THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 246.

Daily Appeal.

Douglas the Advocate of State Rights—His Nationality.

From the Washington Richmond Union.]

In a recent letter Mr. John H. Gilmer, of Virginia, makes the following strong and noteworthy points in behalf of the Democratic candidate:

"In the first place, then, I counsel harmony, decision, energy. We are the party who maintain the true Southern State rights, constitutional doctrine. We are the organization in Virginia which stands by the compromise of 1850, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the enactment and enforcement of the fugitive-slave law. We are the party, and the only party, whose heroic, chivalrous and conservative leader stood by Virginia when her rights were assailed, and people had been assembled and pledged in blood in the John Brown raid; and this, too, when not a Southern Senator raised his voice to assert in federal legislation, as is to protect our people and our negroes, by but very federal government which the Breckinridge party are professing to extend all of our territorial rights. We are the party who alone, on all well-settled legislative policy of the federal government, adhere to our past pledges, and seek to carry out those which are the platform of the Democracy of 1850, '52, and '56. We, the supporters of Judge Douglas, now stand on the territorial question, where every recognized political organization (except the Black-Republican party) stood in 1850, '52, and '54, and where the entire Democratic party stood in 1856."

The point to which we would now call especial attention is that in reference to Judge Douglas' attempt to provide "congressional protection" for any State or Territory invaded by citizens or inhabitants of another for hostile purposes—an attempt (though admitted by Jeff. Davis, in public debate, to be constitutional) sustained by few or none of the Southern Senators! Nearly all of them, directly or indirectly, opposed the attempt, or did a thing; the fear was that Judge Douglas would be benefited if the measure was allowed to be successful. The proposition of Judge Douglas was in these words, viz:

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory of the Union against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory, and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory with intent to invade, assail, or molest the Government, inhabitants, property, or institutions of any other State or Territory of the Union."

The President of the United States, when applied to by the Governor of Virginia to "take steps" to prevent an invasion of Virginia by the abolitionists to rescue old John Brown from jail, replied thus:

"I am at a loss to discover any provision in the Constitution or laws of the United States which would authorize me to "take steps" for this purpose." [That is, to preserve the peace between the States.]

Hon. Jeff. Davis, in behalf of the President, expressed, that, without the passage of a law authorizing him so to do, he could not take the decisive step to prevent a raid. Mr. Davis also made this broad assertion: "I do not know that there is in the length and breadth of the land one man who denies the power of Congress to legislate for this purpose."—*See Congressional Globe*, 1st session, 36th Congress, p. 380, for January 26, 1860.

Now, if "in the length and breadth of the land *one man*" cannot be found who denies the right and power of Congress to pass a law authorizing the President to protect the authorities or inhabitants of one State or Territory from a hostile invasion of another State or Territory, why, in the name of the "Great Jehovah," did not Congress promptly pass such a law, and thus enable the President to furnish Virginia what she had earnestly demanded through her highest functionary?

Why did every Southern Senator fail to move from the 1st of December until the 18th of January; for it was only after waiting for them even worse than that Judge Douglas came forward with a proposition so comprehensive and effective? Was it because neither of them was able to study out a satisfactory remedy, or because all of them were indifferent?

What did Judge Douglas propose? First, complete "congressional protection" of States and Territories against hostile invasions from other States and Territories. "In the length and breadth of the land *one man*" cannot be found who will say that such a proposition is improper, unconstitutional, or unwarranted. Then why, as we gave from fear that it would politically benefit St-pben A. Douglas, did most of the southern Senators fail to support it? Why have they and their friends so long smothered the memory of this neglect of duty to so far as they could?

Judge Douglas proposed, second, the suppression of all conspiracies and combinations in any State or Territory with intent to invade, assail, or molest the Government, inhabitants, property, or institutions of any other State or Territory. In his speech explaining it to the Senate, Judge Douglas said he proposed to execute the second proposition by resort to ordinary civil suits and trials in the courts of the United States.

What southern Senator could but say amen to the second proposition? Whether a John Brown state Missouri borders and lodged them in the livery stables at Cleveland, or whether the agent of the underground railroad stole slaves from Virginia and secreted them in the fugitive camp at that same city, both alike could be constitutionally reached and punished. Why, then, was not a law passed? Why, indeed, comprehensive, constitutional and *effective!* If there was a single objectionable feature in the proposed measure, could they not amend, after so long a time? Do they say, or do they believe, it is undeniable to make the formation of a secret or public association to steal horses or slaves an indictable and punishable offence in every part of this nation? Judge Douglas told the Senators, (see congressional Globe for January 26, 1860, p. 355,) "Not Congress authorizes the punishment of conspiracies and combinations in any State or Territory against the property, institutions, people, or government of any other State or Territory, and there will be no need of a new Senate for redress." Again, on page 356, he says: "Why not make it a crime to form conspiracies to run off fugitive slaves as well as to run off horses, or any other property? I am willing, about conspiracies, which are so common in all our Northern States, and reduce away slves and run them off to Canada. It is these conspiracies to perpetrate, in time with, anybody that keep up the irritation. John Brown could boast in a public lecture in Cleveland, that he had not been accomplished in the winter in stealing horses and running them off from the slaveholders in Missouri, and that the livery stables were then filled with stolen horses and yet the conspiracy was not to be punished! Sir, I desire a law that will make a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, after conviction in the United States court, to make a conspiracy in one State against the people property, government or institutions of another. Then we shall get at the root of the evil."

Such is a brief outline of the manner in which Judge Douglas made battle for the rights of the South last winter—a manner not new to either section of the country. It is wonderful that he is hated by the Black-Republican house, by the three thousand preachers, by slave-stealers, and by abolition mobs and rioters? He replied to the raid on Harper's Ferry, and the hurrahs of the Sta-ti-ghts, amid the hurrahs of the Sta-ti-ghtsmen and the curses of the abolitionists. On the line which, if adopted it was embodied the stipula tion that the people of the Territories should form their own institutions, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The Supreme Court was to decide whether the territorial legislature was or was not constitutional. In the interim, they were, by legal stipulations, to be subject, not to congressional intervention, but "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." That was the stipulation embodied in the section of the law which repealed the Missouri Compromise. As prominent was the stipulation) said it was a "stump speech injected into the belly of the bill." Before the Supreme Court decided the question, the President reversed Greenfield with conjectures as to what the people of the Territories could do, now that Congress had passed a law giving them entire control of domestic matters, limited only by the Constitution of the United States." Judge Douglas conjectured one way, Yancey another. Thereupon, Hunter and Judge Douglas agree to abide by the decision, he is pronounced a heretic! All of his services are to be counted as nothing! Yancey, for his conjecture, is voted a statesman and a patriot! Douglas, who is a free former in the defense of southern rights in every hard-fought battle during twenty years, is to be untrusted and now but for the practical one Supreme Court will decide to be constitutional law! Yancey, always a dictator, and once just long enough in Congress to vote by yeas and nays for the Wilmot proviso, is to be the leader, and Douglas, always faithful and true, is to be ostracized in the Democratic party, although his regular manner for the most exalted position in the gift of his people!

Judge Douglas clearly sees the path of public duty, and he will follow it. He counsels "decision" to the end, fully relying on the people for support.

English Cotton Efforts.

The London correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes as follows:

The recent misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain, upon the subject of San Juan, which is not entirely settled yet, has stirred these Islanders amazingly, upon the subject of cotton. A few days since, a large meeting was held in Manchester, with the view of devising means to render England more independent than she is upon this vital point. And when one looks at the statistics, it is a vital point, indeed. Of the amount consumed last year, fully four-fifths were imported from the Union. To contemplate the possible stoppage of such a supply, and the consequent result upon the upright sheet of creation, would then be gone—let loose to wander, starving, through the land is appalling. The remedy proposed, is to encourage the culture of the plant in Australia and India! model farms are suggested, and urgent appeals are made to the wealthy classes, especially those whose fortunes have been made by cotton, (and their name is legion in this land,) to foster a company for the purpose. The consumption will soon reach 30,000 bales per week; and, indeed, when we glance over the world's map, and reflect upon the fresh markets opening, consequent on the production of the cotton fields of Lancashire, we could appear room for many companies of the kind. As equal with the English, the matter must be duly settled; any new projection energy in this then for a time; but who shall say that this first earnest move in this direction may not foretun a company as gigantic as that of Mr. Hudson, or that one historic, whose glory died in blood, and the massacres of Cawnpore?

Two blacksmiths on Brooklyn, N. Y., had a duel with sledge-hammers the other day, and both were fatally injured.

London Literary Gossip.

[Per in the New York Times.]

Turning from politics to literature, there is more of interest to communicate. Do not be alarmed, however, dear, when tell you that Mr. Charles Dickens is at work on a new monthly serial, because it is not true; each work, at least, is not at present commenced, though perhaps before long the great novelist may plot out a new tale—at all events, it will be some time before the public see the fruits of his labors. Mr. Thackeray, it is said, has it in contemplation to write a his ory of Queen Anne; he is well versed in the annals of foreign and the literature of the epoch, and no one could do it more brilliantly. Whether this is to be a separate book, or to appear in the pages of the Cornhill, does not seem to be known. Apropos to Cornhill, Mr. G. W. Sala finishes his papers on Hogarth in the next number. He has himself announced this in his "anonymous column, "Literature and Art;" in the *Illustrated News*, wherein with pout and bad taste he speaks of them as "dolorously." Those curious in the quarrels and friendships of literary and dramatic men will see with interest the Sala and Thackeray alliance condemned in the writings of these gentlemen. Turn to Mr. Sala's book, "Twice round the Clock," published less than two years ago, and you will see Thackeray named as "Old Polyphemus withering mankind through his spectacles" (meaning his "Kickshaws" of the morning) and "Old Polyphemus" Thackeray bemoaning the fact that his literary profession leads him to be classed with "Gerhage" and "Sala and Company." Now, wherein with pout and bad taste he speaks of them as "dolorously." Those curious in the quarrels and friendships of literary and dramatic men will see with interest the Sala and Thackeray alliance condemned in the writings of these gentlemen. Turn to Mr. Sala's book, "Twice round the Clock," published less than two years ago, and you will see Thackeray named as "Old Polyphemus withering mankind through his spectacles" (meaning his "Kickshaws" of the morning) the fact that his literary profession leads him to be classed with "Gerhage" and "Sala and Company." Now, Mr. Sala is one of Mr. Thackeray's paid retainers, and we find him doing yeoman's service to his employer. In his last sermon of the Lincoln Inn Hall, Mr. Thackeray's friend, Dr. Hannay, speaks of the "Cornhill" as "this admirable magazine," while in the last "Roundabout Paper," "Old Polyphemus" extends the finger of patronage to the immortalize George Augustus, and mentions him as "our friend, Mr. Sala." Oh, the wheels within wheels!

Liverpool is determined to have a free-lance journal of its own, and a Mr. Crosby, a wealthy capitalist there, is about to start the *Liverpool Porcupine*, which he swears shall rival, and, at least on its ground, utterly extinguish Punch. The contributors are to be nearly all London men, Leicester, Buckingham, Hollingshead, Byron, Frank Talfourd, Edmund Yates, etc. The first number will appear somewhere about the middle of next month, and it will be on the best-made to send you a specimen. Talking of Punch reminds me that we are likely to have some splendid caricatures of Punch's sporting life, as Mr. John Leech has been spending his autumnal vacation in the Highlands. He will find a good pen collaborator in his friend Mr. Shirley Brooks, who has also been touring in the far North. Mr. Horace Mayneo, another Punch man, has just returned from a trip to your country as a Canada, and it is said to about to publish a volume of his impressions.

There is no truth to the proverb "A living dog is better than a dead lion," in some instances. Poor Robert Brough is a dead lion now, and thousands who would not give him a sixpence while living are now ready to do honor to his memory. The Liverpool and Manchester people are examples of this. The "Savage Club" authors went to these towns to play a benefit for his widow, and such large houses did they receive during the week. Brough was spending his autumnal vacation in the Highlands. He will find a good pen collaborator in his friend Mr. Shirley Brooks, who has also been touring in the far North. Mr. Horace Mayneo, another Punch man, has just returned from a trip to your country as a Canada, and it is said to about to publish a volume of his impressions.

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Chess—Morphy and Paulsen.

From the New York Herald.

These two chess champions—the only two players who, at the great tournament held here four years ago, were able to make any stand against each other—have both been in the city for some days, and constantly meet at the rooms of the New York club. Every professor and amateur of the game is, of course, desperately anxious to see them have another trial of skill; but there seems little prospect of their coming together again upon what may be considered agreeable terms.

Mr. Paulsen is very anxious to once more test the issue with his former victorious antagonist. When they previously met he was a comparative novice to the board, knew little of the acquired science of the game—played, in short, from intuition. Since then, he has applied himself to hard practice, and to study of the books; and now feels sure that he is able to come up even to Morphy's own unrivaled mark. With this conviction, and feeling a little hit sore under the recollection of by-gone defeat, he addressed the following modest yet earnest appeal to Mr. Morphy:

NEW YORK, October 4, 1860.

TO PAUL MORPHY, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In the hope of promoting the cause of chess, permit me to invite you to a friendly contest over the board on the following terms:

A match even, consisting only of open games; or to make it more definite, a match of six Evan's gambits, each player to conduct three times the attack and three times the defense, and of other gambits on the same side, attack and defense to be played alternately by each player throughout the match.

I am aware that you have declined playing with our most prominent chess players except at the odds of the pawn and move. Allow me, in reply, to express the opinion that the odds of the pawn and move is a doubtful advantage, while it invariably and necessarily results in a kind of mongrel game, never advancing the cause of chess, and rarely proving interesting to the great majority of amateurs.

If your high and justly acquired reputation as a chess player makes it a matter of necessity on your part never to meet an antagonist without imposing the condition of receiving odds, I beg leave to suggest an advantage which, without marring the beauty of our game, may yet prove acceptable to you, viz.: I shall receive as many games out of the match as, in your opinion, would make the chances of winning the match perfectly even, or yield your opponent an advantage equal to the pawn and move.

In the sincere hope that you will accept the invitation and favor me with a reply.

I remain, etc., LOUIS PAULSEN.

This constructive challenge does not exactly meet Mr. Morphy's idea as on the subject. Morphy has been challenged—challenged by Anderson and Harrwitz, and Lowenthal, and all the other champions of the whole world (including Staunton, who would have been beaten had he dared to risk his laurels); and he stands on a point of chess etiquette which somewhat resembles the refusal to accept his hand was fame, without he has the privilege of giving his opponent odds. He says, moreover, he does not wish to become bound down to chess any more—his intention being to devote himself to his profession—and therefore feels justified in falling back on this allowable excuse. Under these circumstances we fear there is not much chance of seeing which—Morphy or Paulsen—is the most accomplished marshal of the mimic fray.

STAND TO YOUR GUNS!—No matter how the agonizing reeling results, the national Democracy, under the lead of Douglas, are bound to succeed next time, if not now. Let Democrats remember this, and *stand to their guns* through glory and through gloom!

Stick to your colors always! Never give up the ship! Let us know no such word as fail! Should the Black-Republicans succeed to power by the aid of the sections, they will play themselves out long before the expiration of the four years' term for they are notoriously far more corrupt, as a party, than ever their allies and co-operators, the Buch-man—Slidell—Bright and Yancey faction.

Stand to your guns, then, national Democrats! The star of Douglas is ever mounting to the ascendant. Like that of Gen. Jackson so darkly power can eclipse or obscure it *forever*. It will come upon the last, in spite of Executive tyranny, congressional dictation, and all the infamous plots of the politicians. STAND TO YOUR GUNS!—*Fickeburg Citizen.*

BRAND BRAN! BRAND!—The editor of the Louisville *Democrat* was in the State of Indiana on the last election day, and he says that the Yancevites, and Breckinridge and Brightites, all to a man voted for Lane, the Black-Republican and the whole abolition ticket. Can southern people stand this? Down with the Breckinridge party. Down with Yancey, who said in Boston that he had broken up the Democratic party, and had the Union at his feet.

Honest yeomanry of the country, spurn this Breckinridge ticket, frown down the disunionists and the rebels. You who have joined the Breckinridge party through honest motives, must now quit them in disgust and contempt. They are found to be your enemies. They have carried Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana for the Black-Republican. Even Bright voted the whole abolition ticket.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES!

FALL MEETING, 1860.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FALL MEETING over the new Memphis Course, will commence on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1860,

and continue for five days, viz:

FIRST DAY—Monday, October 29.—Sweepstake for two-year-olds; one-mile dash; $300 subscription, $50 forfeit; the Club to add $100 to make up the purse. Three subscribers.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, October 30.—Sweepstake for two-year-olds; one-mile dash; $300 subscription, $50 forfeit; the Club to add $100 to make up the purse. Three subscribers.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, October 31.—Jockey Club purse $600, mile heats, best three in five.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, November 1.—Merchants' Purse $600, mile heats, best three in five.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, November 2.—Citizens' Purse $300, heats of three miles.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, November 3.—Jockey Club purse $1000, heats of four miles.

SAME DAY—Post purse for hunter horses, mile heats, free for all ages, name weights, $10 entrance; the entrance money to go to the second horse.

Entries for Club number, five per cent. of the purse. A walk over entitles a horse to the full amount of Jockey Club purse.

Under a rule adopted at the last meeting, no gentlemen, whether rider or accompanied by ladies will be admitted to the Club Stand, unless vouched for by a member of the Club, or purchasing a ticket of admission to the Club.

Tickets for the course will leave the Charleston depot every half hour.

The ladies are specially invited to attend.

CHARLES SHINK, Secretary.

sept 27 d&w

FIRST IN FASHION!

Fall Trade, 1860.

NORRIS MAULL & CO.,

295 Main St., near Monroe, Memphis.

WILL begin to receive, on the first of September, positive, their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF FINE

Fashionable Clothing!

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Memphis and the vicinity, soliciting an examination of the same. Being confident that for quality, fashionable style and cheapness, their goods will sell well, they are surpassed by any other offered for the approbation of the public.

IN FURNISHING GOODS!

We shall offer

All the Novelties of the latest Importations.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER!

Gentlemen wishing their

Clothing Made to Order in Fashionable Styles,

and at the same time according to their own views, would do well to join have their measures immediately, as we are now prepared to use the

NEWEST FABRICS.

Our Stock of piece goods being more complete than at any other time during the season.

MORRIS MAULL & CO.,

sept 27 No. 295 Main street.

Mules and Drays.

TWO No. 1 Mules, ten new Drays, Harness and Licenses, for sale very low for cash, or to a good purchaser on ninety days time. Apply at THIS OFFICE. octo-3t.

Chas. N. Erich,

333 MAIN STREET,

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS FALL STOCK OF

Plain and Ornamental China;
Parian Marble Goods;
Bohemian Glassware;
Table Cutlery;
Plated Ware;
House Furnishing Goods, etc.)

Which has been carefully selected, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Give us a call.

CHAS. N. ERICH.

Wanted.

50,000 DRY and 50,000 GREEN HIDES, for which the highest market price is ash will be paid.

oct11-tw A. H. RISK.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY JAS. E. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL. Under the style and firm of M'CLANAHAN & DILL, to whom all Letters on Business, or otherwise, should be Directed.

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1	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
2	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
3	2.00	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	60.00
4	2.50	4.50	6.50	8.50	10.50	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	80.00
5	3.00	5.50	8.00	10.50	13.00	11.00	14.00	17.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
6	3.50	6.50	9.50	12.50	15.50	13.00	16.00	19.00	22.00	35.00	45.00	70.00	120.00
7	4.00	7.50	11.00	14.50	18.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	80.00	140.00
8	4.50	8.50	12.50	16.50	20.50	17.00	20.00	23.00	27.00	45.00	55.00	90.00	160.00
9	5.00	9.50	14.00	18.50	23.00	19.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	60.00	100.00	180.00
10	5.50	10.50	15.50	20.50	25.50	21.00	24.00	27.00	32.00	55.00	65.00	110.00	200.00
12	6.00	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	25.00	28.00	31.00	36.00	60.00	70.00	120.00	220.00
15	7.00	15.00	22.00	30.00	37.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	70.00	80.00	140.00	250.00
20	8.00	18.00	27.00	36.00	45.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	80.00	90.00	160.00	300.00

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