DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 8, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Official Journal of the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

ANNUAL COTTON STATEMENT.—We direct attention to the yearly Cotton Statement of the New Orleans *Price Current*, which we publish this morning. It is a carefully prepared, and to most of our readers, an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper.

CANVASS IN ILLINOIS.—We commence today, and will continue to-morrow, the publication of the discussion between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, at Freeport. It will be seen that the interest of the contest is not diminished, but rather increases as the canvass proceeds.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS GAINED.

Since the rejection, by Kansas, of the English Substitute, by a vote so decided as to show that there is within her borders a very large majority opposed to the introduction of slavery, and that after all the excitement and bloodshed, she will come into the Union as a free State, under the operation of the principle of popular sovereignty, our opponents who opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, frequently ask, with an air of triumph, what has the South gained by this controversy? What practical advantage to the South is likely to ever result from the repeal of the Missouri Restriction and the passage of the Kansas Bill? Now, while we think it probable that none of the territory north of the Missouri Compromise line will ever come into the Union with a State Government recognizing slavery, we do not regard the question, what have we gained by the agitation of the subject, as one impossible or even difficult to be answered.

From a very early period of the history of the Republic, down to within a few years, the universal sentiment of the North was opposed to the institution of slavery, regarding it as a moral, social and political wrong, and so far from countenancing any extension of the area of slave territory, it looked to its early and final extinction. Indeed it was the policy of the Government to restrict any farther expansion of slavery. And while the principles of Abolitionism were generally accepted throughout the North, the popular sentiment in the South was far from being united or enthusiastic in defense of the institution. There were men of standing and character, who virtually conceding the question of morality, contented themselves with meeting the arguments of Abolitionists by saying: We have slavery amongst us, it was fastened upon us without our agency, and we ought not to be held accountable for it; we know it is a barrier to our progress, but unless you can show us some feasible plan of getting rid of it, it is worse than idle to denounce it. Even amongst its friends, there was a very great aversion to the discussion of the subject, while there existed in many places in the South a feeling of positive and undisguised hostility to the institution.

But how is it now? Public sentiment in the South is united, firm and enthusiastic in defense of slavery. It is regarded as not only right in a moral and religious point of view, but as a necessity in the structure of society upon the best and safest basis; since by the employment of an inferior race in the material pursuits of life, it prevents those distinctions of *caste* between the poor and the rich, of the same blood, which are the bane of free society. Nor is the change in public sentiment in the North scarcely less marked. There is a large, intelligent and conservative party, constituting a majority in some, and a highly respectable minority in other States, that repudiate the doctrines of Abolitionism, and advocates the right of the South to an equal participation in the public domain of the Union, while even the anti-slavery party have been driven to the wall, and are now free to acknowledge that there is no power under the Constitution to prevent the admission of a slave State into the Confederacy.

Changes, no less important and equally significant, have been wrought in the policy of the Government. By the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reparation has been made to the wounded honor of the South, and all the territory already acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, thrown open to the introduction of slavery. The repeal of this odious and unconstitutional restriction was universally execrated by the statesmanship of those by whom it was originated, as it was insulting to the honor and unjust to the interests of the South, has left the extension of slavery to be limited by the popular will and the laws of soil and climate, instead of legislative enactment. While under the Dred Scott decision, slavery is protected in the Territories of the United States, and the owner's right of property and control of the person of the slave is established as a principle of American jurisprudence. Now, although the South has added nothing to the area of slave territory as yet, who will say that the recognition of these principles will not be of vital importance to her, when new States, carved out of the vast domain now unoccupied, shall have been organized, and knock for admission into the Union?—or who can place a limit to her expansion, when the boundless extent of territory reaching south to the Isthmus, and west to the shores of the Pacific, embracing a wide area of rich and fertile soil, happily adapted by nature to slave culture, shall have been, as it inevitably will be, absorbed by the growing Republic of the North? Who can contemplate the present of the South, so blessed in all the elements of solid prosperity, or her future so rich in glorious promise, and ask what have we gained by the agitation of the slavery question?

ELECTION RETURNS.

SUMNER.—The Gallatin *Examiner*, of Saturday says:

"We have received returns from but five districts in our county. The vote was very meagre, and is as follows:

	For Convention	No Convention.
Gallatin	45	14
Hartsville	118	2
Castalian Springs	3	12
Shiloh	4	4
Trout's	4	41

The vote for Mr. Wright for Supreme Judge in the above was 237."

That is all right Col. O'BAYERS.

ANNUAL COTTON STATEMENT.

From the New Orleans Price Current, 8-ps. 1, 1856 1.

The Commercial year having reached its close we present to our patrons and the public, as customary, our Annual Statement of the Commerce of New Orleans, reviewing the operations in our market at such length as our space will admit, and referring briefly to some interesting features of the year's business, the course of which has, in some respects, been remarkable and memorable.

The year opened with great buoyancy in prices and flattering prospects in regard to the business of the season. The receipts of Cotton and Sugar, it was known, would not be large, and in view of the injuries suffered from late spring frosts and subsequent unfavorable weather, it was apprehended that the former would fall short of the crop of the preceding year. But it was expected that this deficiency would be counterbalanced by a continuance of a high range of prices for that and other staples. This favorable prospect, however, was changed by the commercial and financial revulsion, which, originating at the North, spread disaster through the country, and resulted in a general change of market values and prospects. There were some weeks of gloom and depression, many losses and some heavy failures, but the crisis here was soon passed and trade had resumed its usual channels by the time following business had fairly opened. Business became settled on a more secure basis and the feverish and excited condition of the markets, which had prevailed for months preceding the revulsion, gave place to a healthy system of trade, prices having taken firm ground on the shifted position which they had occupied, to a more reasonable and natural level. With a favorable Autumn, the Cotton crop recovered in a measure from the disasters of a late Spring, and has proved larger than had been anticipated, exceeding that of any previous years except 1855-56, and 1852 53. In valuation it exceeds last year's crop $1 872,261.

The Cane crop, which had also greatly suffered from a cold spring, late frosts and early summer heat, partially recovered, but was again seriously injured by heavy frosts in November. The yield has consequently fallen considerable short of an average crop, though almost four times as large as that of last year, which was nearly a total failure, and exceeds in valuation about $9,763 248.

The crop of Tobacco was large, and the receipts at this port have exceeded those of any previous year except 1851-52 and 1842-43. In valuation, there is an increase as compared with last year of $1,736,207.

The total value of our products received from the interior during the year, according to our annual valuation table, amounts to $167,555 546, against $138,061,269 last year, and $144 256 031 the year before, showing an increase of $29,494,177, as compared with last year, and an increase of $22 699,465 over the year 1855-56. This must be considered as a favorable exhibit, taking into consideration the revulsion in trade and finance in the early part of the year, and the impression which prevailed at home and abroad for several months. The Mississippi and its tributaries during the last spring and summer have reached an extraordinary height of flood; the forests in many places, overflowing its banks and breaking through its levees, inundating large districts, and causing extended destruction and immense loss. The growing Cotton and Cane crops suffered materially from the overflowing losses to individuals and corporations amounting to several millions of dollars, to giving a costly, but we hope salutary lesson to those whose interests and duties require at their hands a better levee system.

Since our last annual issue an additional channel of trade has been opened to our market by the extension of the Great Northern Railroad, to Canton, Mississippi. Connecting links have been supplied by which we are placed in communication with important points in the interior, affording them a ready market for their products, and increasing the business of our city, and the prosperity of our State and the southern country.

We cannot close our general remarks without referring, however briefly, to the successful result of the great international enterprise of establishing telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe by means of submerged wires across the Atlantic ocean. This vast work was completed about the middle of the month just closed, and on the 16th of August congratulatory messages passed, by telegraph, between the Queen of England and the President of the United States. Under proper control and regulations this new and grand extension of this telegraphic system, may be made the instrument of immense benefit to commerce, and we trust that such counsels will always prevail in its management as will prevent its true objects from being perverted.

According to the custom-house records the total value of exports to foreign countries, of produce and merchandise, of the growth and manufacture of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, was $83 382, 436 against $81,814 289 last year, showing a decrease of $3,131,848. The record of exports to coastwise ports was discontinued in September last, at the custom-house here, and we are without definite information as to their value. Last year they amounted to $27,708, 929 and this year they probably fall but little short of that sum, as the increased exports of sugar and molasses alone should nearly counterbalance the deficiencies in other articles and in prices generally. The value of foreign merchandise and specie imported during the same period was $19,687 263 against $24,982, 149 last year. To these should be added the value of hundreds of cargoes of domestic and foreign merchandise and produce received coastwise, amounting to many millions of dollars, but of which there is no record. We cannot but regard it as an extraordinary mark of neglect, on the part of our Government or Legislators, with respect to the commercial interests of the country, that records so important as those of domestic imports and exports should not be kept at our custom-houses. Full and accurate commercial statistics are among the most important elements of the prosperity of a nation.

The operations of the Branch Mint, during the year have been on quite an extended scale. The annual statement for the year ending July 31, 1858, shows the deposits of gold to have been $1,131,833 in gold, and $3 644,846 in silver, making a total of $4,776 679, against $2,359, 655 during the previous year, showing an increase of $2,387,024. The coinage during the same period was 84,259 pieces of gold, of the value of $1,202 000, and 10,560,000 pieces of silver, of the value of $3 237,000. Total number of pieces 10,644,250, and total value $4, 432,000, against a value of $427,750 last year, or an increase of $4,004,250.

The market prospect for the coming crops appears to be generally favorable, especially for our leading staple, Cotton, the demand for which may be expected to increase in proportion to the improvement now going forward in the manufacturing interests at home and abroad. The Cane crop promises fair for a good yield, and the Tobacco crop has been doing well in most sections. In the West, the Grain crops suffered from a late spring and disastrous floods, but the Wheat harvest just gathered is said to show a fair average crop, and the quality in most sections is said to be superior to that of last year. The yield of Corn will probably not exceed that of last year, and may not equal it in the West, but in the South the crop promises to be large. With the promise thus affording of sufficient supplies to meet the demand which a prosperous condition of our own and other countries justifies us in expecting, without a surplus likely to weigh upon the market, with a healthy system of trade promoted by recent and dearly purchased experience, with ample banking facilities and a general but not over due confidence, we consider the prospects of a new commercial year as truly flattering.

COTTON.—Up to the time of closing our last Annual Review only 33 bales of the new crop had been received at this port, the first arrival being from Texas, on the 15th of August, and the first from the Mississippi Valley on the 23d of that month. The stock of old crop unsold amounted to only about 3,000 bales, a considerable portion of which was nearly unsaleable, and quotations were little better than nominal at 14@14½ cents for Low Middling and 15@15½ cents for Middling. The market consequently opened with a very quiet appearance, and during the first week in September the sales were only about 120 bales, including 40 of the new crop at 15½@16 cents for Middling to Good Middling, the receipts of new during the week reaching barely 450 bales. The arrivals of the next two weeks, however, were more liberal, amounting to nearly 13,000 bales new crop, of which over 12,000 were sold with a advancing market, notwithstanding the great difficulty which existed in the negotiation of Exchange, Sterling having declined about two per cent. within the two weeks, and we quoted Middling at 15½@15¾ cents ⅌ pound. The pressure in the money market increased, and in the last week of September Exchange on London declined to par The rates for Cotton, however, had continued to improve up to the 26th of that month, on which date our quotations were as follows:

Ordinary	6	@ 10
Good Ordinary	12½	@ 13
Low Middling	13½	@ 14
Middling	14½	@ 14½
Good Middling	15½	@ 15¾
Middling Fair	16½	@ 16¾
Fair	17	@ 17½

These were the highest prices reached during the year, and also the highest obtained since 1856. The reported sales of September embraced about 28,000 bales, and the average price for Middling was 15½ cents ⅌ pound. The opening rates for October exhibited a decline of 2@2½ cents, our quotations on the 3d being for

Low Middling	13½	@ 14
Middling	14½	@ 14¾
Good Middling	15½	@ 15¾

and the tendency continued downward, sterling Exchange falling off during the first week of the month to 2@4 ⅌ cent. discount for clear bills, and the best sixty day bills on the North being nearly unsaleable at 4@5 per cent discount. On the 17th we reduced our quotations to 9@9½ cents for Middling to Strict Middling, showing a decline within three weeks of fully 6½ cents per pound. Exchange on London giving way to about 5@10 per cent. discount, and sixty day bills on the North being entirely unsaleable. The gloom of this period was increased by advices from New York on the 19th of the suspension of specie payment by all the New York Banks, producing a panic with us, and resulting in a run on our City Banks, three of which, working under the free banking law, stopped specie payments the same day. A sight fraction followed, and with some limited facilities in passing Exchange, the Cotton market attained a somewhat steadier and firmer position, and the rates for Middling improved to 9@9½ cents per pound, the average price for that grade during the month being about 10½@11 cents, and the reported sales for the month were 79,300 bales. Early in November the market was further relieved, to some extent, by some arrivals of specie, and by the middle of the month bills on London had advanced to par, having ruled below that rate during a period of nearly two weeks, and sales being made in some instances as low as 15@17½ per cent. discount! During the severity of the pressure many planters withheld their Cotton from the market, and up to the end of October the total receipts at this port were only about 194,500 bales against 314 700 bales for the same period of the previous year. This large falling off tended also, in some degree, to strengthen the market, and by the 10th of November, prices further recovered fully 2 cents per pound, our quotations then ranging as follows:

Ordinary	9½	@ 10
Good Ordinary	10	@ 10½
Low Middling	10½	@ 11
Middling	11½	@ 11¾
Good Middling	12½	@ 12¾
Middling Fair	13½	@ —
Fair	14½	@ —

Middling subsequently fell of 4@5 and 6 cent, closing at 11@12 cents per pound, the average for the month being about 11@11½ cents, with sales of 163,200 bales. In December the business of the month was depressed by continued unfavorable advices from Europe, the quotations at Liverpool falling off from 83d for Fair Orleans and 8½ for Middling Orleans on the 6th of November, to 6½d for the former and 5½ for the latter, on the 16th of December, the decline from September 22d being 22d. Prices with us held a downward tendency throughout the month, though Exchanges slowly improved, and bills on London ranged at a premium of 3@6¼ per cent, and our quotations for Middling on the 29th had fallen to 9@9½ cents, and averaging for the month 10½@10½ cents per pound, the month's sales embracing 145,000 bales. January opened with rather firmer market, but with decreasing news from Europe prices soon fell off again, and on the 5th of the month we quoted as follows:

Interior	4	@ 5
Ordinary	8½	@ 8¾
Good Ordinary	9½	@ 9¾
Low Middling	9½	@ 9¾
Middling	10½	@ 10¾
Middling Fair	11½	@ 11¾

These were the lowest figures of the year. Sterling Exchange ranging at that date at 4@6¼ per cent premium for good to choice clear bills, and 3@3½ per cent for those with bills of lading attached. On the 6th of January advices from Liverpool announced an advance of 16d in that market for cotton, and of 3@4 per cent in consols, and prices with us assumed an upward tendency, which they held throughout the month, and at the close we quoted Middling at 9½@10 cents per pound, the average rate for the month being 9½@9¾ cents, and the reported sales 185,500 bales. During the first week in February prices advanced ½ cent, and the receipts falling off, and advance of one cent was obtained, our quotations on the 12th being for

Low Middling	10½	@ 11
Middling	11½	@ 11¾
Good Middling	12½	@ 12¾

They subsequently fell off ½ cent, however, and during the remainder of the month Middling ranged at 11@11¼ cents ⅌ ℔, averaging 10¾@11 cents for the month, the sales amounting to 216,700 bales. March there was a slight fluctuation in the rates, owing chiefly to the difficulty in passing Exchange, clear bills on London declining from 8@8½ per cent in February, to 4@5½ per cent premium in the latter part of March. The lowest rates for Middling during the month were 10½@11 cents per pound. The business of the month reached 236,500 bales. At the opening of the market in April a slight depression was caused by unfavorable accounts from Europe, but it was of short continuance, and prices were pretty well maintained until the middle of the month, when they gave way ½ cent, and we quoted Middling at 11@11¼ cents. This, however, was soon recovered, and an advance of ¼ cent was realized, the closing rates for Middling being 11½@11¾ cents, and the average for the month was 11@11¼ cents per pound. The month's sales amounted to 157,100 bales. Early in May the market was strengthened somewhat by advices of serious overflows in the Cotton regions, and up to the middle of the month prices were pretty much maintained. They then, however, gave way about ½ cent, and the ruling rates for Middling during the remainder of the month were 11@11¼ cents per pound. The average for Middling during the month was 11@11¼, and the sales embraced 149,400 bales. In June the extraordinary condition of the Mississippi, and reports of further and serious overflows excited the market for a short period, and with a scarcity of Western grades and good white descriptions, prices generally had an upward tendency. The highest rates for Middling were 11@11¼ cents, and the lowest 11@11½ cents, the average being about 11@11¼, and the sales of the month 106,200 bales.

The supply left on the market for the operations of July, consisted mainly of the lower qualities, and of mixed and stained lots, which had lingered, during nearly the whole season furnished unusually large proportion of the stock. The ruling rates paid for Middling during the month were 11@11½ cents, until near the close, when they fell off to 11@11¼ cents, the average being 11@11¼ cents ⅌ pound. The asking rates for the Middling and better qualities during the early part of the month were considerably above our quotations, ranging as high as 12@12½ cents for Middling, but we were not aware of any sales at these prices. There was some demand during a portion of the month for low Cottons of a good style, to supply the deficiency in Sugars in the English market, and holders were enabled, at comparatively good prices, to relieve themselves of a description of stock which had weighed heavily on the market. The reported sales of the month were 34,800 bales. August opened with a dull market, and prices gave way ½@¾ cent, the principal decline being in the Middling grades, but toward the close sellers had a slight advantage. There was, however, no quotable improvement, until the last of the month the range for Middling of the old crop being 11@11¼ cents ⅌ pound, but closing at 11@11¼ cents, the reported sales being 29,000 bales.

The sales reported during the year amount to 1,618,400 bales against receipts of 1,678,616 bales, the deficiency being caused by shipments on factors' and planters' account.

A feature of some importance in the business of the season was the slow movement of Cotton to our market until a comparatively late period. With a crop exceeding that of the previous year, the receipts until the last of March showed a large decrease upon comparison. On the 1st of November the decrease was about 120,000 bales; 1st of December, 160,000; 1st of January, 170,000, and on the 1st of February, 180 000 bales, falling off to about 90,000 on the 1st of March, and being nearly lost on the 1st of April.

We have thus briefly shown the course of business in our great staple during a season more remarkable, perhaps, than any preceding one. Opening with the brightest hopes and the most buoyant anticipation, the events of a few weeks gave it a character of gloom and depression. The recovery was less rapid than the downward transition had been, but it was complete, and our trade has been placed on a firmer basis than it has occupied for some years.

The quality of the crop was very good in the early part of the season, but it subsequently fell off materially, a large portion being stained, and the lower grades preponderating to an unusual extent as the season advanced. It has, however, contained less of the very low descriptions than last year's crop, and has generally been *cleaner*, containing less sand and dust, though in some instances there have been matters of complaint from abroad this year as well as in previous ones. We have also had serious complaints from Europe of fraudulent packing, and have examined samples of bales returned to our shippers, with a view of tracing the frauds to their sources. In this were done in all instances, as it should be, it would check a practice which in some measure reflects discredit upon whole sections.

AN OLD SINNER GONE.

Our readers have already been apprised that GIDDINGS, of Ohio, has been set aside by his Abolition brethren and a younger man selected as their candidate for Congress. The Albany (N. Y.) *Journal*, in noticing the retirement of this veteran transgressor from the seat he has so long defiled at Washington, indulges in the following reflections:

"John Hutchins has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twentieth District of Ohio, vice Joshua R. Giddings.

"So ends the long service of the 'Father of the House.' Failing health compels his withdrawal from the scene of his labors. The twenty years that have passed over him there have whitened his head and bent his shoulders, but they have never found his voice faltering or his heart wavering in the great struggle for freedom.

"Every chair in the old Hall of Representatives must be fraught with memories of the past to the 'Senior Member.' He has seen generations of short-lived politicians rise, fall, and become forgotten. He has seen faithful public servants removed to other trusts, and may to another world. Round the entire circle of the Hall his eye falls to find a single member who sat there when he entered it, and who has sat there with him since. Adams has gone to his reward. Ogden Hoffman, Chas. G. Atherton, Everett Saltonsall, Edward Curtis, Barnwell Rhett, (?) Dixon H. Lewis, and many others are also gone the way of all the earth. Hunter and Bell are transferred to the Senate—Wise to the Gubernatorial chair. Brown is dispensing the patronage of the Post Office Department. Clifford wears the silken judicial robe of the Supreme Court. Stanley has gone to that then *terra incognita*, California. Truman Smith, Cooper, Weller and Williams, after exchanging Representatives for Senatorial honors, are departed from the Capitol. Marcy, after a brilliant career as Governor, Senator and Secretary, is proposing to return again to the field of his early distinction. Pickens and Hopkins have been trying the pleasure of foreign courts. Briggs and Lincoln are ex-Governors. Granger and Cave Johnson are ex-Postmasters-General. Strong and Marvin are on the New York Bench. Moses H. Grinnell, Christopher Morgan and Thomas Kempshall are still co-laborers in the good cause as of yore, though no longer companions in office.

"Like changes have altered the aspect of the Senate Chamber. Clay, Webster, Benton and Calhoun, lies in the zenith of fame, now live only in history. Buchanan occupies the White House. Pierce hastately left it. Wm. R. King became Vice-President, and died abroad. The grave has closed over Silas Wright and "Honest John" Davis. Walker has had his ups and downs with every turn of the wheel of fortune, and is now ex-Governor of a place that he then had never heard of. The only chair that remains its old occupant is that filled by John J. Crittenden, the veteran of the Senate, as Giddings is of the House.

"Empires have risen and fallen; Kingdoms turned into Republics, and Republics into Kingdoms; six new States have entered, and three new Territories have been brought under our flag; Presidents have gone up like rockets, and came down like sticks; compromises have been made and broken; war has followed peace, and peace again succeeded war; trade has expanded and collapsed; parties have risen, flourished and decayed; platforms have been built and torn down again—since he took his seat in the Hall of Representatives, but during all these changes Joshua R. Giddings has proved alike faithful to friend and fearless to foe. His successor can have no higher ambition than to leave as unblemished a record."

A NEW SPECIES OF COTTON.—The Richmond (Va.) *Reporter* notices a field of cotton in the vicinity of that city which is of a delicate crimson color. This is said to be a peculiarity in the plant, and not the effect of disease or any circumstance of culture. Both the stalk and the leaf are of this color, and the plant seems to be as thrifty as any other cotton.

Within the last few years French botanists have succeeded, by culture, in producing roses of several new colors, apparently in violation of nature herself; and it is possible that further developments in this art will lead to the discovery of a scientific process, whereby this great staple may be produced in the field, of any desired tint, and doubtless as "fast" as any now manufactured.

RAIN BURST.—We regret to learn that a large tobacco barn belonging to our friend, Mr. W. J. Bosley, situated in the vicinity of Dyer's Station on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon, of the present week. It was filled, at the time, with tobacco, which had been partially cured, and was, at the time being fired rather freely. Two of Stallions of tobacco fell down into the fire, and an almost instantaneous flame ascended to the top of the house. Mr. Bosley's loss by this fire, we learn, is nearly or quite $1 000.—*Nashville News.*

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Returns have been received at the capital from all the counties, from which it appears that Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of a little upwards of fifteen thousand.

COFFEE.—In the United States the consumption of coffee is eight times as great as that of Great Britain, and probably the consumption of beer in Great Britain is eight times as great as in the United States.

MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Dr. W. G. Lancaster, Mr. F. M. WILLIAMS to Miss M. C. BRET, all of Shelby county, Tenn.

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

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of "True Turf Oil." It is all it claims to be.

☞ For sale, a small family residence, just outside of the corporation, immediately east of the Memphis and Charleston depot. A bargain will be given if application is made soon at the APPEAL office.

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. ROGERS,
aug 6-dawtd Tax Collector for Shelby county, Tenn.

NEURALGIA.—A gentleman living in Philadelphia says:

"In passing through Pittsburgh, some months since, I purchased a bottle of *Barnsley's Rolland Bitters*. It relieved me so much, that on returning home I bought two more bottles and the entire contents of the first cured me of Neuralgia. I have recommended the article to many of my friends, and four or five of the number say it cured them. I think that my recommendation has done more for its sale in Philadelphia than your advertising."

(We are not permitted to publish the name, but any person calling at the store, or communicating with us by letter, will be convinced of the truth of this statement.)

New Advertisements.

For Rent.

A SMALL FRAME DWELLING HOUSE on Madison street. Apply to JOHN H. ROWEN. aug6-2tr

For Rent.

I HAVE two large brick COTTON SHEDS for rent near Memphis and Charleston Railroad. JOHN D. ARMOUR sept-2t

Just Received.

50 BOXES Western Reserve Cheese;
200 Crocks Butter;
10 bbls. Pearl Barley;
50 bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
86 do do Fancy Brooms;
For sale by us in general assortment of Groceries.
sept2 CHAS. MCLEAN, 92 Front Row.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine in Memphis, Tenn., in the South Indian Nation street, *a few doors east of Main.*
J. M. WALKER, M. D.,
aug6-1m OWSLEY B. BARLY, M. D.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE Stockholders of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Co. will hold their next Annual Convention for the purpose of electing Nine Directors for the ensuing year, and voting upon a proposition to authorize the issuance of income bonds of the Company, on THURSDAY, 14th of October next, at Memphis.

Stockholders pass to and from the Convention free.
aug 8 4w G. P. VARGE, Secretary.

A. SEESSEL,

(*Late of the firm of Simon & Seesel.*)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Memphis and vicinity, that he has just received a entirely new and large stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Silks, Satins, Merinos, Cloths, Vesting and Fancy Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Notions, Gents' Goods. Also, a splendid assortment of Ready-Made Men's and Boy's Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, for wholesale and retail, which have been carefully selected at the principal marts of the country. My motto is: cash and sell for a reasonable profit, and I invite the public most respectfully to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. SEESEL, 332 Main street,
aug6-dawtr Opposite Court Square.

Semi-annual Statement of the affairs OF THE

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

IN compliance with "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Tennessee," and passed March 1, 1856, by the Legislature of Tennessee.

STATEMENT.

First.—The name of the Company is the "CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.," and located in the city of Hartford, State of Connecticut.

Second.—The amount of its Capital Stock is...$200,000 00
Third.—The amount of its Capital Stock, expended in Real Estate..... 150,000 00
Fourth—The assets of the Company including:
1.—The amount of cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... 78,848 02
2.—The real estate, unincumbered..... NONE.
3.—The bonds and stocks the Company are entitled to, with interest..... 150 00
4.—Debts to the Company secured by mortgage, and located in the cities of Hartford, New York, &c., amount to..... 13,700 00
5.—Debts other wise secured:
Loans on collateral, secured by stocks, endorsement, etc., to the extent of..... 22,921 88
Personal security, to the extent of..... 2,800 00
Loans to mutual members on policies, with interest..... 164,422 22
Loans on individual securities, etc., bearing interest..... 33,807 14
6.—Debts for Premiums a lien upon interest..... 12,756 19
7.—All other securities are:
Bills receivable, with endorsements, or endorsed, bearing 6 per cent interest..... 90,000 00
Accrued interest on investments..... 9,984 16
Stock Stock in the cities of Hartford and New York, as per vouchers accompanying this statement..... 110,327 50
$543,358 47
Fifth.—The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors..... NONE.
Sixth.—Losses adjusted and not due..... NONE.
Seventh.—Losses adjusted and not due..... 11,000 00
Eighth.—Losses resisted (and deemed to be fraudulent)..... 10,000 00
Ninth.—Losses in suspense waiting for the proof..... NONE.
Tenth.—All the claims against the Company..... NONE.
Eleventh.—The greatest amount insured in any one risk..... 10,000 00
Twelfth.—The Company has no rule regulating the amount to be insured in any one city, town or village.

Thirteenth.—The charter of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was granted by the Legislature of Connecticut, at the May session, A. D. 1850, and in the same act fixed the date of the Another of Indiana in January, 1856.

The undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the affairs of the Company, according to the best knowledge and belief.

JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Secretary.
Hartford, July 24, 1858.

The above statement was approved and passed to the Hon. Auditor of the State of Indiana, July 29, A. D. 1858, and certificates of agency duly issued.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, August 2d, 1858.

This is to certify that the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has complied with all the requirements of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in March, 1856, entitled "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Tennessee," and that JAS. E. CHALWICK is the legally authorized agent of said Company in the town of Memphis, State aforesaid.

S. T. SWETT & CO., Comptroller.

☞ Applications received for the above Company. Moderate rates inserted. Pamphlets and any information may be had gratis by applying to J. E. CHADWICK,
aug 8-d&w1t Agent.

ROYAL Havana Lottery!

THE next Ordinary Drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, as for the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at Havana on

TUESDAY, September 28th, 1858,

$324,000!!

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000.

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of	$2,000
1 " of	50,000	10 " of	1,000
1 " of	20,000	100 " of	500
1 " of	10,000	143 " of	400
1 " of	10,000	10 Approximations	3,500

4 approximations to the $100,000 of $400 each; 4 of $300 to $50,000; 4 of $200 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $15,000; 2 of $1,000 to $1,000.

☞ Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Remit in gold or Eastern Banks funds.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

Communications addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ (care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.) until the 28th of September, will be attended to.
aug 6-tw1f

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

BUYERS in search of New and Fashionable Dry Goods will find a large, new and beautiful stock at the Dry Goods Warehouse of

W. B. MILLER,

COR. MAIN AND MADISON STREETS, MEMPHIS,

—COMPRISING—

SILKS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
IRISH POPLINS, HOSIERY,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
CLOAKS, RIBBONS,
MERINOS, TRIMMINGS,
DELAINES, LINENS,
FRENCH CHINTZ, SHEETINGS,
MOURNING GOODS, SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS, WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES, CURTAIN DAMASK,
LACES, QUILTS,
EMBROIDERIES, PRINTS.

CARPETINGS

IN EXTENSIVE VARIETY.

ALSO—A general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Plants, Iron Jeans, Linseys, Kerseys, Wool Hats and Brogans.

☞ Prompt Customers and Cash Buyers are invited to examine this stock. sep6-1w

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.—At law held in the Clerk's office, Chancery Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Monday, September 6th, 1858.

William D. Bayliss, Complainant,
vs.
H. B. S. Williams, Susan N. Coleman, James M. Coleman, Elizabeth H. Greenlaw and A. Greenlaw, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, Joseph S. Williams and Thomas Williams, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, (1858,) and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:
JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
BROWN & FRAZER and WICKERSHAM & SCRUGGS, solicitors for complainants. sep6-1awtw

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.—At law held in the Clerk's office, Chancery Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Monday, September 6th, 1858.

Charles R. Partridge, Complainant,
vs.
Wilson Shannon, Edwin C. Perrin and Robert S. Stevens, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the Defendants, Wilson Shannon, Edwin C. Perrin and Robert S. Stevens, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before or within the first Monday in the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next (1858) and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:
JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
JAMES B. THORNTON, solicitor for complainant. sep6-1awtw

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.—At law held in the Clerk's office, Chancery Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Monday, September 6th, 1858.

Mary C. Fairdie, Complainant,
vs.
Samuel Tate and Robert C. Brinkley, executors of Levin H. Coe, deceased, Joseph S. Williams and others, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the Defendants, Joseph S. Williams and Thomas Williams, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before or within the first Monday in the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, (1858,) and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:
JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.
JAMES B. THORNTON, solicitor for complainant. sep6-1awtw

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.—At Rules held in the Clerk's office, Chancery Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court, at the city of Memphis, Monday, September 6th, 1858.

Nancy Fraser, widow of John A. Fraser, deceased, Phoebe A. Fraser, R. S. Brown and others, Complainants,
vs.
Newton Ford, administrator of Thomas Moll, deceased, Cornelia Moll, Christiana Moll, Harriet Moll and Thomas Moll.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, Cornelia Moll, Christiana Moll, Harriet Moll and Thomas Moll, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next (1858) and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:
JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.
BROWN & FRAZER and WICKERSHAM & SCRUGGS, solicitors for complainants. sep6-1awtw

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.—At Rules held in the Clerk's office, Chancery Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court, at the city of Memphis, Monday, September 6th, 1858.

Mrs. H. Gabbert Duncan's School.

THE 8th Session of this School will commence the FIRST MONDAY in September, two sessions per annum, viz. Fall and Winter 5 each, embracing September and January, 21 Spring and Summer Session, embracing February and June. Boarding on Vance street between Causey and Hernando. sep6-1m

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

JUST received the large and most varied assortment of Carpets ever brought to this market, which we are determined to sell very low for cash. If you want a fine Carpet—if you want a cheap Carpet—if you want any thing in the Carpet or Furniture line—the place to get it is at No. 191,