DAILY APPEAL.

Largest Circulation in the City

Official Journal of the City.

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MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 29, 1858

TERMS REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the South!

In consideration of the increased and still increasing patronage of the MEMPHIS APPEAL under the CASH SYSTEM, the proprietors have determined upon the reduction of the subscription price of their WEEKLY paper.

For clubs under ten, or single subscribers the WEEKLY APPEAL will hereafter be furnished at $2 50 for each copy.

To clubs of ten and upwards it will be furnished at $2 for each copy.

When we consider the mammoth size of our weekly impression and the vast amount and variety of the reading matter it contains, it may justly be claimed that, at these rates, it is the cheapest newspaper published in the South.

Clubs may be made up in neighborhoods without respect to post office.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, at the foregoing rates, will be entitled to receive a copy gratis for one year. Old clubs may be renewed from year to year on the foregoing terms.

Address McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, Memphis, Tennessee.

Our country exchanges will do us a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

MEMPHIS TO MANCHESTER.

Mayor BAYOU yesterday forwarded by telegraph to Manchester, the great manufacturing town of England, the subjoined dispatch, addressed by the City Council at its last session. This is the first dispatch from Memphis, which will pass through the Atlantic cable, and the first official communication our city has had with any city of Europe. The dispatch is in good taste and highly appropriate. It does credit to our city fathers:

"The city of Memphis, on the shore of the Mississippi, the largest interior depot of cotton in America, sends her greetings to the city of Manchester, the largest manufacturing city of that staple in Great Britain, and desires to mingle her congratulations with those of her trans-Atlantic sister, upon the successful establishment of the Ocean Telegraph.

"R. D. BAYOU."

THE PROSPECT IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI—AN IMPROVED CURRENCY.—A gentleman who has recently visited the counties of Tishomingo, Tippah, Marshall, DeSoto, Panola, Lafayette and Pontotoc, brings the gratifying intelligence that both corn and cotton promise a more abundant and profitable yield as the reward of the industrious planter. Since his return the weather has continued most favorable, so that we may reasonably calculate that in the counties mentioned, fully an average crop will be made. These counties make, for the most part, Memphis their market; and as the success of the merchant is dependent upon that of the farmer, may we not confidently predict for our city, during the approaching business season, a high degree of prosperity? Moreover, the planter will, unless all signs fail, receive for his hard earnings a "better currency" than has been for many years offered to him. By the asking, he will be able to command not merely a money commodity such as we have not had for many years, deriving its value from the place in which it is to be used, but the precious metals, or their equivalent, which are good everywhere and at all times—good to spend and good to keep. With such a currency as this, may not our merchants with some confidence expect to retain all their old customers from our sister State, and to make many more?

A MEMPHIAN AND A MIRACLE.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday relates the following: One of the most singular circumstances that has ever come to our knowledge was related to us yesterday by a gentleman of this city, whose veracity cannot be doubted, and who has but recently returned from LaGrange, Missouri, where the affair, which we are about to disclose, occurred.

On last Saturday, a stranger made his appearance in Lagrange, and after making unsuccessful efforts to obtain employment, he resolved to commit suicide. Obtaining a pistol he placed the muzzle to his head and discharged the contents into his brain. Upon examination by a competent surgeon it was ascertained that the ball passed through the skull between the eyes, and lodged in the back of the head. Part of the brain was scattered over the front of his hat. He was conveyed into the office of Mr. GANTT, of that city, a nephew of THOS. T. GANTT, Esq., of St. Louis, and medical aid quickly called to the assistance of the sufferer. After lying in an insensible condition during the day he recovered sufficiently to give the particulars which led to the commission of the act. He gave his name as ——Brown, and claimed to be a native of Memphis, Tenn. Being poor and friendless he had not eaten anything since he left Cairo, a day or two previous.

Discouraged at not receiving employment, and too proud to beg, he determined to place himself beyond the pale of physical want, and shot himself as above stated, and now comes the most singular portion of this most extraordinary affair. Notwithstanding the loss of a portion of the brain and the perforation of the skull, by the bullet, Mr. Brown is in a rapid way towards recovery. On Thursday he was able to sit up in bed and converse intelligently with all who called upon him. There is no doubt of the truthfulness of the statement, and the case is one of those wonderful instances that are occasionally recorded, where parties have recovered from the effect of wounds in those parts of the system which under almost any circumstances, it has been considered certain and immediate death to disturb. The affair has excited the earnest attention of the medical profession.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—We are pleased to learn that Rev. T. L. GRACE has contracted with Mr. EBBEN, of New York, for a magnificent organ of three sets of keys and two octaves of pedals. It will be twenty feet in width, twelve feet in depth, and thirty-five feet in altitude. This organ will be put up in St. Peter's Church during the next winter, and will cost $4,000. Mr. EBBEN has furnished organs for the principal churches in the Southern cities, and many of the cathedrals in Mexico and South America, and they have given universal satisfaction. The following description of an organ he has lately put up in the Government street (Presbyterian) Church, of Mobile, we take from the Mobile *Advertiser*:

THE NEW ORGAN IN THE GOVERNMENT STREET CHURCH.—We had the pleasure on Wednesday evening of listening, for an hour and a half, to the rich tones of the new organ erected by Mr. Henry Ebben, of New York, for the Government Street church. We were fairly astonished at the great variety of sounds it is capable of producing, and must say that it equalled it if did not excel any instrument that we have ever before heard. Everybody present appeared delighted, and went away satisfied. The only thing to regret was the paucity of performers. We wish all the organists of Mobile had been present and displayed their skill upon this noble instrument.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the quality of any instrument that issues from the establishment of Mr. Ebben, as his work is everywhere known and thoroughly appreciated. It is enough to say that his instruments are unequalled by those of any other builder.

The Great Organ embraces 726 pipes, all of the largest scale and well balanced. The "Swell Organ" numbers 4 8 pipes, all inclosed by a double swell box, which is exceedingly effective. The two "octaves" composing the "Pedal Organ," each contains 50 pipes of the largest scale, which are pecuiar for length and smoothness of tone, and give him off at to the more brilliant parts of the instrument.

The Solo stops in the Great Organ are very pleasing, especially the "Gamba," which is a new stop, partaking of the peculiar quality of a reed with not any objectionable qualities. This is a particular characteristic of the organs of Mr. Ebben, and has been brought to its present state of perfection by him. The Cremona and Wald Flute are also very pleasing, and partake of the qualities of tone of their respective namesakes.

This organ was built, as already stated, by Henry Ebben, Esq., of New York, who has devoted a lifetime to the perfection of these noble instruments, and has attained a reputation as a builder equal to any in the world.

The style of the case corresponds with the architecture of the church, which is of the Ionic order, and the case being painted white, it presents a beautiful front—in keeping with the position it occupies.

The plan of the organ, both external and internal, was furnished, and the work made, by Mr. J. H. Gilman, Esq., who has shown excellent taste and judgment in both departments. The society worshipping in the church edifice on Government street may congratulate themselves upon the possession of so fine an instrument, particularly as the means for its purchase were mainly obtained by the praiseworthy efforts of the ladies connected with the congregation. The cost of the instrument was $3 000

FANATICISM.—Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Mr. George Chadwick, of Peekskill Hollow, Putnam county, N. Y., recently cut off her hand, between the wrist and elbow, whilst laboring under religious excitement. She had recently been frequently heard to say—"If those right hands offend thee, cut it off." The wound is a terrible one, and her recovery is doubtful.

Dr. Livingston at the Cape.

The Cape of Good Hope papers contain full reports of the farewell dinner at Cape Town to Dr. Livingston and the officers of the Zambesi expedition. Hon. W. Porter, Attorney-General, presided, and Capt. J. M. Hill, Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of the Cape district, occupied the vice chair. On the right of the Chairman sat the Governor, Captain Beddingfeld, Mr. Justice Cloete, Rev. R. Moffat, Rev. Dean Douglass, Mr. T. Bain; and on the left were Dr. Livingston, Justice Hall, Mr R Thornton, Hon. H. Rivers, and Rev. Mr. Livingston.

The toast to Dr. Livingston was proposed by his Excellency.

Dr. Livingston, in acknowledging the toast, said:

"If you will allow me, I will explain to you how I began to endeavor to follow up the discoveries which have been made. The central part of this continent which we now stand upon was supposed for a long time to be a great sandy plain. Certain rivers were known to be flowing in toward the centre, but they were not known further, and they were supposed in consequence to become lost. But instead of that the grand view burst gradually upon my mind of a very fine, well watered country; and not only that but of certain well-watered, healthy localities on both sides of the country, which are suitable for a European residence. Efforts have been made for centuries to get into the interior of Africa, but unfortunately it has always been attempted through the unhealthy parts near the coast. On the southern part of the country we had the Kalihari desert, and the expedition which was sent out from Cape Town, under Dr. Smith, was prevented from penetrating the interior by this same Kalihari desert.

"The unhealthy coasts presented a barrier on both sides; and this desert presented an obstacle on the south; but when Messrs. Oswald, Murray and myself succeeded in passing around that desert, then we came into a new land well watered and well peopled. When I passed into that country, I had not the smallest idea that there was such a want of cotton as I found to be the case when I went home to England. But there I saw the cotton growing wild and almost everywhere, and that sugar was collected all over the country, (although the people did not know that it could be produced from the sugar cane;) and I found further, that there was a great market for labor. When I lived at Kolobeng, men left that tribe, and I found some of them within 200 miles of Cape Town seeking to obtain work. Now, here we have the produce and here we have the labor, and I hope we may secure a healthy trading point, from which Europeans may reach those interior parts, and their missionary enterprise to the unhealthy regions beyond. We proceed first of all up the river Zambesi, and have the full authority of the Portuguese so doing. This river is very large; it is navigable for steamers to the people of such a dry country as this an idea of its size, but the narrowest part I saw seemed almost to be equal to the Thames at London bridge. It was not known to be a large river, on account of its being separated into five or six branches at its mouth, before it reaches the sea. But when we get inland, we have a noble stream without a single obstruction. Then we come into a large navigable lake, which was known to the Portuguese. Then we come to