Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 2, 1860.

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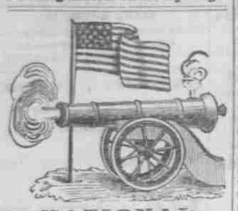

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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. C. W. Hall, of Hawkins.
2. W. E. B. Jones, Esq., of Overton.
3. G. W. Bridges, of McMinn.
4. L. H. Candwell, of Smith.
5. A. Bedgen, of Cannon.
6. Wm. J. Andrews, of Maury.
7. Alphonso Cross, of McNairy.
8. J. R. McCann, of Davidson.
9. Wm. F. 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. Kinyon, of Tishomingo.
2. Col. R. W. Flournoy, of Pontotoc.
3. Col. E. Dunckes, of Kemper.
4. Hon. Henry Cassidy, of Jasper.
5. Dr. Edmund McAllister, of Claiborne.

ARKANSAS ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WILLIAM F. GRACE.
SOLOMON F. CLARK.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—D. D. Cross.
Second District—C. C. Farrelly.

THE FOOTFALLS OF DESTINY.

WE ARE BOUND TO EXTEND AND SPREAD UPON THE AMERICAN 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.*

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 the States 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.*

☞ *While I shall give to Breckinridge and Lane, the nominees of the Democratic party, my cordial support, I see no prospect of their election, either by the people or otherwise.—Hon. James B. Orr.*

☞ If we only remain faithful to fundamental Democratic principles, leaving the people of each State and each Territory free to maintain their own domestic and internal concerns in their own way, without interference with those of their neighbors, there can be peace forever between the North and the South, the East and the West.—Stephen A. Douglas.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

☞ THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON TUESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER!

NEW YORK THE "FORLORN HOPE" OF CONSERVATISM.

It is with feelings of intensest interest, and at the same time, of alternate confidence and misgiving, that the eye of the entire South is directed to the result of the impending political conflict in the great State of New York. The press of the whole country, irrespective of party proclivities, tacitly and yet too truly, acknowledges, as with one voice, that *there* the battle must be fought—they the victory is to be won. The pass of Thermopylæ is in the Empire State. The intelligent Republicanism appreciate the truth of this fact, and are accordingly being marshaled for the last great effort totally and overwhelm the friends of the Union and the Constitution amid the confusion that will follow the struggle. Never before in the history of the country has it been felt that so great a stake manifestly rests upon the vote of any single State in the confederacy. The heart of the patriot now no longer looks with any degree of confidence to the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana. These towers of Democratic strength have, in an evil hour, when was least expected, been betrayed by sentinels from within; have been attacked with all the ardor and desperation attendant upon a struggle involving the issues of life and death, and have yielded before the irresistible batteries of an implacable foe. We are little encouraged therefore to expide ourselves into a false reliance upon them. We must look in another direction.

A full sense of this important fact leads us to indulge in some speculations as to what are our chances in the Empire State. There can be not the shadow of a doubt but that success is certain to the Union electoral ticket, if all the anti-Republican elements can be concentrated upon it. The following "figures," which, according to the old proverb, can never lie, amply attest the truth of this assertion:

1856, majority against Fremont	14,520
1857, majority against Republicans	64,229
1858, majority against Republicans	48,537
1859, anti-Republican majority	1,400

In 1856 the Democratic vote was 195,878; in 1859 it increased to 292,589, showing a clear gain of 96,711 in three years.

The Republican vote, on the contrary has diminished in nearly half the above ratio; that party polling in 1856 276,007 votes, and in 1859 only 291,336—exhibiting a loss of 24,506 in the same period. The vote of the entire State, it may be observed, was 95,000 less in the local election last year than it had been in the presidential contest of '56. By far the greater majority of these were conservative business men, who care but little which way the petty local triumphs may turn, but who are ever ready to come to the rescue of the Union, when the hand of the spoiler would rend its sacred ark in twain and tear its constitutional bulwarks down.

The chief strength of the Republican party, as the result will show, is in the rural districts, and more particularly in the northern and western sections of the State; and if the matter were to hinge entirely upon the fidelity of the "hoosier population" irrespective of the conservatives of the farther south, we would at once ground arms and acknowledge defeat in advance of the time. But the great commercial metropolis of the western continent, the city of New York, with her *one hundred thousand* suffragers, will prove herself the "Tenth Legion" of the Democratic cohorts. The interest which her citizens feel in the importance of the present election—the fear which they have of its anticipated effect upon their financial affairs in the event of Lincoln's election—will bring out, in all probability, the largest number of votes ever cast in the city, by from ten to twenty thousand. The Republican party do not claim over thirty thousand within its corporate limits at the highest estimate. Granting them this number, which we deem too high by at least five thousand, the city will roll up her 40,000 majority. This fact, coupled with the circumstances of Governor Seward's candidacy and the red-mouthed, woolly-horse segment of the abolitionists, which will take off at least 10,000 votes from Lincoln, secures the Empire State to the fusion ticket by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority.

☞ Keep it before the people, that if Abraham Lincoln is elected President of the United States, it will be attributable solely to the disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore, and the defection of the northern wing of the Buchananite party into the ranks of abolitionism.

☞ Let every true Democrat vote for principles, and not for expediency.

AN INFAMOUS SLANDER REFUTED

When, we ask in the name of heaven, will the vile tongue of calumny be hushed in its nefarious utterances against Stephen A. Douglas? When will the bellhounds of party cease to hunt him down as they would an animal in the jungles? When will fiendish hate, diabolical revenge and assassin-like malignancy cease to discharge their impotent darts against him? When will skulking political jackals cease to dog his heels with watchful importunity? When will base slanderers, who feed upon falsehood as the infant upon the milk of its mother's breast, cease to malign his fair name and perpetuate their self-disgracing falsehoods against his private character?

These are questions which force themselves upon us by a consciousness of the infamous slanders that have been hatched up against the presidential nominee of the Democratic party, under the auspices of an unscrupulous press. We have no inclination to capitulate these accusations, ever did we deem it necessary, but will only remark that the last one of them has been denounced as false. In his late speech at Nashville, Tennessee, Judge Douglas, in alluding to the assertion that he had held a conversation with a Republican member of Congress, and announced his preference to see Lincoln elected rather than the election should be defeated by the people, pronounced the whole statement to be "FALSE!" He said that it had been concocted by the Black-Republicans and the Breckinridge men together—that the one had *manufactured* and the other had *swore to it.*

WE NOW CALL UPON THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE AND OTHER PAPERS WHO HAVE MADE THE ASSERTION, TO CORRECT IT IMMEDIATELY. If they have the slightest disposition to deal honestly with a political opponent *they cannot refuse to do it.*

MISSOURI.

Since the opening of the present canvass, we have been unwavering in the belief that Missouri would prove herself true to the inspirifable principles of the national Democracy. Her yeomanry have learned from their earliest infancy to breath the spirit of unadulterated democracy in its purest form. They love the Union of these States; they venerate the Government as it was made by its patriotic projectors in their wisdom and providence. They, not less than the people of Tennessee, spurn the Yankeys who have traduced them as "unworthy of confidence where the rights of the South are involved"—and repudiate the selfish demagogues, who would disrupt a great political party, and plunge the country into bloodshed and civil war, because they have been unable to use its influence as a stepping stone to official advancement.

Regarding the chances of the national nominee in Missouri, that staunch and reliable Democratic organ, the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"We have no disposition to mislead any one as to the probable result of the election, which is now so close at hand; and we are, therefore, perfectly frank in saying that we are fully satisfied, from all the sources of information at our command, and they are neither few nor limited, that so far from the popular current setting away from Douglas, and toward Breckinridge, it is the exact reverse.

"For weeks past all our information is, that, in every part of the State, Democrats, who had for a time been deluded into affiliation with the Breckinridge faction, are returning to their old party associations, and to the support of Democratic principles and the Democratic nominees. They have no relish for the organized faction, nor any wish to forsake the national principle to which the Democracy of the nation have steadfastly and triumphantly adhered, for *sectional* doctrines which can have no effect but to destroy the Democratic party, and perhaps the Union. *Our unswerving conviction is that, or certain as the election is held, Missouri will cast her vote for Douglas.*"

☞ Our Irhaded neighbor of the *Avalanche* has become a terrible critic. He has doubted the professional robes of one skilled in the science of *belles lettres*; has signed the cut of ancient Aristarchus, and is indulging his heart's content in all of his capricious caperings. Like Sam Quickers, he is ever ready to display his avidity in shivering lances with imaginary foes; and combining the various characteristics of these mighty geniuses in "one glow of associated beauty," he has desert d the dusty arena of politics, and exhibits a remarkable desire to have a fillie "mill" with the Appeal.

Now we don't want to make our neighbor ridiculous by asserverating that he has very "uncourteously" corrected us in the use of a word which offer distinguished lexicographers, including his friend Webster, pronounce to be correct. We have no desire to vindicate our action at *taunting himself* in the scrupulous exactness of our gosilical quotations. Nor do we intend to enter into a windy argument to prove the precise words of Andrew Jackson upon a certain occasion, when there are many authorities to sustain us against his mere *ipse dixit*. We let all these matters "lay upon the table" for consideration when some fit occasion shall demand it. Like the public, we are somewhat astounded at the profoundity of our neighbor's caliber. We begin to believe that he has sure enough rubbed his back against a college wall, and having been turned loose upon society, like a frightful hippopotamus, turns his academic horns to gore and annoy his less "unfortunate" friends. We are appalled at the accumulated wisdom which lies concealed in the deep recesses of his cranium—and

"Still we fear, and still our wonder grows,
That one small head should carry all he knows!"

☞ Let it be borne in mind by every man who votes for John C. Breckinridge, that he is voting for a candidate who has been put in the field by *disorganizers* and *bolters*, and that he will be held responsible in part for having given the State of Tennessee to John Bell!

☞ Let it be remembered that the lamented John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, said of Stephen A. Douglas:

"My preference is for Douglas. He is bold, fearless and self-reliant. Were he elected, he would be a President. He would not come into office with a body guard of old fogies and politicians, ready to seize upon all the offices. He is true to the South."

☞ Herschel V. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, owns 117 negroes, valued at $93,000.

WATCH OUT FOR "HOOSHACKS."

The Breckinridge organs are publishing, just now, when the election is only a few days off, all sorts of "roorbacks," to deceive the unwary and mislead the unsuspecting.

DON'T BELIEVE A WORD THEY SAY, till after the election!

Little Giles.—There is something irresistibly sweet about little girls.—*Exchange.*

And it grows on them as they get bigger. There now!—*Louisville Journal.*

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* in referring to the reception of Senator Douglas in that city on Monday says:

The reception of Judge Douglas in this city has never been equaled by the reception of any man in the history of the Commonwealth. Between five and six thousand enthusiastic admirers greeted this distinguished statesman at the cars, and with joyous hearts and eager eyes, followed him with the most rapturous shouts to his quarters.

On his arrival at the Trout House, he was welcomed to our city and the State, in behalf of the national Democracy, by the Honorable Lucius J. Gen, in one of the most splendid efforts of popular oratory we have ever heard. Judge Douglas responded in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Linton Stephens, and other gentlemen made eloquent speeches.

Judge Douglas addressed an enthusiastic assemblage of six thousand persons at Kingsloh, yesterday, the ladies inclusive. He also spoke about twenty minutes, to a crowd of fifteen hundred persons at Marietta.

Judge Douglas will commence to speak precisely at twelve o'clock, to-day, in this city. He will be introduced to-day by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

LETTER FROM BROWNSVILLE.

Editors Appeal: The fools and knaves are at their dirty work again. The country is rife with rumors of negro insurrections on the day of the presidential election. Is it possible that the Almighty has deserted our once happy country and allowed madmen to take possession of it? Do these fools think they can frighten the friends of the Union from the polls, by concocting and spreading through the country such shallow schemes as this? Negro insurrections! Why, there is not a white man or woman in this broad land that has any fear of such a thing, and the first thing these men know, they'll have some of their own negroes tangling high, as Haman. They had better learn some sense. We intend to vote, come what may. We are able to put down all risings against law and the government, whether they be of the blacks or the whites. Douglas men to your posts! Friends of the Union stand firm, and live when you see the whites of their eyes!—CURTIUS.

New Hond.—The two Hitchings, father and son, arrested near Chester, S. C., on suspicion of being engaged in an insurrectionary plot, have not been hung as reported. They were tried before a committee of seventy persons selected from the several beat companies in the district, and were acquitted by a vote of eleven for hanging and 69 nine against it. The committee determined that the two Hitchings could leave the State, and appointed a sub-committee of six, who forthwith performed the duty of conducting them to North Carolina.

AN INFAMOUS SLANDER REFUTED

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN HUNTSVILLE.

Twenty Thousand People Assembled—Great Enthusiasm—He Makes the Most Powerful Speech of the Campaign.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 29, 1860.

Editors Appeal: After hearing the great tribune of the people, Stephen A. Douglas, in Memphis on yesterday, I concluded to come to this place and hear him again to-day. The progress of Judge Douglas from Memphis to Huntsville was a perfect ovation. At the various stations crowds had assembled, and made the welkin ring with shouts for the "Little Giant," as the cars passed. At the Grand Junction, in "old Hardeman," fully fifteen hundred people had gathered to greet the great champion of the Democracy. When the cars arrived Judge Douglas was called on, but owing to the fatigues of the day he could not make a speech, and merely returned his profound thanks to the people for the compliment they had paid him. At Corinth he was again called out, and he responded by making a few brief remarks. All along the way in Alabama, until the cars arrived at this place, shouts for Douglas could be heard. It seemed as if the whole people were standing sentinels in the watches of the night, to testify their admiration of the great statesman.

At Decatur, Mrs. Douglas got off and went via Tennessee and Alabama railroad to Nashville. Although it was not seven o'clock, a. m., when the cars arrived at this place, a large and enthusiastic crowd of about two thousand had assembled at the depot to greet the "Little Giant," and when he got off the train such shouts as went up I know it would have done you good to hear. It is impossible to describe the overwhelming enthusiasm that prevailed.

The place selected for the speaking was the court house yard. As early as eight o'clock a large crowd had begun to assemble, although the speaking was not to commence until eleven o'clock. The crowd continued to pour in until about twenty thousand were congregated in the court house yard and in the streets. It was indeed a mighty gathering of the clans to greet "the Dourlas." About half-past eleven Judge Douglas arrived at the speaker's stand, and ascended it amid the plaudits of the assembled thousands. When he appeared where all could see him, the enthusiasm was intense, and burst forth in round after round of cheers.

After an introductory speech by Col. Humphrey, Judge Douglas ascended a table on the stand, in order that the crowd might be better enabled to see him, and proceeded to make what I conceive to be the ablest and most powerful speech that he has delivered during the present canvass. He spoke about three hours, and touched on several points that he did not touch upon in Memphis. His exposure of the Breckinridge and Black-Republican calumnies and slanders against the Democratic party was peculiarly scathing, and was delivered in a tone of indignant and manly eloquence. His discussion of non-intervention and popular sovereignty was about the same as in Memphis, but somewhat more full. His peculiar and powerful style of argument was delivered in a tone of triumphant. In short his whole speech was a complete triumph over his enemies. The plaudits that greeted him throughout his whole discussion of the great political topics of the day, showed what a deep hold he has upon the affections of his friends and supporters. Their attachment to him is elevated and undying.

This has indeed been a glorious day for the Democracy of North Alabama.

The "Little Giant" left on the evening train for Nashville. As the train started, shout after shout, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd that had assembled at the depot.

After witnessing the demonstrations between Memphis and this place, and at this place, to honor of the great Illinoisan, I am convinced that he will be the chosen candidate of a true people's party for the presidency in 1864. Defeated he may be in this contest, but he will "still live" in the hearts of his countrymen, and be elevated by them to the presidency in 1864. W. P. P.

MINUTE MEN.

Editors Appeal: I notice in your paper of this morning a publication purporting to be the proceedings of a meeting of an organization of men calling themselves "Minute Men," on Monday night, although my name appears as one of a committee for some purpose. I was surprised when I saw my name published in this connection. In company with a friend, I called at an office on Monroe street and inquired if a public meeting was to be held there on that evening. Upon being answered in the affirmative, we entered the room where some *four or five* men were assembled. I asked one of them what was the object of the proposed organization, and he handed me the "constitution and by-laws" of an organization in South Carolina, saying at the same time, "that will explain our objects better than I can." I read them and went away. I did not propose to join, for I do not *endorse or approve of the objects of the organization.* And if I approved of the object, I would not join it, because I heartily disapprove of any political organization which has *secret grips and passwords.*

If I understood correctly the constitution and by-laws shown to me, the object of the organization is to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, should he be elected to the presidency. Such a step I could not approve of under any circumstances. If the Union is to be dissolved and the Southern States, or any portion of them, determine to secede from it, there are other modes of accomplishing the object than that of commencing a civil war at the Federal capital. I maintain the doctrine that each State of this Union has the right *peaceably to secede from it*, and would be justifiable in taking up arms in her own defense, should the Federal Government or the other States attempt to coerce her into submission. I hope that those papers which have published the proceedings of the aforesaid meeting, will do me the justice to set me right before the public in this matter. Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. LOGWOOD.

LETTER FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Jonesboro', October 25, 1860.

Editors Appeal: This has been a glorious day for the Douglas Democracy in this good old county. There are two newspapers published in this place, one Bell and one for Breckinridge. Douglas has no newspaper for him in this end of the State, and it was hoped and asserted by the Breckinridge men that there was not ten Douglas men in this county. But every Democrat, almost to a man, except a few of the leaders, all say Douglas is their first choice; but many of them say they have been persuaded to vote for Breckinridge to defeat Bell. There was a grand turn out for this mountain country. Peyton led one hour and thirty minutes, and he tickled the Bell men finely. It was said by those who heard him that he made his best speech of the campaign. Col. Haynes, who is the crack orator of East Tennessee, followed Peyton. He is a fine looking man, and has a fine ringing voice, and when he is on the right side, he makes a good speech; but it was most distressing to see and hear him flounding through the slough of Yanceyism. It was truly distressing to his friends, and Col. Haynes had many here; but it is to the credit of a darker day to him, when he is compelled to assail the true Democrats of Tennessee and of the Union to uphold the cause of Mr. Breckinridge, who can scarcely be said to be a Democrat, for his Democracy dates this side of 1848, and as some good old-fashioned Democrat said of him, "he is scarcely a dry behind the ears." Col. Polk went last to-day, and had to speak to a crowd that had been standing three hours, and when Col. Haynes concluded, Mr. Breckinridge men raised a great hubbub and noise, as the Douglas men were really afraid that their man would have no showing at all, but in a few minutes after he got upstanding, he stilled the tumult, and from that until the close of his speech, I believe I never saw as profound attention paid to any man. His speech was eloquent in thought. It was logical and conclusive. The Breckinridge men felt they were in the wrong box. They felt and saw that they were engaged in the unhallowed task of tearing to pieces the Democratic party, and the still more unhallowed purpose of destroying the Union of these glorious States. By the time Col. Polk closed, of all the woebegone countenances that I have ever seen, the Breckinridge has them. It was really piteous to look upon them. Col. Polk has been greatly underrated. I never heard him on the stump but once before, and he then did him great injustice as his speech of this day proved to all. There was but one opinion—it was a lofty, dignified and statesmanlike address. He uttered thoughts that breathe, and words that burn, and carried conviction to every heart not diseased by prejudice. I was proud that I belonged to the same party that Col. Polk did. He was so candid and sincere. He said they told him here in East Tennessee that Douglas had no chance and that they were voting for Breckinridge to beat Bell. He said he wanted to beat Mr. Bell, too, but he thought he could do it better in the glorious old party that always stood for the Union, than he could do it out of the party. He said all admitted that Douglas was the best qualified man among all of them. He was a life-long Democrat, he was the regular nominee of the true Democracy. He was our friend and not afraid to do us justice, and it would be base ingratitude to go against him; and he said, the whole power of the politicians and Mr. Buchanan and his legion of officeholders were doing all they could, North and South, to beat Mr. Douglas. They had gone over in the North as route and had voted for the Lincoln party in the State elections; they were against their country, and he expected no better for them. Respectfully,

WASHINGTON.

☞ The New York *Herald* says:

The merchants and traders of the Quaker city are manifesting a good deal of trepidation in regard to the ruinous consequences of a Republican triumph on the trade and business of Philadelphia. Their board of trade has even resorted to the very remarkable step of sending out a number of business men through the South and West, in search of additional custom. We hope that our chamber of commerce will not have to descend to such an undignified means of maintaining our commercial importance; but in an office of prevention is better than a pound of cure, our citizens ought to exhaust every effort to defeat Lincoln and thus save our city's prosperity.

SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1860.

Editors Appeal: Important changes have taken place in this city and throughout the Argentine Confederation since I last wrote; and Buenos Ayres now, for the first time, considers herself one of the Confederation, after having been at war with the other thirteen provinces since the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1853. Hostilities have during all that time existed between the leading men of each section, which led to two open wars, in which they, like the "Kilkenny cats," pretty well eat each other up—finding their substance well exhausted, and their ends—the consequent of each other—no nearer accomplished than when they commenced their quarrel. They have learned wisdom from experience, and agreed to settle their disputes peaceably, which they could have done long since, had they resorted to that mode—each yielding a little to the other. The continual hostility and divisions among the people here have to a great extent retarded the progress and prosperity of the whole valley of the La Plata and its tributaries; and the union of the provinces of the Argentine Confederation for the first time, shows they threw off tyranny and established a constitutional government, will be the means of contributing greatly to the prosperity of all sections, and particularly Buenos Ayres, which is the great commercial emporium of all this region of country. This act of the people here for a union, shows their advance in the science of self government. It was brought about by the governor of Buenos Ayres inviting the President of the Confederation and his Cabinet, with Gen. Urquiza and the ministers of foreign nations, (among them our Minister, Cushman, who is the first one from our country here for many years who wears a court dress), to Buenos Ayres on the 9th of July last, to celebrate that day, on which they declared their independence of old Spain. The day was celebrated by masses in the churches, and other grand fetes known to Spanish countries, and it was kept up for more than two weeks, in which all cheerfully joined—native and foreigners.

I know not how better to interest you, than by giving you a short description of the "pampas," a kind of country known only to this region of the world. The pampas are covered all the year round with long, luxuriant grass, extending in a direct line about fifteen hundred miles, following the southern boundary of this country, into Patagonia, and in breadth about five hundred miles from the ocean to the western confines.

Over all this immense scope there is not a tree or a bush to be seen, save a few which have and there lift their heads near a herdsman's hut or camp. There are no hills or eminences and the undulations are so gentle as only to be perceived by taking a long view over the surface, and then the eye passes round and round the horizon, as over the surface of the undulating ocean, in a calm, where there is not a single object to delight, to vary or relieve the scene. The keen blasts at certain periods, called the "pamperos" or pampas winds, sweep over this boundless and unbelieved plain without the least obstruction, and the fierce rays of the sun are felt in all their unmitigated fervor. Sometimes you are in sight of thousands of animals, chiefly horned cattle and horses, and the deer, ostriches, wild dogs and other animals fly as you approach. For a while the pampas presents the mind with an agreeable picture of cattle; and it might furnish salt beef, but I am informed that the beef, from some cause, cannot be preserved by salt any length of time, and can only be so by drying in the sun, in the form of strips of meat, which, when cured, have the appearance of leather, and are used for sole, and for other articles of commerce it now furnishes are hides, jerked beef, wool, tallow, horns, bone dust, hair, sheep, goat, and wild dog skins, out of which latter furs are made for ladies' wear here. There are also some furs, and swan and ostrich skins, with tiger and lion skins, exported. The ostrich and rheapampas has the size and speed, with much the appearance of that of Africa, but has not a single feather of its soft, waving elegance of plumage. This pampas bird is clad in a coarse, gray plumage, a portion of which is used for hats. The manufactories of this city are malt liquors, spirits distilled from barley and fruit, candles, cleaned hair, playing cards, tinware, boots and shoes. The exports and imports of this city have been rapidly on the increase for several years past, and particularly with the United States, many of which articles these parts have come and are doing a prosperous trade here. Four-fifths of the wool exported is sent to our country. I have thus given you a hasty description of some of the events and peculiarities of this country, and hope you may find in them something interesting. VIATOR.

CORN, COTTON, AND POLITICS.

The New York *Herald* is daily indulging in ancient lady speculations upon approaching southern difficulties in whose advent it professes to believe in case of Lincoln's being elected President. The following specimen of its views and anticipations we copy from the *Herald's* money article of Monday last:

The week which ended yesterday witnessed a much more active movement in imports than in any preceding week of last year. The exports of produce also were greater; the export of specie less. We are now sending to Europe nearly a million dollars worth of cereal food every week; this saves the specie, and will shortly enable our banks to accumulate coin beyond their wants. The imports of foreign goods at this port, though in excess last week of those of the corresponding week last year, fall considerably short in the aggregate of those of last year.

The exports of breadstuffs and cotton continue very large, and the exporters are doing a fine business. The cotton market has not felt the effect of the pending political disturbances as yet. It will be curious to note what effect they will have. On the face of it, a threatened stoppage of the cotton supply should have a tendency to cause an advance in the price of the article. For a time, therefore, at first, such a prospect would operate like the well known tales of frost and blight which are so familiar to dealers—beneficially to the planters.

After a little while, however, the disturbance would necessarily work both ways. A cold wave or prematurely early frost over the South would discourage all the existing machinery by which cotton is picked and sent to market. A large proportion of the labor now employed would be idle; a large portion of it would be diverted from that pursuit and devoted to military affairs; the financial machinery by which the staple is moved and sent abroad for sale would be crippled or stopped, and—as was the case in Chicago in 1857—it would be found impossible, for a time, either to turn cotton into money or to send it to a place where it could be turned into money. This of course would operate to the disadvantage of the planter, would disable him from paying his debts to the North, and would inflict a severe blow upon the trade of northern cities, which is always more or less dependent upon the cotton supply. Ultimately the southern planter would be able to send the impromptu England would require his cotton, and to get it, in a few weeks, Liverpool would provide money and labor to get it to the seaboard, whatever was the condition of the southern country; whereas, the northern creditors would probably lose the same due to them, besides losing the profits upon handling the cotton and disposing of it here. It is not likely that breadstuffs would be much injured by any political trouble. In the event of civil war, the South would need to supply herself in advance with a large quantity of western food. We notice that the Illinois Central is doing an enormous business, and that the Illinois farmers are filled with hopes of carrying food southward. Political trouble could not check this demand, nor could it interfere with the European trade in breadstuffs.

☞ Gen. Joe Lane is not a coward, but no more thoroughly brave would talk about his wounds in public speeches. When you find a public speaker parading his wounds before a crowd, you may safely set it down that there are a good many things he would rather do than fight. And running is generally one of them.—*Louisville Journal.*

POLITICAL.

Israel Washburne, Governor elect of Maine, has sent in his resignation of his seat in the House of Representatives, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1861. Stephen Coburn, of Cornbegan, it is said will succeed the vacancy. There are a number of candidates for the seat of Senator Hamlin, soon to be vacated, and Lot M. Morrell, the present governor, will probably be successful.

Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, nominated for United States Senator, says he would not serve if Lincoln is elected President. We have some aspirants for senatorial honors in Georgia, who may or may not agree with Gov. Gist, of South Carolina.

The Mobile *Register* and other Douglas papers in that State, claim Alabama for Douglas. The Montgomery *Post* and the Alabama *State Sentinel*, say that several gentlemen in Dallas county have recently left the Breckinridge party, because at their recent Selma mass meeting that party refused to instruct their State electors to vote so as to defeat Lincoln, if possible.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

Illinois has never yet failed to cast her vote for a candidate for presidential candidate. Four years ago she gave a majority of more than 9,000 for Mr. Buchanan over Fremont. She ought not to allow the majority for Douglas to come below this figure, and it is expected of her to do even better. It is entirely within the power of the Democratic party of Illinois to increase the majority to 15,000, if they will only work and be watchful. Desperate means are being used to flood the State with illegal voters, chiefly with the view to carry a portion of the legislature and re-elect Senator Trumbull; but, unless the contemplated frauds are prevented, there is danger that the State may be lost to Douglas.

Mr. Hitchcock vs. Fremont.—We observe from the papers that Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, was to have spoken in Boston on the 24th ult.

The Nashville *Democrat* of Tuesday last says:

Col. B. H. Willis, of Kentucky, addressed a large number of the national Democracy at the court-house last night. The Colonel is an effective, pleasant, and argumentative speaker, and a true champion of the cause of national Democracy. We wish that every supporter of the bolting faction could have heard him.

A Change to Douglas.—The *Quid-Nunc* says John J. Neeley, Esq., of Bolivar, having heard Judge Douglas at Jackson, has determined to support him. He was a Breckinridge Democrat.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* says:

The executive committees of the Douglas and Bell parties, assembled in this city on the 29th, for the purpose of effecting a union of the several parties in the State upon a joint electoral ticket.

The Breckinridge party positively refused to unite with the Douglas and Bell parties in a movement which tended to re'ore peace and harmony to the distracted people of Georgia. Their object being to elect Lincoln, by omitting, if possible, a division among conservative men, thereby electing Lincoln, when they will then attempt to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. Let no patriot be entrapped into a scheme so unholy, which has a concealed purpose to dissolve the best government which ever existed.

The Louisville *Journal* says that remarkably shrewd and well-informed politicians, recently from Washington, state that some of the principal Breckinridge leaders from the South, including Wright of Texas, and Judge Meek of Alabama, agree last Thursday upon a plan of action in case of Lincoln's election, viz: South Carolina, within thirty days after the election, would declare herself independent, and send an ambassador to Washington, asking recognition. If recognized, other Southern States would follow suit, and after a sufficient number of States have thus been recognized, a Southern confederacy would be formed.

Who Carried Pennsylvania?—James Buchanan and the Breckinridge Democracy carried it; and for a party against whom we should all be fighting. We hope for a revolution in the sentiment of Pennsylvania. The people at the North do not think so much of warring against a majority of forty thousand as we do five thousand in the South. They have been the cause of the defeat of Foster, clay, and Lincoln is elected, it is upon them we must make the charge.—*Pickaway Citizen.*

From Honduras.

A Truxillo correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 8th inst says:

Many Americans believe the Hondureans are a barbarous, a cowardly, and a cruel people, and their belief has probably been confirmed by the execution of Walker. But I have lived among them a long time and can assert the opposite to be the case. They are enthusiastic for liberty, and consequentously and vegetly when called upon to repel the invader from their soil. I have seen them men who were greatly injured by Walker's invasion on the 6th of August, assisting with money and advice the wounded Spaniards to you my friend; and in private life there are no people in the world more cordial or kinder to strangers than these same Hondureans.

Col. Butler has transmitted the following letter to the commandants of Truxillo, Don Norbelo Fartinez, through the English consul:

"My Dear Sir: I cannot take my departure without first acknowledging to you my heartfelt thanks for the friendship which you evinced for me during my confinement and trial. Your conduct in this instance is worthy of the highest praise both as a Christian and a gentleman. As the former, you have fully carried out the precepts of our holy church—to return good for evil. As the other, you have shown that generous and high-toned character which has ever made you have fortitude to carry out in the trying ordeal which I have just passed.

"To your kind lady I am also much indebted for the many comforts received at her hands, and now, through you, tender her my grateful thanks.

"I also desire to make you the instrument in conveying my thanks to those gentlemen who have so generously befriended me. In doing this, you will add to the many obligations which you already have indebted to you. In conclusion, permit me to assure you that my conduct shall be such as to prove to you, and all those who have befriended me, that I was not unworthy of it. May God's blessing be with you and yours, is my earnest prayer.

"Your more than friend,

"A. H. RUDLER."

All the Americans in this quarter sincerely hope that filibustering enterprises are at an end; and, indeed, it is not likely that any attempt on the independence of Honduras will again be attempted by lawless bands of desperadoes.

How the Eye is Swept and Washed.

For us to be able to see objects clearly and distinctly, it was necessary that the eye should be kept moist and clean. For this purpose it is furnished with a little gland, from which flows a watery fluid, (tears,) which is spread over the eye by the lid, and is afterward swept off by it, and runs through a hole in the bone to the inner nut face of the nose, where the warm air, passing over it while breathing, evaporates it. It is remarkable that no such gland can be found in the eyes of fish, as the element in which they live answers the same purpose. If the eye had not been furnished with a liquid to wash it, and a lid to sweep it off, things would appear as they do when we look through a finely glass. Along the edges of the eyelid there are a great number of little tubes or glands, from whice flows an oily substance, which spreads over the surface of the skin, and thus prevents the eyes from becoming sore or irritated, and it also helps to keep the tears within the lid.

There are also six little muscles attached to the eye, which enables us to move it in every direction; and when we consider the different motions they are capable of giving to the eye, we cannot but admire the goodness of him that formed them, and has thus saved us the trouble of turning our heads every time we wish to view an object. Although the eyes of some animals are incapable of motion, as the fly, the beetle, and several other insects, yet the Creator has shown his wisdom and goodness in furnishing their eyes with thousands of little globes, and by placing their eyes in front of their heads so that these little insects can see almost all around them without turning their heads. A gentleman who has examined the eyes of a fly, says that the two eyes of a common one are composed of 8,000 little globes, through every one of which it is capable of forming an object! Having prepared the eye of the fly for the purpose, and placed it before his microscope and then looked through both, in the manner of the telescope, at a steeple which was 200 feet high, and 750 feet distant, and he says he could plainly see through every little hemisphere, the whole steeple inverted or turned upside down.

The Cost of Gas.

The average cost of gas in the United States of $4.47 per 1,000 feet. Hence it will be seen that gas is furnished in Cincinnati at less than two-thirds the average of the whole number.

There is but few cities in the list that have tried the experiment of owning the works supplying gas. These are Philadelphia, Richmond, Va., Frankfort, Ky., and Alexandria, Va., which furnish the gas variously from $2.25 to $3.50 per one thousand feet. Whether there is any advantage in the city's owning the works is not determined yet by any experiments made. There is no doubt but that the city could furnish the gas at a less cost in most cases a good dividend, but there are many risks to run that detract from its value. For instance, it there should be an explosion, as in Boston, or a long and tedious strike of workmen, it would require a heavy draft upon the capital to make repairs. Municipal management is not, as a rule, as careful and reliable as that of a company or an individual; yet if the works supplying gas could be so managed as to give the public the benefit of the profit, it would be a good thing.

There is one thing worthy of mention in this connection, as being to the credit of the management of the gas works in this city, and that is, in the seasons using gas, the relieved of any trouble in the matter. The company furnishes the meters and cares for them if there be any need of repairs, while in most other cities they are required to employ their own gas-fitters. In many other cities, too, a tax on the meters is charged, which was dispensed with here by the company some seven years ago. This is the case with Boston, which city proposes to reduce the price of gas from $2.50 to $2.20 per 1,000 feet after the first of January next. We find it in the same catalogue with Philadelphia.

Gov. Letcher on Secession.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

I have seen a letter from Gov. Letcher, stating substantially that in view of imminite danger of secession of the southern States, which result he deplores, he is putting Virginia in a state of preparation to prevent anything like force being brought to bear against seceding States, by marching Government troops through Virginia, etc.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, near Elba, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. J. Williams, Mr. Joseph N. Williams, of Memphis