DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 1, 1858.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

BANKING AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: You admit that in your paper of the 7th instant you published an article vouching for the safe condition of the Citizen's Bank, and in which you were mistaken.

If you will come out openly and boldly in favor of a specie currency, you will make a move in which there will be no mistake; and the time is at hand when the people will stand these bank swindles no longer. We do not care so much to know whether Capt. Turner or Mr. S. P. Walker is in fault about this bank failure; but we wish to be certain there will be as few such as possible; and the way to remedy the evil, we think, is to have a Convention, change the Constitution, prohibiting charters to be granted to any individuals or associations, and wind up the present stock and free banks as their charters are forfeited or they expire. We would then have a metalic currency, for which any of us could vouch with safety.

I have seen the statement in commercial papers that there is more specie in the United States than rag money; if so, we certainly would do well to suppress the latter.

Respectfully, LAUDERDALE.

The foregoing, which comes from a highly intelligent source, taken in connection with evidences daily accumulating upon us, proves that the people everywhere are alive to the importance and necessity of a thorough and radical change in the system of Tennessee banking. By sustaining the proposition for a Convention to remodel the Constitution, they will have the power in their own hands of introducing such reformations into the system as they may deem best for their own interest and security, or of eradicating the system entirely. That Constitutional restrictions are necessary on the currency question to secure and protect the people from vascillating, corrupt legislation, is a question which will scarcely admit of argument. For the last ten or twelve years our Legislatures seem to have been seized with the mania of granting franchises and chartered privileges, and all past experience proves that the only escape from such legislative abuses is through the means of Constitutional restrictions and prohibitions. We are gratified to see that the people are taking hold of the subject, and hope they may succeed in rallying a sufficient vote on the second of September next to secure the convention.

☞ The election in our sister State, Arkansas, comes off to-morrow. We hope and look for the success of the Democratic ticket every where, though we learn there is some doubt of its triumph in Crittenden county, owing to the indifference and lake-warmness of many Democrats. We hold the rule to be a good one,—all other things being equal,—to adhere to the nominees of the party. We have some friends in Crittenden whom we should dislike to see defeated. Among them we will mention G. W. DUNN and R. T. REDMAN, both clever gentlemen and excellent officers. We hope they may receive a thumping vote.

ALL ABOUT A WOMAN—AND A MARRIED ONE AT THAT!—Up at Portsmouth, Ohio, they have had an amusing lawsuit. Three ladies were passing a store, before which several gentlemen were standing. The store-keeper said one of the ladies, whose face he had not noticed, was not Mrs. H. One of the party said it was; another said it wasn't. The merchant said he would give him a sack of coffee if he would go and see. He went, saw, returned, and said the lady was Mrs. H. of a verity. In the morning he claimed the sack of coffee, sending over a horse and cart, when a little sack, holding an ounce or two, prepared for the purpose, was laid on the cart and duly delivered by the cartman to the astonished HOLMES. HOLMES repaired to the store and claimed a regular sack of coffee; it was refused. He brought suit; a jury was impanneled and rendered a judgment against HAYS, ordering him to deliver to HOLMES a fifty-pound sack of Java coffee, worth eighteen cents per pound.

A CHICAGO NEWSPAPER HOAXER.—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* announces the other day, in an extra, that the Atlantic Cable had been laid, and the news had just come across that Louis NAPOLEON had been wounded by an assassin, that the crops in England were destroyed, &c., &c. It appears to have been the result of a joke played off upon it by a rival paper. The *Daily Journal* alleges that it issued a single copy, and pretending to have received special dispatches, with the news, and arranging to have the copy left at the office of the *Press and Tribune*—the latter cribbed the dispatch, and published it in its whole edition.

☞ A few days ago a young lady of Philadelphia, "just seventeen years old," fell in with a lover who had promised more than he had performed, and treated his back to one of the most extensive cowhidings that ever occurred in the Quaker City. When he got loose from the fair enchantress, it is said he removed his mortal remains from her neighborhood with no little dispatch.

UNANIMITY OF JURIES.—The absurdity of requiring unanimous assent in rendering verdicts by juries is exciting much attention in England. Practically we know that this matter is regulated by juries occasionally among themselves, despite the law, by requiring a concurrence by a two-thirds vote, or in some such proportion. A London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* has the following comment on this subject:

"The law which, in England and Ireland, requires the unanimity of juries, is at length becoming the subject of forcible comment from the judicial bench. In a case tried the other day in the Court of Exchequer eleven of the jury were agreed, and the parties in the cause objecting to take the vote of the majority, the Court could not accept it. The Lord Chief Baron took the opportunity of stating that he thought it must be lamented, considering how often persons must disagree, that unanimity was required. Considering the increased intelligence of the day, it did seem extraordinary that twelve gentlemen must be kept together till they all agreed, though they were sworn to give their verdict according to their conscience. It was much to be regretted that their verdicts were not governed by a majority—not a small majority, for that would not do, but eleven to one, ten to two or nine to three. In reference to the case before him, the Chief Baron said the old practice of locking up juries all night—or, in other words, of torturing them into a unanimity which their conscience could not sanction—had very properly fallen into disuse; and, as there was no prospect of their agreeing after four hours' deliberation, he would discharge them."

Planters' Bank—The Attorney General Proceeding against the Branch at Athens.

Recently Leon. W. Bridges, Esq., Attorney General for the third Judicial District of this State, presented a bill to Chancellor Van Dyke, alleging that the Branch of the Planters' Bank at Athens is one of the Banks of Tennessee, doing business as such, under an act of incorporation, passed by the Legislature of this State—that said Bank had suspended specie payments and had since declined to accept the provisions of the Acts of the last General Assembly, with reference to the suspended banks, wherefore an injunction was asked to restrain the Bank from doing business as such, and asking the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the assets of the Bank and appropriate them to the payment of the holders of the bills of the Bank and other creditors. The Chancellor declined to grant the injunction at once, but ordered notice of the application to be given to the Bank to appear before him at Chambers that the application might be resisted. Accordingly, Saturday morning last, the argument was submitted; the points of which are thus presented by a correspondent, to whom we are indebted for a notice of the proceeding:

"The Attorney General contended that the Bank had violated the 14th Section of its Charter by suspension of specie payment, and that as the Charter was in the nature of a contract between the corporation and the State, a violation of its terms by the corporation abrogates the contract, and authorizes the Legislature to alter, amend or abolish the Charter—that the powers which a corporation may rightfully exercise are necessarily subordinate to the power of the State, by which they may be modified or abolished—that good faith requires the mutual observance of the terms of a contract by the parties respectively. And therefore a violation, by one of the parties, of the stipulations of the contract, releases the other party from a corresponding obligation.

Mr. R. Fort, contended that the Branch of the Planters' Bank was not an independent corporation, but was a mere agency of the principal Bank or corporation which was located at Nashville, and that a suit could not be maintained against the Branch, but must be brought against the principal Bank—that the Act of 1846 prescribed the mode of proceeding against corporations, and that no injunction could be granted to restrain a corporation from the exercise of the powers contained in its Charter, except in cases of fraud, and where the corporation had exceeded its authority—that according to the Charter of the Planters' Bank the mode of proceeding was by *sci fac*—that execution could be applied only upon the Charter was declared forfeited by judicial proceeding—that the Planters' Bank had not suspended specie payment, and that they had complied with all the provisions of the Acts of 1858, although they had not filed their acceptance of its provisions.

The application for the injunction was refused, but permission was given to the Attorney General to amend his bill, but in what respect we are not advised.—*Knoxville Citizen.*

NEWS ITEMS.

POLICE.—They have a hundred policemen in Washington, D. C. They appear in a body in uniform for review by the Mayor on the first Monday of every month.

NAVY.—There is now a larger number of men employed in the Brooklyn navy-yard than there has been for years, the force amounting to nearly two thousand men.

NEWS SCARCE.—News is so scarce in Arkansas that the editor of the Camden (Ark.) *Six ten Rights Eagle* informs clergymen, in his issue of July 24, that he would be thankful for a sermon occasionally for publication.

TELEGRAPH.—If the Atlantic cable is to be laid, it is not to be done by the present telegraphic fleet, but by the Leviathan. She can bring over the cable without convoy, and lay it as she returns.

DOG STEAK.—In New York a man named Brayton was arrested on Saturday, while in the act of cooking a dog-steak for dinner. He was highly incensed at the interference of the police, claiming a right to eat what he chose. He was locked up, however.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION.—The competition between the sound boats and the railroads has reduced the price of fare from New York to Boston from five to three dollars.

MAN-EATER.—A fishing party at Charleston, S. C., a few days since, captured a shark over 18 feet long, and on ripping him open found a sailor's pea-jacket and other large articles in his maw.

WHISKY.—At Mercerville, Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, last week, a man named Jacob Barks drank a quart of whisky, and laid down in the public road, where he died in the course of a half hour.

FAT BUCKEYES.—Fifty fat men of Mansfield, Ohio, had a parade on the 9th. The lightest in the company weighed 200 pounds. The average was estimated at 258 pounds; the heaviest man in the crowd weighed 335, and the next 290 pounds.

WITCHCRAFT.—The Manitowoc (Mich.) *Herald* states that the house of a farmer residing in the southwest part of that county was burned to the ground on Saturday week, by a company of persons, under the belief that the occupants had bewitched all the cattle in the neighborhood.

ASLEEP.—At a pic-nic near Philadelphia, an infant three months old was left asleep in the woods; its aunt and mother returned on different cars, and each supposed the other had the babe. On reaching home the agony of the mother was heart-rending. The father returned to the spot; some person attracted by the barking of a dog to the place, took care of the little one, which was safely returned to the rejoicing parents.

DOM.NGO.—Affairs in St. Domingo are just now, it is stated, attracting the earnest attention of the administration. Santana, who has recently been restored to power there after the defeat of Baez, is a white man, and it is understood is anxious to send a white man as minister to Washington, provided the United States will recognize his government, and otherwise extend influence and encouragement for his support.

FUNERAL.—In New York last Sunday the funeral of the three young ladies, Mrs. Isabella Ferguson, Mrs. Ann Eliza Jacobs, and Miss Anna Demill, who were drowned at David's Island on Wednesday last, while on a Sabbath school pic-nic excursion connected with the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney street, took place from that church. An immense throng of persons were present, and the scene deeply affecting.

Slightly Backing Down.

From the Marshall (Texas) Republican.]

Our contemporary of the *Flag* is at length manifesting some degree of rationality on the Railroad question. A few weeks ago and he was in favor of the sale under the deed of trust. He was satisfied that there would be no organization in New Orleans by the stockholders, and that it was the sole object of those resisting the sale to forfeit the charter. He even went so far as to instruct the Judge as to the law, and to offer a *legal* argument (!) why an injunction should not be granted, or if granted that the bond should be very large, and to inform his honor what popular opinion anticipated.

A change seems to have come over the "spirit of his dreams." He writes like he had half way cut the acquaintance of his late friends, and now sees in the protraction of the litigation and the controversy, nothing but disaster to the great enterprise. He says "the people are not going to stand idly by and witness with composure an interminable lawsuit, the end of which no man can tell, to gratify the cupidity of either side." And again he says: "There is no use keeping up anything behind the bush in connection with this affair. The public know, without being told, that the purchasers of the road under the deed of trust have to shoulder the expenses incurred. The public, with few exceptions, will not come to their help; they are at a loss what to do. The people also know that it would require all of them to be millionaires to warrant success until such time as they can avail themselves of the land bonus and State loan."

"No one, we will for a moment contend," he remarks, "that there is any hope, or scarcely a possibility of advancing this great work, by either party, while it is litigated. What, then, will the people of this vicinity be profited in the termination of this suit, pray tence, after other roads shall have been constructed, thereby rendering the building of this useless, and, if completed, profitless?"

When it is remembered that a few weeks ago our cotemporary scouted at the idea of compromise, these must be regarded as remarkable concessions. He plainly sees now that the new Company cannot pay the creditors and proceed with the work, in view of the litigation before it, and advises a remedy for existing ills by a settlement.

These are correct views. The difficulties ought to be adjusted by a compromise, as speedily as possible, and the enterprise placed in the hands of men, whose business habits and acknowledged integrity will command the confidence of the country. Neither of the Companies as at present organized are able to build the road. That will be admitted, we think, by every one. We must have an entire change of managers. The President and Directors of the Cambreleng, Jr., Allison, Fleming, William P. Thompson and Ellery R. Hall all made for one window, and, panic-stricken, like a flock of sheep, tumbled out heels over head after Mr. Pierpoint—some on their heads, some on the backs of their friends, and all presenting a most ludicrous appearance as they rolled about the court-house yard, to the great terror of the young ladies enjoying the "al fresco" of the jail porch, convenient to the window. John Keane, as the devil was at his heels, made for the door, upset two old men, who yelled terrifically, in the hall, cleared the railings in the yard, and never looked back until he got to the other side of the street. Meanwhile, the well-known deputy clerk of the county court, who was asleep with his mouth wide open when the panic commenced, and looking quite "purty," as he calls it, awakened by the stampede, and thinking, no doubt, of the devil aforesaid, bid his head under a chair and prayed aloud for mercy, as called by Job S. Gaskins, whose ribs were nearly alone in by one of the pillars of the railing inclosing the bar, against which he was jostled by Mr. Welty in his efforts to get out. The sheriff, who was taking a snooze, opened his eyes, and wondered what was up. Messrs. Haymond and Nelson were petrified with fear, and stood trembling, unable to fly, unable to speak, and seemingly resigned to their fate. Fortunately, there was no danger; the stove did not fall; the stove-pipe stood erect; the ceiling was firm, and in about five minutes the whole scene terminated—loud laughter succeeded to despair, good humor once more prevailed, and every one, looking a little foolish and a great deal pleased, took his seat as before, and the business of the court went on as usual.

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The De Riviere Romance Again.

MRS. BLOUNT RETURNS TO LEAVE—WHERE IS THE ZOUAVE?

It was reported that Col. Blount with his wife and daughter sailed on Satur day for Mobile, but it turns out not to be so. Col. Blount, however, contemplated sailing on the above day, and had arranged all his affairs so as to leave in the steamer that sailed at noon on Saturday. His wife had agreed to accompany him, and by arrangement made on the previous day they met at Billford's, Broadway. Here it is reported that Mrs. Blount was informed that the money she had wrote to Mobile for some two weeks ago had been received by her husband, and he had failed to forward it to her. On hearing of the facts it is stated she immediately refused to proceed on the journey with her husband unless she could have the funds that were sent her so that she could pay up her bills at the Napoleon Hotel. They were, however, not handed over to her, and the result was that Col. Blount was compelled to remain without his wife. This, it appears, he did not wish to do, and they accordingly proceeded to the New York Hotel, where they are at present stopping. Mrs. Blount was heard to say that she thought it was very remarkable she did not receive the money, and could not account for it, as the parties to whom she wrote would not refuse complying with her request. The amount is said to have been enough to have paid all her indebtedness to Mr. Hencke, and a few small outside bills which she had contracted.

What course they intend to pursue it is not as yet known, but Mrs. Blount has signified to her intention not to return home, until the bills in question are all paid. Hencke is visited daily by a large number of his friends at the Bergen jail; he is much improved in health, and is said to have remarked that his sentence was perfectly just, and that he has no one to blame but his lawyer, Mr. Mulford.

As to the Zouave he is still at large, his whereabouts remaining a mystery. He will, no doubt, turn up, as he is dreadfully in what of clothing and money, as stated by Miss Blount; and it will be impossible for him to keep secluded much longer. His clothing is shortly to be sold by Sheriff Francis.—*New York Herald.*

The Prisons of Canton.

The city of Canton is divided into two districts, and each has a prison of its own. When the English and French entered the city, they found, notwithstanding Yeh's wholesale executions, both prisons full. Many of the prisoners, who had been confined for several years, had neither been convicted nor condemned, but were held simply on suspicion, and had been subjected to severe tortures. The prisoners consisted of three classes; first, political prisoners, or persons accused of being rebels; second, criminal prisoners, or persons accused of ordinary acts of crime; and third, civil prisoners, including bankrupts.

It appears that those who had not sufficient means for bribing the jailors, were almost starved, receiving only a little rice, of the coarsest and most loathsome description, and being allowed neither medicine nor proper care when sick or dying. Many were sent there cold, and even in these circumstances, they were exposed, in filthy rags, to the heat and cold. For water, they had to depend upon the charity of some fellow prisoners. A Canton correspondent says:

In some cases the living were found chained to the dead. The different classes of prisoners were thrown indiscriminately together, the only distinction being made in favor of those whose friends supplied them plentifully with money. All who had been examined had suffered torture, it being a rule in Chinese law that no prisoner can be condemned until he confesses his crime. The Judge very soon orders from twenty to forty blows of the bamboo, in order to bring out the truth, and these are administered so vigorously that the whole face is bruised, and the teeth are often knocked out. Afterwards, flogging with the bamboo is had recourse to, a punishment so cruel that one hundred and fifty blows usually produce death. No water is given to the prisoners to wash themselves with when they are remanded; after torture no plaster is applied, no clean rags served out; the poor wretch becomes an object of horror and loathing to his judge, his keepers, his fellow prisoners, and even to himself. It was found, on comparing their statements with each other, and with the prison books, that the prisoners stated the cause of their confinement most truthfully.

Those who had been suspected of assisting the British were treated in the worst manner. All had been subjected to torture of some kind or other; a few had had their ankle bones broken by being beaten with iron bars; and the letters were driven into the legs of many, so as to render all walking intensely painful.

A Rich Scene in a Virginia Court House.

At Fairmount, Va., lying along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a rich scene occurred at the court house on Friday, the 23 inst. The *True Virginian* shall have the privilege of describing it. It is as good as any farce, even in dramatic season:

The members of the bar were in no great humor. Oppressed with the hot weather, irritated at sham pleas of payment where no payment had been made, disgusted with the oft-recurring demurrer, horrified at the bare mention of *non assumpsit*, good humor seemed for once to have taken its light, and left instead an uneasy and irritable state of mind. In the midst of all this, Mr. F. H. Pierpoint sat in a rather recumbent position, with the back of his chair against the enormous stove near the clerk's desk. From the stove ascends perpendicularly to the ceiling a stove pipe of goodly length. Some one, perhaps Mr. Watson, the clerk, hallooed to Mr. P. to take care, or the stove would be upset; thereupon Mr. Neeson and Mr. Haymond rather abruptly and loudly seconded Mr. Watson; and, as if to assist in creating alarm, the stove pipe rattled against the ceiling. Like lightning Mr. Pierpoint sprang from his seat, ran across the room and jumped out of the window head foremost. A panic immediately seized all of us—a most uncomfortable panic. Some one called the ceiling was about to fall. This capped the climax; every one took to his heels; Judge Camden jumped up on the window-sill; the clerk tumbled out of the window next his desk; Messrs. E. B. Hall, A. S. Hayden, G. D. Cambreleng, Jr., Allison, Fleming, William P. Thompson and Ellery R. Hall all made for one window, and, panic-stricken, like a flock of sheep, tumbled out heels over head after Mr. Pierpoint—some on their heads, some on the backs of their friends, and all presenting a most ludicrous appearance as they rolled about the court-house yard, to the great terror of the young ladies enjoying the "al fresco" of the jail porch, convenient to the window. John Keane, as the devil was at his heels, made for the door, upset two old men, who yelled terrifically, in the hall, cleared the railings in the yard, and never looked back until he got to the other side of the street. Meanwhile, the well-known deputy clerk of the county court, who was asleep with his mouth wide open when the panic commenced, and looking quite "purty," as he calls it, awakened by the stampede, and thinking, no doubt, of the devil aforesaid, bid his head under a chair and prayed aloud for mercy, as called by Job S. Gaskins, whose ribs were nearly alone in by one of the pillars of the railing inclosing the bar, against which he was jostled by Mr. Welty in his efforts to get out. The sheriff, who was taking a snooze, opened his eyes, and wondered what was up. Messrs. Haymond and Nelson were petrified with fear, and stood trembling, unable to fly, unable to speak, and seemingly resigned to their fate. Fortunately, there was no danger; the stove did not fall; the stove-pipe stood erect; the ceiling was firm, and in about five minutes the whole scene terminated—loud laughter succeeded to despair, good humor once more prevailed, and every one, looking a little foolish and a great deal pleased, took his seat as before, and the business of the court went on as usual.

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LITTLE DOG.—Prentice says that after the election in Illinois "Little Dog" will be *Dog-out.*

PUNCH'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.—An exchange paper republishes the following "charge" which came from the London *Punch* some fifteen years ago. Notwithstanding the antiquity of the document, it is as "in point" now as, so far, at least, as it possesses the merit of leaving the jury unbiassed in their deliberations upon a verdict:

Gentlemen of the Jury: You are sworn in all cases to decide according to the evidence; at the same time, if you have any doubt you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Suppose you have to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of a gentleman accused of felony. You will naturally doubt whether any gentleman would commit such offences—accordingly, however strong may be the testimony against him, you will, perhaps, acquit him. The evidence of your own senses is, at least, as credible as that of the witnesses; if therefore your eyesight convince you, that the prisoner is a well-dressed person, you have a right to presume his respectability; and it is for you to say whether a respectable person would be or go so wilfully of the crime imputed to him. In like manner when you see a shabby-looking fellow in the dock, charged, for example, with sheep stealing, the decision rests with you, first whether or not that individual is a ragamuffin, and secondly, how far it is probable that this man would steal sheep. Of course, as has been before said, you will always be guided by the evidence; but then, whether the evidence is true worthy or not, is a matter for your private consideration. You may believe it if you choose, or you may disbelieve it; and whether a gentleman of the jury, you will believe it or disbelieve, will depend on the constitution of your minds. If your minds are constituted in such a way as to make the prisoner guilty, perhaps you will believe it; if they happen to be so constituted that you desire to find him not guilty, why then very likely you will disbelieve it. You are to free your minds from all passion and prejudice if you mean to act in that case your judgement will be unbiassed; but if you cannot you will return a verdict accordingly. It is not, strictly speaking, for you to consider what will be the effect of your verdict; but if such a consideration should occur to you, and you can not help attend to it, that verdict will be influenced by it to a certain extent. You are probably aware that when you retire, you will be locked up until you contrive to agree. You may arrive at unanimity by fair discussions, or by some of you starving out the others, or by tossing up, and your conclusion, by whichever of these processes arrived at, will be more or less in accordance with your oaths. Your verdict may be right; it may be wrong; it is to be hoped it will not. At all events, gentlemen of the jury, you will come to some conclusion or other; unless it should so happen that you separate without coming to any.

LOCAL MATTERS.

DIVINE SERVICES TO-DAY.

St. Mary's Church, Poplar street, Rev. RICHARD HINES, Rector. Serve at 10½ A. M. and 8 and 8 P. M. Wednesday and Friday 10½. Seats free.

Calvary Church, corner of Adams and Third streets, Rev. Bishop OTEY, Rect. r, and Rev. Dr. WHITE, Assistant Rector. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Peter's Church, corner of Jefferson and Third streets. Priest, Rev. T. L. GRACE. Services at 7, 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

First Baptist Church, S cond street, between Adams and Washington streets. Elder T. J. DRAKE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 8 P. M.

Second Baptist Church, corner Beal and DeSoto streets, Rev. JOHN BATEMAN, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. A. M. BRYAN, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 in the evening. Also, worship every Wednesday night.

Christian Church, corner of Linden and St. Patrick streets, Rev. Dr. W. J. BARRER, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Poplar and Third streets, Rev. J. O. STEADMAN, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at early gas-light. Lectures on Wednesday evening, and Prayer Meeting on Friday evenings of each week.

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Beale streets, Rev. R. C. GRUNDY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

Wesley Chapel, corner of Poplar and Second streets, Rev. J. T. C. COLLINS, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

Asbury Chapel, corner of Hernando and Linden streets, Rev. W. H. LINSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

Edgewood Chapel, Hernando Plankroad, Rev. J. W. KNOTT, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M.

Lutheran Church, on Main between Market and Winchester streets, Rev. BEYER, Pastor. Services at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

LETTER LIST.—The official list of letters remaining in the Memphis Post Office, will be found in this morning's paper.

MEMPHIS POST OFFICE.—The post office will hereafter be opened on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and remain open one hour.

☞ Copies of our daily paper may be obtained at the desk this morning until 9 o'clock. Price five cents per copy, "dead head" system abolished.

THANKS.—For late papers we are under obligations to W. H. STEELE, clerk of the *Southerner*. Also to MCKEEVER, of Adams Express, to whom we owe thanks for almost daily attentions.

NOT EXAMINED.—HEATHER, who shot CHILDS on board the *Revolate*, was brought up for examination yesterday, but the wounded man being in too precarious a condition to attend, he was remanded to jail.

DOGS.—There are many citizens complaining of the loss of valuable and favorite dogs from the "sausages" and shot guns of the official dog killer; let all remember that "muzzle or die" is the order of the day.

ENGINE HOUSE.—The splendid new engine house at the corner of Second and Adams street is approaching completion; it is a fine building and will be an object of pride with the worthy company that is to occupy it.

SAMPLE, MITCHELL & CO.—The card of this house appears in our paper this morning. For experience, ability and attention to the interests of their correspondents, the firm of SAMPLE, MITCHELL & CO., are without superiors.

WARM.—The weather was very warm yesterday, at Dr. TUCK'S Meteorological Observatory, the thermometer stood at 94 in the afternoon. It stood at the same figures, the highest which has been reached this season, on the 21st and the 28th of this month.

THE VERY PLACE.—If a handsome and fashionable hat is wanted, FAIRCHILD & MORRIS, 78 Front Row, is the very place to go to; they have also a fine stock of ladies and gentlemen's shoes, gaiters and boots, and are offering their stock of leather at cost.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.—This standing Committee of the Council, with our active City Marshal, were out in the city yesterday viewing several nuisances, preparatory to recommending proper action by the Council. Let those who have nuisances about their houses take the hint in time.

DIVINE SERVICES.—Bishop OTEY will preach at Calvary Church this morning at 9 o'clock, and evening services will be held by Rev. Mr. HACKETT, at 8 o'clock.

At Grace Church, corner of Union and Main streets, divine service will be held at 10½ A. M., by Rev. O. HACKETT, and at 8 P. M., by Bishop OTEY.

TRI-PECCANT.—M. WALSH was brought before Esq. EAST yesterday and accused of threefold guilt. First, he got drunk; of course that was the start; when the enemy of souls has persuaded a man to part with his reason the rest easily follows. Second, he grew quarrelsome, and in that condition kicked a man most brutally. Third, he filled up the measure of his offenses against the law by resisting the officer of the law, when he was taken into custody. Esq. EAST judged that this complication of evil doing was worth a round twenty dollars, and he fined him that sum.

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AN UNPLEASANT SUBJECT.—There are some subjects that decent persons would fain ignore, if they were not forced upon public attention by their inherent viciousness and the amount of evil they do; foremost among them is that of the unhappy class of females who, having lost virtue themselves, subsist by winning others to vice. The behaviour connected with this class of persons make it almost impossible for ladies to pass through our streets at night. In many places the ladies are seen enjoying the cool evening air at their doors, or with a handkerchief or veil over their heads, walking out. In Memphis it is impossible for them to enjoy this luxury of warm climates, and that such is the case reflects great discredit on our city government. In most cities there are stringent regulations with respect to street walkers, and there should be such regulations here. Alderman FINNIE has given the subject great consideration, and he will probably, at some meeting of Council, submit an ordinance upon the subject. In the meantime, we are glad to learn that the police are about to strictly enforce such laws as we have, and an effort will be made to close such houses of ill fame as exist in our midst.

TWICE FINED.—A. C. MALLORY was one of the unwilling attendants at the Recorder's Court yesterday. It was in proof that he had been intoxicated, and that when in that condition he had manifested very belligerent propensities to the disturbance of the peace of the sovereign State of Tennessee; for this he was fined five dollars. While thus in warlike spirit the said A. C. MALLORY shot off his pistol, within the corporate limits of the city; for this he had to pay a second fine of five dollars.

HITCHING HORSES.—We have very frequently called the attention of citizens and visitors to the fact that it is unlawful in Memphis to hitch horses to awning posts, shade trees, &c., but if people will not read the papers they must pay higher charges than the printers. At the Recorder's Court yesterday EDWARD OAKLEY and G. H. COWAN, for hitching their horses to awning posts, were fined five dollars each.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—It is as well for all to remember that it is strictly forbidden to carry concealed weapons in this city. Our police are on the look-out and are making frequent arrests of persons guilty of this treacherous practice. Yesterday at the Recorder's Court TALBOT WILLIAMS, for carrying a pistol concealed about him, was fined ten dollars by the Recorder.

SENATORIAL.—CHARLES POLLOCK, who keeps a well known drinking saloon, called the Senate, was brought before Esq. EAST yesterday, charged with keeping, quite senatorially, late hours, having his place of business open after 9 o'clock at night. He was fined ten dollars, against which infliction he took an appeal.

MORTALITY.—Dr. TUCK informs us that the number of deaths last week in the city was unusually small—fourteen by disease and two negroes by accidents.

Port of Memphis.

Arrivals and Departures.

SATURDAY, July 31, 1858.

A. D. Tyler, New Orleans to St. Louis.
Imperial, New Orleans to St. Louis.
Chancellor, New Orleans to Louisville.
Woodford, Louisville to New Orleans.

River News.

The river here has commenced falling; it was three inches lower last night than on the previous night.

The beautiful and popular Alvin Adams will leave at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Louisville. The boat and her experienced commander, Capt. Lamb, and her polite clerk, Halliday, enjoy a deservedly high reputation, and travelers will not regret taking a stateroom on board.

Capt. Hancock's fine boat Daniel Boone, a boat whose praises are too widely promulgated for commendation to be needed at our hands, will leave for Vicksburg to-morrow.

The Kate Frisbee, with such officers as Capt. Mason, Folger, and Larry Harmstead on board and Capt. Shirley as general manager, is bound to sustain her reputation. She leaves for Napoleon and all intermediate landings, with the U. S. mail on board, at 3 o'clock to-morrow evening.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday last reports:

The river at this point is falling pretty rapidly, having, at 6 o'clock last evening, receded in all about two and a half feet. The Missouri and Illinois rivers are reported falling by the last arrivals. The Upper Mississippi is reported falling from St. Paul to Lake Pepin, and rising slowly below the Lake. The weather was very hot yesterday, and business on the levee was dull.

The Louisville *Courier* of July 27th, reports that the river continues to fall pretty fast, with four feet eight inches water in the can