DAILY APPEAL.

ALL LETTERS ENCLOSING REMITTANCES TO THE OFFICE MUST BE REGISTERED, OTHERWISE THE PROPRIETORS WILL NOT HOLD THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSSES THAT MAY OCCUR.

THIS APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

MEMPHIS,

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1857.

BANKS OR NO BANKS.

This question is now being discussed with a strong array of facts and arguments which must force conviction upon the minds of all whose experience has enabled them to observe the history of the country for a few years past. Our correspondent's view of the question is seizing hold of the popular mind, and is bound, to a greater or less extent, to prevail. We ask candid attention to his second article.

Shelby County Fair.

AWARDS OF THE JUDGES.

LADIES' PREMIUMS.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

THIRD DAY.

In consequence of a cloudy sky and the fall of a slight drizzling rain yesterday morning, about the time of going to the Fair, the attendance was not quite equal to the tremendous crowding of Wednesday. It must not, however, be suspected from this that there was a slim attendance, quite the contrary. The ladies especially braved all risks of rain and storm—they were present in strong force. The ladies have taken the second annual Fair of Shelby county under their particular care and patronage, and what the Tennessee ladies take in hand to do they accomplish. They know no such word as fail, and so every visitor at the Fair will acknowledge. But we are digressing from our subject, the reader would excuse the error, if it is one, had he beheld the array of beauty, the kindly, genial countenances that glow with ardor and sweet good humor at the Fair as we have.

BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The day was a business day. Very much important business was dispatched, as our report will show. The judges had onerous duties to perform, but they labored hard and accomplished much. Their awards were generally acquiesced in with entire satisfaction.

The weather was the most pleasant of any day during the Fair. The heat of the sun was tempered by the prevalence of light clouds, but the temperature was higher and more steady than on the previous days. The occasion was marred by no unpleasantness, all passed off agreeably and amicably. Among the distinguished visitors present we noticed Ex-Governor Jones, who appeared much interested in the proceedings.

SHOW OF HORSES.

The first part of the day's exhibition was the awarding of prizes to horses not thorough bred. We append the awards of the judges:

Best aged stallion of this county; J. M. Shelby was the only competitor, and took the first premium.

Stallions three years old; competitors, Geo. D. Blair and E. M. Talley, both of this county. First premium awarded to E. M. Talley; to Mr. Blair was adjudged the certificate.

Stallions one year old; entries by T. J. Cobbs and Wm. L. Holmes, of Shelby county; premium awarded to the latter, and certificate to the former.

STALLION COLTS.

Enterers, L. C. Rembert and Dr. Wash Bond, both of this County. Dr. Bond received the premium and Mr. Rembert, the certificate.

BEST AGED MARE.

The enterers were Allen Godwin, Jno. W. Radbitt, T. Bland, J. M. Sawyer, G. M. Bartlett, who took the certificate; the premium was taken by R. W. Leake, Other enterers were F. W. Royster, J. F. Rogers, James & Brother, R. W. Leake, Rice Bond, (two entries), J. W. Leftwich, J. W. Edmondson, and E. D. Ragland.

TWO YEAR OLD STALLIONS.

Premium to D. Ferrell, of this county, the only competitor.

THREE YEAR OLD MARES.

Premium, R. W. Leake; certificate, W. A. Andrews, both of this county and the only competitors.

TWO YEAR OLD MARES.

Premium to Jno. Bond; certificate to F. M. Jones, both of this county and the only competitor.

ONE YEAR OLD MARES.

Premium to Kenneth Garrett; certificate to Rice Bond, both of this county; the only other competitor was Wm. Carter.

MARE COLTS.

Jos. W. Redditt, certificate; premium to Jas. E. Felts.

Four year old mare, premium to Wm. Canada, certificate to J. W. Redditt. The other competitors were Wm. J. Polk and William Ward.

CATTLE.

A Brahmin Bull, a very fine animal, owned by A. E. Stratton, took the premium for five year old bulls.

One year old bulls; first premium to James T. Leath, and second premium to J. W. Leftwich.

Bull calf; first premium to John Morrison, second premium to A. E. Stratton.

Best cow two years old; premium to John Harding.

Heifer one year old; premium to J. W. Leftwich.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Pair horses in harness; competitors, Messrs Jas. C. Jones, Geo. Flannery & Son, James & Bro., Maddox & Graves, R. Whitney, J. W. Leftwich, O. P. Newby. Premium to R. Whitney, certificate to J. W. Leftwich.

EXCITING CONTEST.

The next display attracted great attention from the audience. It was the show of single horses in harness. Eleven gentlemen appeared in the ring in their buggies, showing in anxious rivalry the paces of their horses. The ladies especially manifested strong interest in this contest, and encouraged the gentlemen by lavishing upon them showers of beautiful bouquets. The interest deepened as two of the competitors singled out each other and strove by every art to show their animals to the best advantage, and at the same time to display their own accomplishments as drivers. Enthusiastic shouts manifested the sympathy of the spectators with their desire for victory.

AN ACCIDENT.

Still more strongly was the attention of all within the Amphitheatre attracted to this contest by an accident that occurred to Mr. E. D. Ragland. He made a turn, somewhat too sharp, from the ring towards the judges stand, when his buggy was upset. With admirable agility and coolness he sprung from the falling vehicle, alighting upon his feet and retaining the reins in his hands. The horse became restive. The buggy was lifted up by bystanders, but so hurriedly that it fell over on the other side. This frightened the horse still more than before. He kicked himself loose from the buggy, breaking the shafts, still the driver held the reins, and so adroitly retained his power over the animal that it was entirely subdued. No show of horsemanship during the fair exceeded this feat which commanded universal admiration.

The first premium was awarded to Mr. Whitney, the second to Mr. Robt. E. Cayce. Loud applause rung through the arena when the judges tied on the blue and red ribbons upon the horses taking the premiums.

The contest of geldings for the seventy dollar cup brought into the ring the following gentlemen:

J. J. Worsham, A. Woodward, R. T. Pulliam, Jno. H. Edmondson. The entrance fee for this stake was $10, the winner paying $10 extra. The show of animals in this exhibition was very fine, and so greatly interested were the ladies in the contest, that bouquets were showered down in profusion. Loud cheers burst from the assembly when the beautiful cup was presented to Mr. Edmondson, to whom the judges, after considerable deliberation, awarded it.

SADDLES IN HARNESS.

For the premium for mares in harness there were five competitors, the first premium was taken by J. W. Leftwich, the second premium by J. H. Edmondson.

For the best pony there were five competitors, the premium was awarded to Clarence Hoey. This exhibition was a very interesting one, and much applause was given by the spectators during its continuance.

For the prize for the best equestrian display nine gentlemen contended. R. T. Patterson obtained the premium.

HOGS.

The following prizes were adjudged for hogs:

Pair of pigs six months old, premium to John H. Brinkley.

Boar over six months and under a year old, premium W. F. Mitchell.

Best sow, one or more years old, premium J. Bryant.

LADIES' PREMIUMS.

Many premiums were awarded for articles exhibited by ladies as the subjoined list shows.

Cotton patch-work quilt; Mrs. A. Woonward; premium; Mrs. F. Tron, certificate.

Best silk patch-work quilt; premium and certificate to Mrs. R. A. Parker.

Best cotton coverlid; premium, Mrs. W. B. Miller.

Best woolen counterpane; premium, Mrs. W. B. Miller; certificate, Mrs. J. B. Smith.

Best white cotton counterpane; premium, Mrs. Geo. Dixon.

Best hemstitch handkerchief; premium, Mrs. L. C. Rembert.

Best knit chair tidies; premium, Miss Zuline de Morrison.

DAIRY.

Best five pounds of fresh butter; premium, Mrs. Geo. C. Holmes; certificates to Mrs. Geo. L. Holmes, and Mrs. D. Ferrell.

COMFORTS, JEANS, &C.

Best three yards of home-made jeans; premium to Mrs. J. G. Wadley, of Giles county.

Best three yards of coarse jeans; premium to Mrs. Miles Owen, certificate to Mrs. L. P. Williamson.

Best pair of wool hose; premium to Mrs. M. McCollum.

Best ten yards of cotton for ladies wear, Mrs. M. A. Blackwell.

Best cotton hose; premium and certificate to Mrs. Martha McGowan.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Best wool carpet; premium to Mrs. Wm. B. Donohoe.

Best rag carpet; Mrs. Martha McGowan.

Best straw carpet; premium to Mrs. L. P. Williamson.

Best fancy and sun bonnet; premium awarded to Mrs. S. J. Wadley, of Giles county, for the fancy, and to Mrs. J. Pope, of Shelby county, for the sun bonnet.

Best lamp mat; Mrs. W. B. Donohoe had the premium over four other competitors.

Best pair of Blankets, Mrs. S. J. Wadley.

Best negro blanket; premium to Mrs. Miles Owen.

Best cotton half hose, made by Mrs. Susannah Johnson in her 89th year, took the premium.

Best woolen comfort; premium to Mrs. S. G. Wadley.

EMBROIDERY.

Embroidered dress, premium to Mrs. T. Snowden; certificate to Mrs. J. J. Worsham.

Embroidered robe, premium Mrs. R. G. Clark; certificate Mrs. Wm. B. Donohoe.

Silk embroidery, Mrs. D. McCord, premium.

Embroidered handkerchief, premium Mrs. S. C. Rembert.

FRUITS.

Best bushel of apples, Mrs. E. S. Elam; premium; Jno. Harding certificate.

Best peck of grapes, Mrs. Jno. Pope, premium.

Best peck of scuppernong grapes, Mrs. Jno. Pope, premium.

Best pie melon, Mrs. Jno. Pope, premium; T. W. Royster, certificate.

Dried apples, premium Mrs. E. S. Elam, certificate Mrs. Indiana Titus.

Chinese sugar cane molasses, premium S. D. Tremont; certificate B. R. Thomas.

VEGETABLES.

In the articles of Irish and sweet potatoes the show was excellent, but so near to each other in quality, that the judges could not decide as to their relative excellence, and all were awarded certificates.

Irish potatoes were shown by Wm. Strong, Mrs. M. McCollum, J. Bond, E. S. Elam, J. Wheatley, G. M. Bartlett, Jno. Morrison, Z. H. Curlin, J. Bailey, W. L. Moorehead, B. R. Thomas, Mrs. L. C. Betts, L. C. Rembert, Mrs. G. L. Holmes, Mrs. L. D. McLean.

The following were the exhibitors of sweet potatoes:

Jno. Morrison, J. W. Moorehead, R. A. Parker, Jno. S. Clayton, U. L. Moorehead, Mrs. S. R. Rembert, J. W. Ward, L. C. Rembert, Mrs. G. L. Holmes, E. S. Elam, G. M. Bartlett.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Four horse wagon; premium, A. Street.

Two horse cart; premium, A. Street & Co.

Two horse plow; premium, S. M. Allen.

One horse plow; premium, J. Ennis.

Shovel plow; premium, S. M. Allen.

Harrow; premium, J. Ennis.

Cultivator; premium, J. Ennis.

Cotton scraper; premium, S. M. Allen.

Subsoil plow; premium, Judge S. Bailey.

Plow stock made by a negro; premium, Col. Wm. Strong.

Cotton gin; premium, Freeman & Woonson.

Cotton hamper; premium, Rice Bond's man George.

FOWLS.

Pair bantams; premium, J. Bryant.

Pair sybrid geese; premium, Mrs. John Pope.

Common Geese, premium, J. Bryant.

Pair Muscovy ducks; premium, J. Bryant.

Pair Polum ducks; premium, J. Bryant.

Pair of Alyesbonury ducks; premium, J. Bryant.

Pair of puddle ducks; premium, J. Bryant.

Pair of turkeys; premium, J. Bryant.

TO-MORROW.

The above enumeration of premiums justifies our assertion that yesterday was a working day. To-day will be no less so. It is the last business day of the Fair, and a most interesting day for both ladies and gentlemen may be looked for.

In the course of the present day premiums will be awarded for Jack stock, Mules, garden products, manufactures of many kinds, factory goods, ornamental shell and leather work and hair work, infant dress, native breed of cattle, designs, printings, oxen, sheep, cattle and saddle stock.

The exhibition of equestrians will be repeated but this time with the amusing variety that the gentlemen will appear in masquerade costumes. A class of military cadets will also appear on the ground and go through their evolutions.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19, 1857.

Every arrival from Mexico, Mazatlan and Guaymas, particularly, brings news of additional outrages committed by the barbarous hordes of that anarchical government upon citizens of the United States. Every American is leaving the country, many making large sacrifices in order to get away with their lives. Our consul at Mazatlan has been imprisoned and insulted; our citizens have been mobbed and their property forcibly confiscated; yet there is no redress to be obtained. Verily, our government is fast approaching the point when the officials endeavor not to do it, after the style of the English circumlocution office. John Bull would treat these yellow-billed gentlemen in a far more summary manner. One of their numerous men-of-war would open on their mud-town, and learn them manners after expending a few pounds of powder and ball, instead of using up reams of paper, and tons of sealing wax and red tape. Since the year 1849 no U. S. ship has visited the Gulf of California; our naval gentlemen prefer the Cafés of Lima or the operas of Valparaiso, to doing their duty where the ladies are not handsome and the squalitude is miserable.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR

is by far the most interesting thing of the kind that has ever occurred in the State. It could not by surpassed in any State in the Union. The fruits and vegetables demand particular attention, pumpkins weighing two hundred pounds, turnips twenty pounds, radishes ten pounds, peaches too large to credit, &c.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF LAFAYETTE'S

birth-day was celebrated in a grand and gurgon manner. A procession, a mile and a half in length, marched through the city to the front of the Oriental Hotel, where an eloquent and patriotic address was delivered by the Hon. Milton S. Latham. In the procession I noticed a wagon containing some of the timbers of the old ship *Cadmus*, which brought Lafayette to America the last time, besides many other relics once possessed by the great French patriot.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA

into the Union, was appropriately celebrated by the California Pioneers, who bore the Bear flag in their procession. The two oldest pioneers were Gen. John A. Sutter and Mr. Yentz. At the dinner Mr. Yentz remarked that he well recollected the time when he and this (to Gen. S.) good old Dutchman, were the nearest neighbors, and they lived one hundred miles apart, and frequently visited each other. The old gentleman shed tears and replied "Yes, I hafe you, themes war good times?"

Rumors have since a malicious hound circulated a report in Shelby county to the effect that Mr. James Gallagher had been tried, convicted and hanged for some heinous crime committed in California. This report has many times been contradicted, but as I am informed there are yet in your community many *skeptics* on this subject, I beg leave, therefore, to say to such individuals, that Mr. Gallagher was at the late election chosen District Attorney of Trinity county, residence Weaver, and that should the after said cur happen his way he will prosecute him to the best of his ability, as it is a certain offence he must be a petty larceny thief. Mr. A. M. Rosborough, of Columbia, Tenn., was a candidate for District Judge, in one of the Northern Districts; I have not heard the result. There is nothing to write about without going into tiresome detail.

Yours, G. W. G.

BANKS OR NO BANKS.

[For the Memphis Appeal.]

In my last communication I discussed the effects upon our currency (composed as it is of one hundred and ninety five millions of dollars of banks' promises to pay on demand) of a withdrawal of thirty millions of specie from the country.

Is it probable that such an amount of specie could be withdrawn in a short period of time? To know that it is, is only to know the history of the movements of gold and silver the last two or three years.

Our exports of specie and bullion runs as follows:

1851	$39,476,759
1852	22,674,135
1853	27,456,275
1854	31,422,423
1855	36,347,243
1856	45,745,655
1857	46,136,923

The exports of this last commercial year exceeding the products of the mines of California over twenty millions of dollars. Any extraordinary event happening in commercial countries may cause this great outpouring of specie from our country.

To supply the military chests of the nations warring before the walls of Sebastopol the three last years, required enormous drafts of specie from the country. So may the wars now going on in India and China.

But the main cause of gold and silver leaving us in such enormous quantities is the working of our banking system itself.

One of the great sources of profit to our banks and their chief aim is to get the interest on as much paper as they can. Hence they use every means in their power to get out their issues, and make them as large a portion of the circulation as possible.

There are about one thousand four hundred banks in the United States all competing for the profits arising from the issue of their promissory notes. To get out, and keep out these notes they use all sorts of devices.

Some make their notes payable at distant and inaccessible points. Some have their notes paid out at distance from the location of the banks. Some make agreements with their borrowers that they shall protect the circulation loaned them by accounting with specie or Eastern Exchange all the bills which are marked for the purpose that come back on them for redemption.

What is the result of 1400 debt factories as they have been properly termed, strenuously competing with one another to get out as much of their paper as possible? The necessary result is an inflation of currency—a plethora of money with all its attending incidents of extravagant expenditures, wild speculation, and inflation of value of property and commodities. Money becomes plenty and cheap, and commodities become dear, hence the money, not the paper representation of money, but gold and silver, is necessarily exported from the country. If money held its natural value only, relative with its value in other countries of the world, it would not be exported. Specie is never exported when there are other commodities to export in its place that can be exported with profit. If the exporter owes a debt of six thousand dollars in Europe, and can pay it by purchasing one hundred barrels of flour in New Orleans at five dollars per barrel, and selling it in Europe at six dollars per barrel, thus making a small profit or even no profit at all in the transaction, he will prefer that mode of payment, as by it he saves the premium of sterling exchange, or the cost of transporting so much specie to Europe. But if by inflation of currency, flour rises to an exchangeable value in this country so high that it cannot be exported with profit, specie must necessarily go in its place; other commodities being affected in the same way, of course will not be exported.

Specie like every other merchantable commodity will go from the country where it is cheap, to the country where it is dear.

It is strictly governed by the laws that govern other commodities, the laws of supply and demand. If we are over supplied (as we often are by these bank debt factories) it will go to countries where there is a relative scarcity; and it will continue to go until the natural relative value of money and commodities are restored. And when specie leaves the country the banks must call in their circulation; their own self preservation requires this to be done. Hence every expansion is followed by a proportionate contraction.

The Commercial department of the country is in a continuous unhealthy condition—always either dropsical or attenuated. To know this fact is only to look at the tabulary statement of bank movements in this country.

From the August last, number of *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* we extract the following table:

"The circulation of all the banks in the United States, has been in round numbers as follows:

Jan 1825	$105 millions.		
1826	103 "		an expansion of 26 per cent.
1827	149 "	"	7 "
1828	116 "	a contraction	22 "
1829	139 "	an expansion	20 "
1830	106 "	a contraction	24 "
1831	98 "	"	8 "
1832	75 "	an expansion	29 "
1833	103 "	"	40 "
1834	135 "	"	30 "
1835	103 "	"	24 "

The consequent contraction of which last year's expansion has been going on for several months.

The contraction of the banks of the city of New York from August 22 to September 12th, three weeks, amounted to the enormous sum of $10,154,010, and the other banks contracting in the same proportion.

What awful commercial calamities must necessarily follow these expansions and contractions. Those calamities the people are now experiencing, and were set forth in my first communication.

The table I have inserted proves that fluctuations, with all their destructive incidents, are inseparable from the very nature of a banking currency system.

It is true the country prospers, and has prospered, but it has prospered not on account of, but in spite of our vicious banking system.

Banks are not without their benefits to communities, but these benefits are insignificant when compared with their evils. The credit they give, which is generally considered their most beneficial quality, really does more injury than good. They are generally short loans of from thirty to ninety days, and of course cannot be used as a permanent investment, producing profit to the borrower. It will not do to build a house or improve a farm on any such short credit.

These credits, short as they are, are absorbed by merchants and bank directors, which last use them for the purpose of usury and extortion. The planters and laboring classes, though they feel the evils, seldom partake of the benefits of the banking system. I will resume the subject in a future paper. V.

Seizure of the Delaware Reserved Lands by the Whites.

The following letter of instructions, addressed to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the Secretary of the Interior, shows the determination of the Government to protect the Indians in the rights which have been guaranteed to them by treaty:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 14, 1857.

SIR: Your report of the 10th inst., covering letters from Superintendent Haverty and Agent Robinson, in relation to intrusions upon the Delaware reserve in Kansas Territory, and suggesting the propriety of ordering the proper officers of the United States troops now in the Territory to effect the removal of the intruders, has been received and considered.

There can be no doubt that the Government of the United States is bound to protect by the law relation to the Indians as their guardian, but by solemn treaty obligations, to protect them in all their rights. The integrity of their territory must, therefore, at all hazards, be preserved. You will accordingly issue instructions to the superintendent at St. Louis, and to the agents, to proceed forthwith to the removal of all intruders upon Indian reserves in Kansas, in the mode prescribed in the circular letter of instructions issued from the Indian Office, October 8, 1855.

The War Department has been requested to issue the necessary instructions to the commanding officers of the troops in Kansas, and it is expected that they will be prepared to cooperate with the agents of the Indian Office by the time their services will become necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient s'v't.,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq., Act'g. Com'r. of Indian affairs.

UNITED STATES LANDS SOLD.—The official report for the month ending September 30, 1857, signed by John Wilson, land commissioner, shows an aggregate of 31,555.99 acres sold, at $445,586 only 480 acres being interest lands. Aggregate *of last* monthly report, 226,629 acres, sold at $3,674,490.

THE FIRST SHINPLASTER.—If New York was the last to suspend, it is the first to issue these swindling scraps of paper called shinplasters. The first, the *News* of that city says, was issued on Wednesday by one Babcock, promising to pay the bearer "twenty-five cents, for value received." A piece of coin to the value of a fippenny bit will soon be a curiosity in New York, the banks of which only four days ago boasted that they would never suspend.

Reign of Terror in Baltimore.

The Baltimore Sun, of the 19th, says editorially:

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.—By courtesy we use the term "election," but we suppose the record of American suffrage in the whole history of our country, contains nothing so humiliating as the transactions which took place yesterday, under the nominal pretense of an election. We will call the things—as forces in to sport with the most vicious and demoralized political condition of this community. Moreover, disorder, riot and blood-shed have again disgraced the name of our city, and we stand in the record of yesterday's hideous proceedings a blot upon the escutcheon of popular liberty—a very mockery of political independence.

It is unnecessary to refer to any particular facts, or to tell the story of the day. It is related with emphasis in the returns of the polls of the several wards, which sufficiently indicate that many thousands of the people have been virtually disfranchised, and that no election has taken place. A certain number of votes will be returned as received at the polls of the first branch of the city council, and as such will take their seats, but under circumstances which few will be disposed to vaunt or even contemplate.

In presenting the returns we make no comparison with former elections. The thing is too ludicrous. It is enough to say that in Baltimore, which gave a vote last year for President of 26,771, yesterday only 7,067 were polled, which will give the American candidates received 11,578, and the Democratic 2,789.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY—RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

The election for members of the first branch of the City Council yesterday, resulted in the election of nearly all the American candidates, and it is to be regretted that blood was again shed, Sergeant William Jourdan having lost his life, and several others were seriously shot. At an early hour in the morning it was evident that there would be trouble in some of the wards, but that was obviated by the withdrawal of some of the Democratic candidates.

In the First Ward there was but little opposition offered to the majority party, and beside a few skirmishes there was no trouble.

In the Second Ward it was stated that the Democrats were excluded from the polls, but there was not much violence. About half-past one o'clock there was a cry for the boys to rally, and they gave pursuit to a man who ran up Canal street, and finally escaping by jumping through a cellar window and going by way of Eden street. The crowd in pursuit stopped at a house where two bright bedeck horse pistols, most of which were fired at the party running, without, however, reaching him.

In the Third Ward there was some fighting with fists, at an early hour in the morning, but afterward all was quiet.

In the Fourth Ward there was no opposition to the American candidate and the day passed off quietly.

In the Fifth Ward a sanguinary conflict took place. About half-past one o'clock a party passing up Gay street on the top of an omnibus, fired a pistol in the direction of the crowd standing about the house where the polls were held. This caused a general fusillade. The party outside were soon reinforced, and charged upon the house, and entering, broke the furniture in pieces. But three men were in the house with the proprietor, and they managed to escape out the back door. In this melee several persons are alleged to have been shot. About this time another gang came up and fired upon the party engaged in sacking the house, and several officers attached to the scene, it is alleged, were wounded. These were police officers Hause, Marshall and Watson; Hause received three balls, two in the hip and one in the abdomen; Marshall was shot in the heel by a musket ball, and Watson received a ball in the calf of the leg. Captain Woods, of the southern district, made a narrow escape, a ball passed through each leg of his pantaloons, just grazing the flesh. The officers afterwards searched the house, and three muskets, two rifles and two bird guns were found therein. They were removed to the station.

On the same night a house, corner of Cross and Charles streets, was visited by the mob, who forced an entrance, attacked the inmates, and broke up and threw the furniture into the street. Several other establishments in the above vicinity were visited, and similar depredations committed.

THE OLD HOUSE OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON MOBBED.

At about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, the large building on Lombard street, corner of Front, occupied by the German Society of Turners, and known as the former residence of the late Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was attacked by a mob. The doors were broken in and the windows destroyed. How much damage was done we could not learn.

The restaurant of Jacob Ohm, at the corner of Foot avenue, and Johnson street was attacked about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, by a large crowd of desperadoes. They completely demolished everything on the lower floor, and then went up stairs to complete the destruction. Mr. O. begged them to desist, when one of the party fired a pistol charged with shot at him, and two of the shot took effect in his face. They ransacked all the rooms, and carried off some $25 in cash and some other things.

In almost every part of the city adjacent to the polls the stores were closed, and did no business all day. All in the neighborhood of the Lexington market, and as far down Lexington street as Charles street were closed. Many of the stores in Gay street were also closed.

FIRES—INCENDIARISM RAMPANT.—At nine o'clock on Tuesday night the hog sheds of Mr. Scarborough, butcher, on Preston street near Ross, were set on fire by design and entirely destroyed. The firemen were promptly on the ground with their apparatus to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining property. The shedding destroyed was of little value, and there is no insurance upon the loss.

At ten o'clock on the same night a two story unoccupied brick house on Eutaw street, near Monument, was fired by an incendiary. The structure was burned completely out. The house was owned by Mr. Parsons, whose loss is about $300, upon which, we believe, there is no insurance.

There was also a desperate riot at an engine house.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, October 20, 1857.

PETITIONS.

Senate.—Mr. Goodpasture from citizens of Scott for a change of line. Referred.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau, enclosing a letter from Prof. Safford, State Geologist, addresses to the Bureau, with the resolutions of the Bureau annexed. Referred.

Mr. Bollen returned Senate bill to repeal the act authorizing Grand Juries to send for witnesses in certain cases, with an amendment. Calendar.

The resolution to bring on the election of United States Senator on the 27th, rejected yesterday, was reconsidered, on motion by Mr. Davis, and adopted ayes 13, noes 10, Messrs. Bullen, Menees and Ross, democrats, voting in the negative.

A motion to reconsider was made and tabled, and the resolution was transmitted.

Mr. Davis called up his resolution disapproving of the suspension of the Bank of Tennessee, published yesterday, which was read, and Mr. Davis addressed himself in the same. He alluded to the fact that the officers of the Bank, in the concluding paragraph of their address to the people, had attempted to throw the responsibility on the General Assembly. For one he desired to record his vote. He by no means approved the action, which motion was lost.

Mr. Hill spoke in opposition to the resolution, approving of the course of the Banks, and appealing to the author of the resolution to withdraw it.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Banks. Ayes 19, noes 5.

House Bill to provide for the removal of the seat of justice of Tipton county, passed third reading.

Senate Bill to amend the charter of Franklin College and Stone's River Turnpike Company, passed third reading.

Senate Bill to establish Central University passed third and third Reading.

Senate Bills giving further time to perfect land titles in this State; to compensate committee to select State Fair Grounds, appointed in 1856, per diem and mileage as members of Legislature; to building and dwellings. Passed.

Mr. Brown, a bill supplementary to the act of '35-6 in regard to weights and measures. Passed first reading and referred.

Mr Butcher introduced a resolution directory to the committee on the Penitentiary.

Mr. Whitthorne moved the printing of 500 copies of the report of Mr. Cooper. Carried, and motion to reconsider entered.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Heiskell, Davis and Whitthorne a committee to confer with Mess. Meigs & Cooper.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr. Wilson, the morning business was postponed and the House took a recess, to meet the Senate to-day counting the vote for Governor. The official return from the county of Jefferson having been received, upon a comparison of the whole vote, it appeared that Isham G. Harris received 71,178 votes, and Robert Hatton 59,807. Mr. Harris was thereupon declared Governor for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Gammon, from citizens of Sullivan county praying the establishment of an Agricultural Professorship, in some one of the colleges of this State. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Williams, a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the suspension of the Bank of Tennessee and other banks, and recommending the winding up of such banks as have suspended. A motion to suspend the rule was lost by a vote of 44 to 28.

Mr. Newman, a resolution directing the Comptroller to report certain information concerning the Free Banks.

Mr. Harney, director to the committee on internal improvements.

Also a resolution providing for the election of a United States Senator on Monday the 26th inst. A motion to suspend the rule on the last, was lost.

Mr. White of Knox, a resolution allowing five copies on the Legislative Union for each member of the House.

Mr. Hanner, directory to the committee on internal improvements.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. King, to incorporate the People's Savings Institute of Memphis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Speaker Donelson, presented a communication from the Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau, enclosing a letter from the State Geologist, &c. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Speaker also presented the report of the Commissioner of Railroads, which was read and on motion referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and 7,200 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thompson presented an invitation to attend the Maury county Agricultural Fair, at Columbia. Invitation accepted, and five members appointed.

Mr. Ewing moved that the House grant the use of the Hall to the Agricultural Bureau, for the address of Mr. Davidson this evening. Carried.

The House adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

After noon Session.—Mr. Rowles, to repeal the 1st and 2nd Sections of the Act of 1852, to authorize banking.

Mr. King, to simplify and abridge the forms of pleading and proceedings in the Courts of this State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson, to amend the laws regulating the insurance of warrants in civil suits.

Mr. Carter of Hardin, to repeal the laws compelling the owners of jacks and stallions to take out licenses, &c.

Mr. Thompson, for the benefit of Henry C. Angell and his securities.

Mr. Bullock, to reorganize the Circuit Courts.

Mr. Maney, for the benefit of the Law Library Association of Cumberland University.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill granting further time to perfect land titles held under this State, was put on its third reading. Mr. Rankin offered an amendment restricting the operation of the bills to lands lying north of the Congressional Reservation line. Amendment lost and the bill passed third and last reading.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Gen. Jackson and Banks—His Farewell Address to his Countrymen.

There was no one question with which the strong mind of Andrew Jackson grappled, that he more thoroughly comprehended at the close of his illustrious public career, than that of currency and the evils of the banking system, Federal and State. No one ever wrestled with them with such determined resolution, or crushed them so effectually as he did. With the people at his back he bid defiance to the whole united power of the country. But Gen. Jackson understood their seductive and insidious arts too well to suppose that they would not make other efforts to fix themselves upon the vitals of the country. He therefore took special pains in the farewell address which he bequeathed to his countrymen at the close of his eventful public career, to anticipate these evils, recount their dangers and warn posterity against them. It was for us who are now upon the theatre of action that he wrote. Let us heed, therefore, the following words of wisdom as though the patriot and sage still lived, and was speaking to us from the capital:

"The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, (*as the Bank of the United States,*) even if the Constitution did not prevent an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that several years must pass and the people must see and feel the mischiefs of the paper system, before the public opinion can be ripened for such a change. It is the paper system, and the paper system alone, that I have in view in this address. It is the paper system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The hydra of corruption is in your midst, and its perpetuate them, will control the legislation of the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is for you ourselves that you must look for safety and the preservation of your liberties. Depending upon your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you, every one placed in authority is responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

"But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part, to counteract the efforts of iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests will be arrayed in favor of the system on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of the country, and something, I trust, has been done toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. This power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it."

Iowa Election.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 17.—In twenty-one counties heard from, Samuels, Democrat, has gained 3,500 on Fairbanks's majority. In the seventy counties to hear from there is only a majority of 2,200 to overcome. The Democratic candidate has gained in all the counties heard from. The Legislature is probably Democratic, fourteen members having been gained as far as heard from.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—Returns from all the counties are in, and each party claims 400 majority for its candidate. The official returns only will decide the matter.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI.—On the 4th instant there was transmitted from the Department of the Interior to the Governor of Mississippi a certified transcript of approved list, No. 2, of swamp and overflowed lands in the Washington district lying to said State under the act of the 28th September, 1850, containing 120,884 acres.

HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.—We are assured that it is not true that Judge Douglas has sustained heavy losses by the depreciation of Western lands and stocks. We have, on the contrary, the best authority for saying that he and the Hon. Mr. Rice intend to continue the handsome improvements they are making in this city, by the erection of other buildings next spring.—*Washington States.*

THE THREE MONOPOLIES—THE LAST BARRIER SURMOUNTED.—The practice of Medicine has been in the hands of three sets of monopolists. First the Pagan Priesthood, second the Pagan Philosophers, third, the more modern Christian monopoly known as the "Faculty of Medicine." THOMAS HOLLOWAY, whose remedies have restored suffering millions to health, broke through the last monopoly, and scattered its solemn fallacies to the winds. He started the grand idea that the *principle* of disease existed in the elemental fluids of the patient's body, and he proffered to the sick two preparations, (the results of years of research and experiment,) designed to act specifically upon this primitive cause of fever, pain, debility, and functional derangement. His whole *materia medica* was comprised in a Pill and an Ointment. His simple plan of treatment was to attack inward disease through the internal secretive organs and the circulation, and the external disorders through the pores of the skin.

The remedies proved to be remedies indeed. They performed their allotted work. The people of England adopted them as if by common consent. They were introduced under government patronage into most of the nations of Europe. Soon they pervaded British India. Even exclusive China admitted them. In this country, such a vast demand for them sprung up, that Professor Holloway was constrained to visit the United States, and establish a central manufactory and depot in New York for the supply of the Western world. They are now to be found throughout Spanish America, the West Indies, the Canadas, and in fact in every region where the white man exercises dominion or influence. Even the last of the medical monopolies, the "Medical World" itself, no longer disputes the value of these inestimable curatives.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1857.

Orders have been given for fitting out with dispatch the swiftest war steamers in the navy, for the purpose of intercepting or preventing the new expedition of Gen. Walker for Central America. These orders, probably result from the report that Gen. Walker and Henningsen are arranging an expedition which will sail either from New Orleans or some other Southern port. The Government, probably, acted not merely upon rumor in the matter, but upon information received in response to the circular issued from the Department of State a short a month ago, addressed to the United States district attorneys, marshals, &c., requiring them to exercise due vigilance for the detection and prevention of any expeditions for Costa Rica, Nicaragua, &c., which violations of the neutrality law. What shall constitute violations in another matter, and is to be determined upon evidence when a case shall be made before the U. S