DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, ...AUGUST 31, 1858

Largest Circulation in the City.

Official Journal of the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

ANOTHER SMASH-UP.

The Planters' and Union Banks yesterday refused to receive the notes of the Bank of America, located at Clarksville. In consequence of this, the Southern Bank of this city, which has been the agent and circulator of the notes of the Bank of America, issued the following circular to their depositors:

SOUTHERN BANK, August 30, 1858.

I am informed by the officers of the other Banks that they will to-day refuse to redeem the notes of the Bank of America. Both being the case I am unable to pay your deposit, but I hope to be able to do so in a short time. But I hereby pledge my individual property for the payment of every dollar due you.

W. J. DAVIS, President.

The Southern Bank also ceased to redeem the issues of the Bank of America, as heretofore. The reason why Mr. DAVIS suspended payment on depositors' account, seems to be that he had exhausted everything in redeeming for the Bank of America, a large amount of which has been taken up within the last two months. He pledges depositors to make good their accounts within thirty days. The Bank of America, we learn, has only a circulation of some $100,000 out, the balance having been forced home upon them and redeemed since the failure of the Citizens' Bank. The smash-up of the latter institution caused a just and widespread distrust of the issues of the Bank of America, and they were immediately sent home or to the agency here. We understand that Mr. DAVIS expresses the highest confidence in being able to redeem every cent of both banks, within a short time, and ultimately of saving their credit and holding noteholders harmless.

These are the facts, and now what is the safest course for noteholders to pursue? Our humble advice to them will be to hold on and not to suffer too great a sacrifice on the notes to the covetousness of sharpers. If the Bank of America, at Clarksville, has suspended, of which we are not advised, the Messrs. DAVIS are ultimately liable, and the large amount that they have already redeemed, under a panic, leads us to suppose that they have the strength to stand erect and redeem everything if a little time is allowed them. This is a matter of opinion, and we urge no one to act upon it, if it does not accord with his convictions.

The character of the Bank of America is understood to be very similar to that of the Citizens' Bank. It is in itself a false and ruinous system of banking, and the sooner the banks which have been doing business under it, are wound up the better for the interest of the people. Public distrust must ever follow all banks which hereafter adopt such a system, and without public confidence the banking system stands upon no substantial basis.

We are advised that there is a very small amount of the notes of this bank now in circulation in the country adjacent to Memphis. In most of the towns and country of this region, its notes have been thoroughly discredited and refused for some time past. The loss, therefore, will not fall heavily upon this community. In this there is some consolation, for our people have of late been the peculiar victims of broken banks, until they are now willing to cry "hold—enough!"

Every failure of this sort demonstrates the necessity of a thorough reform, and, if need be a radical destruction of our banking system. The time for the "kitting system" and for "hiding out," has passed by. Thorough accountability to the public and the payment of gold at the counter is the only basis upon which banking will be even tolerated in Tennessee hereafter. In this instance, it behoves Mr. DAVIS to make a clear statement of the condition of the Bank of America for the benefit of noteholders. If he does not do so, he will be held rigidly responsible for the evil he has caused, and a corresponding odium will be visited upon his head.

PROGRESS OF THE FEVER.

The New Orleans papers have hitherto had very little to say respecting the epidemic, but last week nearly all of them discussed the subject. The whole number of interments in that city for the week ending the 22d, was 477; of these 312 died of the yellow fever, and 165 of all other diseases. The next principal diseases were consumption and congestive fever of each of which 16 died; 19 infants died of convulsions. In the corresponding weeks in 1853, the deaths were 1 435; in 1854, 118; in 1855, 394. Of the 477 deaths on the week ending the 22d, 200 were of natives of the United States, 64 of Ireland and 74 of Germany.

The *Courier* says: "Yellow fever has been on the increase for the last week. Its ravages are principally confined to the Third District, and we have every reason to believe that it has reached the climax." The *Courier's* reasons for entertaining this opinion, is that for several years the greatest mortality has been in the third week of August. A slender thread to hang a hope upon. The same paper on its French side says:

"The yellow fever progresses, and this fact in face of the limitation of susceptible persons by the victims already taken off, indicates that we are far from having reached the end of the evil. Spite of all the diligence of our physicians, and of all the energy of their medicines, the malady puts on such a form, and marches at so rapid a rate, that it is almost impossible to keep up with it."

The Howard Association are nobly discharging their self imposed tasks of mercy; during the week they had two hundred and ninety yellow fever cases under their care.

The *Crescent* of Wednesday last says:

"The health of the mass of our population is as good as usual at this season of the year, with the exception of the prevalence of that much dreaded disease, yellow fever, which is becoming more and more formidable every day. From a sudden falling off, a few days ago, of the steady increase in the bills of the mortality, we began to hope that the culminating point in the progress of the disease had been reached, and that we might perhaps be freed from the presence of the destroyer at an unusually early period. The regularly augmenting returns soon afterward convinced us that the hope was futile, and that it was not reasonable to expect any great decrease in the number of victims until the disease should be stopped by the return of cold weather or run its course and die out from lack of the unacclimated material upon which it feeds."

Much anxiety exists in the city in consequence of a number of vessels with European emigrants on board being daily expected to arrive. If permitted to land, the plague would be spread in a horrible degree by the supply of new subjects for the epidemic; the papers, therefore, advise that those bound for the West, should be sent up the river without landing, and those wishing to remain in the city be detained at quarantine. They advocate an appropriation of funds by the City Council to defray the necessary expenses of such a step, declaring that their entrance into the city must be stopped at any cost.

The *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* for July gives the following interesting particulars respecting the first case of fever that occurred this season:

"Catherine Maxwell was attacked with yellow fever on the 16th of June, 1858. She resided on Barracks street, between Burgundy and Dauphin streets, a part of the city generally healthy, and which has never been the midst of any epidemic! She was an inmate or domestic of an old Creole family, occupying a room adjoining the mistress of the house; her chamber was well ventilated and kept scrupulously clean. The victim was a young girl living in the city for the past six months, without having quitted it; robust, having enjoyed up to the period of her attack perfect health; properly nourished from the table of the mistress of the house; for eight days previous engaged in no kind of work, in consequence of a sore finger; generally in her room reading, not exposed to the heat of the sun nor the night air, and having committed no excess whatever."

This young girl, thus favorably situated for health and comfort, was attacked with yellow fever on the 16th of June, and died on the 25th, in Stone's Hospital, her disease being accompanied with the unmistakable symptoms of yellow skin, suppression of urine, and black vomit.

It was currently reported in this city yesterday, that yellow fever had made its appearance at Vicksburg. The Natchez *Free Trader* of Monday last says they have no yellow fever originating in the place. There has been no contagion or infection from the three or four cases brought into the city before the establishment of quarantine. The City Council at its meeting on Wednesday last, entered a contract to be entered into with R. READ, who proposes to build a quarantine hospital and warehouse for two hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents, the city finding cash, hinges and locks. This is an amount of expense far below what the Council of this city have had in contemplation.

The citizens of Woodville have voted down a proposal to levy special tax for the establishment of quarantine. The Donaldsonville Journal says there is considerable mortality among the negroes (here principally of typhoid fever. In the back settlements down Lafourche, there is much sickness. In Concordia Parish as the waters recede and draw off, sickness succeeds on very many of the plantations, and much and energetic medical practice is required. The sickness would seem to be fevers and chills, fluxes, and, on some places, obstinate scarlet fevers. Eating fish from the shoals left by the retiring waters, is believed to be one cause of the mortality. In St. Helen's Parish, chills and fever are severe and prevalent. In East Feliciana Parish, congestive complaints prevail with frequent deaths. In Catahoula Parish there is great complaint of sickness. At Point Coupee there has been several deaths from bilious fever, but as yet they have no yellow fever.

The report mentioned above, respecting Vicksburg, is, unfortunately, correct. The *Whig* of Friday last, announces the death of J. H. WALKER, Esq., by yellow fever, and has also a paragraph headed, "Another Case of Yellow Fever."

The Helena, Ark., *Democrat*, of Saturday, states that the wharfboat, which had been removed a mile below town for boats to land there as a measure of precaution against yellow fever, had returned on account of pecuniary loss. Council passed an ordinance compelling the owners of the boat to remove it back again within three days.

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

It is announced in the Vicksburg papers that Ex Gov. JOHN J. MCRAE has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. QUITMAN. The District is Democratic by about 2,000 majority, so that the nomination is equivalent to an election. The opposition have so far made no indication of a desire to introduce a competitor for the honorable position, and we suppose the election will go by default for the Democratic nominee. It is unnecessary to say that Gov. MCRAE will be an able and acceptable representative of the Mississippi Democracy.

THE CROPS.

TENNESSEE.—*Cleveland Banner*, August 27: During the past week a large quantity of wheat has been delivered to purchasers in this place for shipment. The price paid, is for good red 75 cents—for good white 80 cents——*Lebanon Herald* August 27: The crops in this region are suffering for rain. Late corn, in some localities, will unquestionably be cut short at least one-third. Early corn, as a general thing, will turn out well.——Clarksville *Jeffersonian*, August 25: Tobacco looks well throughout this district and promises a fair yield. The turn out of the wheat crop has disappointed the farmers, being very deficient in weight, and requiring a good deal of old wheat to mixed with it in grinding. Millers are paying 75 cents at the mills in town. Oats, as is generally the case throughout the country, have proved a total failure; Millet and Hungarian grass have been extensively cultivated to replace the loss of feed. Corn promises to be an abundant crop——Summerville *Democrat*, Aug 25: We have never seen a better prospect for cotton. The crop looked badly in the spring and early part of summer, but August has been a very favorable month for its growth and development should the fall be dry and backward, merchants in Memphis may expect a heavy trade, and farmers will realize handsome profits. The corn crop is not good

MISSISSIPPI.—The Paulding *Clarion* says that in Jasper and adjoining counties the corn has suffered severely from the drouth, 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.——*Holly Springs Herald*, August 31: Since our last issue, we have not only conversed with planters every section of Marshall county, but have visited many of the farms ourself, and have never before seen so fine a prospect for a full cotton crop. Even on our poorest ridge lands, the stalks of cotton were loaded down with bolls, and if the picking season is favorable, Marshall may be set down for forty thousand bales. Between this place and Wyatt, and in the neighborhood of Chulahoma, both the corn and cotton crops were as good, if not better, than we ever saw in the same section of country. In all the other counties we have heard from, the accounts are equally favorable. The corn crop is not so good, but a sufficient supply will be raised for the consumption of our own people, and perhaps some to spare.——*Oxford Mercury*, August 26: Our section of country is greatly in need of rain. We have had none for many weeks, and the crops are suffering for the want of it.——Kosciusko *Democrat*, August 20: The cotton in the river counties is opening finely, and some planters have commenced picking.——A resident writing from Holmes and Carroll counties, August 21, says the boll worm is making great havoc, and cool nights with heavy showers is making bad worse; some farmers say they can make only half a crop of cotton. Corn is fine, and there is a large supply made.——Canton *Citizen*, August 21: We hear from all parts of the county of the injury done in the last ten days to the crops. The rains upon the long drought caused the young forms and squares to fall off very rapidly, and they are still falling. Upon what data minds upon the boll worm has commenced its ravages, and is doing great damage. Some of our leading planters say their crops will be injured fully one-third; the extent of one-third of what they expected to make two weeks ago.——Brandon *Pattern*, August 21: We learn that the boll worm has made its appearance in some parts of the county, and in very formidable character. We would not be surprised if it should be general if a close scrutiny was exercised.——Hinds County *Gazette*, Aug 18: We learn all portions of the county we hear distressing accounts of the boll worm. If the accounts that reach us are not very much exaggerated, the cotton crop will be seriously injured.

ARKANSAS.—Fort Smith *Times*, August 11: The country is suffering, the corn crop needs rain very much——*Jefferson Independent*, August 20: The crops in this county, at present, are finer than they were ever before known, the corn crop promises almost the appearance of a dense brake, and it may be said to be already made beyond contingency, and beyond doubt the heaviest ever made in this section. The cotton crop is also very promising, and without some unforeseen calamity, will be overwhelming. Much of it is over waist high.——Magnolia *Courier*, August 18: We are informed that the cotton is burning mightily; corn is not so good as it would have been if we had have had a little more rain. However our crops are better than usual. If we could have had rain enough they would have been overwhelming.——Powhatan *Advertiser*, August 19: We are informed that army worms are to be seen in vast numbers, devouring the grass in the fields to the last blade, and then turning on the growing crops. To what extent they may injure cotton, corn, &c., is as yet unknown. It is the first appearance of the army worm in this part of Arkansas. It is the regular stripped worm of the old States.——Mortello Sigo, August 21: A correspondent writes that in Columbia county for want of rain, vegetation was literally burning up—late crops of corn were irretrievably lost, and cotton, late and early, was very much injured. In Hempstead county prospects very fine. Cotton in the black lands, is tall and promising, and bids fair to produce abundantly.——*Jefferson Independent*, August 20: Reports from all parts of our State, confirm the former intelligence of fine big returns soon afterward convinced us that the hope was futile, and that it was not reasonable to expect any great decrease in the number of victims until the disease should be stopped by the return of cold weather or run its course and die out from lack of the unacclimated material upon which it feeds."

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans *Crescent*, August 25: The accounts from the country of the growing crop of cotton are favorable—that is, take the good, indifferent and bad, and then sum up, make an average, and it will be found that the prospects for a good yield will preponderate, yet the vicissitudes of the fall months are to be overcome. On the 23d of August, last (1857) two bales of new cotton were received from the Opelousas Valley—one bale from the Urcine plantation, Mississippi, and the other from Kibbe & Shields', Concordia parish. The receipts now are considerably in advance of last year. We are receiving accounts daily of the ravages of the cotton worm and the army worm. No doubt, they are in many cases exaggerated, but as buyers for foreign account or foreign markets will not appear before some time in October, it is useless to be talking of prices that to prevail. ——Shreveport *Democrat*, August 21: Cotton seriously injured for want of rain.——Ouchita, August 12: Never had a more abundant crop of corn; cotton on river lands is remarkably fine. In the hills it began a week ago to shed for want of rain—Natchitoches, August 14: In the low grounds the boll worm has made its appearance, and done great damage to the cotton crop in our vicinity we expect a fair crop.——Shreveport: We receive from the interior gloomy accounts of the cotton crop, the sun is scorching everything up and even a general rain would not, we fear, save the cotton.——Morehouse *Advocate*, August 10: The crops on the hills are nearly rain, not withstanding they are looking extremely well, and in many sections they are better than they have been for several years. In some sections complaints of injury from the grass worms are heard, but are limited.

ALABAMA.—Lafayette *Tribune*, August 27: In some localities we learn that the "red rust" has made its appearance and is spreading rapidly. In other parts of the county there is much complaint of the boll worm. Fears are entertained that the cotton crop (which has been already materially damaged) will be shortened at least one-half in this section. The corn crop is made, and is doubtless the most abundant ever raised in Chambers.——Mobile *Mercury*: A friend, writing from Butler, under date of 18th inst., says the cotton crop is a failure—ruined by the drouth and rust. We shall not make even half a crop. The cattle are suffering greatly from the black tongue.——Clayton *Banner*, Barbour county, August 19: We hear complaints of rust in cotton from almost every part of the county. Some of our planters say their crops will be cut short one-half.——*Eufaula Spirit*, August 24: The chances for a full crop have been considerably reduced, within the past two weeks. In some neighborhoods the rust has been most destructive, leaving scarcely a single stalk and pod. We hear lots of complaints of other difficulties in some quarters, and the concurrent testimony of all with whom we have conversed, seems to be, that the crop has been materially cut off.——Montgomery *Mail*: For ten days or more our planters have been complaining of rust, falling squares and boll worms. It would seem that all sorts of disasters have set in at once, and instead of the most glorious crop the South ever saw, the probability is that less than an average will be the maximum. We have a splendid crop of corn.——Chattanooga *Advertiser*, August 26th: The corn crop in Hamilton and adjacent counties has been injured beyond recovery for want of rain. Here, in Chattanooga, we have had no rain for more than two weeks, and corn, pasturage, and shrub, and the whole vegetable world presents a parched appearance. The Chattanooga *Gazette* says some who have good opportunities of knowing, think that the corn crop will fall short at least one-third of what it promised a month ago.——*Eutaw Observer*: From nearly every quarter our exchanges give most discouraging accounts of the cotton prospect. We learn from several of our country friends that the worm is injuring the crop very seriously in West Greene, many declaring that they will not make half a crop. The weather lately has been very favorable for the worm—warm, and frequent showers.

TEXAS.—*Jefferson Herald*, August 14: A few weeks ago the cotton crop of Texas promised a heavier yield than for many years, but we are informed by planters living in various portions of the East, that the cotton crop is cut off at least three-fourths. On Monday heavy rains fell in various portions of the country, but it is now too late for cotton to mature which will grow from these rains. Cass county has the best corn crop ever made in it.——San Augustan *Texian*, August 14: We are gratified to hear on every side favorable accounts from the growing crops. Immense quantities of corn will be raised, and we have already heard of some sales at fifty cents per bushel. Cotton is still growing finely, and will make a heavy yield, although the drought has injured it some little.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hickman, Ky., *Argus*, August 19: Mr. Gova Cox, of Tennessee, sent in the first hogshead of tobacco received the present year. Mr. Cox for several years past has been the first to send tobacco to market. This year he sent in a hogshead sixteen days sooner than he sent one last year.——Richmond, Va., *Whig*, August 17: We have conversed recently with several persons from the country on the subject of the corn crop, and they all concurred in the opinion that it was almost impossible for the crop to recover from the withering effects of the late drouth. In some portions of the State the farmers will scarcely average a barrel to the acre.——St. Louis *Republican*, August 24: Mr. A. P. Ledaw, of this city, left with us yesterday a stalk of Egyptian wheat, grown from the seed taken from an Egyptian mummy, on his farm in McLean county, Illinois. As yet, it is in a milky state, and will not mature until the middle of September. The stalk is as large towards the head of wheat as that of corn. Mr. Ladaw has half an acre employed in the cultivation of this seed, and when it has matured will make the result of his experiments known.——The Louisville *Courier* says the potato crop of Kentucky will be below an average one——Cincinnati *Price Current*: During the nine weeks ending the 20th inst., the weather throughout this and the adjoining States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, has been as dry and hot as could be desired for the growth of corn, and it has been, as we have before stated, most rapid. The last three or four days have been unusually cool, particularly at night, too cool for corn, and not only this, but drouth is now complained of pretty generally, so that fears are entertained that the crop will not mature. This, however, we regard as a question which the future can only determine, as, last year, August was remarkably cool, yet September was as warm as August usually is. So far there is no cause for despair, neither would it be wise to speculate upon a frost in September because it is now so cool, the thermometer ranging from 60 to 70.——The same paper also says: In June, and indeed as early as May, there was quite a prevalent anxiety to enter into contracts for fat hogs at $5, and more buyers than sellers at these rates; in July this anxiety increased on the part of buyers, and the price went up to $5 50, and now we understand contracts are being made in Indiana and Kentucky at $4@4 25 gross, which is equal to $5 75@6 net, delivered here. There is a very general opinion prevailing among country dealers, owing to the backward state of the corn crop, that prices will rule higher the coming season, though our packers think if prices open as high as last year, the result will be even more disastrous.

To the Public.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.]

I have refrained from making a statement of the facts connected with the recent charge preferred against me by the General Government for two reasons; 1st. I have been quite sick since and before the conclusion of the investigation of the case, and am still so unwell as to be confined to my room much of my time. 2d. I have been endeavoring, as far as I was able by correspondence, and by the industrious labors of many friends, to ferret out and throw more light on the matter.

I believe that a short, plain statement of the facts is due to myself, especially in view of the fact that many rumors have been circulated, to do me injustice.

The facts of the case are about as follows: On the day after my return from the Harrison Circuit Court, (9th of April last,) a man whose name I understand from himself to be "B. F. Ferguson," of genteel appearance and address, called on me at my office in Chattanooga and asked me to draw him up some Blank Declarations for applying for bounty lands from the General Government; stating that he had been referred to me as being conversant with the forms, &c. I made him out some four blank forms according to his instructions, and handed them to him with instructions how to have them attested, signed and certified, and thought no more of it. A short time after that, perhaps a week, ten days no longer, a letter came to the Post Office addressed to "B F. Farquharson" to my care, which I took out as I have always done in such cases, and kept it at our office unopened, among our office papers until called on. On opening the letter came, I did not recognize the name as that of any that I knew, and remarked to my partner, Gen. Walker, more than once, that there was that letter and I did not know anything about where its owner lived. But some days afterwards, when the man called for it, I recognized him as the same man I had known as "Ferguson," and for whom I had done the business as before stated. He explained that he had directed the papers to be sent to me care because he did not expect to be at Chattanooga when they returned—and that the proper spelling of his name was "Farquharson." I have no doubt from recent developments that a great fraud was intended, and if it was to the extent, an ignorant and innocent agent of its perpetration—but no further or other than that agency which any Attorney would have taken who would draw a deed or any instrument which would afterwards be fraudulently dealt with by his client.

Having seen the man Farquharson but two or three times, and that only casually on business, I am not able to give any further description of him than those given by others, (which is, that he is a man of medium size, fair complexion, smooth-spoken, of rather dark complexion, and of genteel address and appearance.) That he is a cunning knave and well skilled in his business, I have no doubt. He seems from what I have as yet been able to learn, a man without local habitation. Several gentlemen have told me that they have seen him in different places in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. He represents himself to some as having a partner in Washington, and as having very superior advantages and facilities for the prosecution of claims against the General Government. I was fortunate in the investigation which has been had, to prove the facts substantially as I have stated them, besides some other facts which have come to my knowledge since that time. I desire my friends everywhere, to still aid me in ferreting out and making clear this unpleasant matter. As a matter of course, connected as I have been with this case, I have been much mortified. I cannot express to my many friends the feelings which their kind and confiding sympathy have begotten, and feel that the best return I can ever make to them is, to still strive to merit such friends.

I cannot refrain from expressing my kind feelings toward Gen. Rumsey, Col. Peyton, and Mr. Deputy Marshal Vaughn, for their liberal, kind and courteous deportment through the investigation. And, although I can but regret the occurrence, I feel that I cannot in justice to any gentleman whose name is connected with the matter, reflect upon any one, or say that anything but a desire to vindicate the law actuated any one. And while I can never cease to be mortified at the bare thought of the charge, I feel that it is one which might be made against any attorney who, in the full, without his knowledge, did wrong with the papers after they left his control.

I would feel much obliged to such papers as are friendly to me, and also those who have given publication to such matters as have been in circulation, as a matter of justice to me, to insert this article. J. W. WHITE.

CHATTANOOGA, August 24, 1858.

The Indian Campaign on the Pacific.

We learn that the war Department has determined to order Gen. Harney to the command of the army in Washington Territory to conduct a winter campaign against the Indians. This is an important and delicate trust conferred upon a General who has won great distinction in contending with the savages.

A winter campaign against powerful and wealthy tribes in a country extremely broken and little known is a work which will test all the capacity and experience of the General in command, and will be looked after with great solicitude by the whole country.

We understand that Gen. Harney and his staff will leave for the Pacific in about two weeks, in which time they will have an opportunity to make all needful preparations for their work.

The country have unbounded confidence in the experience, energy, and military capacity of Gen Harney. He has been selected for one of the most important commands ever undertaken in this country. The foe are powerful, numerous, wealthy, and sagacious. They are, too, emphatically the bravest tribes on the whole continent. Flushed with their victory over Col. Steptoe, and thus led to underrate the white man's strength and prowess, they certainly promise a fine job for our army now concentrating against them. The result, however, cannot be doubted! A winter's campaign, we feel confident, conducted by Gen. Harney, will tell the whole story of Indian subjugation in the Pacific.

It may be asked whether the winter has been determined upon as the season for prosecuting hostilities against the tribes in Washington? This, we learn, has been in consequence of the peculiar face of the country inhabited by the Indians. It is covered by high mountains which are inaccessible except through certain gorges known only to the Indians, through which passes can escape, and thus defeat the best-laid plans of the invaders. These gorges or passes are filled in the winter with snow, and are wholly inaccessible; the tribes will be thus enclosed within the valleys where snow falls in light quantities and remains only a day or two on the ground. With pantoon wagons, rubber bags, and other implements of protection in crossing the streams, it is believed General Harney, an experienced and energetic woodsman, and a good Indian fighter, will have no difficulty in penetrating all the Indian settlements and disencumbering them of their cattle, horses, and provisions, if nothing else, on which they solely rely. We have no great fears that any success will attend the Indians. They will never fight if they can avoid it. General Jackson's system of fighting Indians was to destroy their cattle, horses, and their means of subsistence. This is sure to paralyze them and make them sue for peace. A winter campaign alone can do this; for, however well adapted of the country, the tribes have still a better knowledge of it, and can remain in harmless security, while our army is looking over their destroyed villages and contemplating their ubiquitous character.—*Wash. Union.*

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Track-laying we learn is progressing very rapidly on both ends of this road, and we are informed that in a very brief period a junction will be formed at this place. Since the hands got into Gibson, considerable emulation has sprung up between them as to which should reach Trenton first, many of our citizens are betting in partake of the excitement and already some betting has been made upon the two companies. We understood a day or two since that it was proposed to enrollment the force which should reach Trenton first with a Demijohn of old Cognac, provided it was accomplished before the 1st day of October, and if both companies should make the connection, that a grand barbecue would be given in honor of the event, on the next day, the second of October. They are only some ten or twelve miles from us in either direction, and with an increased force, under the present plan of laying cross ties in advance of the rails, the work can be accomplished by the time set.—*Trenton Journal, August 28.*

INSPECTORS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has removed John S. Dickey and Andrew Watson, the local inspectors of the Pittsburg district, upon complaint of a gentleman residing in Allegheny City, whose son lost his life by the explosion of the *Fanny Fern*. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury was based upon evidence of the fact that the steamer *Fanny Fern* had been granted a certificate of inspection, while a portion of her machinery was defective—or in other words that the inspection was not full and thorough as it should have been.

DIED.

On yesterday, 30th inst., THOMAS CARROLL, son of John and Margaret Newman—aged three years one month and ten days

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from their residence on Main street above Poplar, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31, 1858

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. ROTHTER,
aug31-dawtm Tax Collector for the county, 1858.

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

Tonic.

From Col. Albert Pike, N. C. from Arkansas.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1856.

"I HAVE used two bottles of your BRINHAVN'S ROLLAND BITTERS, and have found a very marked benefit from the use of the Bitters, and recommend it to all dyspeptic women, and children, and recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic."

DYSPEPTIC WOMEN, NOTICE.

Brinhave's Holland Bitters has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease.

CLARA E. SCHUCHMAN.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1856.

[Mrs. S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.]

Found.

A DAY or two since a FOB CHAIN AND SEAL, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. aug30

$500 Reward.

WILL be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who fired our Distillery on the night of the 2d inst.

aug29-d1w JOHN A. HUGHES.

Building and Loan Association.

THE fifteenth issue of the Building and Loan Association will be for SEPTEMBER DAY, September 1, 1858, payable to the Treasurer, at J. R. Chadwick's office, corner of Madison and Main streets.

The funds will be loaned some evening at Mag. Horne's office north side of Court Square, at 8 o'clock.

R. M. ——Money back funds will be received hereafter by payment for dues. By order of the Board.

J. R. CHADWICK, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to O. P. Newby, will call and settle by the 1st of September, or find their accounts in an officer's hand. Those who owe cash pay in future, will receive. Positively no credit to any one.

aug29-d3t O. P. NEWBY.

R. M. SNEED.....T. HORNE.

DRS. SNEED & HORINE,

Dentists,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE, Corner of Court and Main streets, opposite Wells & Bro. Residence on Court street.

aug29-tawly

Notice.

LOST by the undersigned on the 23d inst., in Tunica county, Miss., one draft drawn by J. A. Forster, on Scruggs, Mitchell & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., for one hundred dollars, and made payable to S. P. Allen, the undersigned, and endorsed by him. I this office forewarn the said Scruggs, Mitchell & Co. from paying it, and request said draft to any person or persons, unless it be after duly instructed so to do, and also any person from trading for the same. S. P. ALLEN

[aug30]

City Schools.

THE City Schools will be opened on MONDAY, the 6th of September. I will commence admitting pupils on Tuesday inst., the 31st inst., and will continue to admit them every morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock at my office on S. South side of Court Square. This a regulement will last for two weeks. After that time no pupils will be admitted, except in the afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. It is highly important that pupils should be prompt in procuring their tickets

L. POPE,
aug31-1m Superintendent, &c.

COAL! COAL!

11,000 Bbls. of Coal,

For Family Use.

For sale low by W. WANT,
People's Feed Store, on the Bluffs, fronting the River.
aug30-1m

Read! Read! Read!

LORD MONTAGUE'S ROSE by G. P. R. James.
The Man upon the Rock: by Frank S. Goodrich.
Hadji in Syria, or Three Years in Jerusalem.
Wizard of Peru: or Pizarro and Atahualpa, by L. C. Lowile, A. M.
The Pulpit Encyclopedia.
Gaston's Oration
The Mirror Book of Works.
The Life of Genl. Lafayette, by Wm. Cutler.
Lena Rivers, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.
Tempest and Sunshine: by Mrs. Holmes.
English Orphans, by Mrs. Holmes.
Rena: a Tale, by Jane Glennora
Mustang Grey, by Jno. Mayhew.
All of which may be found at
W. R. SMITH & CO.'S
aug29 Under Odd Fellows' Hall.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Just Received and Opening

An Elegant Lot of

SILK ROBES,
DOUBLE SKIRTS,
RICH BROCADE DOUBLE JUPES,
FRENCH MAGIC SHAWLS,
STELLA AND ORIENTAL SHAWLS,
&c., &c., &c.

All of the Latest and Newest Styles!

FOR SALE LOW BY

T. P. AYDLETT,
aug29 135 Main street.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Preparing for College.

THE undersigned will open a Male School, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Wright, on Adams street, on the first MONDAY of September

TERMS PER MONTH.

Primary Department—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Primary Geography.....$5 00
Junior Department—English Grammar, Written Arithmetic, Peasantry, Geography, History.....$6 00
Classical and Select the Department—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Higher Arithmetic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Ancient History, etc.....$8 00

TWO SESSIONS PER ANNUM.

First—Fall and Winter Session, embracing September and January. SECOND—Spring and Summer Session, embracing February and June. Each Term will number twenty weeks.

W. J. BARBER.
aug29-d1w

Wanted.

CONSIGNEES for 27 Boxes Boots and Shoes, marked C. W. & P., Memphis, Tenn., 2, 3 Boxes Merchandise, marked H. Memphis Tenn., in stock. Said consignees will please bring bills lading, pay charges, and take freight, or they will be sold to pay charges.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 3 Howard's Row,
aug26-1m Memphis, Tenn.

Wanted.

BY A LADY of experience, any references and considerable experience, a situation as Teacher, either in a family or school. Please address Mrs. Wm. Rutherford, care of Dr. Wm. Rutherford, Memphis Tenn.

Estrayed.

ABOUT the 1st of July a dark brown SORREL MULE, medium size, had a bad cut in the right side; branded in the right eye, a little bald faced, and shoes all round. Was in the neighborhood of Mr. John Grigg's residence, south of the city. A suitable reward will be given for the delivery of said Mule to me. [aug27-dawtf] R. P. STEWART

K. P. WATSON.....T. L. BEARD.

NEW BOOK STORE.

MESSRS WATSON & BEARD are now opening, No. 315 Main street, a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY. They propose selling for a small advance on cost for cash or on short time with city acceptance aug26-3m

Teacher.

A LADY of expert ence, a teacher, a resident of the South, who produces high recommendations of character and capacity, wishes a situation to teach the various Branches of a thorough English education, music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Oil Painting and a variety of ornamental branches. Address J. O., Memphis, Tenn. aug26-tw2w

DAY BOARDERS

MRS. DR. BUB will receive a few day-boarders on Jefferson street, near the new Theatre. Gentlemen desiring such accommodation are requested to report themselves during the present week

aug25 1m

THE MEMPHIS THEATRE.

WM. H. CHISP, on the 24d inst., closed a contract with the Commissioners of the Memphis Theatre for five years from the first day of October 1858.

aug26 J. WICKERSHAM, President.

$600 Reward.

RANAWAY or stolen from the plantation of Maj. W. J. Bell, Cumming, Ala., a Negro man, 28 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well proportioned, (No. 14 chest,) one upper front tooth out, speaks very slow when spoken to. The above reward will be paid for the negro, and $200 for the thief, if caught so that the boy can be enforced against him. [aug26-1m] MEG W. J. BELL.

Notice.

RESOLVED, by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, that the Mayor shall insert the notice in the two city papers, that no account against the city will be paid unless made by authority of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and approved by the Mayor.—[Extract from the minutes.]

J. B. RICHARDS, City Register.
Memphis, August 6, 1858.—a-7-tf

50 CASES superior Lemon Syrup, just received and for sale by
R. M. POTTER,
aug26 279 Main street.

New Advertisements.

Beersheba Springs,

Grundy County, Tenn.

THIS Establishment will be kept open for the reception of Visitors until the 1st of October.

aug26-d1w&w2w S. M. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Quinine! Quinine!

A FULL supply just received and for sale by
aug27-6w WARD & J. NES, 229 Main-st.

Seed Rye!

A LIMITED supply just received and for sale by
aug27-6w WARD & JONES, 229 Main-st.

To Hire---A Nurse.

NONE need apply unless they intend to treat her well. Terms $8 per month. Apply to Dunlap's Negro Mart on Adams street.

aug31 3t*

BANKS OR NO BANKS!

Notice to all Persons Interested.

WE do not sell Groceries for anything but CASH, and we hope our patrons may govern themselves accordingly, till how matters may find a settled end if we do not fill orders after the first day of September, 1858.

a 131-3t. BLANDING, TUPPS & CO.

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE following numbers drew the principal prizes in the drawing of August 17th, 1858:

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
10,294	$100,000	5 4/5	$2,000
4,546	30,000	2,724	1,000
17,182	20,000	*10,191	2,000
12,873	16,000	91,876	2,000
3,697	10,000	26,863	2,000
1,314	2,500		

Nos. 756 1,795, 5,573, 7,848, 9,449, 14,180, 14,739, 19,717, 74,966, 88,418—$7,000 each

The next drawing of this celebrated lottery will take place on the 7th of September. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

*Do 10,893 held as follows—Charleston, S. C., N. Orleans, Tenn., N. York City, La.

DON RODRIGUEZ.

THE SOUTHERN HERALD,

PUBLISHED AT

Holly Springs, Marshall County, Miss.,

On the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

HOLLY SPRINGS is situated in the centre of the most extensive cotton growing country in the South, one which sends annually between 80,000 and 40,000 bales of cotton to Memphis. The "HERALD" is the largest literary paper published in North Mississippi; and has by far the best circulation ever obtained in the same section of country in which it is published. We adopt cash or short credits and business men generally, if they wish to make known their business in North Mississippi, to advertise in the "Herald."

KINLOCH FALCONER,
aug31-d1 Publisher.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shelby County, issued on judgment rendered on the 24th June, 1854, for $1199 17, 0 3 and costs, in the case of Jacob L. Sims vs. Wm. F. Hughes and Daniel Hughes, I will on the 20TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, in front of the Sheriff's office on Madison street, in the city of Memphis, sell for Cash to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, viz: Lot No 2 in North Memphis, fronting on the west side of Front street 27½ feet, and running back west for a depth of 74½ feet, half way to Chickasaw street. Also, Lot No. 80 lying immediately south of and adjoining the above. Fronting on the east side of Dunlap 74½ feet deep. Also on Lot 27—8 Block 20 in the town of Fort Pickering. Also a tract of land near Wolf river North of Memphis, thence set on the south side of Cypress Creek, and adjoining the land of K. J. B. L. Winn and Benj. Wright, begin