Y APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING, ... AUGUST 22, 1858.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

SENATOR GREEN OF MISSOURI.

It has been rumored that Senator GREEN of Missouri, in a speech at St. Louis, had expressed himself as a decided friend of DOUGLAS in the present contest in Illinois, and that he had declared his determination to *stump* Illinois as the friend of DOUGLAS.

The following letter, which the St. Louis *Republican* publishes, very much qualifies Mr. GREEN's devotion to the "Little Giant." GREEN is only for DOUGLAS, as against his Black Republican competitor, and has no idea of making a fool of himself by canvassing Illinois:

CANTON, MO., July 14, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th inst., calling my attention to certain rumors to the effect that I intend to sustain Hon. S. A. Douglas, has been received. I had heard of the report before, but I did not attach sufficient importance to it to make any reply. The facts are as follows: Being asked what I believed Mr. Douglas intended to do in his party relations for the future, I gave it as my opinion, founded on his own words, that he would heartily sustain the Democratic party, and oppose to the bitter end the Black Republicans, and that, if my belief should prove correct, then I would rather see him re-elected than any one of the Black Republican party.

Many persons differ with me in regard to what the future course of Douglas will be, and I have heard many persons express their opinion that in 1860 he will be identified with the Republicans. If he should war on the Democratic party, we must war on him, but if he should fight in our ranks, against the common enemy, I should certainly prefer him to any one belonging to the enemy. No doubt Douglas did us great and serious harm during the last session, but I trust Democrats will never be so eager for revenge as to countenance the election of a Black Republican. As between Democrats of Illinois, I can never express any preference, even if the Judge should turn out as I hope he may. But I should not hesitate (if he should verify my expectations,) between him and a Black Republican. The idea of my taking the stump for him, without certain evidence of his fidelity, is preposterous, but for the principles of our party, and in opposition to Republicanism, I feel it my duty to speak on proper occasions. Yours, truly,

JAMES S. GREEN.

A DRAMATIC ASYLUM.

A public meeting was held in the Princess theatre, London, in July, for the purpose of establishing an asylum for aged and worn-out actors and actresses. Mr. CHARLES KEAN presided, and inaugurated the occasion with a feeling and effective speech. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS followed, and heartily seconded the measure proposed. The chairman stated that a benevolent gentleman in Berkshire had volunteered to give five acres of land and 100 guineas towards the enterprise.

A subscription was taken up, and £700 contributed immediately, besides the assurance that three or four buildings would be erected out of certain theatrical funds.

But the most curious circumstance connected with the affair, is the answer of the Queen to an application to her to become the patroness of the scheme. As there is much human nature in this response, we give it in full:

OSBORNE, July 26, 1858.

"MY DEAR MR. WEBSTER: I have had the honor to lay before her Majesty the Queen, the papers which accompanied your letter to me of the 15th inst.

"I have received the commands of her Majesty to say to you, in reply, that her Majesty would take much interest in any plan for rendering more comfortable the declining years of actresses and actors who were suffering under insufficient means, and that Queen Victoria wishes every success to the undertaking of which you have forwarded the prospectus.

"The scheme is not, however, as yet sufficiently advanced for her Majesty to become its patroness.

"The Queen has always required, before she grants the use of her name to any new charity, that, not only shall the object be a deserving one, but that it shall have been sufficiently appreciated and supported by the public to give a reasonable security that the institution shall be prosperous and permanent. When, therefore, your plans have required a little more substantial character, and there is good evidence for a cordial and general support, you will be at liberty to apply to me again for her Majesty's patronage. I remain, yours, C. B. PHIPPS."

CUBA.

The official statement of the income and expenditure of the Government of Cuba for the fiscal year which will close on the first day of July, 1859, exhibits a state of *facts* which must inevitably lead to the transfer of that Island to the United States. This information, says the New York *Herald*, is from the secret report of the Spanish officials in Cuba to the home government, and is every way reliable. We have divested our synopsis of many repetitions which are artfully inserted in the official document for the purpose of making the aggregates appear large; and give only the actual annual revenue and expenses of the colonial government. The totals of the official document make these appear to be over twenty millions each year. It will be seen that the sum really paid to the crown is something less than one million four hundred thousand dollars. To this there should be added the interest on the amount of claims against Spain settled by the Convention of 1834, the ocean mail service of the mother country with the colony, the pension list of the Spanish officers and soldiers who have served in Cuba, the allowance by the crown to the heir of the title of Columbus, and the annual present of cigars to the Queen. These make the total amount received by Spain from Cuba about two millions six hundred thousand dollars.

Some of the Spanish journals, the *Herald* continues, have recently stated that the annual revenue derived from Cuba by Spain is now over five millions of dollars; but the official statistics show that to be either an error or an exaggeration. It has lately become very much the fashion in Spain to magnify the importance of Cuba to that country; but whether this proceeds from a disposition to brag still higher, for the purpose of holding on to the island, or through an exaggerated valuation to obtain a higher bid for it, no one can tell. The impression is spreading in Spain, as well as everywhere else, that the Spanish crown cannot much longer hold its possession of Cuba. Even now there are movements on foot that may wrest it from the mother country; but to what destiny they carry it is another question. The spirit of dissffection there is again beginning to raise its head, and to agitate for a revolution through any and every means that may be found at hand in the island. A spirit of wisdom and forecast should counsel Spain to give a permanency to the advantages she now possesses in Cuba, while she has yet the power.

Fifty millions of five per cent. United States stocks would give to the crown of Spain a perpetual income equal to that she now squeezes out of an unwilling people. One million of this, now expended in mail service and annuities to pensioners, would soon accrue to his advantage by the expiration of these allowances. Fifty millions of dollars more, which might be obtained by the admission of Cuba into the American Union, would go far towards settling that cancerous problem, the Spanish debt, which now consumes the energies of her national life. Another important benefit would accrue to Spain by the transfer of Cuba to this Union. In its present relation to that country, it draws a triple current of the youngest and best blood and sinew from the mother country. Nearly three thousand fresh troops are annually necessary to keep the ranks of the Spanish army there full; as many more of the youth of Spain come ever yearly, fleeing from the conscription, and another equal number as voluntary emigrants, seeking their fortunes. Few of these ever return. What the yellow fever does not carry off, either remain in the country or seek better openings elsewhere. Thus nearly ten thousand men, just entering upon manhood and a career of usefulness, are drawn from the most active classes in Spain.

If the Spanish crown consults the true interests both of the government and the nation, it will not seek vainly to oppose obstacles to events that are in the essence of things, and must come to pass. The history of every European nation chronicles the loss of its colonies, and the records of Spain are filled with the same result, marked with longer and more ruinous contests than those of any other country. What but ruin accrued to her from her contest with the colonies that had grown too strong to be kept in leading strings? It was only when she finally gave up the useless contest that her commerce began to spring up again, and the nation to revive. The re-appearance of the Spanish flag upon the ocean was coincident with her first recognition of the independence of some of the Spanish American States. It would be well for her to recognize the fact that American development is distinct from that of Europe, and has within it an imperative law which compels it to throw off foreign domination. This law governs the future of Cuba as it has that of the rest of America.

☞ The body of a man was picked up near Eastport, Me., one day last week, with a line around his wrist, a hook on the end of which a large halibut was attached. As an empty boat had been picked up the day before, it is supposed the man had been hauled overboard from it by the fish.

CABLE ITEM.

Optimists, speculations, commendations and depreciations are "plenty as blackberries" in the papers upon the subject of the telegraphic cable. We present a few extracts as specimens of telegrams already resulting from the passage of the electric flash through the waters of the Atlantic. Our first specimens shall be of the *appreciative* kind. The Louisville *Courier* says:

"This is certainly one of the grandest events of any age. It takes rank with the invention of printing, the discovery of the mariner's compass, and the application of steam to the propulsion of machinery. No one can comprehend the benefits that must flow to nations and to individuals. In time of war the collision of armies may be averted, and in times of peace all the arts and sciences that make men and nations mighty, may be fostered."

That is rational. We will select our next specimen from an editorial effusion of the editor of the Chicago *Journal*; it is rather permeated with the "top-lofical" essence:

"The world is finished—its spinal cord is laid, and now it begins to think! A living nerve has been surround from the Anglo-Saxon heart, and tied in a true-love knot between the Old World and the New."

The appreciative is not confined to the newspaper writers, but has been manifested by bursts of spontaneous enthusiasm. At Louisville, for instance, where the Queen's message on its reception was read at the theatre, the announcement produced an electric effect, and elicited round after round of applause, which was hightened by the performance by the orchestra of "God save the Queen," and our national anthem of "Yankee Doodle." The entire audience were on their feet.

We will next present a single specimen of the simply *depreciative*. We have plenty of the kind to select from, for it is easy to find fault and discover imperfections, and many of our brethren of the quill have trod the easy path. The New Orleans *Delta* grumbles thus:

"Most modern inventions redound chiefly to the benefit of capitalists. The overland telegraph proves serviceable every season in that way. Speculators annually enrich themselves by all sorts of telegraphic dodges. Will not the ocean telegraph, by placing us in direct communication with Liverpool speculators, furnish additional opportunities for fraud, and for taking advantage of the fluctuations in the great staples of our country? Perhaps in the newspaper world the ocean telegraph will be a boon and an expense."

Beside the simply depreciative, there is the depreciative malignant; this has been confined, so far as we have observed, to the Irish papers published in this country; a class of papers that find it as difficult to discover anything praiseworthy in what is connected with England, as the Jews did to believe that good could come out of Nazareth. JOHN MITCHELL's *Citizen* knows no bounds to its wrath. It breaks out thus:

"It is altogether in keeping with the spirit of the age, that the first telegraphic communication which is to come across the Atlantic will be a lie. Before attempting this subject, however, we are highly elated to have it in our power to announce to our readers that there is no difficulty whatever in cutting the cable, if that measure should become necessary (as it certainly will become necessary) in any future difficulty between the kindred nations, as Mr. Buchanan thinks proper to call them. We have learned on the indubitable authority of an U. S. naval officer, who was employed on board the *Susquehanna* last year, and who knows every inch of the soundings, seaward from Trinity Bay, that whenever there shall be a necessity for such a measure, the immortal cable can be instantly fished up and chopped in two. To us the most exhilarating circumstance connected with "the great event of the age," is that *it can be so easily ruined.*"

The *Irish American*, a violent Celtic paper in New York, says:

"In the event of a war, this country's first care should be (and we hope will be) *to seize on the two ends of the wire*, and to proclaim at once the annexation of Ireland as well as Newfoundland."

The following are the specimens of the depreciative *apprehensive*:

"Whether the cable now upon the bed of the Atlantic is to remain there for any great length of time, as a medium of thought, is for time to determine. It may be ground to dust by the icebergs which cruise from the Arctic to the Tropic seas. The storms that lash the sea into fury may bring misery in contact with it that will snap it like a cobweb. The weight of waters that press upon the unfathomable depths of the sea, may crush in the steel net work that envelopes the electric wire, and impede the current. Time alone can determine the success or usefulness of the great enterprise, whose success now fills two continents with joy. The evident allusion of the President to the fact that the two termini of the cable are on British territory, and his suggestion that such an obvious advantage should not be abused, in the event of hostilities, show that he has not overlooked the possible inconveniences while admitting the advantages of the trans-Atlantic cable?"

But we will quit the croakers, their contact is as disagreeable as that of a frog in a dark cellar. The New Orleans *Courier* thus criticises an article that floundered too widely in the enthusiasts by asserting that "the day upon which the connection of the cable was completed was the most important which has dawned on earth since the "Crucifixion." To this the *Courier* says:

"We can admire the science, the skill and the pluck which laid the cable, and we can feel a national pride in the part which our own country had in it, and joy in the good she may reap from it; but we can not compare the success of a mechanical contrivance with "the death of a divine Victim," nor can we imagine the Millennium to be hastened by our being put in cel ser connection with the cotton buyers of Liverpool."

We next introduce a specimen of the *speculative*:

"But whether this submarine cable shall remain as a work of future usefulness or not, it is but the beginning of a grand system. Electric sense will be laid across all the waters of the world. The islands that dot the seas like stars in the heavens, will be linked with the continents. It will not be long before the Chinese will stand at Pekin and converse with the Americans at New York, and the Englishman at London. Time and space, and land and water will no longer offer any resistance to the thought of man as it sweeps from continent to continent with the voice of the clouds."

The most happy citation from the Bible we have yet seen in reference to the telegraph which is soon to girdle the globe, appears in the *National Intelligencer* of Monday: "Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world."—*Psalms* XIX, 4.

The following is a specimen of the *incidents* connected with the completion of the cable:

"The counsel of a prisoner convicted of assault and battery in New York, intimated to the Recorder, anout to pass sentence, that it would be well to liberate him in honor of the great event which everybody was celebrating, the success of the Atlantic cable. The Recorder blandly answered that, in consideration of the cable, he would only give the man six months in the Penitentiary."

Some of the most beautiful contributions to the literature of the Atlantic cable have emanated from the pulpit. We cannot close our extracts better than with the following, from a sermon preached by the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, on Sunday last:

"Let us not fail to recognize the greatness, the grandeur of this achievement. Let no apparent honoring of religion—no intention of exalting the moral or spiritual above the merely physical, hide from us the full glory of that effort by which, for the last three hundred years, man has obtained this mastery over nature. For in simple truth, it is not man's glory but God's glory that is unfolded in the gradual development of human knowledge and human power. Thus the magnificent consummation of the past week, which has simultaneously startled two hemispheres, has awakened within us those feelings that are deepest and highest—making words inadequate, and sending our thoughts upward not only in astonishment, but in reverence and thanksgiving. In such a work we feel the thrill of God's hand sweeping through events, and translating into a prophetic symbol the processes of ages, and the significance of history.

"Men wait upon it—breathless—conscious that it inaugurates an era, wondering to what new music the earth's round wheel will turn, and pondering the incalculable consequences. Yes, the first sentiment awakened by such a triumph is a religious sentiment. It demonstrates the fact that spirit is the beginning and the end of all mechanism and all matter. Through every physical barrier mind reaches to the embrace of mind, and heart to heart—sending, swift as lightning, through the arches of the tumultuous sea, the vivacious courses of thought, and tempering the thunder of the sky into the silent pulsation of a world-felt love and joy. It this view, scientific achievement, expanding beyond all mercenary uses, becomes the Sabbath of the living God—at once, His awful veil of mystery, and the signal of His presence."

FEVER ITEMS.—The New Orleans *Delta* of Wednesday says:

There were 58 deaths by yellow fever in the city at large, from 6 o'clock Sunday morning to same hour Monday, the 16th inst. There were 14 deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital for the 24 hours ending last evening at 6 o'clock. This shows an increase of 5 over the 24 hours preceding.

The Donaldsonville *Coast Journal* reports that there is much sickness in back settlements down Bayou Lafourche, and a large mortality among the negroes on some of the plantations. The disease is typhus fever.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 14th inst., referring to reports of the existence of yellow fever in that city, says: There are a few cases of yellow fever in the city, but it is not true that the disease is "prevailing in an epidemic form." The regular report of the City Register for last week reported one death by yellow fever; whatever deaths may occur in the future will also be recorded in the same way.

CONDEMNED.—Young Eldridge, the schoolmaster who misled a widow at Massena Springs, New York, and killed her by allow poison while attending her on a sick bed, has been sentenced to be hanged on the second day of September, the Court having refused to grant him a new trial.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.

CAIRO, ILL., August 13, 1858.

EDITORS APPEAL: You are doubtless already aware that much excitement exists in the political circles of the "Sucker State." With the "Little Giant" it is a desperate life and death struggle. He seems to be between two fires—the nigger worshipers on the one hand and the National Democrats on the other. What will be his fate is a problem yet to be worked out.

Yesterday evening, Mr. Owen Lovejoy, Representative in Congress from the Third or Bloomington District, of this State, and one of the "dirtiest dogs" of the Black Republican party, delivered himself of a speech in this place. He is said to be vindictive, vulgar, coarse, and denunciatory. But those who are familiar with his style say that on this occasion he was unusually mild and moderate. He was evidently out of his latitude in Cairo, for, I can say for nearly twelve months the experience of Cairo, that whatever faults it may have it is guiltless of the fanatical abolitionism of Chicago. Mr. Lovejoy therefore found himself out of his proper latitude here, and had but few sympathizers. There are not more than a half dozen avowed Black Republicans here, and they are ashamed to "own it." On the occasion referred to a very small crowd were present—more from curiosity than anything else. A few ladies were present—brought there doubtless to keep the boys in check, and to insure a degree of order which they well knew the nigger-worshipping Lovejoy could not command. The presence of these few ladies no doubt preserved the speaker from a shower of rotten eggs. At the conclusion of his speech, "three cheers for Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia," were proposed and given most lustily and loudly. "Three groans for Lovejoy and his party" were then proposed by another person and given with a rim. Lovejoy, disconcerted by this, proposed "three cheers for the Declaration of Independence" and left the ground the worst used up and most humiliated rascal you can imagine. It may appear somewhat singular that Mr. Stephens was cheered on such an occasion. I explain it in this way. The distinguished Georgian had been in our town during the day, and the cheers were proposed by a Buchanan Democrat, a gentleman who is a native of Pennsylvania, and now holding office in Illinois *from the hands of the people.*

Douglas and Lincoln are now actively canvassing the State. Their nearest appointment to this place is at Jonesboro, a town 28 miles distant, on the Illinois Central R. R. What is to be the result of this Senatorial contest between the "Little Giant" and his ambitious Black Republican competitor, I am not prepared to say. Of course, all depends upon the complexion of the next Illinois Legislature, whose members are yet to be elected. But the Republicans allege that the Legislative Districts, as they now stand, having been apportioned under Douglas' management, place them rather at a disadvantage, yet they count confidently upon the success of Abe. Lincoln. The National Democracy of Illinois have some able men in the field, foremost among whom is the Hon. John Dougherty. He is one of the best posted politicians in the West, and able to contend in debate even with the "Little Giant." If the Nationals put a candidate in the field for Senatorial honors, Judge Dougherty will be the man.

Business here is becoming more brisk. The levee is thronged with merchandise, produce, &c., for shipment down the river, and up the country by the Illinois Central Railroad. The town is entirely drained of water, and improvements going on in all directions. The health of Cairo is remarkably good. Indeed, I know of no place that enjoys better health. The vast open space surrounding it, gives free and uninterrupted play to the breeze, and also to the rays of the summer sun. *Musketoes* are abundant, and as savage and blood-thirsty as I ever experienced. The rivers are both receding here gradually. Many of the large steamers have laid up and are repairing, preparatory for the fall trade, which promises to be brisk.

YORK, &c. SUB ROSA.

Letter from Panola—Brilliant Celebration in Honor of the Atlantic Telegraph.

For the Memphis Appeal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Panola is now in communication with London. The Queen's message reached us yesterday evening at 7 P. M. One of our most enterprising citizens, suggesting that such an occasion was worthy of a becoming celebration, a hearty and cheerful response was immediately manifested on the part of all. The Court House, the telegraph office, printing office, stores, private residences and offices, were brilliantly illuminated. The whole town was in commotion. Many of our beautiful ladies were out in all their loveliness, cheering us on in our patriotic demonstrations.

A large number assembled in the Court House, and appropriate speeches were made by the Hon. J. T. M. Burbridge, Maj. James L. Hoole and Capt. J. H. Keith. During these speeches, cheer after cheer arose, and as repeated mention was made of the final triumph of the mighty work that had just been completed, shout after shout of joy and congratulation were sent forth, evincing a fervor of feeling that is rarely manifested on any occasion.

After the adjournment of the meeting, bonfires illuminated the whole town, bells rang, cannon fired, and the Panola band, under the direction of S. Greenbourn, Esq., discoursed soul-stirring music. A torchlight procession was then formed, accompanied by the band, and marched through the town, serenading and cheering many of our citizens. Two flags were carried, one our own national standard, the other, the flag which the Panola "boys" took with them to Mexico. It was an occasion that was well fitted to unfold once more that proud banner to the breeze!

The procession then marched to Batesville, one mile from town, and there called at the residences and stores of many of its citizens, and aroused them from their slumbers by the cheering and delightful music of its band. The serenading was *appropriately* and liberally responded to by the generous citizens of Batesville. A brilliant bonfire was there enkindled, and many feeling speeches made. At 1 o'clock the procession returned to Panola, and then adjourned to meet again, when the successful experiment of locomotion by atmospheric pressure shall be made.

PANOLA.

AUGUST, 19, 1858.

Correspondence of the Appeal.

ST. LOUIS, August 18, 1858.

EDITORS APPEAL: Your readers are doubtless rejoicing with us over the recent brilliant victory we have achieved over Freesoilism in this city and State. Every one outside of the State—unless he has been deceived by the ridiculous boasts of the Black Republicans—was prepared for the victory in the State, but probably many had their doubts of our being able to kill off Blair and crush his contemptible party. The truth is, we have explained the subject of slavery to the people, and as has been the case everywhere else, when they have come to know it, they do not think it the deformed monster it is reported to be. The issue was fairly made and the Black Republican *slaveholders* have been routed and their party destroyed. The whole Democratic ticket has been elected in St. Louis, and Blair's party is in a minority of more than *six thousand*, if we count Breckinridge's vote, which may be set down as also opposed to Blair. He can never raise his head again. Mr. Barrett is a sound Lecompton Democrat and can be relied upon.

Outside of the city, the Emancipation issue was made in only two or three counties, and in every one the Emancipationists were defeated, except one. Just think, only one Emancipationist in a Legislature of one hundred and seventy members, and he elected by the running of two pro-slavery candidates! All the candidates run by the Democrats for Congress were elected, and none of them had Freesoil opponents except Blair, in this district. The Legislature is nearly unanimously Democratic, the opponents of the Democracy being pro-slavery Americans. I do not think that the whole Freesoil vote in the State would reach 10,000.

This result, so gratifying to the South, must be hailed with particular pleasure in your own State. Tennessee has furnished thousands of emigrants to Missouri, and many more are anxious to come to a State where slave labor is so profitably. To all such I would say, if you will emigrate, Missouri is the best place to go to, and you need not fear that she will ever turn traitor to the institutions of the South because a set of miserable demagogues desire it for political purposes. We have now nearly 120,000 slaves, and we want more to cultivate our rich prairies and river bottoms. F. C. P.

Correspondence of the Appeal.

BATON ROUGE, August 16, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: After a pleasant three day's trip upon the *Powell*, I reached this place on Saturday evening, to wait for a Red river boat, having telegraphed from Vicksburg for one to call, being reluctant to go on to the city, fearing Yellow Jack might make a permanent investment of me. Baton Rouge is a delightful place, being the State capital, and having many edifices of great architectural taste and beauty; among which might be named the State House, the Arsenal, and Government buildings. The chief object of attraction, however, is Power's statue of Washington, in a beautiful building upon the State House grounds, erected by the State. There is no sickness of any kind at Baton Rouge—not a case of yellow fever—nor has it spread at all as yet above the city. There is none on the plantations, or at Bayou Goula, Plaquemine or Donaldsonville. Crops in the parishes of East and West Baton Rouge were never better.

The *D. R. Carroll* called for me this morning, and I find dates of the 15th on board. A private letter states that the yellow fever is constantly increasing, and that it is really worse than the papers report it, which is bad enough, though the Board of Health do not report it epidemic. As it is so late now, I do not think that you will have it at Memphis at all. A case now and then may be put off of a steamboat, but this will amount to nothing.

I mail this at the post office at the mouth of Red river, from which point there is a line of stages running daily to Alexandria, and from that point on out to Milam, San Augustine, Crockett, Texas—in fact, any place in Eastern Texas can be reached by this route. Red river is falling. Boats do not leave New Orleans at this season of the year, usually, only on Saturdays. Passengers from Memphis going to Texas should take the packet Wednesday evening; they can then go on by stage direct Saturday evening to Alexandria, or wait till Sunday evening for a boat. This is information that will be very valuable to parties passing through your city and wishing to go to North Louisiana or Texas, and is entirely reliable. The Ouachita river is still navigable for fifty miles above Monroe. Boats are running weekly. Crops in Avoyelle Parish, off the river, are good. MUSTANG, JR.

TAX STATISTICS OF SHELBY COUNTY, 1858.

District.	Value of Land.	Value of Town Lots.	Value of Slaves.	Value of All Taxable Prop.	No. of Polls.	Total Amount of Tax.
1	$ 401,5 9 11 25	$ 291,800	$ 721,926	179	$2 847 74	
2	281,101 10 15	2 2 800	676 325	64	1 792 97	
3	324,269 11 65	263 770	672 535	51	2,063 89	
4	227,084 14 00	175 770	575 285	143	1 442 49	
5	2,232,506	785,200	2 635,807	457	8,074 92	
6	1,0 6,563 34 81	479,500	1,652 000	182	3,970 93	
7	469,411 14 70	197 170	893 581	174	2,781 41	
8	402,281 11 83	268 778	715,829	125	2,271 65	
9	380,181 10 26	430,200	805,9 0	187	2,527 63	
10	204,519 19 21	501 500	1 264 086	137	3 217 25	
11	506,806 14 83	541,170	1,171,153	197	2 649 48	
12	1,194 5 7 77	5 6 600	1,968 661	80	5,706 06	
13	398,331 15 51	411 150	1,013 856	27	4 278 64	
14	2 637,722	272,900	2,733 6 7	92	9 888 62	
15	2 Memphis 1,2 2,0 0	2,0 0,000	6 6 7,1	1,200	19 219 13	
—	60	625,606	5 987 635	1803	18,901 77	
—	11,987,709	$3,643,822	$20,679,937	4 13	$96,042 91	

Average value of land per acre, exclusive of the 5th and 14th Districts (which embrace Memphis)..... $15 86-100

Average value of Slaves between the ages of 12 and 60..... $10

GOLD AND SILVER IN GREAT BRITAIN.—From a paper laid before the House of Commons, the imports of gold and silver for seven years, ending with 1857, and the exports for the same period, were as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Import,	$130,000,000	$29,870,000	$159,870,000
Export,	22,500,000	56 670 000	79 170,000
Ex. imp. gold,	$107,400 000		$80 700,000
Ex. silv. expt.,		$26 800 000	80,700 000

The export of silver was to India and China. For six months of the present year the exports of silver to India are £2,913 845, against £5,547,349, same time last year, showing that silver is now accumulating in Europe, and the movement of the large banks show some signs of returning business.

DISCHARGE OF JOHN W. WHITE.—We have a private letter from Cleveland informing us that John W. White, of whose arrest we had a brief notice last week, was examined at that place on Saturday last, Judge Court sitting with the United States Commissioner, Esq. Lowry. The Judge and the Commissioner having heard the evidence, no arguments having been submitted on either side, discharged Mr. White.

There is as yet no clue to the whereabouts or identity of *Farquharson* the person to whom the land warrents were sent. We understand that both the Judge and Commissioner remarked in delivering their opinions, that too much could attach to the Government officials for the part they had taken to discover the offender.

It is to be hoped that the agent of the Department, Mr. Peyton and others will be still more diligent in their efforts to discover Farquharson, the person who used the name. *Knoxville Chron.*

☞ Refer to SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE's column.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—I will attend at the Mayor's office on the 7th and 8th, and at the Gayoso on the 9th and 10th of September, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes due for the year 1858. It will be to the interest of tax-payers to attend to this notice. J. W. ROWZEE.

aug14-dawtm Tax Collector for Shelby county, 1858.

☞ By reference to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that our friend WORSHAM offers for sale his magnificent Hotel, situated on the corner of Main and Adams streets. In taking this step, Mr. WORSHAM is actuated purely by a desire to close up and change his business. The house has, ever since its establishment, been a money making Hotel, and is now in a better state of repair than ever heretofore, and any person or company desiring to enter into the business, will find this a good opportunity for a paying investment.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—List of interments for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:

August 15—Negro infant, aged 3 days, disease Spasms ..... 16—Mary Cullen, aged 2 years, disease Fever. Negro Girl, aged 16 years, disease not reported. Denis Sullivan, aged 30 years, disease, Hemmation of the lungs ..... 18—Mary McDermott, aged 40 years, disease, Pneumonia ..... George Grotshafer, aged 2 years disease, Convulsions. Child of Mrs. Finarnan, aged one day, disease, Spasms. Jas Powers, aged 10 years, Disease ..... 20—Michael Burden, aged 2 years, disease, Congestive fever. Laura Fulgham aged 18 months, disease, Congestive Fever ..... 21—Hannah Ingalls, aged 60 years, disease, Intermittent Fever.

GEO. FLAHERTY & BRO., Sextons.

August 16—Lieutenant Redmisky, U. S. Navy, aged 45 years; disease, Consumption ..... 19—Peter Walker, aged 8 months, disease, Convulsions ..... 20—Mrs Mary E Buchan, aged 32 years, disease not reported. Henry Bechel, aged 50 years, disease, Dropsy.

C. K. HOLST & SON, Sextons.

August 17—Mr. Thomas, aged 45 years, disease, Congestive Chill. W. R. SMITH, Sexton.

The following deaths are reported for the week ending 6th and eight adjt. The mortality is not more than usual at this season.

W. J. TUCK, Secretary of the Board of Health.

A Reward is Offered!

FOR the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, R. Page, Jr. blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This great remedy has been received by Americans, with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy.

The Nashville

UNION AND AMERICAN!

PROSPECTUS FOR THE NEW SERIES!

Commencing May 15, 1858.

COMMENCING with the above date, the NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN will be published and edited by R. G. EATMAN, W. H. DERRINGTON, J. O. GRIFFITH, and G. POINDEXTER, under the style of R. EATMAN & CO. The terms as heretofore will be, for the Daily, $6; for the Tri-Weekly, $3; and for the Weekly, $2 per annum.

The fierce political struggles of the last twenty-four years, in which the Union and afterwards the UNION AND AMERICAN, has taken so prominent a part renders it necessary, for our predecessors to publish almost an entire political journal. In that department the paper has always occupied a rank second to none in the country. At trying periods the principles and policy of the Democratic party have been dared and unremittingly, and now we propose to unite the content Democratic ones, to the news and commercial departments, all that it has ever been in its political. While claiming no lot of heart and energy in support of the principles and policy of the great Democratic party, we have devoted ourselves generate by which we will endeavor to the necessity of the Union and Constitution, the general welfare prosperity of the State for papers containing the latest intelligence.

THE NEWS.

The latest News from all quarters, and on all important subjects—Political, Commercial, and Miscellaneous—will be our peculiar care, and we will spare no pains or expense in place our paper, in this respect, in advance of all the competitors. We will be ever ready even to those of our citizens who may not express their wish our political opinions.

WIT AND HUMOR.

BUT LOVEGOOD'S inimitable sketches will continue to embellish the humorous department of our paper.

COMMERCIAL AND HERB DEPARTMENTS.

A gentleman of intelligence and experience has been employed as Local and Commercial Editor, who will devote his whole time to matters relating to the Commerce of the country and the industry of the State.

OUR EXERTIONS

To increase the usefulness of the UNION AND AMERICAN will be unremitting. We are this Spring and Summer investing in new material, building, &c., more money than the whole establishment was appraised at five years ago. Our determination is to make our establishment rank among the most influential, as well as extensive institutions of the State, and to make of the editorial organ of the Democracy, a paper which may be relied on by the people with confidence and pride. And while we do this, we ask our friends to add to our assistance by their kind offices, in increase, we shall increase our energies and our enterprise.

CLUBBING.

We will send our Weekly Paper to Clubs at the following rates:

Two copies one year, now subscribers	$ 5 00
Three " " " "	7 00
Five " " " "	11 00
Ten " " " "	20 00

The Cash must accompany all Club subscriptions or the paper will not be sent.

R. G. EATMAN & CO.

R. P. GOODLETT ..... W. H. GOODLETT.

GOODLETT & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies,

NO. 35 FRONT ROW,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

1y28-dawtm

New Advertisements.

Mrs. Doyle's School.

THE NINTH scholastic session of this Seminary will commence on the 1ST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. Terms as heretofore. Senior Class $4 per month. Junior Class $3 per month. Music $5 per month.

aug22-1w

For Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE with large lot on Commerce-street—extended, first tenement right hand side east of Bayou. Apply to

R. J. JENNINGS,

on the premises.

aug22-1w

Wanted,

TO hire a woman to Cook, Wash and Iron for a small family three and half miles on the Hernando road. Apply at BRATTIN & CO.'S,

aug22-dtf Main street.

Notice.

A PERSON of good business capacities, who can command $4,000 or $5,000, would find it a good opportunity for investment by joining the advertiser in opening a trade, which would be found profitable and is now much wanted in this place.

Apply at Post Office, box 624. aug22-3t*

SEMPLE BROADUS COLLEGE.

THE fall session, commences MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th. Expenses unchanged; instruction the same. Rev. W. CAREY CRANE, President, and other officers of true ability and experience. Pupils will do well to be in attendance on the first day. Conveyance will be found at Bray's station that day. A generous patronage is solicited.

J. B. STAMPS, Secretary.

Center Hill, Miss., August 21, 1858. 1y-w41

Dancing Academy.

MONS. BARRIERE will open his Dancing Sch. on the 1ST SEPTEMBER in Pringle & Stewart's Building, 350 Main street over J. A. McClure's hat store.

Intermediate Class and Masters—Friday at 3 until 5 o'clock P. M. On Saturday at 10 until 12 o'clock A. M. 3 P. M. Gen. dancing—Every Tuesday. This day at 4 Saturday at night from 8 o'clock until 10 o'clock.

Hacks and Avalanche copy 1w aug22-1w

Just Received.

100 BBLS Harrison's Extra Superfine Flour; 50 cases Cear Cigars; 10 cases clear Sides and shoulders; 50 boxes of N. Cheese; 25 Kegs Butter; 10 bbls. Old Gonzalez and Rye Whiskey; 50 Baskets Piper Heidsieck Champagne; 50 cases Lee on Porter quarts and pints;

Also, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, Brandies, Sardines, &c., &c. For sale by

J. F. FRANK,

aug22 No. 35 Front Row.

New Black Books Just Received.

LEGER and sizes, 6 qualities.

Ledger " " "

Day Books " " "

Cash Books " " "

Bill Books " " "

Blotters, Duty Books and Scrap Books, Receipt Books of all kinds.

Memorandums of all kinds.

Record Books, very large and fine.

Indexes, Bill Paper, Account Current, Note Sales, and Letter Papers of the first quality. We are also receiving the largest and most complete stock of School Books in the city. Call and examine, at

W. R. STRANGE & CO.,

aug22 Under Odd Fellows' Hall.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HARRIS, WORMELY & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Wm. F. HARRIS, whose health requires a relaxation from active labor.

RALPH WORMELEY,

WM. S. PICKETT,

WM. P. TROUPDIT.

August 21, 1858.

The undersigned solicited the settlement of all the business of the late firm, and will continue it for their own account without change of style.

RALPH WORMELEY,

aug22-dtawtm WM. S. PICKETT.

Avalanche copy.

Wood and Willow Ware DEPOT,

No. 6 Monroe Street.

ATTENTION ALL—Just received—

1800 Market Baskets;

50 cases Chimes;

20 dozen extra fine Brooms;

25 " " Whisk Brooms;

25 " " Wood Trays;

25 " " Wood Bowls;

50 " " Rolling Pins;

20 gross Clothes Pins;

4 dozen Cedar Tubs.

Have added to our already large stock a few of the Street Rier and Allison's Male-or-shown to Memphis.

aug22-1w INGRAHAM & LEGG.

THE AMERICAN PATENT COMPANY,

Incorporated June, 1858.

PROCURES Patents, Investigates Patent Claims, negotiates the sale of Patent Rights, both in this country and in Europe; gives the value of New Inventions; Mechanical and other Drawings; Furnishes Specifications and Drawings; and all other information pertaining to Patents, both on the Patent Office.

OFFICE—Carlisle Block, S. S. Midwest corner of Fourth and Walnut, Cincin. sti, Ohio.

OFFICERS.

William Resor, Pres't. M Benson, Patent Solicitor.

H. B. Clifton, Secretary. G. W. L. Bickley, Treas.

David