THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 130.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN P. DILL,

UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

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3.	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	30 00
4.	4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	35 00
5.	5 00	7 50	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	40 00
6.	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	45 00
7.	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00
8.	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	75 00
9.	10 00	14 00	17 00	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	50 00	60 00	90 00
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☞ Consignees or dealers will please send their orders early in the morning, as we can fill orders more promptly and satisfactorily in the early part of the day than at any other time.

apr21-dtf*

H. H. & H. L. BEDFORD,
Attorneys at Law,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE south side Court street, first door west of Main, up stairs, will practice in all the Courts of Memphis, the Eleventh Circuit and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims in West Tennessee and North Mississippi. jun3-dawlyr

Drs. Brock & Spiegel

HAVE associated themselves for the purpose of practicing medicine in all CHRONIC diseases. We would call the attention of FEMALES to the numerous cases we have cured in Memphis, among which will be found Cancers, permanently cured without the use of CAUSTIC or KNIFE. Old Sores, Ulcers, Fistulas, White Swelling, Syphilis, Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver, Lungs, Eyes, and every variety of the Chronic and Scrofulous complaints.

DR. D. S. BROCK

has devoted much time and attention to collecting all the valuable medical experience and receipts that existed with the North and South American Indians, including the PAKIN-ROOT of the Tochas, of Mexico, the Mexican Ye-de-ma-ka, of the Comanches, of Sonora, with the practical medical knowledge of over five thousand Botanical Plants, Barks, Roots and Herbs.

Those wishing to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Brock, are informed that his stay in Memphis will positively be limited to this summer.

Being acquainted with all Modern Languages, our correspondence may be without an interpreter.

☞ Office corner of Main and Union streets.

jun1-dw-ly

DR. A. W. WRIGHT,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Office in Stewart's Previne's Building, Main street, w' Union Res. adence Mrs. S. S. Sims, Second below Madison street. f19-dtf

DR. R. W. MITCHELL,

OFFICE corner Main and Madison streets, over the River Bank. jun20-dm

NEW LAW PARTNERSHIP.

W. H. POLK, and Smith P. Bankhead, having formed a partnership, will hereafter practice law together in the city of Memphis. mar1-ly

R. C. FLOURNOY.....J. P. FARRELLY.

FLOURNOY & FARRELLY,

WORKS OFFICE AT LAW, Adams street, Exchange Building, Northeast corner of Court Square. jul-dly

HARVEY SCOTT.....L. V. DIXON.

SCOTT & DIXON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WILL PRACTICE IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in New Exchange Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over River Bank. Entrance on Madison street. jan4-tf

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.....WM. M. RANDOLPH.

GARLAND & RANDOLPH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Little Rock, Arkansas. The undersigned have associated in business, and will practice in the Counties of Pike, Clark, Hempstead, Nevada, Ouachita, Columbia and Union, and in our courts to be attended to. jun25-d6m

DR. H. J. HOLMES, SEN.,

FORMERLY of Jackson, and formerly of Randolph Miss., has located in Memphis to practice the various branches of his profession. For the last seventeen years he has devoted his entire attention to diseases of uterine diseases and accidents during parturition. He has a number of cases with testimonials on Dr. Holmes.

REFERS TO—Hon. Henry S. Foote, Charles Scott, L. V. Dixon, A. M. Poole, R M Avery and John Robertson, President of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

OFFICE—369 Main street. Residence Court street, below Third. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. my7dw

DR. JAMES M. KELLER,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and its vicinity.

His residence is on N. Bell street, next to that of A. L. Dent'sec.

Office in Greenlaw's Building, Main street, South of Union, second floor, where he may be found at all hours, unless professionally engaged. jun17-dly

DR. ORVILLE R. EARLY

(Late of Mississippi.)

HAVING located permanently in Memphis, offers his professional services to its citizens and persons in the surrounding country. Special attention will be given to Obstetrical cases and all diseases of women and children.

Residence on the corner of Hernando street and Brown's Avenue. Office, 26 Madison street. my2 ly

J. KNOX WALKER.....W. L. McCONNICO

WALKER & McCONNICO, Lawyers, Memphis, Tenn.

Office, No. 27 South side Court Square. ap19

E. M. YERGER.....JNO. C. FARRINGTON.....O. YERGER.

Yerger, Farrington & Yerger,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN. ap14-6m

WM. R. ARICK,

PRINTING, Bolivar County, Mississippi, General Land Agent for Arkansas and Mississippi.

REFERENCE—Gov. M. S. Foote, Memphis; Brooks & Sneden, Vicksburg. ap21-d6m

EDWARD PICKETT, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office, Jeffersonian street, midway the Post Office Building. jun5-dw1y

THEODORE C. CONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Main street in Lansden's Building, between Union and Gayoso streets. nov3-dly

JOHN HALLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Collector for Shelby county, Tennessee. Office on Jefferson street, first door Building. sep6

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Gayoso Bank Building, Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. mar19-ly

DR. CREIGHTON'S

OFFICE HOURS

For attending Diseases of the

EYE AND LUNGS!

ARE from 8 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of his time will be devoted to private practice.

N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services must consult this arrangement. feb26-tf

DR. T. F. PEITON.

OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, in Yerger's Building. jan23-ly

DR. THOS. TATE,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on corner of Second and Washington streets. mar21-ly

ISAAC N. STEELE.....E. T. MORGAN.....WM. D. STEELE, Covington, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn.

STEELE, MORGAN & STEELE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn., will practice in the Courts of West Tennessee. Office on Main st., in Walker's Block, No. 6, 2nd floor. Special attention paid to the collection of Claims. oct1-ly

M. D. WELCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jackson, Tenn. All business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. oct8-dw6w tf

NOTICE.

DR. J. M. SLEDGE has returned from New York, after an absence of nine months, and has effected some scientific cures in the latter part of his stay in Philadelphia. He has taken an office at No. 347 Monroe street, between Main and Second streets, and will resume the practice of Medicine, where he has for eight his undivided patronage. He feels sidered, to day, right. As he intends locating permanently in Memphis, and from the great success he has had in the treatment of the various diseases, he thinks he should have a liberal patronage from the citizens of Memphis. jan26-dly

Hammocks.

A FEW just received by Railroad. For sale low at INGRAHAM & LEDBETTER'S.

DAILY APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1858.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—THE CONCLUSION.

Lord Lyndhurst rose to ask the question of which he had given notice. Your lordships have probably read the speech of Mr. Dallas, a short time since, at a meeting of his fellow-subjects to celebrate the anniversary of American independence. Upon that occasion, the honorable gentleman stated that the question of the right of visiting American vessels on the high seas in time of peace had been finally settled. Now, this is a question of so much importance and of such deep interest, that it is material, I think, that we should receive a distinct and precise account of the terms of its settlement. It is on that account that I have given notice of the question I mean to propose to my noble friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, asking him to give us some information upon the subject to which it refers. Several persons in a high political position appear to think that this proceeding is not justified, and that, in point of fact, we have surrendered a most valuable and important right. The answer I make to this assertion is that we have surrendered no right at all; for, in point of fact, the claim which has been contended for has never existed. *We have, my lords, abandoned that assumption of right, and, in doing so, I think that we have acted justly, prudently and wisely.* [Hear.]

Perhaps I may be allowed to make some observations on the general question and refer to some of the most eminent authorities on the subject. I would not have troubled your lordships at any length upon the matter, were it not that I think it is of great importance that this question should be distinctly and finally understood and settled. The first proposition stated is this: That by no construction of international law has this right ever been asserted; and, in the next place, there is no decision of any court of justice, having jurisdiction to decide such questions, in which this right has ever been admitted. I wish, in making these assertions, to fortify myself by some authorities. I feel, then, I cannot refer to a better authority, as an English authority, than that of Lord Stowell. Lord Stowell's words were these: "I can find no authority that can give a right to the interruption of the navigation of the vessels of States on the high seas, except that which the rights of war give to both belligerents against neutrals." Wheaton, the eminent American authority upon international law, says: "It is impossible to show a single passage in any constitutional writer on public law, or a judgment in any court by which that law is administered, which will justify the exercise of such a right upon the high seas, independently of war." Now, I ask, my lords, if your lordships will perceive that both on this side of the water and in America, the highest authorities on the subject have pronounced against any such supposed right. For myself, I say that I have never been able to discover a principle of law or of reason upon which such a right could rest.

Lord Stowell again says: "No one can exercise the right of visitation and search upon the high seas except a belligerent power. No such right has ever been claimed, nor can it be exercised without the suppression, interruption, and the endangering of the relations with all the peaceful navigation of other countries. If the right were to exist at all, it must be universal, and extend equally to all countries. If I were to proceed to consider this question further, it would be necessary for me to state the gigantic mischiefs which such a claim is likely to produce." Another high authority, Judge Story, in the well-known case of the *Marianne* and the *Flora*, expressed the same opinion, almost in the same words. I will refer to one more authority on the principle on which this question itself rests. What is the rule in respect to the high seas and to the navigation on the high seas? All nations are equal on the high seas. Whether they be the most powerful or the weakest, their vessels on the high seas are placed upon a perfect footing of equality. What is the position of a merchant ship upon the high seas? Why, it is part of the dominion of the country to which it belongs. What right has one nation, then, to interfere with another, when their rights on the high seas are coequal? What right has one nation to interrupt or to interfere with the navigation of another nation? Why, the principle is so clear and so distinct that it will not admit of the smallest doubt. Lord Stowell, in another place, says, in respect to navigation on the high seas: "All nations being equal, all have an equal right to the uninterrupted use of the ocean. For the purposes of navigation, where no legal authority exists, where the subjects of all States meet upon the footing of an entire equality and independence, no one State or any of its subjects have a right to assume or to exercise any authority over the subjects of another."

Having stated this principle, the next question which arises is this: How are those difficulties to be met which arise out of frauds on the high seas? It may be said that the flag of America may be assumed by another power to cover the basest of purposes. But how can that affect the right? How can the conduct of a third power affect any right existing on the high seas of the United States? *By the law, my lords, no doubt, the right to visit and search Spanish vessels with the view to the suppression of the slave trade.* But how can the trade between Spain and as affect the rights of America? Why, common reason is decisive on the subject. Well, but what other course can we take? I say that the course is quite clear and plain. If one of our cruisers see a vessel with the American flag, and she has reason to believe it is assumed, he must examine and inquire into the facts as well as he can. If he ascertains, to the best of his judgment, that the vessel has no right to use the American flag, he may certainly visit and examine her papers and if he finds his suspicions correct, he may deal with the vessel in a manner justified by the particular relation existing between England and that country to which the vessel belongs. America, in such a case, would have no right to interfere. The matter would simplyjne one between an English cruiser and the particular vessel seized. But, on the other hand, if it should turn out that the vessel after all was an American one, that was perfectly justified in using the flag suspected, our situation is this, that we should immediately apologize for the act that we committed, and make the most ample reparation for the injury that was committed. [Hear, hear.] Gen. Cass, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in America, illustrated the case very clearly thus: "He said: "If a magistrate gives a warrant to an officer to arrest a particular person, if he does not know the individual personally, he makes inquiry into the matter before he ventures to execute the warrant, and if the result of his inquiry satisfies him that he is right he will execute the warrant. If he be correct in his information, then his proceeding is perfectly regular. But, if it should turn out that he is mistaken, and that he has arrested the wrong person, then he must give ample compensation for the injury he had done the person arrested." It seems to me that this case is perfectly analogous.

But a distinction is attempted to be drawn, without any authority whatever, between a visitation and a search. In my mind visitation and search are words that always go together in our international law. The meaning of both words, I think, is fully expressed in the French language, *droits de visite*. How does the visit alone give the necessary information? The moment you ask to examine the papers it is a search. [Hear, hear.] So that the visit to a particular vessel for the purpose of inquiry is in effect the exercise of a right comprehended in the words, *droits de visite*. Now, how can such a visit be justified? The claim of such a right to visit one vessel without the consent of its master, is distinctly against the principle I have already stated. Contracts and treaties have been entered into between England and several European States conferring the right of visitation. Under such contracts and treaties the right of visiting and searching the vessels of those particular countries is an international right—a right founded upon international law. What was our contract in 1815? After the treaty of Vienna, Lord Castlereagh applied to the French Government to establish a mutual right of visit and search. The answer, however, given, was, "we cannot consent." Richelieu said that we can never consent to a maritime police over our own subjects, except by the authority of magistrates or individual ministers of our own country.

I believe I have now established the principles for which I have contended. Whatever representations we have made with the American Government on this subject, we have renounced no right in this matter; for no right whatever have ever existed. It would be, no doubt, very material if it were possible to adopt some plan by which a mutual understanding should exist that the integrity of the flags of both countries could be maintained. It appears there is some correspondence going on upon the subject. The question, however, is a difficult one, and I only hope that the negotiations going on may lead to favorable results. I repeat, what I have already said, that I think her Majesty's Government have acted wisely, prudently, and justly, in the course they have pursued. It would be most imprudent to prosecute a claim which you cannot enforce consistently with law, or to attempt the enforcement of an assumed right which might lead to resistance, and afterward to war.

Before I sit down I feel myself called upon to do justice to the honor of the gentleman who made the statement to which I have referred. I wish to read the concluding words of that honorable gentleman's speech, because they are in accordance with that high character he has always maintained, both in America and in the country to which he is sent as the representative of the United States. The honorable gentleman concluded the speech to which I have referred, [Lord Wilton] I am able to announce to you this gratifying fact, I think the information should be accompanied also by the assurance of the termination of that difficulty which has been a source of trouble to both countries for nearly half a century. The settlement of that question has been brought about by a degree of honorable candor and fair dealing on the part of the British Government which is deserving of every acknowledgment on our part." Now, these words are distinctly in unison with the honorable character of the honorable gentleman to whom I refer.

My lords, having thought it to be my duty to make these observations, I now beg leave to ask my noble friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he is prepared to lay on the table of the House the correspondence with the American government with respect to the right of visitation?

The Earl of Malmesbury said: My lords, I have to thank my noble and learned friend for having come forward, and, as I may say, made the occasion himself, whereby he has given us an opportunity of hearing his opinion upon this very important subject. I think, my lords, that that opinion must be of immense consequence and value both in Europe and America, when it becomes fully known. Indeed, I feel, I may say, that that opinion must finally settle the disputed point. And, if ever a similar question should be again mooted, the opinion just expressed by my noble and learned friend must be quoted with as great weight as my noble and learned friend has quoted the authority of his great predecessor, Lord Stowell. It is with great pleasure that we have heard the views of my noble, and learned friend on this important subject, because they conform precisely to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, whom we thought it our duty to consult before we sent any address in answer to the communications we received from the American government.

When we received General Cass's communication, which was addressed to her Majesty's government, we immediately consulted the law officers of the crown, and they unanimously asserted that the international law in reference to this question was precisely as it has been described by my noble and learned friend. Upon that opinion her Majesty's government acted, and we frankly confessed that we had no legal claim to the right of visit and of search which has hitherto been assumed. Her Majesty's government have therefore abandoned both those claims, but at the same time they placed before the American government the paramount necessity of agreeing upon the adoption of some instructions to be placed in the hands of the officers of both governments, and, indeed, the officers of all maritime nations, by which all powers should be ruled, and their officers should henceforth act in a manner less obstructive of commerce generally, but at the same time calculated to prevent the fraudulent use of the flags of foreign States; at all events, such instructions as would have the effect of saving us from those quarrels arising out of the assertion of an assumed right. *Having gone so far, I have said, the right of visit and of search, the American government, on their part, have received our communications with equal frankness, and have stated to her Majesty's government that they are ready to listen to and to consider any suggestions we may make to them with the view to the verification of the international flags.*

We have, my lords, gone further than that, for we have made the same suggestions and offer to the government of France. That government has answered us in the same spirit, and in a manner which showed that they entirely appreciated the great importance of the question. My lords, the government of France have agreed to consider any proposition we shall make on the subject, and to suggest upon their part any proposition which they may consider to be useful or conducive to the ends we all have in view. Under these circumstances there cannot, I think, be any doubt, although all agree that the dignity of this nation was more or less compromised by this right of visit and of search; nevertheless, considering the enormous dimensions that commerce generally has assumed throughout the world at the present time, seeing as I do, the sea covered with the ships of all nations, I say, my lords, I do not think there can be any doubt of the necessity of establishing some sort of security against the fraudulent use of the national flag. Further than this, our negotiations have not proceeded. Although it is mentioned in the correspondence to produce a portion of the correspondence on the subject, nevertheless her Majesty's government have no objection whatever to place in your lordship's hands the correspondence that has taken place as far as it goes.

Your lordships will understand that we have gone no further that this: that we have abandoned the right of search and visit; and that the American Government have agreed to enter into negotiations for the purpose, if possible, of establishing some sort of security against the fraudulent use of the flags of either nation; and that the French government are ready and anxious to assist us in our endeavors to attain the same object.

The Earl of Aberdeen said: My lords, I had hoped that the correspondence which had taken place some years ago had completely settled this question. For a period of sixteen or eighteen years after the conclusion of that correspondence I never heard any complaint raised upon the matter. It was, therefore, with great surprise that I heard of those transactions on the part of our cruisers, and of complaints on the part of the American Government. It was in 1842 or 1843 that a long correspondence took place between the American Minister of that day and myself. Mr. Webster, on the part of the American Government, declared that he could see no legal authority for the claim. Mr. Ashburton, that the matter had been satisfactorily settled. I do not, then, understand, if our officers have been acting under the same instructions as had then been given, what is the meaning of the language of the noble Earl, when he says that the question of the right of visit and of search has been referred to our law officers. These instructions had been drawn up under the inspection of Dr. Lushington and Sir George Cockburn, before they were communicated to the American Minister.

I heard, then, with astonishment, that the highly respectable Minister of America in this country had announced to his friends that we had given up, finally, the right of visit and search. Why, we had given up that right twenty years ago. We repudiated the assertion of any such right, and therefore I am at a loss to know what the noble Earl could have given up. I will take the liberty of quoting a note of my own, written at the period to which I have referred. It is as follows:

"The undersigned renounces all pretension on the part of the British government to visit and to search American vessels in time of peace; nor has it been the practice to visit any such vessels. But it is the invariable practice of the British navy to ascertain by visit the real nationality of merchant vessels or the character of those which, under American colors, have been illegal character. Now, in ascertaining these facts, the vessels referred to are visited, not as American, but as British vessels engaged in unlawful practices, and carrying the American flag; and the vessels of the United States which have entered into contracts with Great Britain, admitting the right of search, but which such vessels intended to defeat by raising another flag; or such vessels as political outlaws, who possessed no right to any flag whatever?"

Now, it is only in the way thus described that we have the right of visiting vessels. If our cruisers know that there was an American vessel sailing by Spanish Gen. Cass, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in America, illustrated the case very clearly thus: "He said: "If a magistrate gives a warrant to an officer to arrest a particular person, if he does not know the individual personally, he makes inquiry into the matter before he ventures to execute the warrant, and if the result of his inquiry satisfies him that he is right he will execute the warrant. If he be correct in his information, then his proceeding is perfectly regular. But, if it should turn out that he is mistaken, and that he has arrested the wrong person, then he must give ample compensation for the injury he had done the person arrested." It seems to me that this case is perfectly analogous.

But a distinction is attempted to be drawn, without any authority whatever, between a visitation and a search. In my mind visitation and search are words that always go together in our international law. The meaning of both words, I think, is fully expressed in the French language, *droits de visite*. How does the visit alone give the necessary information? The moment you ask to examine the papers it is a search. [Hear, hear.] So that the visit to a particular vessel for the purpose of inquiry is in effect the exercise of a right comprehended in the words, *droits de visite*. Now, how can such a visit be justified? The claim of such a right to visit one vessel without the consent of its master, is distinctly against the principle I have already stated. Contracts and treaties have been entered into between England and several European States conferring the right of visitation. Under such contracts and treaties the right of visiting and searching the vessels of those particular countries is an international right—a right founded upon international law. What was our contract in 1815? After the treaty of Vienna, Lord Castlereagh applied to the French Government to establish a mutual right of visit and search. The answer, however, given, was, "we cannot consent." Richelieu said that we can never consent to a maritime police over our own subjects, except by the authority of magistrates or individual ministers of our own country.

I believe I have now established the principles for which I have contended. Whatever representations we have made with the American Government on this subject, we have renounced no right in this matter; for no right whatever have ever existed. It would be, no doubt, very material if it were possible to adopt some plan by which a mutual understanding should exist that the integrity of the flags of both countries could be maintained. It appears there is some correspondence going on upon the subject. The question, however, is a difficult one, and I only hope that the negotiations going on may lead to favorable results. I repeat, what I have already said, that I think her Majesty's Government have acted wisely, prudently, and justly, in the course they have pursued. It would be most imprudent to prosecute a claim which you cannot enforce consistently with law, or to attempt the enforcement of an assumed right which might lead to resistance, and afterward to war.

Before I sit down I feel myself called upon to do justice to the honor of the gentleman who made the statement to which I have referred. I wish to read the concluding words of that honorable gentleman's speech, because they are in accordance with that high character he has always maintained, both in America and in the country to which he is sent as the representative of the United States. The honorable gentleman concluded the speech to which I have referred, [Lord Wilton] I am able to announce to you this gratifying fact, I think the information should be accompanied also by the assurance of the termination of that difficulty which has been a source of trouble to both countries for nearly half a century. The settlement of that question has been brought about by a degree of honorable candor and fair dealing on the part of the British Government which is deserving of every acknowledgment on our part." Now, these words are distinctly in unison with the honorable character of the honorable gentleman to whom I refer.

My lords, having thought it to be my duty to make these observations, I now beg leave to ask my noble friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he is prepared to lay on the table of the House the correspondence with the American government with respect to the right of visitation?

The Earl of Malmesbury said: My lords, I have to thank my noble and learned friend for

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Having a practical knowledge of our business, we hope to merit a share of the public patronage. For the present Esq. and several other attorneys, appeared and asked a continuance, as upon the affidavit of White, until Saturday next. This was granted and the prisoner discharged upon a bond of $5,000 to appear at the Circuit Court of Shelby. How far the facts then to be disclosed will implicate Mr. White we know not. If guilty, his position should by no means shield him from punishment; if innocent, the mere imputation of such dishonorable conduct, he has enjoyed in so high a degree the respect and confidence of his friends and the public—of one whose family, and that with which he is connected by marriage, is so high in the estimation of all to whom they are known, is to be deeply regretted."

TENNESSEE CURRENCY.

The parties most interested in the currency of our State, and particularly those having their principal business transactions in the city of Memphis, we are happy to inform our numerous patrons in our home, and from many years our interviews with our customers, as well as numerous communications through public prints, are taking at least a reliable view of the wretched and ruinous state of the currency.

Now the power of correction the evil is in our own hands, as it requires but a place to set in the Legislature, and has been, looked to as the proper source, but that has been totally an error—at least, it has only made bad, worse. The plan is this: Let every planter and merchant refuse to receive everything called money which is not lawful currency, except at its par and convertible value at the time it may be received at this point, or at the principal point at which the planter does business; if at Memphis, let it be specie at Memphis; if at Nashville, let it be specie at Nashville; if at Knoxville, let it be specie at Knoxville; if elsewhere, let it be specie at the place. If all will act upon this point, also cannot be converted into specie at that point, treat it as an individual note, or an article of trade, worth only what it will bring in exchange for other articles, and having no certain value beyond the value of the thing, and not the value of the money, which it pretends to represent. We propose the following, and shall adopt it in our business in future, viz: We take nothing for the sales of cotton or other produce, subject to a further settlement of others, except legal currency, which is not or can be in as ready a deposit in bank as gold, subject to the drafts at sight of the parties, or such other funds as the check owner may agree on. This will settle the question at once, and put the sale of Southern produce, which should receive funds on deposit, or give credit or currency to any other paper than such as is equal to specie here, or at a premium for the sale of Northern produce, which the former system has been to pay out the issues of banks at a distance where no Exchange is wanted, and are there to be paid out for produce, or return the funds, viz.: in the mountains at the most inaccessible points. Knowing that this will astonish many, and for its own sake, is a minor place, when compared with Memphis in exports and other trade; we have think or we think we can, show the reason why it is required by docts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas, and a large portion of North Alabama; and if we pay a shaver in what is called specie points, we are bad to pay through the hands of a broker at a shave, or to Northern or Eastern creditors, who will do the right? We say not, and the power is in our own hands. Our trade is not dependent on the banks of Tennessee. It is based on cotton, and is sought after by all banks, brokers, merchants and negro traders in the South. We feel, and know, that we can induce our merchants to receive nothing but lawful currency for your cotton and other produce, and before you can accumulate enough to induce you to pay for it, we will have to send you further the specie to pay for it, or we will have to stand with the specie to pay for it, or we will have to stand

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Our friends at home and abroad will please forward their subscriptions at as early a day as practicable, that we may fix upon the size of our edition, as the work will not be stereotyped.
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