt gone forth to the faithful long in advance of the election, and the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE went over, body and breeches, to the support of the Black-Republican candidates.

The following paragraph, which we clip from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is corroborative of what we have heretofore published in exhibitation of the fact above stated:

INDIANA.—We have received reliable information that the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane in Indiana, at the late election, very generally voted the Republican ticket for State, Congressional and Legislative offices. It will be remembered that their State central committee refused to make separate nominations for State officers, but passed resolutions in which they virtually advised their friends to vote direct for the Republican candidates. They were afraid if they nominated a separate ticket the Republicans would be beaten. This was done under the instructions, and at the instigation of Senator Bright, who doubtless got his cue from Washington. The South will perceive how reliable their faithful allies in the North are, when they thus vote directly for the Republican candidates.

"They Love Darkness Rather than Light."

From the Atlanta (Confederacy.)

"Please suppose a case in which *protection* would be necessary, and state the *modus operandi* of the protection demanded."

The above question was submitted in writing to the Hon. Alfred Iverson, when addressing an audience in the City Hall, in Atlanta, on the night of the 29th ult., and whilst he was unfavorably impressed with the question, after reading the question propounded, he gracefully laid it upon the desk before him, and proceeded to discuss the abstract right, and studiously avoided the slightest reference to the interrogatory, being perfectly seen upon the subject, leaving the people to infer that protection means a protest for a division of the Democratic party, and a "secession from the cotton States into a resolution." This new test of Democratic faith must have most fearful shapes for evil to wend the lips of Breckinridge and his fanatic leaders, in the vital issues of the present canvass. Their proter non-hobby, in the opinion of the first statesmen of the country, is only an insidious movement for disunion. Ask them what they mean by protection—the manner and mode in the redress about which so much clamor is made, and they have not a solution to give, and then what they propose doing, in the event of the election of Lincoln, (which their mad course renders probable) and they pertinaciously refuse to answer.

Thanks to patriotism, the people are beginning to read the ominous import of the Yancey movement; and are rising over to Douglas and Johnson, and Bell and Everett by thousands. The great American doctrine of popular sovereignty in States and Territories, is the only bond of peace and union in this great confederacy.

HON. E. C. CARRELL.—This gentleman, formerly a member of Congress from Florida, and we believe an old-line whig, wrote a letter to the committee of arrangements for the late mass meeting at Jones' wood, from which we extract the following short but pithy paragraph;

The policy represented by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Breckinridge equally tends to a dissolution of the Government. Each looks to the interference by Congress with the domestic concerns of the people of the Territories—each advocates interference against the wishes of those interested. Mr. Lincoln would have Congress interfere if the people wish to have African slavery—Mr. Breckinridge would interfere if the people are opposed to slavery. The policy of both will keep the people of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States ever at war, till they become so estranged as to make a separation inevitable, and even desirable.

The Election—Cincinnati not Abolitionized.

At the election in this county on Tuesday, neither the Democratic nor Republican parties succeeded to the extent of their wishes, each having a portion only of its ticket elected. We have stated why the Democratic ticket was not entirely successful; we now shall know. They are such as to cause regret to every true Democrat and friend of this country; and should their Democratic results may be of small moment they will do good for the future. This much on that future of the canvass for the present.

Our congratulation that the result has afforded us is the proof it gives that Cincinnati is not an abolition city. Brickerbed, the abolition candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, receives in this city near two thousand votes. That is something to rejoice over. It shows that the citizens of Cincinnati have a just sense of the obligations they owe to all sections of the Union. That Gurley, the abolition candidate for Congress in the Second district, embracing within its limits one-half the city, received votes enough to make the result doubtful. Tuesday we were afraid if they nominated a separate ticket the Republicans would be beaten. This was done under the instructions, and at the instigation of Senator Bright, who doubtless got his cue from Washington. The South will perceive how reliable their faithful allies in the North are, when they thus vote directly for the Republican candidates.

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ELECTION RETURNS.

OHIO ELECTION.

EATON, O., October 10, P. M.—Craighead's, (Rep.) majority in Preble 924, official.

ATHENS, O., October 10.—Hocking county—Martin, (Dem.,) 305 majority. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected.

Drake county—Allen's majority, for Congress, 230; gain 191.

Logan county—500 Republican majority.

Clinton county—Republican majority over 1,000; Republican gain of about 225.

Fairfield county—Martin, (Dem.,) for Congress, about 1,300; Democratic gain of 100.

Hamilton, Preble county—gives Craighead, (Rep.,) for Congress, 921 majority.

Montgomery county—Craighead, 179 maj; Butler county—Vallandigham, (Dem.) 1,215 majority.

Vallandigham's majority in the third district is 121.

Athens county—Horton, (Rep.,) for Congress, 1,200 majority; Republican gain 600.

Meigs county—Horton 1,400 majority; Republican gain, 800.

Washington county—Cutler, (Rep.,) for Congress, 456 majority, with eight townships to hear from.

Fourth district—Allen, (Dem.,) re-elected to Congress by 100 majority.

Montgomery county—Whole Democratic ticket elected except Probate Judge and Whitsky Inspector.

Seventeenth district—Morris, (Dem.,) re-elected to Congress by 500 majority.

Greene county—(full return)—3,100 majority for Brinkerhoff; balance State ticket 1,225 majority.

CLEVELAND, October 10.—It is thought the Republican majority on the State ticket will reach 20,000.

It is reported that Warren P. Noble (Dem.) is elected from the ninth district. This is a Democratic gain.

Muskingum county gives Smith, for Supreme Judge, about 400 maj. Democratic gain of 250. Attorney-General and Board of Public Works, about a tie. Democratic county ticket, except Clerk, elected by 200 to 300 maj. Bell men voted a straight Dem. ticket, except for Sutchough and Backus. Congressional district very close, with chances in favor of Cutler, (Rep.) Jewett (Dem.) has 410 maj. in Muskingum. Cutler (Rep.) 530 maj. in Morgan.

Clinton county, (official) gives Brinkerhoff 919 maj. Murray 996 maj. Republican county ticket elected by 850 maj. Republican gain of 217.

Guernsey county—Theaker (Rep.) for Congress, 496 maj. Brinkerhoff 475 maj. Whole Rep. county ticket elected.

Stark county—896 Rep. maj. Again of 700. Portage and Trumbull—A few returns show considerable Republican gains.

Warren county—(offic al) Murray over Stambaugh 1,049. Brinkerhoff 878 maj. Tom Corwin's maj is 1,128.

Ashtabula county—Brinkerhoff 2,600 maj; a Rep. gain of 1,000.

Lake county—Brinkerhoff 1,650 maj.; a gain of nearly 600.

Washington county—Very close on the State ticket. It will just be 50 majority either way. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected.

COLUMBUS, O., October 10.—The Republican majority on the State ticket will be over 20,000. The Congressmen will probably stand 17 Republicans to 8 Democrats.

Tenth district—Trimble (Rep.) is elected.

Fifteenth district—Nugent's (Dem.) majority is 920.

Fifth district—Corey's election is conceded by over 100 majority.

Harlin county—Republican majority 167; a gain of 142 over Dennison's vote.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

NEW YORK, October 10.—A dispatch to the *World* says there is probably not less than 25,000 majority for Curtin. The Republicans will have, probably, twenty Congressmen, and a large majority in the legislature.

A dispatch to the *Times* says the returns for governor received would indicate the certain re-election of the following Republicans:—Sixth district, Hermann; Ninth district, Kelly; Eleventh district, Killinger; Twelfth district, Scranton; Fourteenth district, Grow; Eighteenth district, Blair; Twenty-first district, Moorhead; Twenty-second district, McKnight; also the election of the following anti-Republicans, to take the place of the two anti-Republican members who have been candidates for re-election: First district, King, in place of Florence; Thirteenth district, Johnson, in place of Dimmick.

Schuylkill county—Curtin's majority 988; a gain of 303.

Tioga county—Curtin's majority 2800.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of this afternoon claims a majority for Curtin in the State of from 20,000 to 25,000, eighteen out of the twenty-five congressional die ricts, and both branches of the legislature.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, P. M.—Thousands of political patriots remained out of bed till early this morning, waiting the returns from Pennsylvania. The usual quiet, however, prevails. The Republicans are reading the morning papers and bulletins with great zest, and the other parties are philosophically attending to their business.

Seventh district—Cooper (Dem.) elected.

Thirteenth district—Fulton and Adam Cox, Schell (Dem.) 75 majority. Franklin, Bedford and Juniata to be heard from.

Allegheny county—Curtin's reported majority 7,000.

Lancaster county—Curtin's reported majority 6,000.

First district in doubt. Lehman (Douglas Dem.) claims about 130 majority. The Republicans await the official count.

Fifth district—Packenham to hear from. Davis (Rep.) has over 100 majority. He is undoubtedly elected.

Forney's majority in Philadelphia is 2,042. Democrats gain 2,900 over Mayor Henry's vote. Full people's ticket elected, the highest majority being 1,798 and the lowest 336. The full and Everett congressional ticket received a united vote in the city of nearly 6,500. Nichols (Rep.) is elected State senator over Randall (Dem.).

The members of the lower house stand: 7 Peoples, 6 Democrats, and four districts to hear from.

Indiana county gives Curtin 1,600 majority—a Democratic loss of 700.

Nineteenth district—Cowode's majority 1,700—a gain over his vote of two years ago.

Blair county—Curtin 700 majority—Democratic gain of 319.

Eighteenth district—Republican candidate elected by 500 to 600 majority.

Susquehanna county—Curtin 1,850 majority.

Wyoming county—Foster 150 majority.

Armstrong county—official majority for Curtin, 871.

Clarion county—Foster 700 majority.

Columbia county—Foster 500 majority.

Wayne county—Foster 200 majority.

Pike county—Foster 400 majority.

Luzerne county—Foster 900 majority.

Huntington county—Curtin over 900 majority.

Clearfield county—Foster about 300 majority.

Franklin county—Curtin 600 majority.

First district—Full returns give Lehman 150 majority.

Thirteenth district—Col. Scranton is elected to Congress by 700 majority, a loss of 3,000 from his vote of 1858.

The following are the Congressmen elected:—Lehman, Dem.; Morris, Rep.; Vane, Rep.; Kelly, Rep.; Davis, Rep.; Hickman, Rep.; Cooper, Dem.; Ancona, Dem.; Stevens, People's; Killinger, Rep.; Campbell, Rep.; Scranton, Rep.; Johnston, Dem.; Grow, Rep.; Hale, Rep.; Junkin, Rep.; McPherson, Rep.; Blair, Rep.; Covode, Rep; Lantar, Dem.; Moorhead, Rep.; McKnight, Rep.; Stewart, Rep.; Foster, Rep.; Babbit, Rep., and McKinly, Dem.

INDIANA ELECTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—Returns from about twenty counties show large Republican gains. Republican State ticket undoubtedly elected by 5,000 to 15,000 majority. Jennings county—Lane (Rep.) 600 majority; Dunn, (Rep.,) for Congress, 700 majority; average Republican majority over 1858, 500.

Boone county, Republican majority 100 to 200—Republican majority in 1858, 98.

Hendricks county, Republican majority 720; Republican gain nearly 300.

Howard county, (official,) Republican majority 622—Republican gain over 200.

De Kalb county, 175 Republican majority.

Madison county—Democratic county and State ticket 180 majority.

Marion county gives a Republican majority of 968, with two townships to hear from.

Porter's majority in this congressional district will be about 800.

Hamilton county about 800 Republican majority.

Shelby county 250 Democratic majority.

Hancock county 130 Democratic majority.

Tipton county 80 Democratic majority.

Eight Republican Congressmen are elected. The legislature is probably Republican.

Tippecanoe county gives over 1,000 Republican majority—a gain of about 700.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—About thirty counties heard from; from one to five hundred, cash, for the Republicans.

Republicans claim a gain in both branches of the legislature, and a majority of 5 to 10 on the joint ballot. The majority for the State ticket will be 10,000 to 12,000.

Seventh district—Dan. W. Voorhies (Dem.) elected by about 1,000 majority.

Fourth district—Very close. Holman, the present member, is probably re-elected by a small majority.

Eighth district—A. S. White's majority 1,200 to 1,500.

Sixth district—Porter's majority about 1,200.

Marion county—Republican majority 1,150.

Delaware county—Republican majority 720.

Blackford county—Democratic majority 180.

Montgomery county—Republican majority 100; a gain of about 135.

Tippecanoe county—Republican majority 1,000.

Clay county—Hendricks' (Dem.) majority 425.

Wabash county—All but one township give Republican majority of 881.

Allen county—Nearly complete. Democratic majority 450.

Third district—Dunn, for Congress, by 2,000 majority.

Switzerland county—Lane (Rep.) majority 100.

Jennings county—700 majority for Lane, (Rep.)

Jefferson county—1,200 majority for Lane.

Bartholomew county—100 Democratic majority.

Jackson county—400 Democratic majority.

Jackson county—450 Democratic majority.

Monroe county—150 Republican majority.

Lawrence county—300 Republican majority.

Scott county—50 Republican majority. Gain for Republicans of 200.

"WHAT DOES THE SOUTH WANT?"

From the Mobile Daily Register.

This very pertinent question was asked four years ago by the New York *Day Book*, and which now for answer we were not of, it seemed only gyrates from its former principles, its answer at that period to the question loses none of its force at this crisis. Hear what it said:

"Now, so-called slavery, or the social and domestic relations of whites and blacks, is plainly and unmistakably *beyond the control of the Federal Government.*

"The relations of master and slave, or rather of which we call thus, belongs to the same social category as the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, etc., which springs from the very necessities of human existence, and Gen. Case is most unquestionably right in claiming *for the people of a Territory the right to regulate this relation.* The people of a Territory have not only the right, but it is plainly their duty to regulate slavery."—*N. Y. Day Book, March 15, 1856.*

"Slavery, so-called, or the peculiar institutions of the South, which spring spontaneously from the necessities of human existence where white men and negroes are in juxtaposition, existed before the Government existed, and *except in the ruins of representation and the restoration of ingenious negroes the Federal Government has no more to do with it* than it has with the religion, or currency, or morality, or fashion of the country. It can no more make a slave than it can make a king, and can no more establish it or indeed extend it, or it should no more attempt such a thing, than it should undertake to create the fashions, or to regulate the public morality.

"The founders of the Federal Government delineated its powers and limited its action with perfect clearness and certainty. *It has nothing to do with slavery—it cannot create a slave, or extend slavery.*"—*New York Day Book. May 31, 1856.*

Speaking of and for Mr. Breckinridge, we present the authority, the same journal used this language:

"As a sound Democrat, he holds that the Federal Government is a delegated and limited government, limited to the few and well defined objects enumerated in the Federal Constitution. That it has no right to legislate on slavery in the Territories or anywhere else except it be for absconding negroes."—*N. Y. Day Book, October 25, 1856.*

So much for the *Day Book* on slavery and non-interference. I now proceed to quote its opinion of Mr. Douglas. The subject is the reply of that statesman to Mr. Clayton (March 16, 1853) on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. After speaking highly complimentary remarks, he heads his paragraph as follows: "Look the future in the face," [Douglas] and then proceeds:

"* * * Mr. Douglas has the courage to 'look the future in the face, and shape our policy to meet our destiny.' *It has been his leading from his first appearance as a public man.* He has too much sense to set up landmarks beyond which American enterprise and American institutions cannot pass. * * * * * * American enterprise has since the speech of Mr. Douglas constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, from Aspinwall to Panama, built up a town, or rebuilt one, at each terminus.

"* * * If, in the course of human events, they establish stable and well founded Republican governments, and one or all of them ask for admission into our family of States, the proper time will have arrived for us to give an answer. That answer will undoubtedly be given without consulting England, France, or any other nation, *if it be time we have a President of the United States, with as much of the courage and the spirit of 'Old Hickory' in him as there seems to be in both Stephen A. Douglas and Franklin Pierce.*"—*N. Y. Day Book, May 22, 1856.*

Stephen A. Douglas is full fellowship with slaveholders.

WHO WROTE *Day Book* copies an article from an Abolition paper which attacked Mr. Buchanan just after his election, and while indorsing a defense made for him by some other journal, gives the "scandalous paragraph," which reads as follows:

"A ROW IN WHEATLAND.—Gov. Wise, *Senator Douglas, John Slidell, and other distinguished members of the democratic party,* have been at Wheatland. It is understood that Mr. Buchanan's constitutional timidity prevented him from acceding to the impetuous suggestions of the Commander in Chief of the party, and Douglas, they could not extract a negative or affirmative from the President elect."—*N. Y. Day Book, Nov. 29, 1856.*

I have presented the foregoing extracts from the *Day Book*, because it is a northern paper, and almost the only one which for years past has been influential and unpardonably made war against the abolitionists, and sustained the slavery question in all of its aspects—social, political, moral and commercial. I have presented them to show how great its present inability to Mr. Douglas betrays some deeper source than sincerity I when conversed with what it has written in the legislature, it became necessary to pander to the personal animosity and persecution of Mr. Buchanan, the man whose "constitutional timidity forbid a negative or affirmative" to the Slidell-Mason-Wise conspirators who pressed him so "imperiously" even though "backed in their efforts to extort either by *Mr. Douglas.* The journal that publishes such sentiments does injustice to the finest and purest words, when those very attributes for which it lauded Mr. Douglas shine in him more fervently and brilliantly than ever.

With such indications there is a bright future for the trusty and bold statesman, and for his friends who with him dare to "*look the future in the face*" and maintain an abiding faith in the conservative principle of the doctrine of non-intervention. The people are being roused from the mesmerism under which they were for a short time placed by *Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, and his excellent Southern compeer, Caleb Cushing,* and feel that their only safety rests in confiding their constitutional rights on the subject of slave, and every other kind of property, both at the North and at the South to the man who "*has the courage and spirit of 'Old Hickory.'*" SOUTH

Sent to State Prison for Life for Committing Rape.

From the Gainesville (Ala.) Gleaner.

The case of Rodney is one of deep interest in the vicinity where it occurred, and has created intense excitement. Rodney is a native of Geneva, and has long been looked upon as a big villainous reputation. On the 15th of May last he took possession of a gentleman's buggy and drove from Geneva a few miles into Sumter county. He called at several houses, and by artful stories endeavored to induce parents to send their daughters to a near neighbor, who, he pretended, was suddenly taken sick, and had to employ him to seek assistance. At three places he was regarded with suspicion and sent away; but finally, calling at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Pierson, a most respectable farmer, he so impressed upon the father that he allowed his daughter to accompany him. Rodney drove to a secluded place, where the girl's cries could not be heard, and there forcibly violated her most base crime. The respectability of the girl, and the previous character of Rodney, immediately raised such a storm of indignation that the people were with difficulty prevented from lynching the author of the outrage. He was arrested, lodged in Carrollsville jail, and at the Sumter circuit, held at Good Hope last week, he was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He subsequently withdrew his plea for that of guilty, and received the following sentence:

"The offense for which you have been indicted, and to which you have pleaded guilty, is one of the blackest in the catalogue of crimes. It is held by many in greater abhorrence than murder itself. In my judgment, if any crime deserves death it is this one. Under any conceivable circumstances, it is a detestable crime; but under the circumstances of this case it was atrocious. We are informed that on the evening of the 15th day of May last, having taken possession, without permission, of some person's horse and buggy-wagon, you left the village of Geneva, where you live, and went to the house of Mr. Jeremiah Pierson, one of the most respectable citizens in this county, under the false pretense that some neighboring woman was very sick and needed immediate care, you induced him to let his daughter, about the age of seventeen years, accompany you on what he supposed was an errand of mercy. Having thus lured her from her home, and taken her to a place where her cries could not be heard, you forced her to submit to the gratification of your lust. We can see now that it was indiscreet for Mr. Pierson to allow his daughter to go with you, a stranger to him; but the good man thought only of the "sick neighbor who needed a woman's care;" and doubtless the thought, up to the time of the commission of the crime, never once crossed his mind that you could be in the wide world a man who could visit his house with the fiendish purpose you did. The father has the consolation that you did not and could not pollute the mind of his daughter, and that, notwithstanding the crime against her, she will be as much respected by all whose respect is valuable as she has always been. But this does not in the least palliate your offense. It is inexcusable by one how, at the age of twenty-two years—for you say that is your age—you could have reached such a depth of depravity as you have. You cannot have reached it by a bound; but you must have done so through a course of wickedness commencing with the days of your youth. You are one, and a thoroughly depraved one, of adieus and consort, at the time, would be thrown away. The court are of the opinion that you are unfit to live in a civilized community that you have forfeited all those right which men hold most dear, and that you should be placed where no member of society will ever again stand in fear of you. Our sentence is, that you be confined at hard labor in the State prison at Auburn, for the term of your natural life."

Later from California.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 10.—The pony express from California reached this city to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—On the 27th, the old musical hall building, corner of Montgomery and Bush streets, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $50,000.

Favorable accounts are received from the party digging wells in the desert between San Bernardino and Fort Yumia. This is being done with a view of shortening the overland mail route.

A camel express has been started between Los Angeles and Fort Mojave.

A heavy thunder storm passed over the Central Valley of the State. The lightning prevented the working of the telegraph—the first occurrence of the kind in this State.

The latest from Oregon is to September 25. The best statement that can be made from conflicting accounts is, that the house, on the 20th, passed a resolution requesting the senate to meet in joint convention to elect United States Senators.

The senate met, although without a quorum, accepted, and they went into convention. After twenty ineffectual ballots, the convention adjourned *sine die*, each branch of the legislature returning to its separate organization. The house soon adjourned *sine die*. The senate refused to adjourn, and insisted that the adjournment of the house without their concurrence was unconstitutional.

[A clause in the Oregon State Constitution says neither house shall adjourn for longer than three days without the consent of the other.]

On the other hand, the members of the House claimed there was no senate to act, consent of. Soon after the refusal of the senate was known, and after many members of the house had left for their homes, the speaker of the house convened all the members who could be found, and adjourned the house to business. A resolution was passed appointing a committee of five to confer with the president of the senate and the governor, to devise a plan for the organization of the senate.

A later dispatch says the six absent senators who prevented a quorum had returned, and were taking their seats. The question now appears to be whether the house was really adjourned *sine die*, so that the session can not now be convened until the constitutional day of meeting.

☞ One thing is palpable now, as it has been all the while, that the Administration, in its unwarrantable opposition to Mr. Douglas, and by abandoning him when as the nominee of the national Democratic party, has been chiefly instrumental in destroying the harmony, and accomplishing the defeat of the party in Pennsylvania and Indiana. And for this defeat of the party, Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet are responsible. They will be held responsible, also, for all the disastrous results which may follow the election of Lincoln to the presidency in November, if the party of Pennsylvania, on a second trial, and the people of New York, shall suffer this calamity to be brought upon us. New York may yet do it.—*St. Louis Republican.*

"The Federal Union—It Must be Preserved."

From the New York News.)

This was the sentiment uttered by Jackson at a time when the cheeks of the most resolute blanched from fear of a dissolution of the Union. It was the watchword sent forth to his countrymen when nullification reared its hideous head. By it he successfully steered the ship of State through the perils that threatened her, and preserved us from the horrors of civil war. The time has again come when the same sentiment should be the rallying cry of every lover of his country—when it should be responded to and acted upon by every true American citizen, whether native born or naturalized; when, in the language of Amos Kendall, who was a member of the Cabinet during that exciting period, in his late letter to Col. Orr, let the toast of Gen. Jackson, "*The Federal Union, IT MUST BE PRESERVED,*" become the motto of the Democratic Union party, while a strict construction of the Constitution and a jealous regard for the rights of the States, shall be its distinguishing principle and unwavering practice. Let the constitutional principle be adopted of no legislation by Congress over the Territories, and throw aside the mischievous theories in relation to them, gotten up by demagogues and disunionists as a means of accomplishing their own selfish ends. Let them implicitly refuse to support for any Federal or State office any man who talks of disunion on the one hand, or of an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery on the other. Let the Union men of the South and North, unchain keep step to the music of the Union, and are prepared to battle for State rights under its banner. In the language of the noble old patriot, "how much more hopeful and cheering is a prospect like this than the contemplation of standing armies, grinding ta