Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 16, 1860

Largest Circulation in the City

Leading Matter on Every Page.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—There will be a convention of the Democratic party held in NASHVILLE, JANUARY 1860, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and for a more thorough organization, preparatory to the next August election. We therefore suggest that primary meetings be held on the first Monday in December, in all the counties in the State to elect delegates to the convention.

W. B. HORSLEY,
FRITZ ROBERTSON,
V. K. STEVENSON,
M. H. WILKINSON,
Central Committee.

THE MISSISSIPPI ULTIMATUM.—We publish this morning the ultimatum of the Democracy of Mississippi, as enunciated in the well-remembered convention which assembled at Jackson on the 10th of November, 1851. It shows, as new, the popular mind was highly excited regarding the aggressions of the anti-slavery fanatics of the North, and the cost of the consummation of political confederation with the General Government was a matter of every day speculation by more than one of the sovereign States of the Union. Several contingencies are set forth in the platform adopted at this convention, each of which it characterizes as such "intolerable oppression" as to justify a resort to "measures of resistance." For a logical consideration of their full purport and bearing leads us to the most reasonable doubt that the election of a Black-Republican executive was not designed to be regarded among those enumerated oppressive features of legislation, because that very event had been presupposed before some of these measures could have been effected. No war of the fugitive slave laws being repealed could possibly have been anticipated so long as a conservative president occupied the chair, nor was exalted constitutionality to exercise the veto power, and thus effectually stop such measures of legislation emanating from both the congress; for in order that such action may receive the sanction necessary to constitute it a law of the land, it must be passed by two-thirds vote over the veto of the executive, which is utterly impossible unless the men of the South themselves prove recreant to their cherished trusts. We can discern no sufficient necessity for the S'ate of Mississippi, acting any further in the assertion of her rights and remedies in eighteen hundred and sixty than she did in eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

SOUTH CAROLINA—HER SECESSION FINANCIALLY VIEWED.—In the present almost unprecedented state of popular excitement, the minds of men cannot if ever stop to anticipate the ruinous results which their impulsive may possibly precipitate upon the country. We have a most significant illustration of this fact in the conduct of the State of South Carolina in peremptorily perpetuating the consummation of the secession programme chalked out many years since for her people by her ever ambitious and unquiet spirit. She has not paused in her mad career to reflect upon the disastrous effect upon her prosperity as a financial aspect—a fall of prosperity which her folly will most woefully bring. By the way, we are told by a few political fanatics, who fear that the words of soberness and truth will nip this work of profaction in the bud, that we ought not to speak in the matter in a "cold light"—that we should evince "more patriotism by dollars and cents." Be this as it may, we will let a more prudent conscience, enervated industry and profited body, in the event of actual trouble, vindicate the wisdom of such resolutions. And we fear that famine, stalking abroad in her limits, opulence reduced to poverty, neither orphanage and unpretended widowhood, with low mien, impress their wisdom and expediency upon the treasury of South Carolina themselves.

Within the last few days we have witnessed and felt the loss of confidence in the bank currency of this State, owing to her assumed attitude touching the political issues of the day. It is known fact that her bank have more paper in circulation over the entire South than any other State. It is a difficult task to estimate its full amount, but the immensity of it can be appreciably appreciated when we consider the circumstance of its being the only currency of any State which has ever passed throughout the South without the stand pre-sentence of discount. This fact has of itself temporarily flooded the country with it—but it will in the same time flowing back upon them for redemption. The consequence will now be to swell its immensity to a fearful extent. Those who have been deceived of by holders at a small sacrifice to brokers. These brokers, anticipating to keep them on hand any length of time, have, through their agents, presented them for specie payment. The great run upon the coffers of these institutions is evidenced by the recent enactment of the South Carolina legislature, removing them from having the usually required ratio of specie to paper in their coffers. Otherwise the forfeiture of their charters, and the general assignment of their effects, and of with bankruptcy and financial ruin must have speedily followed. But even this artificial opulence of legislation can not save them from the legitimate result of their treasonable conduct. Credit is lost in her treasury has been irretievably destroyed. It is to prove a broad broadcast over the country as before. Payment in specie will be demanded at times, which will drain their coffers to their lowest depths. Their landed property will depreciate more than a half, perhaps twofold, a low original value. "Patriotism" will not go for coin, the exasperated greed of gain, which will soon prove dominant to the minds of men, as to induce any postponement of their claims. The remorselessness of creditors needs no waste of words to attest its sway.

Behold the insolvency of the monetary institutions, everything else must suffer, as the unhappy experience of other States too amply tells. Railroad stock, State bonds, and securities of all kinds will depreciate in an astounding ratio, carrying poverty and financial ruin in their wake; the commercial sugar-hut must suffer, and the producing, merchants, mechanics and laborers in every department of industry, must feel the shock and participate the general stagnation of trade.

There are, doubtless, those who will call in a fancy picture, drawn from the recesses more imagination, destitute of truth, speculative, chimerical. But he who reasons upon but be has read, who does not fail to understand the golden lesson taught him by history, he recognizes the great laws of nature controlling cause and effect, cannot do otherwise but appreciate the fearful accuracy of its will. He who believes that a revolution can be projected without these disasters in concomitants, is a theorist and a dreamer.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial, a Black-Republican paper, speaking of the spirit of Tennessee prose upon the secession movement, says:

Several of the Breckinridge papers are somewhat amazed in tone, but not one of them is downright for disunion, while the Douglas, Bell and Everett papers are fiercely denounce the disunionists, and demand that any shall be coerced into submission.

We have been a very constant reader of the papers in our State, and have yet to see the first one which demands that a seceding State shall be "coerced into submission." Such an assertion is an utter misrepresentation of the case in Tennessee, having not the slightest foundation in fact. A portion of the Bell-Everett party temporarily and most disingenuously attempted some time since to distort the position assumed by JUDGE DOUGLAS at Norfolk into the theoretical and unmeaning attitude. The idea of coercing a sovereign State after she has revolutionized the government, would imply the sequel of her being a mere adventitious colonial province, and not a co-equal State in the Confederacy; and for the government of such a "province" the Constitution makes no provision. While Tennessee is loyal to the Union, and repudiates disunion, she will not enter into a crusade against her sister States in behalf of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and his irrepressible but beloved secessionists.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.—We are requested to state that Col. John P. Pitton will deliver a public address in Lagrange, Tenn., on Saturday night, the 17th inst., relating to the present crisis of the country. The public at large are invited to attend.

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ELECTION NEWS.

MISSOURI.

Up to the latest intelligence we have received, the vote of Missouri, as far as received, stands as follows: Lincoln 16,642; Douglas 58,483; Bell 54,722; Breckinridge 27,805. Douglas' majority over Bell, it will be observed, is 781. There are twenty counties yet to hear from and some few alterations to make in the above, as the official figures are received, but which will not change the result. The counties to hear from gave Gardnsbie 25; Cry 3,326; Utah, Jackson 4,192; Hancock Jackson 1,000. Although Bell may gain some on Douglas in the counties to hear from, in consequence of a probable increase in the Breckinridge vote, it is hardly possible for Bell to carry the State.

ARKANSAS.

We have complete and partial returns from thirty counties in Alabama, which give Breckinridge two thousand six hundred and twenty-two majority. This will probably be increased by the returns from the remaining twenty-two counties. The returns from twenty-four counties foot up for Bell 16,870, Breckinridge 23,054, Douglas 7848.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We find in the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal returns from thirty-three counties in that State, in which the vote stands as follows: Breckinridge 26,989, Bell 21,234, Douglas 1,934.

Reported majorities in ten other counties give Breckinridge 2381, majority over both Bell and Douglas. There are, we believe, forty-two counties still to hear from.

GEORGIA.

The Augusta Constitutionalist gives the following result from 117 counties: Breckinridge 48,376; Bell 42,939; Douglas 11,963. Majority against Breckinridge, 3,098. We think that the present indications change the result from what was a while back anticipated. The majority against Breckinridge will be reduced to about 1,200 or 1,500 by the 14 counties yet to be heard from.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Courier, (Breckinridge) of yesterday gave the vote, official and reported, of seventy-four counties, with the following result: Bell 32,975; Breckinridge 30,622; Douglas 24,023. There are twenty-six counties to be heard from.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST CHINA.—Mr. Ward, our minister to China, states in his dispatches to the Government that the claims of all Americans against the Chinese government, originating from 1840 to 1857, have been fully discharged under Mr. Reid's commercial convention of 1858, principal and Chinese interest at twelve per cent. per annum—sixty-five in cash at this date, and the rest in rapid collection—while England and France have not received one farthing, but on the other hand, have incurred debts to carry on the expedition, which will cost the respective governments millions of dollars. The governor-general, in his communication to Mr. Ward, speaks in elevated terms of the American, and of his desire to continue friendly relations with the United States.

☞ We noticed, some days since, the fraude perpetrated by the Black-Republican party upon the Democracy, in the recent Illinois election. Referring to them the Chicago Times and Herald says: "When the returns are fully in, we propose to show, what is now already beyond dispute, that the State of Illinois has been carried for LINCOLN by the most stupendous system of fraud and perjury. This assertion cannot only be sustained by innumerable facts pouring in on us from every quarter, but from such undeniable statistical evidence as shall leave no doubt upon the mind of every thinking man, that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has been defeated in Illinois by fraud and perjury.

☞ We have already had intimation by telegraph of the bill introduced into the legislature of South Carolina, having in view the relief of the banks from financial stress. It has been claimed by the first clause is to suspend the act of 1857, which requires the banks to have one-third gold and silver in coin to redeem their issues. The second clause proposes that the penalty incurred by the act of 1840 be suspended till 1861, and the other clause the suspension of the act of 1852, which forbids banks from paying out from their counters the bills of other banks.

A GEORGIA SENATOR ASSASSINATED.—We learn from the Savannah Republican, that Gen. BERRY, the senator from Lumpkin county, was approached stealthily and shot, while sitting by his own fireside, in Dahlonega, some days ago, by a man named DAVIS. The ball took effect in the shoulder and ranged toward the vacity of the chest. He is not expected to recover. DAVIS fled, and $1200 is offered for his apprehension.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—NOVEMBER 10, 1860.—Mr. Simonton, presented a petition from Charleston, praying legislative relief in relation to persons coming from the States hostile to the institutions of the South.

The bill received its first reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Wardlaw said he held in his hand a resolution which he was sorry he could meet a cordial response from every member of the assembly. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the resignation of the Hon. James Chesnut as one of the U. S. Senators from South Carolina be accepted; and that the Senate and House of Representatives, each by a majority of two-thirds, would have been regarded with regret, is now recognized as an act of loyalty to the State of South Carolina.

Unanimously adopted, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Cunningham moved to proceed to the general orders with a view to pass a bill to provide for the enlistment of the South Carolina legislature, removing them from having the usually required ratio of specie to paper in their coffers. Otherwise the forfeiture of their charters, and the general assignment of their effects, and of with bankruptcy and financial ruin must have speedily followed. But even this artificial opulence of legislation can not save them from the legitimate result of their treasonable conduct. Credit is lost in her treasury has been irretievably destroyed. It is to prove a broad broadcast over the country as before. Payment in specie will be demanded at times, which will drain their coffers to their lowest depths. Their landed property will depreciate more than a half, perhaps twofold, a low original value. "Patriotism" will not go for coin, the exasperated greed of gain, which will soon prove dominant to the minds of men, as to induce any postponement of their claims. The remorselessness of creditors needs no waste of words to attest its sway.

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POSITION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Declared in Convention at Jackson, which met on the 10th of November, 1851.

The people of Mississippi in convention assembled, as expressive of their deliberate judgment on the great question involved in the sectional controversy pertaining to slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the American Union, adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the people of Mississippi, in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, have maturely considered the action of Congress, embracing a series of measures for the admission of California as a State into the Union, the organization of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, the establishment of a boundary between the latter and the State of Texas, the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the extradition of fugitive slaves, and connected with them the rejection of the proposition to exclude slavery from the Territories of the United States, and to abolish it in the District of Columbia, and while they do not entirely approve, will abide by it as a permanent adjustment of this sectional controversy, so long as the same, in all its features, shall be faithfully adhered to and enforced.

2. *Resolved*, That we perceive nothing in the above recited legislation of the Congress of the United States, which should be permitted to disturb the friendly and peaceful existing relations between the Government of the United States and the government and people of the State of Mississippi.

3. *Therefore Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the people of the State of Mississippi will abide by the Union as it is, and by the Constitution of the United States without amendment. That they hold the Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate; that passed associations, present friction and future prospects will bind them to it as long as it continues to be the safeguard of those rights and principles.

4. *Resolved further*, That in the opinion of this convention, the asserted right of secession from the Union, on the part of the State or States, is utterly unsanctioned by the Federal Constitution, which was framed in "exhibition" and not to destroy the Union of the States, and that no secession can in fact take place without a subversion of the Union established, and which will not virtually amount to the rule and consequences of civil revolution.

5. *Resolved further*, That while to the opinion of this convention with are the sentiments and opinions of the people of the State of Mississippi, still, violations of the rights of the people of the slave many occur, which would amount to intolerable oppression, and would justify a resort to measures of resistance, among which, in the opinion of the convention, the people of the State have designated the following:

1. The interference by congressional legislation with the institution of slavery in the States.

2. The interference with the trade in slaves between the States.

3. Any action of Congress on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety and domestic tranquillity, the rights and honor of the slave holding States.

4. The refusal by Congress to admit a new State into the Union on the ground of her interesting slavery within her limits.

5. The passage of any law by Congress prohibiting slavery in any of the Territories.

6. The repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the neglect or refusal by the General Government to enforce the constitutional provisions for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

7. *Resolved, further*, That in the opinion of this convention, the people in the recent elections have been governed by an abiding confidence that the said adjustment measures of Congress would be enforced in good faith in every section of the land.

8. *Resolved, further*, That the people of the State of Mississippi, in the opinion of this convention, desire all further agitation of the slavery question to cease, and have acted upon and decided all the foregoing questions, thereby making it the duty of this convention to pass no acts within the province and spirit of the law under which it is called, this convention deems it unnecessary to refer to the people for their approval or disapproval of the ballot box, its action in the premises.

9. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this convention, without intending to call in question the motives of the members of the legislature, at their late extraordinary session, with unauthorized by the people, and that said act, in peremptorily ordering a convention of the people of the State, without first submitting to them the question whether there should be a convention or no convention, was an unwarranted assumption of power by the legislature, at war with the spirit of republican institutions, an encroachment upon the rights of the people, and can never be rightfully invoked as a precedent.

Proclamation of Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi.

Whereas, The people of the non-slaveholding States have, in various forms, declared purpose hostile to the institutions of the slave-holding States, and the State governments of nearly all the Northern States have entered a settled purpose to evade their constitutional obligations, and disregard their oaths in carrying out this war on the rights and institutions of the Southern States.

And whereas, the recent election of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin demonstrates that those who neither reverence the Constitution, obey the laws, or regard their oaths, have now the power to elect to the highest offices in the Confederacy men who sympathize with them in all their zeal to destroy the peace, property and security of the southern section, and men who will use the power of the Federal Government to defeat all the purposes for which it was formed; and whereas, the decree rights of the people depend for protection, under our Constitution, on the fidelity to their oaths of those who administer the Government;

Now, therefore, that the State of Mississippi may be entitled to take such authorities the property and necessary of providing sure and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of her citizens than have been found or are to be hoped for in Black Republican ranks;

01, John J. Pettus, governor of the State of Mississippi, exercising the power in him vested by the Constitution, do hereby convene the legislature of this State, and do appoint Monday, the 26th day of November, instant, for the meeting of both houses of the legislature, at the capital in Jackson, the seat of government of this State.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Jackson, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1860, and of the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi the forty-fourth. JOHN J. PETTUS.

C. A. RUCHNER, Secretary of State.

Destructive Fire in New York—Eighty Horses Reported Alive.

This one-story frame building, covering five lots of ground, at the corner of Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue, used as stables for Charles Leech "Redbird line" of omnibuses, caught fire shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning, and were soon completely destroyed, involving the destruction of eighty horses, two omnibuses, several sets of harness, and a quantity of feed. The fire broke out in the hay loft, originated, it is supposed, by the carelessness of an employe of the establishment, and so rapid was its progress that the firemen, although they quickly responded to the alarm bells, at once became satisfied of their inability to save the buildings from destruction, and consequently their exertions were mainly concentrated upon one object—that of saving the horses, of which there were one hundred and twenty-one in the stables. The task was one of much difficulty, and could be only partially accomplished, it being next to impossible to stir the animals, as they had literally become stupefied with fright. By blindfolding them, however, forty-one of the one hundred and twenty were led out of the stalls, but the remaining eighty were roasted alive. It was intensely horrible to hear the mad neighing and loud groaning of the agonized horses as the fire swept over them, and when the flames had been subdued the feeling of horror was changed to one of disgust at sight of the charred and half-burned bodies which lay scattered about. Mr. Leech estimates his loss at $10,000, each animal being worth on an average $150, and the destruction of buildings, omnibuses, feed, etc., makes up the other $5,000.

There was no insurance whatever upon the property. The neighbors have complained for a long time past at the apparent carelessness of the stablemen in handling their lamps, and the fire is attributed to that cause. The flames extended to the tenement house in the rear of the stables, No. 319 Thirty-first street, and injury to the hold digits to the amount of $200 was done. The occupants, besides having a portion of their property destroyed by water, were greatly alarmed for their personal safety, and many were forced to leave the building. A dwelling house at No. 324 Tenth avenue, owned by John Quigg, sustained a slight injury. For the short time that the fire raged, the heavens were brightly illuminated.—*Times, of Monday.*

The Charms of Life.

There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden, but O! how many that are beautiful and good! The world teems with beauty, and objects which gladden the eye and warm the heart. We might be happy if we would. There are ills we cannot escape the approach of disease, and death, and misfortune, the sundering of earthly ties and the canker worm of grief, yet a vast majority of evils that it set on might be avoided. The cares of intemperance, intemperance in all things, with all the ligaments of society, is one that never strikes but to destroy. There is not one bright page upon the record of its progress; nothing to shield it from the heartless execration of the human race. It should not exist—it ought not. Do away with all this, wars would end, and kindness mark the intercourse between man and man. We are too selfish, as the world was made for us alone. How much happier would we be were we to labor more earnestly to promote each other's good. God has blessed us with a home that is not dark. There is sunshine everywhere—in the sky, upon the earth—there would be upon most hearts, if we would look around us.

The storm dies away and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops her tinged curtain upon earth, which is very beautiful, even when winter's truths lay chancing beneath upon it. God reigns in heaven. Nature is but a Being so beautiful, and we can live happier than we do.—*Home Journal.*

THE SOUTH AND HER COTTON CROP.—The New York *World*, in its money article of the 6th has the following:

The South has curtailed her liabilities that it is to engross an extent that a few months hence will rapidly place it in a position of great financial ease and strength. The cost to crew will, probably, now much exceed by 4,000,000 lbs, and the knowledge of this fact alone, has sent in Liverpool and advanced prices. The consumption of cotton in Liverpool in the coming is a greater rate than twice-fore, and many manufacturers in Manchester, England, have more orders on hand than they can execute for the next two months. There is every reason to believe that the Southern crops of cotton, sugar, and tobacco will realize more in cash value than the very large amount of last year. This, with the diminished purchases made by southern buyers from the North, will soon enable them to get rid of the effects of their previous over-trading.

VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Counties.	1859. Bell	Totten	Cooper	Harris	1860. Bell	Totten	Cooper	Harris
Anderson	305	295	474	229	20			
Bledsoe	543	256	305	196	49			
Blount	1,357	----	----	----	----			
Bradley	1094	749	----	----	201			
Campbell	630	363	----	----	----			
Carter	981	865	----	----	----			
Cocke	781	684	614	118	50			
Claiborne	760	863	811	473	14			
Cumberland	1,121	----	----	----	----			
Grainger	1,041	----	----	----	----			
Greene	1,922	1922	1064	1080	30			
Hawkins	1296	1187	----	----	----			
Hamilton	1,000	1121	1074	910	168			
Hancock	862	446	----	----	----			
Jefferson	1,401	1621	1487	477	35			
Johnson	500	850	----	----	----			
Knox	972	2873	1471	650	121			
McMinn	1,122	1021	----	----	----			
Monroe	643	384	150	565	90			
Meigs	401	400	450	240	10			
Morgan	1,197	817	----	----	----			
Hongan	770	571	----	----	----			
Polk	780	368	394	805	61			
Rhea	454	539	298	353	39			
Roane	841	1,111	1,116	1,000	50			
Sevier	596	1148	----	----	----			
Smith	1,000	1,000	----	----	----			
Sullivan	1,175	564	2,326	1,017	49			
Washington	1,305	992	----	----	----			
	21,486	23,102	----	----	----			

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Counties.	1859. Bell	Totten	Cooper	Harris	1860. Bell	Totten	Cooper	Harris
Bedford	1,440	1368	154	1,280	18			
Cannon	100	471	----	----	----			
Cheatham*	----	----	----	----	----			
Clay	886	480	901	1,109	7			
Cumberland	----	----	----	----	----			
Davidson	2,475	3,651	3,551	2,421	204			
DeKalb	845	746	477	872	13			
Dickson	1,000	476	----	----	----			
Fentress	530	147	----	----	----			
Franklin	1,421	1,0	1,0	1,024	28			
Giles	1,000	1,200	19	1,000	18			
Grundy	402	84	----	----	----			
Hardin	1,000	471	718	1,0	1,0			
Hardeman	1,021	1,96	278	1,067	14			
Hampshire	882	272	1,0	1,0	1,0			
Humphreys	1,0	1,320	1,0	1,0	1,0			
Lawrence	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0			
Lewis	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0			
Lincoln	1,0	471	----	----	----			
Marshall	1,0	1,170	1,180	1,0	1,0			
Maury	1,0	1,0	----	1,0	1,0			
Montgomery	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Marshall	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Moore	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Overton	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Perry	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Rutherford	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0			
Smith	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Sumner	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Tipton	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Wayne	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Williamson	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
Wilson	1,0	1,0	----	----	----			
	25,180	25,176	----	----	----			

WEST TENNESSEE.

Counties.	1859. Bell	Totten	Cooper	Harris	1860. Bell	Totten	Cooper	Harris
Benton	740	283	472	718	9			
Carroll	1,029	1,067	1,579	787	139			
Chester	407	259	----	----	----			
Decatur	691	712	796	434	154			
Fayette	1,000	1,000	----	----	----			
Hardin	1,395	1,953	1,719	1,025	21			
Hardeman	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Hardin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Henry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Madison	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Obion	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Perry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Shelby	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Tipton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Weakley	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	10,606	14,504	----	----	----			
		28,072	62,944	----	----	----		
		50,042	----	----	----	----		
		----	----	----	----	----		
		8,931	----	----	----	----		

*Votes in this election with Davidson, Robertson and Sumner.

†Votes in this election with Hardeman.

Illinois Congressmen.

The result of the election for Congressmen in this State is as follows:

REPUBLICANS.

1st district—S. S. Washburne, [re-elected.]
2d district—J. S. Arnold.
3d district—Isaac N. Arnold, [re-elected.]
4th district—Wm. Kellogg, [re-elected.]

DEMOCRATS.

5th district—W. A. Richardson.
6th district—J. A. McClernand, [re-elected.]
7th district—W. R. Morris, [re-elected.]
8th district—T. R. Foster, [re-elected.]
9th district—J. L. Loser, [re-elected.]
10th district—Wm. Reid, [re-elected.]

DEMOCRATS.

5th district—W. A. Richardson.
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7th district—W. R. Morris, [re-elected.]
8th district—T. R. Foster, [re-elected.]
9th district—J. L. Loser, [re-elected.]
10th district—Wm. Reid, [re-elected.]

Items from Australia.

The latest advices from Australia report an increasing excitement on account of new gold discoveries. In the mines of Kiandra a nugget had been found weighing twenty-seven pounds, ten inches long, five in breath, from two to three inches thick, and supposed to be the largest yet found. The excited people were crowding into the gold fields, despite the deep snow which covered the ground and the scarcity of provisions, which must have led to the loss of innumerable lives through famine, but for the energetic conduct of a considerable body of Chinese immigrants, who had undertaken the difficult task of bringing up provisions on their backs, across tracks of snowy drift, impassable by ponies or anything but Chinamen. Another nugget, weighing 834 ounces, had been found at Ballarat, the golden monster being shaped like a leg of mutton.

The Australian people have resolved to delegate to a "committee of taste," composed of Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin and Sir Charles Eastlake, the selection of the design for the monument to be erected in the colony of Shebepsone. All the artists in Victoria and six of the most eminent of English sculptors are to be invited to send in designs to the committee, with whom is to be associated, for the business part of the undertaking, is to be associated. The Australians were subscribing for the purpose of presenting a sword of honor to Garibaldi. The New Zealand war was stimulating the reorganization and extension of volunteer companies, and the creation of a militia. Three dramatic works of the Australian manufacture—"Queen Elizabeth," "Spec in China," and "The Death of Marlowe," were having a tremendous "run" in the colonial provinces.

A numerous consignment of European, Chinese and American birds has reached Victoria safely, under the auspices of the government, who are actively issuing in the stocking of that and contiguous with the various products adapted to its soil and climate, but denied to it by Dame Nature. The lamas, alpacas and vicunas introduced into Australia by private enterprise, are said to be thriving, to the joyful hopes of their patrons, one of whom, Mr. C. Ledger, thus ventilates his enthusiasm on the subject: "I send you samples of wool, from one lamas of first cross between lamas and alpacas, born on the 27th of April last, consequently of native growth, and I contend that alpaca wool was never grown at the same rate to be offered at the city of London, by 12 to 18 months, and the knowledge of this fact alone, will be seen in Liverpool and advanced prices. The consumption of cotton in Liverpool in the coming is a greater rate than twice-fore, and many manufacturers in Manchester, England, have more orders on hand than they can execute for the next two months. There is every reason to believe that the Southern crops of cotton, sugar, and tobacco will realize more in cash value than the very large amount of last year. This, with the diminished purchases made by southern buyers from the North, will soon enable them to get rid of the effects of their previous over-trading.

New Advertisements.

Fruit Trees---Fruit Trees

NOW is the time to plant Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees; Catawba Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, etc. Orders received by R. G. CRAIG, Horticultural and Seed Store, Corner of Second and Union streets, Memphis, Tenn.

Shade Trees.

500 SILVER LEAVED POPLARS; 200 Silver Maples; 200 large Double Running Roses; Just received and for sale by R. G. CRAIG, Seedsman, Corner Second and Union streets, Memphis, Tenn.

Sweet Cider.

10 BBLS. Cider for sale by R. G. CRAIG, Second and Union streets, Memphis.

Apples.

50 BBLS. choice Isaac Pickled Greenings, for sale by R. G. CRAIG, Second and Union streets.

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Clover and Timothy Seed, in quantities to suit purchasers. R. G. CRAIG, Seedsman, Corner Second and Union streets, Memphis, Tenn.

THE MANUFACTURER'S

Second Great Semi-Monthly Sale OF PIANO-FORTES, AT AUCTION,

WILL take place at our Salerooms, No. 183 Main street, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, November 22, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full assortment of these well known instruments will be offered, such as varied in style, from plainest to richly carved, in rosewood. Also, at private sale at all times, at the stock factory's wholesale price.

☞ Ladies especially invited.

J. V. GILBERT & CO., Auctioneers, 183 Main street.

283 MAIN STREET, 283

BRINKLEY'S BLOCK.

Ingraham & Lees,

HATS now on hand, and will at all wholesale buyers, at extremely LOW PRICES,

2 0 cases Tubs;
200 dozen Buckets;
50 boxes Clothes Pins;
50 Rolling Pins;
50 dozen Wash Boards;
200 dozen Brooms;
50 boxes Market Baskets;

And a complete stock of Grocery Goods. Try us before you spend your money at the NORTH.

JOHN C. CARTER,

Attorney-at-Law,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Office in the Adams Express building.

South Carolina Money,

TAKEN AT PAR!

STOVALL & MITCHELL will sell at Rich. J. Mott's Men's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Fancy and Furnishing Goods, Boots Clothing, India Rubber Clothing, Cravats, Valises, Umbrellas, etc., etc., at the lowest cash prices, and receive South and South-Carolina Orders, Adams and Southern Money at par. Will also take it at a premium, and at the customary rate of discount.

STOVALL & MITCHELL, 293 Main street, [Avalanche and Enquirer row.]

GROCERIES AT AUCTION,

BY

A. S. Levy & Co.

NO. 196 MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE CLAY BUILDING.

WE WILL SELL ON SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at our Salerooms, 196 Main street, a large lot of Grocery Properties:

50 boxes 2 lb. can Corn Oysters;
30 boxes 2 lb. can Corn Oysters;
20 kegs Pickles;
100 kegs Dutch Herrings;
15 bbl s. Vinegar.

ALSO,

Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Cinnamon, Mustard, etc., etc.

Sale positive, to pay advances.

A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

For Sale.

THE TRACT OF LAND at which I reside, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, about one and a half miles northwest of Raleigh Station, being bounded on the New Brunswick road. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and necessary out buildings. The tract contains 202 acres; about 150 acres open, and the remainder well timbered. The place is healthy and the land good, rich, and well adapted to the culture of cotton. I will then offer it to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Memphis.

HARPER McGOWAN.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Manager.....Mr. Wm. C. Thompson.
Stage Manager.....E. M. Sweeney.
Musical Director.....Signor Carlo Patti.

☞ Grand Complimentary Benefit to Mr. J. COLLINS, of the Jackson Guard.

FRIDAY EVENING, November