THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860.

Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

Reading Matter on Every Page.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

ELECTION RETURNS.

SHELBY COUNTY.—We were unable to obtain the returns for but six of the Civil districts of Shelby county yesterday, and to-day we are minus the official returns from three of the sixteen districts. It is the conjecture of the sheriff that the returns from these precincts have been sent to Raleigh through mistake. The following figures are official:

DISTRICTS.	BRECKINRIDGE.	LANE.	BELL.	DOUGLAS.
City—Fifth and Fourteenth Civil dis	209	219	272	1141
Bayless'—First civil district	23	32	23	108
Marrow's—Second civil district	30	30	60	60
Wise's Store—Third civil district	16	43	4	147
Union—Fourth civil district	12	74	11	137
Raleigh—Sixth civil district	52	30	5	140
Union Depot—Seventh civil district	21	23	13	120
Log Cabin—Eighth civil district	00	00	00	000
Tutwiler's—Ninth civil district	19	00	00	000
Collierville—Tenth civil district	46	50	30	140
Germantown—Eleventh civil dist	81	39	39	225
Mechanicsville—Twelfth civil dist	9	16	17	72
Hooe's Shop—Thirteenth civil dis	5	5	5	22
Hickory Ridge—Fourteenth civil district	21	40	1	85
High Hill—Sixteenth Civil District	12	23	8	81
Total	556	680	510	2441

It will be seen from this that so far as heard from, Bell's majority over Douglas is 141; over Breckinridge, 2,224. Mr. Douglas' majority over Breckinridge is 2,083, and the combined vote of Douglas and Breckinridge would have carried the county by 581 majority. The returns now indicate that Mr. Bell will carry the county by about 40 to 70 majority.

[By Telegraph.]

LOUISVILLE, NOVEMBER 7, 5:30 A. M.—The Bell and Breckinridge vote in Indiana will be each about from eight to ten thousand.

Telegraphic dispatches from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, say Lincoln's majority in the State will reach from ten to fifteen thousand. All the Republican candidates for Congress have been elected.

New York city gives Wm. Kelley, Douglas Democrat for Governor, 32,166; Morgan, Republican, 32,698; Brady, Breckinridge, Democrat, 4,064.

PARIS, November 7.—Henry county, Tennessee, gives Breckinridge 1,800; Bell 888; Douglas 23.

TAZEWELL, November 7.—Gibson county, Tennessee, gives Bell 1,908; Breckinridge 1,030; Douglas 232. Bell's gain is 328 over the last gubernatorial election.

BRUNSWICKVILLE, November 7.—Haywood county, Tennessee, gives Douglas 454; Bell 802; Breckinridge 321. The Democratic majority at the last gubernatorial election was 181.

JACKSON, Miss., November 7.—Wilkinson county gives Breckinridge 79 majority, which is a gain of 72.

Jefferson county gives Breckinridge 51 majority, a gain of 3.

Claiborne county gives Breckinridge 150 majority, a gain of 90.

Lowndes county gives Breckinridge 292 majority, which is a Democratic gain of 4.

JACKSON, Miss., November 7.—St. James' parish, La., gives Bell 290; Breckinridge, 160; Douglas, 108. This is a Democratic loss of 12 on Buchanan's vote in 1856.

BEARDSVILLE, Ky., November 7.—Ballard county gives Bell 480, Breckinridge 449; Douglas 272; Lincoln 1.

Lincoln's majority in Maine is estimated at 25,000.

The returns from Iowa are coming in slowly, but as far as heard from, indicate the success of the Republican ticket.

Wm. Pennington of the Fifth Congressional district of New Jersey, (the present speaker of the House) has been re-elected.

The latest returns indicate that New Jersey has probably gone for the fusion ticket.

CAIRO, Ill. November 7.—The official vote of this city is as follows: Lincoln 76; Bell 91; Douglas 347; Breckinridge 2. In the towns and counties heard from in this State the Republicans gain. The returns indicate that the State will go for Lincoln by about from fifteen to twenty thousand majority.

Vicksburg, Miss.—This city gives Bell 506; Breckinridge 642; Douglas 73.

Louisville, Ky.—The result of the election in this State is still doubtful. Breckinridge gains in several counties heard from this morning. The latest returns received from New York say the State has gone for the Republican ticket by upward of 38,000.

Haywood county, Tenn.—Douglas 453; Bell 883; Breckinridge 358. The Democratic majority last year was 181.

Mason Depot, Tipton county, Tenn.—Douglas 51; Bell 30; Breckinridge 7.

Obion county, Tenn.—Bell 547; Breckinridge 784; Douglas 143; two districts to hear from.

Weakley county, Tenn.—Authentic reports give Bell a gain of 310 over Etheridge's vote.

Thoroughgo county, Miss.—Bell 1,090; Breckinridge 1,180; Douglas 290.

Tippah county, Miss.—Breckinridge 630; Bell 135; Douglas 34; three precincts to hear from.

DeSoto county, Miss.—Bell 780; Breckinridge 670; Douglas 400. Bell gains 290.

Marshall county, Miss.—Breckinridge 1,149; Bell 1,099; Douglas 299. Breckinridge's loss 324.

Tallahatchie county, Miss.—Breckinridge has a majority of 212, which is a gain of about 150; Douglas received 72 votes in this county.

Massac county, Ill.—Douglas has a majority of 800.

Fulton county, Ky.—Bell 299; Breckinridge 207; Douglas 107; bell's loss is 41; Breckinridge loses 153.

Wilmington, Delaware.—This State has gone for Breckinridge.

Nashville, Tenn.—The returns still indicate that this State has gone for Bell.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.—This State has gone for Lincoln by 10,000 majority.

New Jersey.—The Union ticket in this State has 3,000 majority.

Boston, Mass.—Anson Burlingame is defeated for Congress in the Fifth district.

LOUISVILLE, 10 P. M., November 7.—No additional returns of importance have been received up to this time.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—Hartford, Connecticut.—The Republican majority in this State will be 10,000, and the plurality 24,000.

Trenton, New Jersey—Ferry, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Pennington, in the Fifth district.

Maryland—There is a probability that Bell has carried Maryland.

New York—As far as heard from, the Republican majority in this State will be upward of 35,000.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—The State of Louisiana has probably gone for Breckinridge.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—Mobile, Ala., has gone for Douglas. Breckinridge has carried Montgomery. Mobile gives Douglas 1800; Bell 1400; Breckinridge 1900.

It is supposed that Breckinridge will carry Alabama by a small majority.

No returns have been received from Georgia or Florida.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AT MONTGOMERY.—We have heretofore announced the infamous outrage perpetrated against Judge DOUGLAS at Montgomery, Alabama, by some skulking miscreants who do violence to humanity in bearing the names and forms of men. It is a current idea among the rabble, and has been for ages past, that no greater insult can be offered to a man than by performing the very unique and unelevating operation of pelting him with rotten eggs. Some scoundrels in the goodly city of Montgomery, incited by the madness of that personal malignancy which often too readily graduates in political animosity, have cast a blur upon the otherwise fair name of that place by a trial of this debasing experiment.

It is with pleasure that we note the fact of its speedy reprobation by the respectable portion of the party—as the following condemnatory resolutions, passed at a meeting of the BRECKINRIDGE and LANE club of the city, amply attest:

WHEREAS, We have heard it announced on the street that some unknown person was so regardless of all sense of propriety as to offer a personal indignity to Judge Douglas, at or near the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Thursday evening, and, whereas, some have been so unjust as to charge this improper conduct upon the Breckinridge party, therefore,

1. *Be it Resolved*, By the Breckinridge and Lane club, in full meeting assembled, that we utterly repudiate and condemn the act.

2. That a copy of this resolution be given to Mr. Douglas, and the Confederation be requested to copy the same.

T. B. BETHEA, President.

J. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEGRO ARRESTED.—A negro barber named Edmond has been lodged in jailhere. He was on the steamer *Sunny Side*; he claims to be free, but has no papers.

THE TOCSIN OF DISSOLUTION SOUNDED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

By reference to the telegraphic news received last night, it will be noticed that the threats of secession, which have been emanating from the people and press of South Carolina during the present exciting campaign, have assumed a most tangible form of reality. The reported election of LINCOLN seems to have produced a violent secession panic. The legislature, it is said, passed a unanimous resolution favoring dissolution. The federal officers are preparing to send in their resignations—and, in fact, the danger of an attempted secession from the Union is manifestly imminent. It is impossible to conjecture the result which the coming month may perchance precipitate upon the country. The country is rife with revolution. The fiery ordeal is yet to be passed.

THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN CONSIDERED.

The returns, so far as received, indicate the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the presidency by a very large vote. With the probable exception of New Jersey, which is claimed by the fusionists, the Black-Republicans are supposed to have carried every other Northern State this side of the Rocky Mountains.

The confirmation of this sad intelligence yesterday cast a gloom of despair about the city, which was plainly depicted upon the countenances of men of all parties. The concurrent receipt of local defeats and local victories seemed to have little or no effect in eliciting that enthusiasm which is usually concomitant with such intelligence. The "forlorn hope," the Empire State, had yielded to the sway of sectionalism! That was the only theme in the mouths of the melancholy multitude, who, unwilling to give credit to the startling, yet not altogether unexpected fact, continued to hope even against hope itself. Past political differences have for a time been buried. Party animosities have subsided into weighty reflections. In the intensity of their regret—in the profoundness of their gloom—in the danger of their surroundings—party has been forgotten in the thoughts of COUNTRY!

THE FOREIGN VOTE.

The foreign vote of Memphis, reaching between ten and twelve hundred, has, with the exception of a small scattering fragment, been unanimous for the national Democratic ticket. The most remarkable fact that the Irish vote throughout the country, and the German vote in the Southern States, have always followed the true Democracy. The foreigner generally, of every clime and country, embraces the principles of the old party with a tenacity which savors of the utmost devotion. He has been, amid the smoke of revolution, the carnage of civil war, and the bloodshed of contending factions, and can appreciate the horrors of its tragic memories more readily than we. He knows that experience teaches the sad lesson, that it will prove easier to pull down than to reconstruct the fair fabric of our Government, as left us by the pioneer statesmen of the western world. These facts render it certain that, so long as the oath of allegiance to the Constitution may be required, the influence of the foreigner will be *for the Union*, even against its own plotting indigenous disorganizers.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY OF MEMPHIS.

We cannot fail to again congratulate the national Democracy upon the result in this city, as exhibited by the election returns on Tuesday last. They have fought well the "good old fight of faith," and have accomplished a glorious result, even in the face of certain defeat. In the August election of 1859 for governor, congressmen and local officers, the opposition party carried Memphis by a small majority—NETHERLAND running ahead of HARRIS by four votes. Since that time, it is true, the vote has been increased by two-fifths; yet the oppositionists have carried the city by only *sixty-nine*, notwithstanding the defection of *five hundred and seventy-two* Democrats to the support of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The great commercial metropolis of the Southwest has given the "Little Giant" *two thousand two hundred and fifty* suffrages—or nearly *four to every one cast for the secession candidate*. This fact, when duly analyzed, leads us to the inevitable conclusion, that we are indebted to many of that band of old line whigs, who constitute the "lost sheep of Israel" in the political world, for their assistance in the achievement of this great moral victory.

We have heard of many ardent supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS, who, fully conscious of his inability to carry the State of Tennessee, cast their suffrages for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE; and of others who voted for BELL and EVERETT. In fact, the contest was a traditional Democracy labored under the greatest possible disadvantage regarding the contest in this State. All who voted for him supported him from sheer determination to do right—preferring to adhere to principle rather than expediency—and to give encouragement to the big hearts throughout the land that throb in fervor devotion for the love of this Union. We believe, as it is, that this Bluff City has proved itself the banner city of the national Democracy south of Mason and Dixon's line. She has shown the gratitude of her people to the champion of southern rights, and has thus paid him a complimentary tribute which will prove a lasting monument to the memory of his defeat. There is no city in these wide United States where his friends are warmer, truer, more devoted or more faithful.

A Great Sensation Bulletin.

The following has been distributed in New Jersey. It is said to have been printed at the office of the *New York Herald*:

The South in Motion.
Treason Rampant.
Negro Insurrections in South Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas.
General Bickley Marching upon Washington.
General Scott Ordered to command the army of the North.
Gov. Wise assassinated.
Secretary Cobb Arrested for Treason.
John Minor Botts at the Head of Seven Thousand Men to protect Washington.
Washington, Saturday, 5:00 o'clock

Our people were thrown into the greatest consternation and surprise at the terrible announcement of the news received by a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. Scott, received a few minutes since.

The conspiracy to dissolve the Union, is now in progress of attempted consummation.

Several arrests have been made of prominent individuals for treason.

John Minor Botts has been chosen to the command of volunteers to protect the Union.

Treason rife in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas.

Virginia treasonists are not cause out openly.

Gov. Wise was assassinated while addressing a meeting of secesh.

Secretary Cobb was arrested while attending the same meeting, at the instigation of John Minor Botts, who has declared for Lincoln.

Meetings were called by the friends of the Union, who unanimously elected John Minor Botts as their commander, and marched immediately for the defense of Washington.

Several insurrectionary movements are reported in South Carolina and Georgia.

General Scott leaves this evening in an extra train.

On the receipt of further news, we will immediately issue another extra.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The sugar making has been commenced in Pointe Coupee parish. Of the yield the *Echo* of the 27th says:

With the exception of our neighbor Colonel Claiborne, whose cane is yielding nearly two hogsheads to the acre, we learn the yield has scarcely exceeded an average, half a hogshead. The quality of sugar extracted is not of a fair quality. The grinding season in our parish will be of short duration. Many of our largest planters will not grind and those who are so fortunate as to have more than sufficiency of seed cane are having such favorable weather for grinding their short crops that it is probable by the first of November, the crop will be finished. In view of any contingency to the crop of next year, the planters predicting by dear experience, have adopted the wise rule of saving all the seed they can and have saved enough plant cane to make a fair crop. In the event of a favorable result of the stubble cane, an unusually large crop will result.

Rolling is, also, going on in Terrebonne parish. The Houma *Ceres* of Saturday last says:

Many of the planters have commenced making sugar, but there is universal complaint that a very inferior article is made, and that it does not granulate well. We are informed that the bud of the cane is killed, and that much of the crop is spoiling. The full extent of the damage done the cane crop by the late storm cannot yet be ascertained, but it is much more serious than was at first imagined; for in three weeks from now it will be utterly impossible to make anything like sugar of the sprouted canes.

The Alexandria *National Democrat* says that in Rapides parish the cane is small, and only a small yield can be expected. The same paper says that the cotton crop will be nearly an average.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE HEART.—Once came the loving Genius of the human race to Jupiter and prayed. "Father, give to me a better language. They have only words to express joy, grief or love." "Have I not given them tears?" said Jupiter, "tears of joy, tears of sorrow, tears of love?" The Genius replied, "Tears do not speak all the heart. Father, give them another speech, that they may utter their inborn longings—may paint the lingering light of the morning star of childhood—or the rosy dawn of youth or the golden glow of the life to come, and on the cheeks before them, after the sun has set. Give them a language of the heart, my Father." Then Jupiter heard and the melody of the spheres, the Muse of Song approach. He bendowed to him and said: "Go unto men and teach them my language." The Muse of Song came down to men and taught music, and from that time the heart could speak.—*German Richter.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The most intense excitement prevails here now touching the presidential election, but it is wholly unlike that we have any panic among business men. The report appears to have been entirely unfounded, but the rumor still prevails that two or three large firms have made assignments. The public mind is undoubtedly agitated and sensitive, and, I am informed, is only kept from actual panic by the hope that New York will vote against Lincoln.

I have had an intimation to-day of another movement inside of that of the red-hot Secesh, such as Yancey, Keitt and Rhett.

This inner movement, while it looks to the secession of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas immediately on the election of Lincoln as a foregone conclusion, does not see in that inevitable dissolution of the federal Union. It regards a reunion of all the parts as within the range of possibilities, and addresses itself to bringing about that result. For that purpose an address is to be issued to the people of all the States, North and South, inviting them to send delegates to a national convention, in which the grievances of the sections to each other may be fairly discussed and adjusted on a more satisfactory footing, and when amendments to the Constitution may be agreed upon, to be afterward made according to the prescribed forms.

In the event of the North refusing to take part in this proposed national assemblage, or refusing to place the slavery question on a basis that will be deemed fair and satisfactory to the South, then the whole body of the Southern States is to secede, and a Southern Confederacy is to be formed. I give the rumor for what it is worth.

It is now confidently stated in circles that prefers to be well informed about Mr. Lincoln's purposes, that, if elected, he will offer the Department of State to Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and in case the latter declines, then to Mr. Rivers; and that to no event will he submit his administration to the incumbrance of identifying Mr. Seward, either in the cabinet or as a foreign minister or any other capacity.

This is not regarded as mere rumor. I learn, from a gentleman who has just returned from a tour in the South-west, that while much excitement and ill-feeling still exists, if Mr. Lincoln shall be elected, there is no indication among the people of a purpose to dissolve the Union. It is believed that South Carolina will secede, and that the only danger is that an attempt to constrain her by force may awaken sympathy and elicit the co-operation of other States.

My own opinion is that the hardest policy which the Federal Government can pursue toward South Carolina is to leave her to herself, and that the most unpleasant way of bringing her back is to let her go. She will soon find that she has jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. At every point where her railroads penetrate into the adjoining States it will be some necessary for the Federal Government to establish custonhouses, and the effect will be to strip Charleston of half her trade in consequence. She will lose the benefit of the United States mails, for which her citizens pay back to the department about one-third the cost. Her commerce is now almost exclusively with her sister States. This would inevitably be cut off, and she would be subject to duties, and the effect would be instant commercial ruin.

Nine-tenths of the merchandise now introduced into the port of Charleston arrives free of duty from the North. As an independent state she would be compelled to tax these goods in order to raise a revenue to support her army and navy. Her people have been crying out against Federal taxes these thirty years, and it is probable that they would bear four-fold heavier taxes, imposed by the State, with patience.

The brave campaign of Douglas in the Northern States has produced and is producing glorious fruits. His voice has cheered the hearts and nerved the arms of the true friends of the Union. He has marched directly into the camp of the secessionists, and while they gloried upon him, the threats which seemed in advance were hushed because nothing fell from his lips but moderation and truth. The generous and chivalrous sons of the South resulted from the attempt to do injustice to this fearless champion of the right. It had been given out that he was to be insulted at Montgomery, Alabama, but at Atlanta and Macon, Georgia, but so far as I can learn, those who led on the crusade have not shown their faces, and the great body of the people rallied in crowds to his meetings.

Official dispatches from Peru represent that Mr. Clay had demanded his passport, at the same time addressing a note to the government explaining his reasons therefor. President Castilla was taken by surprise, as he had been led to believe that his proposition, which had been forwarded by Mr. Clay, would be acceptable to the Washington Cabinet. In reply the government transmitted Mr. Clay's passport, with a refutation of their argument in answer to his note. Senor Zegarra is instructed to remain here until further orders from Lima, when he, too, will withdraw, and thus terminate all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. The sentiment here, outside of the Administration, is all in favor of the position assumed by Peru.

Mr. Buchanan will submit the issue to Congress for action. Look out for another Paraguay decision.

While I am writing, the streets are alive with people, all striving to learn something on which they can hang a hope of this or that party, but before twenty-four hours have rolled away the great contest will be ended, and the stability of our institutions proven, or we shall be called upon to mourn the wreck of the proudest work of human genius that ever blessed the world. We will hope for the best.

CLEVELAND.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

A TARRIFIED FLOCKER.—About a fortnight ago Dr. J. H. Holmes discovered that one of a party of Irishmen, whom he had engaged as cotton pickers, was plotting with the negroes, telling them "that they were fools to work for nothing," that "they were freemen," and using other insidious language. The Doctor, determined to make an example in this case, and for a number of gentlemen who, after due inquiry and deliberation, sentenced the offender to receive forty lashes and made "to skeep." The fellow was accordingly blindfolded and taken to the bank of the river, where the prescribed punishment was inflicted with a hearty good will.—*Lake Village Press.*

NAPOLEON PLANTER.—Mr. W. C. Mitchell has become associated with Mr. Jno. F. Rivers in the management of this excellent weekly. Mr. Mitchell has for some years been connected with the press of Louisiana.

A LIVE TAILOR.—The Napoleon (Ark.) *Planter* announces in the issue of October 30: "We have a live tailor in town." Wonder what they feed him on; cabbages don't you, downthere?

FOUR EXECUTIONS.—The Lake Village *Press* announced on Thursday last that four negroes were lying in their jail who were to be executed the same day.

RUNAWAYS.—The hiding place of ten or twelve runaway negroes has been found near Lake Village, Arkansas. It contained a good stock of provisions and clothing. The negroes decamped, and owing to the impenetrable nature of the woods they could not be pursued.

NAPOLEON CEMETERY.—The editor of the Napoleon *Planter* thus describes that very moist location, the Napoleon burying ground: "We paid a visit to our burying place and were forcibly struck with the air of desolation which all above and around presented. The wind blew in fitful gusts among the dark and sombre looking cypresses, keeping up a wailing and melancholy dirge, in consonance with the spot. No immortelles—sweet tokens of remembrance—relieved the cold, and in many instances, dilapidated tombstones, all around was sad, bleak and dreary; an air of desolate solitude, and cold cheerlessness seemed to repel the approach of anything having life. We were forcibly reminded how very far we were behind the age in our burying place."

HELENA BEADS.—Our good humored friend Underwood, of the Helena *Shield*, boasts as follows—we expect he is fully entitled to his claim: "Helena is in telegraphic communication with the whole telegraphic world. Let that fact be known."

HUME.—We have had the following in the Fort Smith *Thirty-Fifth Parallel*. It is an extract from a letter addressed to Capt. J. A. Sparks, of that place: "We learn that Frank Rivers of Bob Morris' company, who left here some time ago, took with them a horse and buggy, and left for Texas. The owner followed and overtook them at Pecan Point, Texas; they were then taken back to San Antonio, and hung. The above party left here some time ago, indebt to us for printing—they refused to pay. Better not lament, pay the printer and walk barefooted, before taking other peoples' horses. The horse thieves are catching it, and we hope they will give our country a wide berth."

HELENA CEMETERY.—The Helena *Note Book*, like the Napoleon *Planter*, grows lugubrious on the burying ground subject, he says: "We can clamber up the hill where the dead of Helena are laid and see the graves of their friends and relatives exposed to the tread of the cattle and horses, and see the pitiable enclosures falling to pieces and confusion in every direction, and not feel mortified? Why issue the people not taken more care of their sacred dead?"

Shame.

From the Montgomery Confederation.]

We understand that some of the Breckinridge men of this city are charging a few ladies with having thrown the eggs at Judge Douglas on last Thursday night. Can this be so? We believe not a word of it. It is adding insult to injury to charge the ladies of this city or of any other city or county with having been the perpetrators of the outrage. Shame—burning shame upon such cowards. Ladies of Montgomery and Alabama, do you know that it is said that you were the instruments employed in this outrage? Do you know that you are charged as having thrown eggs at the distinguished statesman of Illinois? Is it so? No one can convince us that such is the case. The base scoundrel who committed the act, and his cowardly apologists, if he has any, are afraid to make themselves known.

Since writing the above we have received a letter from the wife of one of our most respectable citizens, to which we invite the attention of our readers:

MONTGOMERY, November 3, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention was directed to an article in the *Advertiser* this morning which reflects seriously upon the ladies of this city and elsewhere. The intimation even that a lady of this place would have committed such a vile and cowardly act as to throw eggs at so distinguished a patriot as the Senator from Illinois, is a slander upon our sex that should not be tolerated. As a lady, and an ready to speak for our class. I hope the ladies of our city will read the article in the *Advertiser*, and then make up their opinions of its author. Respectfully, yours, M.

BLAKES AND MULATTOES.—According to the census of 1850, 2,987,657 of the slaves of the United States were black, or of unmixed African descent, and 246,658 were mulattoes. The mulattoes in the United States are about one-eighth as numerous as the blacks; the free mulattoes are more than half the number of the free blacks, while the slave mulattoes are only about one-twelfth of the slave blacks; while nearly half of the colored in the non-slaveholding States are mulattoes, only about one-sixth in the slaveholding States are mulattoes. In Ohio and the Territories there are more mulattoes than blacks.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The Anderson reports of cotton sales, which we have before referred to, show some points no less instructive than the parenthetical notice of the impossibility of raising the commodity anywhere but in the United States—a notice indicating consciousness of what must happen. The prodigious increase in the demand is, of course, related with high satisfaction—England alone having required 650,180 bales last year, in excess of any former year. The remark is that the demand has reached, if not exceeded, the limit of supply. If it has been so in an extraordinarily favorable season, the warning to us to look elsewhere is abundantly clear. We are told, also, that there is a rapidly increasing domestic demand; partly from the Southern States, and much more from the northern. There are circumstances of interest about this domestic demand worth attending to.

We need say nothing of the factories of New England. They speak for themselves in the diffusion of their products through every quarter of the world. As Captain Barton found "mercant" (American domestics) on the shores of the great lake he has named after his wife, so, we have heard, the other terrea rial discoverers have found the cotton clothes of New England wherever they were most sure of finding no trace of civilization. Rather traders carry them wherever there are people who wear clothing. But how is it with manufactures in the slave States? It is well known that a long series of experiments has been tried in hope of employing slave labor in factories, and that they have failed.

While they were failing, and perhaps in consequence, the Southern newspapers and their public became more saucy than ever about "greasy mechanics," "degraded artisans," and "free labor." They may be wiser now, and by means of a successful experiment in the way of a free-labor factory. A Charleston company, presided over by a Charleston man of high character and influence, has instituted a cotton manufactory, the results of which are significant to us as well as to the resident population. The report tells us exultingly, not only of commercial success, but of a remedy being found for the dire poverty and lifelessness of the region in which it is placed.

In brief, the enterprise has raised up a middle class between the capitalists and the slaves. The planters had before brought out the poor whites from the land on the one hand, and the negroes on the other, repelled them from labor which, in a slave State, is degradation. The factory, opened in a district of poor people who had neither land nor employment, has given them employment. In this new occupation there was no connection with slaves, no competition with negroes. The whites went to work as they do in the North, as citizens adopting a profession. They have gone through the process of rising, till, instead of 70 per cent. of the young people being unable to read, and the factory hands have reading and spelling classes, lectures and libraries.

The directors are called upon, and with good reason, to rejoice at the way being found by which the community may hope from its degrade and otherwise hopeless poverty. The story has other points of interest, but we are now concerned only with the disclosure we obtain of the certain future decline and constant precariousness of the cotton supply of the United States. The same causes which generate the poverty, must, in time, and before long, destroy the staple commodity of the country. The disclosure is true.

In spite of the vast exposition of an indispensable article like cotton, there is no comfort and enjoyment—no welfare—among the inhabitants of the cotton-producing States. Scarcely the best men of the community, so says this report, and so say the restless and dissatisfied poor whites. How is this? The best land is held by a small number of planters, who may, probably produce a large quantity of cotton, which leaves to sell at a highly profitable rate. But, instead of those profits being so laid out as to promote the industry and consequent comfort of the community, the planter can do only one thing with his money—buy more land or more slaves.

There is no middle or artisan class around him; the arts of life hardly exist. Everything he wants must be procured by his own slaves, or exchanged for the free State. Most planters get on with what can be produced on the estates; but, if they import from the North, they not only pay high, but excite the dissatisfaction of their neighbors, and are themselves dissatisfied at thus encouraging the commerce and manufactures of the free States, and, as they fancy, putting the profits of their industry into the pockets of the Yankees. Our readers have probably seen some of the complaints perpetually issued on this subject by southern writers.

We find them in the reports of the southern commercial conventions which are held annually, and in the speeches of southern statesmen, and in Mr. Helper's book, and quoted in all Mr. Olmstead's books, and, in short, wherever the South speaks at all on her own condition. The incessant reproach of the South against the North is that the North gains by the labor of the industry and profits of the South. To whatever extent this may be true, the process is fatal to any hope of a continuance of cotton growing.

To rid the neighborhood of a poverty-stricken and disreputable class like the degraded whites, the planters lay out money in bad land, or lock it up in their own exhausted soils; they waste a large proportion in bad methods of tillage, and in making everything by hand; and if, after this, and after paying which they can hang a hope of this or that party, but before twenty-four hours have rolled away the great contest will be ended, and the stability of our institutions proven, or we shall be called upon to mourn the wreck of the proudest work of human genius that ever blessed the world. We will hope for the best.

CLEVELAND.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

A TARRIFIED FLOCKER.—About a fortnight ago Dr. J. H. Holmes discovered that one of a party of Irishmen, whom he had engaged as cotton pickers, was plotting with the negroes, telling them "that they were fools to work for nothing," that "they were freemen," and using other insidious language. The Doctor, determined to make an example in this case, and for a number of gentlemen who, after due inquiry and deliberation, sentenced the offender to receive forty lashes and made "to skeep." The fellow was accordingly blindfolded and taken to the bank of the river, where the prescribed punishment was inflicted with a hearty good will.—*Lake Village Press.*

NAPOLEON PLANTER.—Mr. W. C. Mitchell has become associated with Mr. Jno. F. Rivers in the management of this excellent weekly. Mr. Mitchell has for some years been connected with the press of Louisiana.

A LIVE TAILOR.—The Napoleon (Ark.) *Planter* announces in the issue of October 30: "We have a live tailor in town." Wonder what they feed him on; cabbages don't you, downthere?

FOUR EXECUTIONS.—The Lake Village *Press* announced on Thursday last that four negroes were lying in their jail who were to be executed the same day.

RUNAWAYS.—The hiding place of ten or twelve runaway negroes has been found near Lake Village, Arkansas. It contained a good stock of provisions and clothing. The negroes decamped, and owing to the impenetrable nature of the woods they could not be pursued.

NAPOLEON CEMETERY.—The editor of the Napoleon *Planter* thus describes that very moist location, the Napoleon burying ground: "We paid a visit to our burying place and were forcibly struck with the air of desolation which all above and around presented. The wind blew in fitful gusts among the dark and sombre looking cypresses, keeping up a wailing and melancholy dirge, in consonance with the spot. No immortelles—sweet tokens of remembrance—relieved the cold, and in many instances, dilapidated tombstones, all around was sad, bleak and dreary; an air of desolate solitude, and cold cheerlessness seemed to repel the approach of anything having life. We were forcibly reminded how very far we were behind the age in our burying place."

HELENA BEADS.—Our good humored friend Underwood, of the Helena *Shield*, boasts, as follows—we expect he is fully entitled to his claim: "Helena is in telegraphic communication with the whole telegraphic world. Let that fact be known."

HUME.—We have had the following in the Fort Smith *Thirty-Fifth Parallel*. It is an extract from a letter addressed to Capt. J. A. Sparks, of that place: "We learn that Frank Rivers of Bob Morris' company, who left here some time ago, took with them a horse and buggy, and left for Texas. The owner followed and overtook them at Pecan Point, Texas; they were then taken back to San Antonio, and hung. The above party left here some time ago, indebt to us for printing—they refused to pay. Better not lament, pay the printer and walk barefooted, before taking other peoples' horses. The horse thieves are catching it, and we hope they will give our country a wide berth."

HELENA CEMETERY.—The Helena *Note Book*, like the Napoleon *Planter*, grows lugubrious on the burying ground subject, he says: "We can clamber up the hill where the dead of Helena are laid and see the graves of their friends and relatives exposed to the tread of the cattle and horses, and see the pitiable enclosures falling to pieces and confusion in every direction, and not feel mortified? Why issue the people not taken more care of their sacred dead?"

Shame.

From the Montgomery Confederation.]

We understand that some of the Breckinridge men of this city are charging a few ladies with having thrown the eggs at Judge Douglas on last Thursday night. Can this be so? We believe not a word of it. It is adding insult to injury to charge the ladies of this city or of any other city or county with having been the perpetrators of the outrage. Shame—burning shame upon such cowards. Ladies of Montgomery and Alabama, do you know that it is said that you were the instruments employed in this outrage? Do you know that you are charged as having thrown eggs at the distinguished statesman of Illinois? Is it so? No one can convince us that such is the case. The base scoundrel who committed the act, and his cowardly apologists, if he has any, are afraid to make themselves known.

Since writing the above we have received a letter from the wife of one of our most respectable citizens, to which we invite the attention of our readers:

MONTGOMERY, November 3, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention was directed to an article in the *Advertiser* this morning which reflects seriously upon the ladies of this city and elsewhere. The intimation even that a lady of this place would have committed such a vile and cowardly act as to throw eggs at so distinguished a patriot as the Senator from Illinois, is a slander upon our sex that should not be tolerated. As a lady, and an ready to speak for our class. I hope the ladies of our city will read the article in the *Advertiser*, and then make up their opinions of its author. Respectfully, yours, M.

BLAKES AND MULATTOES.—According to the census of 1850, 2,987,657 of the slaves of the United States were black, or of unmixed African descent, and 246,658 were mulattoes. The mulattoes in the United States are about one-eighth as numerous as the blacks; the free mulattoes are more than half the number of the free blacks, while the slave mulattoes are only about one-twelfth of the slave blacks; while nearly half of the colored in the non-slaveholding States are mulattoes, only about one-sixth in the slaveholding States are mulattoes. In Ohio and the Territories there are more mulattoes than blacks.

VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	1859. BELL.	1859. HARRIS.	1860. BELL.	1860. BRECKINRIDGE.	1860. DOUGLAS.
Anderson	802	799	....	....	....
Bradley	1	450	....	....	....
Blount	704	1287	....	....	....
Bradley	1095	749	....	....	....
Campbell	1	670	....	....	....
Carter	295	980	....	....	....
Claiborne	763	624	....	....	....
Cocke	841	985	....	....	....
Grainger	781	1161	....	....	....
Greene	2103	1622	....	....	....
Hawkins	1396	1187	....	....	....
Hamilton	1054	1123	....	....	....
Hancock	503	449	....	....	....
Jefferson	1411	1411	....	....	....
Johnson	330	380	....	....	....
Knox	876	2060	....	....	....
McMinn	1126	1031	....	....	....
Meigs	643	174	....	....	....
Monroe	1178	1000	....	....	....
Morgan	187	911	....	....	....
Polk	330	918	....	....	....
Rhea	450	366	....	....	....
Roane	1411	1031	....	....	....
Sevier	964	1040	....	....	....
Scott	223	25	....	....	....
Sullivan	1170	800	....	....	....
Washington	1745	1	....	....	....
Total	21,476	23,165	....	....	....

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	1859. BELL.	1859. HARRIS.	1860. BELL.	1860. BRECKINRIDGE.	1860. DOUGLAS.
Bedford	2085	1305	....	....	....
Carroll	1009	420	....	....	....
Cannon	1	1	....	....	....
Coffee	876	295	....	....	....
Cumberland	1	1	....	....	....
Davidson	3412	3463	....	....	....
DeKalb	840	718	....	....	....
Dickson	1	1	....	....	....
Fentress	339	145	....	....	....
Franklin	1	1	....	....	....
Giles	1472	1295	....	....	....
Grundy	450	80	....	....	....
Hickman	1	1	....	....	....
Hickman	1071	195	....	....	....
Humphreys	988	272	....	....	....
Jackson	1155	1338	....	....	....
Lawrence	1	1	....	....	....
Lewis	258	19	....	....	....
Lincoln	2701	477	....	....	....
Marshall	1716	1570	....	....	....
Montgomery	1043	1358