DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, ... AUGUST 24, 1858

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

Official Journal of the City.

MEMPHIS TRADE.

The near approach of the autumnal season gives a quicker step and a more animated movement to all classes of our business men. The improvement of our currency, the constant and continual outstretching of our railroad arms, grasping and bringing into our city additional trade and travel, taken in connection with the best crop prospects we have had for many years, all conspire to give increased confidence in a heavy fall and winter business. A vast amount of trade, we are aware, has been lost to Memphis in previous years, from Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, growing out of our depreciated currency, but we may reasonably hope that all this is now at an end. Gold is held in great abundance by all our banks and brokers, and exchange on the East is selling at ¼ of one per cent., without any prospect of an increase during the season. While this is so, the people are entitled to a sound circulating medium, which we believe Memphis can and will furnish in the future.

This is the life blood of her business prosperity, and we are satisfied from what we have already seen and know, that her merchants and business men have the control of the whole matter in their own hands. Let them demand of the banks such a currency as is required by their customers, and if they will not furnish it, gold will flow hither in copious quantities from New Orleans and New York.

Cotton will commandgold anywhere and at all times, and our planting friends may rest assured, that, from some quarter or another, Memphis will boyfully supplied with a sound currency this fall, with which to purchase and send forward the growing crop

TENNESSEE CURRENCY IN ARKANSAS.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The cotton season is drawing nigh, and are it opens fully, we would like to know in what kind of funds we are to be paid for our cotton. We have been in the habit of shipping cotton to your city heretofore, and receiving in exchange for it worthless bank bills, (or at least such as have become worthless upon our hands.) It is useless for me to speak of the trade, of the White river valley to you, for doubtless you know its extent and importance to the city of Memphis. Now, what we wish to say to the businessmen of your city, is, that they give us some proof this season that they will not sell our cotton for this worthless bank paper. We are a great people in Arkansas for hard currency, and we cannot patronizany place at the time that will take our cotton crops and send us in return a parcel of depreciated bank bills. We are inclined to favor Memphis with our entire trade, and with a reasonable showing we will certainly do it, but without which we are compelled to take our cotton to the city of New Orleans, where we can receive the gold and silver for it. This is the kind of money that suits us, and we are determined to go where we can get it. Many of our citizens sustained considerable loss by that infernal machine called the Citizens' Bank, which has caused them to reflect seriously about turning their trade from Memphis to New Orleans; but we are slow to believe that the business men of Memphis will force us to take this step, when they can so easily retain this trade by taking the proper step.

We like Memphis, and we like to trade there; but we hate this Tennessee money. We have been favored with the card of one of your Memphis houses, who promise to sell cotton for nothing but gold and silver or their equivalents. This is the right doctrine, and we hope that other business men there will follow their example and then on our part we promise them as good, if not the best trade, ever sent from the White River Valley. Our cotton bids fair for almost a full crop, notwithstanding the gloomy prospects in the spring; and it is time we should begin to prepare our rope, bagging, &c., and now just let the business men of Memphis show their hands, and by return mail, in comes our orders for supplies. With the sincere hope that this barrier will be removed, and that we can continue to patronize our old friends at Memphis, I have the honor to remain your humble servant, M. W. G.

SEARCY, ARK., August 13, 1858.

From present indications, we think that our correspondent may rest assured that the planters this fall and winter will receive not only good prices for their crops in Memphis, but that they will be paid in as good money as can be procured in New Orleans or elsewhere. Our merchants have taken hold of the matter in good earnest, and they have it in their power, by united and concentrated action, to put the currency of Memphis on a sound specie basis. The precious metals are plenty, and if our planters will do it, their cotton bags will draw the gold from its hiding place and put it in circulation.

RAILROAD FROM DECATUR TO MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.—In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of delegates assembled in the town of Decatur on the 18th inst., for the purpose of taking such steps as would secure the completion of a railroad connection between North and South Alabama. Delegates appeared from the counties of Morgan, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Walker, Lauderdale, Coosa, Limestone, Montgomery, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, in Alabama, and also several delegates from Tennessee. The Tuscumbia *Alabamian*, in noticing the convention, says:

"The Decatur Railroad Convention, the proceedings of which will be found in another column, was a very spirited affair, some 1,200 to 1,500 persons being in attendance. Quite an array of talent was in attendance from South Alabama, as will be seen by reference to the list of delegates. Entire unanimity of feeling seemed to pervade the assemblage, which argues well for the final success of the enterprise. We consider the *Alabama Central Railroad*, from Decatur to Montgomery, a *fixed fact*. The city of Montgomery is pledged to subscribe $500,000 to the capital stock to start the ball. Alabama is evidently waking up to her real interests. State Aid was not mentioned during the deliberations of the convention."

MAIL ROUTE FROM MEMPHIS TO THE PACIFIC.—It will be seen from the following which is taken from the Fort Smith *Herald* of the 14th instant, that this great mail and passenger line will soon go into operation. We believe the 1st proximo is the time fixed for its commencement:

MOVEMENTS OF THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.—The operations of this company are progressing with the speed characteristic of the gentlemen who are at the head of it. Capt. Giles Hanley, with twenty-five men, eight coaches and forty mules, arrived in our city on the 8th instant, bound for El Paso. Capt. Hanley left here on the 12th with about thirty men, eight coaches, with teams, and a considerable number of extra mules. There has been a large number of mules and horses sent on to Fort Belknap to supply Messrs. Bates and Glover's portion of the line. In fact, there is no longer any doubt in the minds of even the worst enemies, that this line will be put in operation within the time specified.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Returns have been received from 97 counties, in which REVILL has a majority over MCKEE of 12 438. In the counties to hear from, which are Clinton, Letcher, McLean, Powell, Whitley, Rowan and Jackson, last year, GARRARD received 2,170 and JONES 992. REVILL's majority, it seems, will be more than 13,000.

☞ Hon. THOMAS CORWIN has been nominated as a candidate for Congress, in the Seventh Ohio Congressional District, by the Black Republican Convention which met at Morrow, on Monday last. He is the same man that is a public speech greeted Senator CRITTENDEN on his arrival at Cincinnati a few weeks since.

A BOLD BUT BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—During the delivery of a sermon last Sunday, in St. Patrick's Catholic Church in this city, the eyes of a congregation were suddenly riveted upon the speaker, Rev. Francis X. Boyle, by what, for the moment, seemed to be a digression to the all absorbing topic of conversation and conjecture throughout the civilized world—the Atlantic telegraph. The eloquent divine spoke of the terms of a Divine Revelation, the wonderful triumph of human science, and dilated upon the revolutions which the grand achievement will accomplish it the commercial, political, and social condition of the two hemispheres. He successfully united by the means of the electrical wire. What is it after all, exclaimed the speaker, when compared with the instantaneous communication between the Throne of Divine Grace and the heart of man? Offer up your silent petition for grace. It is transmitted through realms of unmeasured space more rapidly than the listening's flash, and the answer reaches the soul ere the prayer has died away on the sinner's lips. Yet this telegraph, performing its saving functions ever since Christ died for us on Calvary, fills not the world with exultation and shouts of gladness—with illuminations and bonfires and the bursting of caution. The reason is, one is the telegraph of this world, and may produce such startlingly revolutions on earth; the other, the sweet communion between Christ and the Christian's soul, and will secure a glorious immortality in Heaven.—*Washington Union.*

Constitutional Conventional.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: * * * I see all the papers—indeed, almost everybody is going for the Convention, one for one reason, another for another and opposite reason; but still simming, each to effect his individual, and I fear, in some instances, his too selfish ends. How is this? One man goes for the Convention to exterminate all Banks—another goes for the Convention to render landed property more secure from the grasp of no-land voters or no-land owners. Another goes for a Convention that all slaves may be taxed from birth. Another says, no slave shall work as a mechanic of the farm of the owner. Another says, the slave shall learn no trade, &c. We see men going for the Convention desirous to accomplish "*reform*" (so-called) directly opposite and conflicting.

Old Fogy as I am, what am I to do? As to Banks—no one, in my humble sphere, has warred more strenuously against them from the "Great Monster" down to the most insignificant "Wild Cat," but still, I think, unless surrounding States will join us in a *crusade*, we will effect but little to suppress the *Bank evil* by the isolated action of Tennessee.

Without troubling you with my views upon the Banking question, I will venture to say, if the Legislature that may be called upon to give another Bank charter, will suffer me to write one clause for insertion, I will fix "*the gentlemen*" in such a manner that we will have no further complaint. You are then ready to call me a mad man. Hear, before you strike.

I would then have a clause to the effect: That the President, Cashier, Directors, and each and every stockholder should be individually liable and responsible for *all the debts and every default* of the Bank, *in every respect*. I would have no one to take or own more stock in the Bank, than to the amount of one half of his *bona fide* property; one-fourth of which, should be landed estate—a schedule of said property should be given too, under oath, (renewable every two years,) at the time of subscribing for stock, and said property put upon record—should never be sold, alienated or removed from the State, until said Bank should cease to operate under its charter, and has duly and faithfully settled and satisfied all demands. It might be arranged that certain property might be released by substituting a quid *pro quo*, to the satisfaction of the Directory. As to paying specie, at any and all times, and at every place where issued, &c., these matters would follow of course.

Some one says, you will never get a Bank on such terms—very well, then have no Bank if you cannot get one upon honest and just principles. Do not merchants associate and conduct their affairs upon the principle of individual *responsibility*, and where is the propriety of chartering a most *abominable swindle*, with temptation to fraud written on its face and ruin and loss to the community, *patent in every Presidential signature*.

I leave you to figure out the balance. *Ex uno disce omnia*. I go against the Convention.

AN OLD FARMER.

WOODVILLE P. O., Haywood Co., Aug. 10, 1858.

The Late Elections, and their Influence upon Coming Elections.

From the Detroit Free Press, August 14.]

All the August elections have been held, and their result is mostly known. This result is most favorable to the Democracy—much more so, in fact, than was anticipated prior to the elections—and it must exert a powerful influence upon the elections to be held next September, October, and November. The most important fact disclosed is, that the Democracy are thoroughly united, that the difference, engendered by the Lecompton controversy have been healed, and that not one iota is to be allowed to affect the action of the party in the campaign; while the opposition are split into factions and feuds which it seems impossible to heal. A popular reaction has taken place in favor of the Democratic party, which will extend into all the States, and affect all the elections in a way that has been little anticipated. A review of the field will force this conclusion up on every one.

In Kansas no officers were elected, the people simply voting upon the proposition submitted to them by Congress. This proposition was nothing else in effect than the question, shall we become a State or shall we not? There was little room for a difference of opinion upon this, and the result is as every one supposed it would be. From the unanimity of the vote, it is evident that all parties—Democratic, Black-Republican, Free State, Slave State, and all, except a few fire eaters—bought alike upon it. The newspaper press throughout the whole country are well pleased with the result, for the reason that the people of Kansas have so willed it at a fair election.

In Missouri every Democratic Congressman is elected, and what is more important still, the Black-Republicans are defeated in the St. Louis district, the only place at the South where they had obtained a foothold, and where they were so sure of victory that their mortification is very great—painful, as they express it—at being so badly beaten. As a result in the most prominent feature of last week's elections; it shows that there is a division between the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings which cannot be healed for a long time to come.

In Kentucky the vote was not more by one-thirds as heavy as it was last year, yet the Democratic candidate receives the same majority of twelve thousand—equivalent to a heavy gain. The Know-Nothing party, in its headquarters at the South, has declined from a majority to a small minority, and will soon tumble to pieces from its own decay. In Arkansas the two Democratic candidates, Hindman and Rust, have gone into Congress, the former without opposition, and the latter by a majority so big as to make independent candidate. The opposition have no organization there. In North Carolina, as in Arkansas, the opposition are not organized, but Judge Ellis, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was opposed by Mr. Rayner, who relied upon the old and exploded issue of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States. Judge Ellis was elected, and a Legislature chosen which will return two Democrats to the United States Senate.

In every one of these elections the Democracy were united as one man, while the opposition at St. Louis, the only place they were able to make a stand with any show of success, were most disastrously defeated on account of their intestine wars. Nor is this confined to St. Louis, but the same spirit of enmity, jealousy and hate between the two factions extends throughout the North. How is it? Are they not hopelessly divided, or, at least, so much so that it will be hard to bring about an accommodation this year? Let us see.

In Massachusetts there is a split between the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, and each party will hold a separate convention. In New York the Black Republicans are between two fires; the Know Nothings are assaulting him upon one side, and the Radicals, headed by Gerrit Smith, upon the other. Either one of these parties is formidable, and the two combined make their cause hopeless. In Ohio the same spirit is manifest, and especially it is so in the district where Tom Corwin is up for Congress. In Illinois the opposition are not so personally formidable, and through their feud has not as yet assumed so distinctive a character as it has on other States. In Michigan the Know Nothing element is not likely to create so much of a disturbance in their ranks as the jealousies and bickerings manifested in the grab for office. Each leader has his followers and partisans, and the feuding between them is by no by any means the most amicable in the world.

From the virulence with which this war between the factions is waged, and the extent to which it has gone, a reconciliation seems next to impossible. In nearly all the States we have mentioned, the division is as violent as it was in Missouri, and there, as we all know, it lost them the election. Just so it will be at the North. The factions united in 1854, and secured a majority of the Congress. In 1856, they were divided and lost the House. What is the prospect of their success now that they are more divided than they were two years ago?

On the contrary, the Democrats accept the English bill as a compromise for all their differences of opinion; make it a basis upon which to conduct the campaign, and are consequently enabled to unite as one man. This was done in Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina; it has been done in the State conventions of Maine and Ohio, in different Congressional conventions, and there is reason to believe it will be done wherever there is to be an election this fall. The result which has attended the elections already had, predicts to us the result in the coming elections. The Democrats all over the country are united and the opposition are divided. We see what the result was last week, and it is hardly possible that the result in other States this fall should be different. Harmony in the Democratic party has already achieved victories where they were not expected, and let this harmony continue, and other victories will be accomplished where they are now as little expected.

TOBACCO.—A French paper, the *Gazette Industrial*, says it cannot account for the enormous increase in the consumption of tobacco in France. It says that while in 1830 the value of tobacco consumed was $12,000,000, in 1854 it had increased to $19,000,000 in 1851 to $24,000,000, and in 1857 to $35,000,000. Considering the extraordinary increase in luxury and expenditure which have gathered and advanced in France of late years, it is thought probable that perhaps between forty and fifty million dollars' worth would now be the annual estimate. The increase of consumption in Great Britain, with proper allowance for smuggling, appears to have been relatively much greater than in France, while the same is true of the United States and of Germany.

PARENTLY.—In Mexico immediately after the taking of San Luis Potosi, Col. Ruesa issued a decree banishing the Bishop of that diocese and thirty priests. The complaint against these clergymen seems to be that they, during the action of San Luis, with very sagacity, under the lead of their Bishop, Barajas, in encouraging the reactionist forces in the city to resist the entrance of Yuzana's troops, taking the field in person and distributing consecrated medals to the soldiery—thus pretending to make God bless their blows, and, in case they fell, giving them a passport to heaven.

COURTESY.—"It is a curious fact," says some etomologist, "that it is only the female mosquito that torments us." A batchelor says it is not at all "curious."

THE CROPS.

ARKANSAS.—The Helena *Shield*, August 14: The weather continues very warm and exceedingly dry in the vicinity of Helena, though we hear of refreshing rains in various parts of the country. On Wednesday and Thursday last fine rains fell below town on the Lakes and in the Old Town neighborhood. We learn that the crops in that part of the county that were not seriously damaged by the overflow, are looking exceedingly well. In some portions of the county, lying west and northwest of Helena, the drouth has done immense damage to the corn crops.——Helena *Democrat*, August 21: The crops in Phillips county promise to be passably fair on an average. Except where ruined by the overflow or set back for want of sufficient rain, they may be said to be good. There have been no general rains in this immediate region this summer—some sections having plenty, whilst others have suffered almost a drought. Cotton and corn will consequently turn out very well or only tolerable, according to locality. The young corn, planted in the bottoms since the overflow, has been almost totally destroyed by worms. In some fields scarce a blade is left.——Camden, August 14: Throughout the county there have been, for the past week, frequent and refreshing showers, and though too late to benefit to great degree, the crops of corn and cotton, will add much to the yield of peas and potatoes.

TEXAS.—The *Texian* says that the army worm has made its appearance in a cotton field near Anderson.——The *Liberty Gazette* has been presented with a limb of the cotton of the "Boyd Prolific" species, which was two inches long, with squares and two bolls upon it.——The Gonzales *Enquirer*, August 7: During the past week we have had an opportunity of conversing with many of our farmers from different portions of the county relative to our crops, and as far as we can learn the yield of the late corn will not be as much by one-half as was anticipated four weeks ago. At that time the prospects for a full crop were indeed flattering; but the excessive heat of the weather which followed, added to the fact that but little or no rain has fallen, caused the corn to "fire" considerably, and cut the yield short as stated above. We are assured, however, that this, added to the corn which was saved from the grasshoppers, will supply the county abundantly. The cotton crop, as far as we can hear, is suffering considerably for rain, and shedding a good deal. A good crop is still anticipated, however.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The accounts from some sections of Virginia and North Carolina relative to the corn crops are very distressing. The corn is drying up, and large fields will prove almost worthless.——Petersburg, (Va.) *Intelligencer*: The quantity of tobacco made last year in Virginia and North Carolina, judging from the inspections up to the first of this month, will fully equal the most sanguine expectations. Although the season for delivering is so far advanced, the receipts in this city and Richmond are still heavy. The aggregate inspections in the State on the 1st of October will in all probability reach, or very nearly reach, 70,000 hogsheads; at all events, the excess over last year will be fully 10,000 hogsheads.

LOUISIANA.—Correspondence of the N. O. *True Delta*, August 15: I have just been out to Mr. Young's field, and regret to have to state the almost complete destruction of his crop by the caterpillars, which have made their appearance in this vicinity, East Feliciana. The extent of the damage to the crop by them, you will have an idea of when I tell you that Mr. Young, on his home place, will not make over one hundred bales of cotton, where he calculated to make not less than five hundred.——The Baton Rouge *Gazette* says that the crops in that parish never were finer than at present.——Clinton *Patriot*, August 14: Corn and cotton are doing well—rain is needed at many points. The first bale of new cotton was brought to town on Tuesday last, and sold at 12½ cents per pound. It was raised by Captain William H. Cobb, six miles east of Clinton.——Point Coupee *Echo*, August 14: The crops of cane and corn are looking very fine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Pendleton *Messenger*: With one or two more goodseasons we can consider the crop as made—we refer to the corn—and then if the people don't put up millions on every branch, we can't use the corn. Such crops, generally speaking, have never been seen, even by the "oldest inhabitants." We will have a nidder made to gather the topmost ears on some of our corn.

MISSISSIPPI.—We find in the Vicksburg *Southern*: The agency of John Walt & Co., of New Orleans, in this city, received yesterday from the plantation of Col. G. M. Fowler, of Warren county, two bales of new cotton. The staple is very fine, and if the Col's entire crop sustains the character of the sample sent in for examinement, it will be "hard to beat"——Grenada *Republican*, August 14: We have had several fine rains during the week. In the upper portions of the county, we learn they were quite heavy. Cotton in the main is doing well. From many localities we learn cotton is excellent, but corn very poor. In other localities, corn is represented as excellent, but cotton indifferent.——Pattiling *Clarion*, August 14: We have seen a good many of our patrons in this and adjoining counties, since our last publication, and the result of our inquiries respecting the crops is about as follows: The corn has suffered severely from the drought, and much less will be made than it was thought would be a few weeks ago. All the late corn is a complete failure. Cotton is good, and unless some unforeseen accident overtakes it, there never was a larger crop in this section than will be made the present year.——Port Gibson *Republican*, August 21: Cotton in some places, on account, we suppose, of the dry weather, is well nigh ruined by rust. We are truly sorry to hear this, as we were much in hopes that a mammoth crop of cotton, and corn too, would have been made in our county this year; but our hopes will be disappointed.

ALABAMA.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Mercury* writing from Noxubee county, under date of August 11th, states that the cotton crop prospects are not by any means flattering. Too much rain has fallen nearly all the season, and now the boll-worm is making its appearance, and in some places has already produced extensive damage. Fine corn crops have been made by almost every one.——Mobile *Tribune*, August 14: Nine bales of the new cotton crop were received yesterday by the steamboat *Illinois Belle*, making so far the receipt of seventeen bales. It will come in presently in loads.——Montgomery *Mail*, August 13: For some time past we had indulged the belief that the cotton crop of this year would be a failure. The prospects, as generally reported in the cotton region, justified the belief, notwithstanding the damage caused by the overflow of the Mississippi. But within the last week we hear of a most unfavorable change in the prospects of a cotton crop. For example, one of our best planters some ten miles west of the city, puts the damage to his crop within the last week at twenty five per cent. Another, in a different direction, some six miles south-east of the city, makes a similar estimate of damage to his crop. Rust and worms are doing the greatest part of the mischief. From Lowndes, Barbour, and other counties, we hear of like injury to the crop. As August and September are regarded as the most critical period of the cotton season, and as the damage has begun so early in August, and as the disasters to cotton seem to increase as the country grows older, we fear that all our hopes of a good crop will be disappointed.——The correspondent of the Eufaula *Native* says: I have been traveling through the cotton growing region of this county, and from what I could hear and see, I am satisfied the cotton crop will fall short of last year. The rust, one of the most destructive diseases to which the cotton plant is heir, set in early in the season.

TENNESSEE.—Shelbyville *Democrat* August 19: During the past week, we had several very hard rains. We believe that our farmers have been abundantly supplied. The corn crop is quite promising and will make a heavy yield, the late corn will yield an abundant crop. We rejoice to see that we are so certain of plenty of "hog and hominy."——Cleveland *Banner*, August 20: From information and observation we are satisfied that the corn crop is going to be cut short in this part of the country, owing to the late drouth. While in McMinn we learned that there had been no rain there for four weeks, and that corn was materially injured. The same may be said of many other adjoining counties; however we have had two rains here within the last week, which if general, will be of great benefit to the corn crop.

GEORGIA.—Augusta *Constitutionalist*, August 21: A correspondent from Thomasville says the corn crops in this section are very fine—plenty of corn can be engaged now for the coming year at fifty cents per bushel, but the cotton has taken the rust, and is shedding very fast—the planters say that it is opening very rapidly.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The relention of crops by the present protracted spell of burning weather, says the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, has become a matter of serious import to the farmers and merchants. We have seen some crops literally burnt up, and in some places we learn that farmers are cutting down whole fields of formerly promising grain to meet rid of the stubble. Vegetation of all sorts in the vicinity of the city has been parched and burned very much. Several fine pastures we have recently seen flourishing in the richest verdure have turned a pale yellow, and look now altogether wretchless, so far as the past ones are concerned. A good rain is sadly wanted.——In the neighborhood of Frederick, Md., the corn crop looks excellent, and the farmers are in good spirits, expecting a bountiful yield.——The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of August 17, announces the receipt of the first bale of cotton there. It was from Galveston, Texas.

The Trans-Atlantic Telegraph—Its Fruits.

From the New Orleans Picayune.]

When the first great rejoicings with which the whole civilized world will hail the completion of the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph, as a great achievement of science and skill—a wonder and a triumph—are over, the mind will turn to an inquiry into the effects of the new order of things, on the affairs of the world. These are not all to be expected immediately, or very soon. Time will be required for the adoption of new habits of thought and business, and the development of effects which are political and social, upon governments and nations. In the more material sense, by individuals, the consequences can be but sparingly used, on account of its great costliness, and the existence of but one line, which can only do a limited business, and is without competition. But in the course of time, new wires must be added, and new lines will be laid in other quarters. The principle being demonstrated, there is nothing depending upon mere cost and labor, which will prevent other parties from seeking to share in the benefits and the favors of the company, or other nations from determining to have their share in the use of a mode of instantaneous communication, which is now confined to the sole custody and control of those who speak the English language, and who impressed the ideas of political and material growth—the cultivation and the progress of the Anglo-American race.

In a comprehensive political sense, the linking of the British dominions with the United States by a chain of instantaneous communication, is a highly auspicious event. In one sense, it has an unfavorable aspect for America, because the terminii are both within the dominions of Great Britain, and in time of war with us, she will have absolute control, which might be turned to our damage very seriously. While we are excluded from all use of it, her dispatches for Canada, and through Canada, for her squadrons along our coast, down even to the Gulf of Mexico, can come out as freely and as soon as though she were a power on this continent. But on the other hand, the increased facilities of intercourse between the two nations will put further away the possibility of such an event as that of war between the two countries, which would bring this disaster among many others, which the hearts and interests of both countries will have ten fold interest in avoiding. It will bring on, too, a closer connection of the two branches of the same race in their mutual policy toward the rest of the world. No one can fail to see the gradual approximation of feelings between them, as there is manifested more and more a mutual necessity of support in their common purposes, on behalf of civilization and progress. And no one can be blind to the inevitable consequence of bringing them more into communion by possessing, to the exclusion of all others this means of intercommunication. If the cable be a possible means of annoyance to us in some future war, it has the compensation of multiplying infinitely the chances against war, and of strengthening the alliance between the two kindred races, who are at the head of the march of human freedom and progress.

The same public tendencies must extend to all other powers with which we have relations. One-half the quarrels between nations, as between individuals, arise out of misapprehensions, aggravated by quarrels by uncertainty and delays in explanation. We were not long since for a month or two at the point of war fever against England, on account of the action of her cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, which a single day might have allayed by the interchange of telegraphs, and saved all the acerbity which the discussion created and which has not yet subsided. The demagogues who make political capital out of false issues of national pride have their fresh stock in trade, when the inflammatory accusation can be followed so rapidly by the cooling truth.

So, in commerce a great change is to be effected almost immediately by the substitution of daily accurate reports of the markets, for the speculations in weekly news, and the week's return of their mutual effect on the two sides of the water. There will be no longer the grand speculations in the anticipated rise or fall of prices during the interval of uncertainty. Orders will be interchanged with precision and equal knowledge, and the effect must be propitious to the soundness of commerce, and certainty and confidence will be guarantees for the increase of commerce. The prevention of the fluctuations by which huge fortunes were sometimes made at a stroke, or whole classes involved in ruinous reverses, will be a great blessing to merchants, who propose to thrive by the legitimate operations of trade, and the great body of producers, to whom stability of price is material.

Politically, morally and commercially, this enterprise is thus auspicious of good only. There are inferior interests, social and personal, of individuals, families and journals, which are to be affected by it in important particulars, growing into importance as the means of communication are extended and cheapened.

The subject is fruitful of comment in an infinite variety.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—Some of our exchanges manifest a strong disposition to "croak" respecting the prospects of the cotton crop, but at present they do not show any extensive array of facts in support of their gloomy anticipations. The following, from the New Orleans *Picayune*, of last Friday, strikes us as entirely consistent with the facts of the case:

The incoming cotton crop is attracting more attention now than any other subject. It has commenced arriving in quantities, though in consequence of sickness the receipts do not come forward as freely as was expected. The weather has again cleared off beautifully, and picking will now progress with great rapidity. This week it will be general all over the country, whilst last year it did not begin until the 5th of September, and indeed, it was a very markable weather during the latter part of October and nearly the whole of November, brought out the crop so well. The advantage we now start with is that even in the event of an early frost, which is not to be looked for, and does not usually occur before the 20th October, we can make crop of 3,150,000 to 3,200,000, whilst if it should hold off to as late a period as last year we may have a growth of fully 3,400,000 and upwards. But these are mere calculations and should go for nothing, as the plant is still exposed to serious injury from other quarters. All we can say is, that the promise continues well, despite the casual complaints that reach us of boll worms and caterpillars. No doubt they will do some harm in certain localities, but the extent cannot be ascertained at this period, but we know what it was in 1846, if it can stand the continuous hot sunshine of this summer. We hear that the rains of the last two days have proved of immense benefit to the crop in many parts of the country, opportunely. The plant is thriving magnificently.

Neil Brother's *Circular* has the following remarks:

Our advices to hand during the past week generally report a continuance of favorable weather in the cotton growing States, and the crop may therefore be considered to be making rapid progress. In some quarters the cotton lands it is said the plant has attained a large size, owing to the abundance of moisture and rain, causing a rank growth of weed, with but little fruit, and in such places the appearance of the crop is very deceptive, as the yield will be comparatively small. From the uplands we have complaints of a somewhat opposite nature—there the growth of the plant has been restricted by the want of rain, and the ground is but poorly sheltered against the scorching sun which has prevailed for some weeks past, and planters at many points are consequently complaining of drouth and shedding. From a few of the more favored points, however, the accounts are rather better, and on these there is hope of a fair yield, but it is too much too early yet to make calculations for the future. The critical part of the season has not yet passed, and whatever the appearance of the crop so far, the extent of the yield must be decided by future weather.

THE FALL ELECTION.—Between now and the eighth of November next, the free States will elect 127 of the 236 members of the next United States House of Representatives, leaving nine to be elected in March and April next—three in New Hampshire, four in Connecticut and two in Rhode Island. Vermont will commence the election of members of Congress September 7th, and Maine will follow six days later in the same month. The Middle and Western States will elect their 118 in October and November

☞ 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. ROYSTER,

aug24-3awlm Tax Collector for the 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.

A Reward is Offered!

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

This delightful cordial has been received by America, with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marvelous 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. We may the invalid value this remedy

READ!

CIRCUMSTANCES will compel me to return to New Orleans early in the Fall and during the remainder of my stay in this city I shall receive pupils at ONE-HALF OF MY REGULAR CHARGE viz: For a full practical course of either Mercantile Penmanship or Book Keeping, $15 in advance, $7 50. I do not make this reduction in price in any spirit of opposition to other teachers, but in consequence of the scarcity of money and from a desire to benefit the industrious members of a community in which I have so long been a resident.

W. H. Dunlap

☞ Two weeks previous to my departure from Memphis, I shall discontinue taking new pupils. aug24-1t

LAST WEEK.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS PRESENT STOCK OF GOODS AT RETAIL OR WHOLESALE AT

REDUCED PRICES!

Until 1st. Sept.,

PREPARATORY TO OPENING A NEW FIRM ON THAT DAY.

☞ Cash buyers and cash time buyers, are invited to call. The stock will be found well assorted. Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Summer and Winter Goods &c.

JOHN L. TAYLOR.

au22 154 Main street.

Wanted.

A Tailor at Parham, a nice young girl as an apprentice in the Millinery trade. Also two good Milliners. [aug24-3t] R. BARKER & CO.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

A DWELLING HOUSE on Monroe street with seven Rooms. Also, a small DOUBLE COTTAGE with Ten Rooms. Each for sale. Inquire of

aug24 1t H. M. GROSVENOR.

For Sale.

ONE among the finest pair of HORSES in Memphis for sale low for cash, or will trade them in part payment for a Negro or a retail stock of Family Groceries. Inquire at the Office or call at J. T. BURROW'S Store, No. 11 Madison street. aug24 3t

Mackerel! Mackerel!

AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, August 26th, 30 packages of Mackerel to pay charges. Sale at 10 o'clock.

G. W. HANNA, Auctioneer,

aug24 1d 325 Main street.

For Rent.

HOUSE on Madison street, between Second and Fifth streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to I. KETCHUM, No. 22 Front Row

For Lease.

LOT No. 7 and 8, Block 46, on DeSoto street, South of Memphis, immediately North of Hoff's new building, 64 feet front by 200 back. Liberal terms will be given. Apply to A. N. EDMONDS, N. Rotes of Copeland, Rutledge & Co., or to W. WARD, Agent for L. H. & T. R. R. O.

aug24 3t*

Cement.

100 BARRELS Rosendale Cement, just landed and for sale low to the trade.

THOS. TROUT & SON, aug24 6t No. 2 Beale street.

Situation Wanted,

BY a young man who has several years experience as a Salesman. He would prefer a situation in some Wholesale, Commission or Grocery House in the city. He can produce to any house that may engage him, a large share of patronage. Address H. through the Post Office.

aug24 3t.

Teachers Wanted,

At Kickapoo, Anderson Co., Texas.

WE have the Academy, the Children and the Money, and now we want the teachers. We intend to establish a Male and Female School of the first grade, and we desire Teachers of the capacity to give us a call at early day. W. S. WILKINSON,

aug24-w2m Secretary of Committee.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY

No. 3 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

O. COLEMAN & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED AND

LEAF TOBACCO.

Have always on hand a large assortment direct from the Factories

For Sale on Most Liberal Terms.

aug24-dawlm

BOTANICO MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE Thirteenth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1858, and will continue until March 1st, 1859.

FACULTY.

G. W. Marrow, M. D., Professor of General and Special Anatomy.

S. Prentiss Cutler, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence.

G. W. Morrow, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Lycurgus W. Gabriel, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

T. C. Gayle, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

W. B. Morrow, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy.

W. Hewitt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

☞ For further information send for the Annual Announcement to pamphlet form and address.

T. C. GAYLE, M. D.,

Corresponding Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

W. B. MORROW, M. D.,

aug24 dawlm Dean, Middle Sect., Tenn.

MOUNTAIN HOME INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES

A. H. Leung, A. M., Principal,

Assisted by Competent Female Teachers, 1858.

THE Fall Session of this popular Institution will open on the 1ST SEPTEMBER NEXT and close on the 30th June following. The months of February and August will constitute the regular vacations.

The Mountain Home Institute, situated upon a spur of the Cohutta Mountains, in Lawrence county, Alabama, combines most the leading features of land and domestic location for the purposes intended in the South. To those wishing a healthy retreat for their children from the malarious diseases now prevailing and which, doubtless, will continue to prevail with increased malignant destructiveness every season, the Mountain Home Institute offers peculiar inducements. A daily line of stages from Courtland on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, passes immediately by the door of the Institute.

TERMS.

Board per Session of five months.....$45 00

Tuition in the Primary Department.....10 00

Tuition in the Academic Department.....15 00

Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages.....15 00

For the use of Piano, Guitar or Melodeon per Session of five months.....25 00

For Painting in Water Colors or Oil Painting per Course.....20 00

Matriculation Fee.....1 00

Board and Tuition not required until the close of the Session.

REFERENCES.—Col. Richard Jones, Courtland, Ala.; Prof. A. A. McGregor LaGrange College; Phillip Pointer, Esq., Courtland, Ala.; Judge Bishop Gibson, Memphis, Ala.; Messrs. Speake & Sykes, Courtland, Ala.; Judge Lewis, Moulton, Ala.; Hon. O. H. Brown, Courtland, Ala.; Richard M. Corby, Memphis; Hon. W. Swoope, Esq., Courtland, Ala.; Dr. David Pointer, Holly Springs. au24-w2m

Mrs. Doyle's School,

ON COMMERCE-ST., EXTENDED.

THE SIXTH 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 $8 per month.

au22 1m Main street.

For Rent.

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

au22 1w J. JENNINGS, on the premises.

Wanted.

TO hire a woman to Cook, Wash and Iron for a small family three and half miles on the Hernando road. Apply to BEATTIE & COOPER, Main street.

au22-3t*

Notice.

A PERSON of good character, who can command $4 000 or $5,000 would find it a good opportunity for investment