THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860. VOLUME XI—NUMBER 247.

Daily Appeal.

DUELS AND DEADLY FIGHTS.

BY A SOUTHERNER.

Whatever the moralists may say, or popular opinion may be, there is no class of "sensation" reading more eagerly perused than accounts of duels, affrays of violence and bloodshed. The "duelist" has ever ranked among all races, written and unwritten, from the remotest antiquity, and he has ever been regarded as a hero in Tennyslic when Gen. Walker and his company were brought back to that place, and was an at entire observer of all that occurred. Mr. Elton came over from Tuxtlla in a schooner to Charleston, and thence proceeded to Mobile with letters from Col. Rudler to Mr. Julius Hesse, of that place. Mr. Elton was a friend of Gen Walker, and sympathized in his cause, but was not of his party. He witnessed the execution of the General, of which he gives us the same fine description:

At the gate of the fort, the General having been led from his cell, was relieved of the irons he had worn ever since his surrender. He had on the clothes which he had worn through the expedition. A force of two hundred men with bayonets received him at the fort. He was placed between two priests with lighted candles, and the troops forming in two lines, he, unshackled, and escorted by the priest appointed for the tragical deed. The General's carriage was erect and resolute, his expression calm and even smiling, and his whole air that of a man of earnest devotion and conscious rectitude. The consolations of religion, which were whispered to him by the priests also accompanied him on his last march, were received and responded to by him with fervent piety and Christian hopefulness. These responses, we are assured, by our informant, were all that proceeded from him during the march from the fort to the scene of execution. The still cry coroner was followed by a great throng of people, and a number of the sailors and marines from the British ship Icarus, wearing their side-arms. As the procession passed the streets, the doors and windows were filled with people, whose countenances and bow and show their language, indicated their views and feelings in regard to General Walker. Among the natives there was a general feeling of exultation in regard to the downfall of the "terrible filibuster."

The sanctimony and many of the foreigners, on the other hand, had evidently been deeply disgust for the exercise of so brave and true a man by the half breed rabble of this wretched country for a time, which had to employ a British man of war to capture an invading force of 70 men. Even the British marines and sailors, though a merciless and desperate set of rapacious ruffians, were heartily ashamed of their share in the capture of Walker.

As the procession marched by the prison where the rest of Walker's men were confined, some of the men in the cells of the prison were completely closed. Arriving at an old ruined barracoon or fort, about a quarter of a mile outside of the city, the troops were formed in a square, and the condemned man was led forward and placed near an angle of the wall. The crowd of people stood behind the line of soldiers.

The priests who had accompanied the general now held a brief colloquy with him, received his confession, and administered to him the last sacrament of the Catholic church. A section of four soldiers were then ordered to their post, and taking their position within twenty paces, the usual military commands were given, and all the soldiers took deliberate aim at the body of the gallant American, not a feature of whose face, not a fiber of whose body betrayed the slightest emotion of fear. The volley was fired, and Walker fell dead, shot through the heart. The officer in charge, and the general fell forward on his face. The body lay quivering in the agonies of death—the left side of the unfortunate man had passed through his head—when the second section was ordered to advance and fire another volley, which only mutilated the body, from which the life had already fled. The second section marched up to the body, and placed his musket within a few inches of the already dead body, and fired a third volley, defacing his countenance and blowing the head nearly from the body.

Then the troops were formed and proceeded at a leisurely pace back to town, leaving the body of Gen. Walker where it had fallen. Here it was taken charge of by the priests who had attended him to the place of his execution, and he two American citizens, whose names are Cornelius Hoover and Orlando Green, and after being formally enlisted was interred within the consecrated ground of the church in a cemetery outside of the town. During the whole time of the execution not a word escaped General Walker, except his exhortations to the by spiritual and temporal fathers, but never could bring "Oh Susanna" to his lips.

It is stated of the celebrated Bowie, that he settled an amicable controversy with a Spaniard about the relative merits of his celebrated knife and the Spanish Sag knife, by a knife duel—their left arms tied together, at the word, Bowie, by a powerful jerk, turned the Spaniard around, pinned his knife into his body, and turned it—he Spaniard sinking down a dead man. Bowie then quietly severed the cheek, and let the dead body fall, as he as much indifference as though it had been a dog. Bowie was a giant in strength, and his dexterity in the use of his knife was proverbial. He died in the Alamo, and died game. He was one of Gen. Houston's most brave and enterprising men, but never could bring "Old Sam" into the battle.

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"UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND."

The St. Louis Bulletin, referring to the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and to the charge that reverses in the Democratic ranks are evidence of the Breckinridge defection, says:

"How Mr. Breckinridge and his supporters, who are hitting the Democratic party in the only party which could possibly defeat the Black-Republicans, and are endeavoring to maintain the organization of that party, can regard the success of the triumph of Black-Republicanism, we are unable to understand."

We are not surprised at this inability on the part of that paper to understand this subject. We are perfectly confident that the people see into it very clearly.

They understand that when, in 1856, Buchanan carried Pennsylvania by 52,200 majority over Fremont, and by 10,00 majority over both Fremont and Fillmore, and carried Indiana by 9139 majority over Fremont, the Democratic party had a majority of Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the great principle of "non-interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia."

They understand that the national Democrats were then a complete and compact unit in maintaining that great principle.

They understand that the Charleston convention, by a large and decided majority, when every member was in his place, and before a single man had left the city, declared that, beyond all controversy, it was the only body of men having any authority to declare the platform of principles upon which the party would go into the pending election, proclaimed the continued adherence of the party to the very same platform upon which it stood in 1856, and in support of which it then triumphed.

They understand that when the Democratic party, through its duly authorized representatives, met in Baltimore, it declared its continued adherence to the principles it had proclaimed in 1852 and 1856, and which, in those years, it had successfully upheld in the North as well as the South, a portion of the delegates of the national convention, from Southern States, demanded that the party should formally commit itself to the principle that slavery should go into Territories by Congress, and therefore abandon its former principles; and, that it was because the convention refused submission to this demand, that those southern delegates seceded from the body and dissolved their connection with the party.

They understand that this secession caused the formation of a southern sectional party, which, under the lead of South Carolina, had been content to sustain, in 1860, the principles they themselves dictated in 1856, and which had been accepted by the country with entire unanimity, and in perfect good faith, then adopted "as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question."

They understand that the difference between a National party, espousing principles which can be fearlessly promulgated in every State, North and South, and a sectional party, whose principles are acceptable to only one portion of the Union; and they know where "attack the blame for the formation of a party of the latter description.

They understand that the divisions in the Democratic party, caused by not been settlement, had simultaneously the effect of dispirriting the northern Democracy, and inspiring the Black Republicans with renewed ardory and that the double effect could only result in the defeat of the Democratic party in the North.

They understand that the whole power of the Administration of James Buchanan has been directed to the disembarrassment and overthrow of the Democratic party, in order to wreak its vengeance upon Stephen A. Douglas, though he owed it. Presidential position to Douglas's generosity, seeming seem to have been managed with prudence and skill. When the schooner Augusta ran down the Lady Elgin on Lake Michigan, sending several hundred of her passengers to sudden death, she drifted away with the wind, and made no attempt to afford the least resistance. No excuse or explanation has been made for this cowardly or careless, and so different from the brave little brig and her good-hearted, hope-inspiring and preserving captain.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

J. L. CASE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
169 MAIN STREET,
ap21-1y Memphis, Tenn.

Notice.

ENROLLED, by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and the Mayor Pro Tem. standing notice in behalf of the city papers, that no account against the city will be paid unless made out in accordance with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor. [Extract from the minutes.]

R. D. RAUGH, Mayor.

J. L. SCHAMBERG, City Register.
Memphis, 4 April 1860.

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 six days, as follows:

FIRST DAY—Monday, October 29—Stake for all ages; to be named to horses entering $200; a sweep of $20 each (club to add $400) to name at the post. Four miles, two heats.

SAME DAY—Mile stake for three-year olds, mile heats; $100 subscription, $50 forfeit; the Club to add $200, provided two or more start. Entered subscribers.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, October 30—Sweepstake for two-year olds, one mile out, $100 subscription, $50 forfeit; the Club to add $200, provided two or more start. Five subscribers.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, October 31—Jockey Club purse $400, mile heats, best three in five.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, November 1—Hunter stake for three-year olds, heats of two miles, subscription, $100 forfeit; the Club to add three sports $300, provided two or more start. Five subscribers.

SAME DAY—Jockey Club purse $400, mile heats.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, November 2—Campbell stake for three-year olds, heats of two miles, subscription $50, half forfeit, $50 forfeit; the Club to add a gold goblet of the value of $300, provided two or more start. Closed November 1, 1859, with sixteen subscribers. Two miles and repeat.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, November 3—Jockey Club purse $400; heats of four miles.

SAME DAY—Free for all hunter horses, mile heats, free for all ages, club weights, $70 entrance; the entrance money to go to the second horse.

Entrance for Club sweep, five per cent at the period of each event; entrance to the Club stakes and purses, Jockey Club purse.

Under a rule adopted at the last meeting, no gentleman whether a member or accompanied by a lady will be admitted to the Club Stand, unless vouched for by a member. The ladies' committee will rigidly enforce this rule.

Trains for the course will leave the Charleston depot every hour.

The latter are specially invited to attend.

CHARLES SHUNK, Secretary.

FIRST IN FASHION!

Fall Trade, 1860.

NORRIS MAULL & CO.,

295 Main St., near Monroe, Memphis.

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

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF FINE

Fashionable Clothing!

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country, in anticipation of the sale. Being confident that for quality, fashionable style and workmanship their goods will compare favorably or 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 something to their own views, would do well to let us have their measures immediately, as we are now manufacturing the

NEWEST FABRICS.

Our Stock of piece Goods never more complete than at any other time during the season.

NORRIS MAULL & CO.,
ap21 No. 295 Main street.

Chas. N. Erich,

333 MAIN STREET,

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS FALL STOCK OF

Plain and Ornamental China;
Parlor Marble Goods;
Bohemian Glassware;
Table Cutlery;
Plated Ware;
Home Furnishing Goods, etc.;

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

CHAS. N. ERICH.

The Memphis Daily Appeal.

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

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum.....$15.00
Tri-Weekly " " " 5.00
Weekly " " " 2.50

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable monthly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES OF ADVERTISING

For the space of ten lines or less, one insertion...$1.00
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	12	15	18	25	36
1	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	20.00
2	4.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
3	5.00	7.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	35.00
4	7.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	35.00	40.00
5	9.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
6	10.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	35.00	45.00	60.00
8	12.00	16.00	20.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	70.00
9	15.00	20.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	60.00	80.00
12	18.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	100.00

☞ One square, reasonable weekly, per annum, $20.00
" " " twice a week, " 12.00
☞ Two squares, reasonable weekly, per annum, 30.00
" " " twice a week, " 20.00
☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's office.
☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.
☞ All advertisements required to be kept on special place, must be paid for at double rates.
☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a very great space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside pages.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for Resolutions of Societies, Corporations, Notices, To Contractors, etc.
☞ *Required Advertisements must be paid for in advance.*
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.
☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.
☞ All advertisements for charitable institutions, for societies, ward, town and other public meetings, to be charged half price.
☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but charged for the notices of Respect and Funeral Invitations at all other advertisements.
☞ All local and transient advertisements will be charged for the time they appear.
☞ Editorial notices in local column will be charged 20 cents per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

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Professional Cards.

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OFFICE, WOODRUFF BLOCK, MAIN Street, Memphis, Tennessee.
☞ All work guaranteed as represented.
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EYE AND EAR.

HAVING removed from severe illness, and discontinued my connection with the Medical Institute, I shall devote undivided attention to the treatment of the EYE and EAR, in accordance with the principles of Medical Science.
N. R. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Southwest corner Poplar and Second streets,
ap1-dawtf Memphis, Tenn.

DR. J. B. WASSON, Dentist,

HAVING located permanently in the city of Memphis, respectfully tenders his services to the public in all that may desire skillful professional services in any of its various branches, and guarantees satisfaction to all who may favor him with their confidence. All operations performed in the most approved and skillful manner. Office—Second, from one to six, entire, six months, or single operations, at reasonable prices. Office on Main street, opposite the Post Office, over Dr. Shaw's Drug Store.
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E. S. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and Solicitor in Chancery, Office No. 8 Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets, will attend to business in the Courts of Shelby and adjoining counties, and North Mississippi.

Refer to Hon. Geo. W. Gordon, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Meriwether Lewis, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Bridges & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Turner Peters, Real Estate Broker, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Stewart & Winchester, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. Phelan, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. Phelan, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. Phelan, Sr.,