DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Official Journal of the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—STATES RIGHTS.

The clause in the Constitution of the United States which prescribes the qualifications of electors for members of Congress refers it to the Constitution and laws of each State. Art. 1, Sec. 2, of the Constitution reads thus:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

This leaves to every State to determine its own electoral body. If it had been the design of the framers of the Federal Constitution to transfer this power to the general Government, it would have been easy enough to have prescribed definitely who should constitute the body of electors, instead of referring the question to the constitution and laws of the separate sovereign States. The general Government has no authority to interfere with it. The power has not been delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, and is therefore reserved to the States. Their authority over the question is *sovereign*. The Constitution confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but the act of naturalization does not confer upon the subject thereof the right to vote in any State of the Union, except upon the terms and conditions and in the manner prescribed by the several States.

This much as to the rights of the States. The policy is another question. We said in a former article, that previous to the formation of the present State Constitution, free negroes were allowed to vote in Tennessee. So of North Carolina. The right was exercised by these sovereign States. From 1792 to 1850, there was a law in Virginia by which *aliens*, upon certain conditions, became *citizens* of Virginia. But this is not the case at present. Aliens cannot become citizens of Virginia, nor are free negroes allowed to vote in Tennessee and North Carolina. The organic law has been changed, because the people disapproved, and as we think very properly, of the policy, and not because these States had not full authority over the question. Nor do we think that the "hastily written article" in the *Eagle and Enquirer* presents the question in any new or forcible light. Indeed, after having read the carefully matured views of Mr. CALHOUN upon the same question, candor compels us to say that we do not think the arguments of the *Eagle and Enquirer* one will superior to that of the South Carolina Senator, either in originality of thought, cogency of reasoning, or clearness of diction.

We trust the editor of the *Eagle and Enquirer* may find more time in the future, not only to write his lengthy disquisitions on constitutional law, but to study the subject and learn to distinguish between the right of citizenship and the right of suffrage. He evidently shows in the article, which, he says, was "written in haste," that his ideas upon the subject are quite confused. But we have not yet heard from him as to what State Constitutions those are which prescribe qualifications of members of Congress. We expect a reply at his earliest leisure moment.

☞ We disclaim, utterly and entirely, any intention or any desire to misrepresent the APPEAL, or to place it in a false position. That paper gave in its adhesion to Judge Douglas without qualification, and we therefore very rationally supposed it approved of the doctrines enunciated by him.—*Eagle and Enquirer.*

The APPEAL did not give in its adhesion to Judge DOUGLAS, nor indorse him *without qualification*. We have studiously avoided "misrepresenting and placing" ourselves "in a false position." If the *Eagle and Enquirer* is sincere in its desire to do us justice, and thinks we have indorsed the course of Judge DOUGLAS *without qualification*, let it reproduce our articles, and we shall be as prompt to prove our determination to do justice to our political opponents as the *Eagle and Enquirer* to declare its disposition to do so.

NEW YORK POLITICS—THEY CAN'T FUSE.

"When ropes fall out, honest men get their clews."

The Republican and American State Conventions of New York assembled at Syracuse on the 8th. After two days ineffectual efforts to coalesce, and having agreed upon the main points, a proposition was presented by the Republicans, declaring that Congress has power to exclude slavery from the Territories. This created some discussion, but would, probably, have been swallowed, had the Republicans shown a willingness to make a fair division of the offices. This they were not disposed to do, and the result was a complete explosion of the fusion schemes to break down the "pro-slavery Democracy," and the nomination of separate State tickets throughout. The candidate of the Republican party for Governor is EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York city, and that of the Americans is LORENZO BURROWS. The Conventions separated in no very amiable spirit towards each other, and the probabilities are that we shall see a pretty warm triangular contest yet. There is a good chance for the success of the Democracy under a proper leader.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

Official returns of the recent judicial election, received at the Executive office up to Saturday last, foot up as follows:

	Wright.	Walker.	Cen.	No Cen.
Bedford	143	69	56	216
Benton	42	39		232
Bledsoe	86	159	3	297
Blount	1216		4	1062
Carter	73	213	4	220
Cocke	73	*	4	200
Cumberland	75		20	250
Franklin	721	3	20	253
Greene	520	195	64	841
Grundy	151		5	77
Henry	632	65	125	471
Humphreys	71	21	15	128
Knox	1425	146	35	532
McNairy	2		3	61
Montgomery	166	11	15	477
Morgan	79	96		128
Sevier	18	114	2	929
Stewart	94		9	280
Sullivan			9	780
Sumner	320	6	230	810
Warren	125		8	254
White	45	121	13	164
Wilson	121	829	99	551
	5954	1691	725	6378

To which we may add the following reported, and probably in the main correct:

	Wright.	Walker.
Davidson	847	366
McMinn		65 maj
Chattanooga	82	106
Trousdale	40	130
Murfreesboro	131	72
Memphis	5 maj	
Spring Hill	30	90
	1066	1317

In Madison county the vote was as follows: Wright, 183; Walker, 456; Convention, 113; No Covention, 494.

This shows a majority for WRIGHT, as far as heard from, of 1,574 votes, and renders his election probable. The Convention is lost by an overwhelming majority.

The Union and American says:

"The vote for Supreme Judge in East Tennessee was very small. We have no additional returns except from Jackson, where only one hundred votes were polled. All (W) right."

DEATH OF REV. JOHN FINLAY.—The *Bulletin* of Sunday Morning announces the death of this veteran and venerable minister of the gospel, and says he died at Greenville, Washington county, Mississippi, on the 28th ult., at the residence of his son, aged seventy-five years. Dr. FINLAY formerly resided in this city, where he had charge of one of the churches of his persuasion. He also resided for some time in Jackson, Tennessee. He was Chaplain of the New York Legislature during the administration of Gov. DEWITT CLINTON, and had filled the pulpits of his church for nearly half a century, in the cities of Baltimore, Louisville, Memphis, Jackson and other places. By his death the Baptist Church has sustained the loss of a zealous and faithful minister. The last ministerial duties performed by this Rev. Divine, we believe, were at Lebanon, Ohio.

HAVE HAD ENOUGH.—The Boston *Courier*, one of the ablest representative journals of the old Whig sentiment in the Union, thinks that Massachusetts has had enough of Black Republicanism, and, in a recent issue, in an editorial allusion to the Democratic nominees for State officers, holds this significant language:

"We shall do all in our power to promote the election of these candidates, heartily and cheerfully; not because they are Democrats, but because we wish to do the State such service as we can render, and because we think there is no other course left for national men at present, in Massachusetts. The State has had enough, and we trust the people are at length ready to say, more than enough of the Republican party and its sectional policy, pernicious inventions, sacrifice of essential principle, to resist and bring to an end a power, dishonestly acquired, and which they have so shamefully abused. An administration, marked by a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and by a continuous series of departures from policy, principles and usages of the Commonwealth, whether under Whig or Democratic rule, ought not to, and cannot long stand. We shall maintain these causes of opposition before the people, to the frank discharge of our public duty, and take our position here, as the most reasonable and likely means to effect that reformation in the State."

THE CROPS.

The favorable accounts we gave last week of the state of the cotton crop in this region still hold good; the growing plant looks very promising, more so than for several years past, and should the fall continue favorable, our receipts will exceed any previous year; the estimate is that there will be ever three hundred thousand bales at this point. The new crop is now coming in quite freely, and proves to be of superior quality in body, staple and texture, classing from Middling to Middling Fair and selling at from 11 to 12½ cents. The present crop is full two weeks earlier than the last, and unless we have an early frost, we shall have but little stained cotton this season.

TENNESSEE.—The Clarksville *Jeffersonian*: There seems to be some diversity of opinion in regard to the amount of tobacco the present growing crop will yield. While some incline to the opinion that it will be an average one, others contend that it will not only be greatly below the last crop, but that it will be far below an average one. We have conversed with a gentleman who had just made a personal inspection of a very large section of the tobacco growing region in Southern Kentucky, and he informed us, that while the amount of land planted is perhaps equal to the usual amount, that a considerable portion of the tobacco is quite small and is rapidly ripening without increasing in size, which must, he thinks greatly reduce the weight of the crop. The proportion of good tobacco is said to be unusually small. Many of the Planters are now cutting.——The State Fair commences at Nashville on the 11th of October.

ARKANSAS.—Washington *Democrat*, September 4: The crops of this country are generally very good, and would have been unusually so, but for the long continuance of the dry weather in the latter part of the season. There will be a surplus of corn made for home consumption in this county.——Washington *Telegraph*, September 11: The cotton crop in this vicinity has been injured considerably by the drought.——Monticello *Sage*, September 2: We recently visited several counties out west, and found the crops cut short by the drought. The people of this vicinity have suffered less in that respect than in any other locality within our knowledge.——Camden *Eagle*, September 3: Our exchanges bring us discouraging accounts of the cotton yield, and the information we glean from our own section of country, is of a like character. Disasters of several kinds, seem to have befallen this staple product of our soil. In some portions of Alabama and Mississippi too much rain has injured it, while in our own State and Louisiana want of rain has cut short the crop. The rust in many places ruins the plant, while in others—the worms are making sad havoc. We think in our county and those immediately surrounding, there will be but little more than half a crop.

MISSISSIPPI.—Coahoma *Bluff*, September 4: Rain and heat, alternate in spots, the re-plant corn crop looks flourishing, and with a late fall will mature and make good corn.——Columbus *Democrat*, September 4: The cotton crop, we regret to state, was never so unpromising in this section as now. From personal observation and information from the planters themselves, we think we can safely say that not more than half a crop will be realized in the lower portion of this county and the northern part of Noxubee. One gentleman in the latter county informed us that he planted forty acres in cotton, and now does expect to make more than twenty. The boll worm is making dreadful ravages, particularly in the prairies, and we believe no section is free from them.——Houston *Petrel*: We learn from some of our planting friends that the cotton crops in this section almost everywhere of the county is suffering vastly from the boll worm. Many farmers think their entire crops will be destroyed.——A correspondent writing from Schema, Yazoo county, date September 1, says: Six weeks ago a very extensive estimate was formed, and sent forth from this section of the cotton crop, based upon its then promising aspect; but subsequent events have gradually diminished that calculation up to the present writing; when, I believe, the most sanguine do not calculate upon more than two-thirds of an average crop in the hills. The bottom crops are somewhat promising than last year, but probably two weeks earlier. The boll worms and droughts have contributed not a little to the injury of the crop in the hills, the former being more destructive than usual. The valley lands have also suffered from worms (my own crop more than any former season) and a good deal by rust.

ALABAMA.—Greenville *Shibboleth*: The accounts of the cotton crop from all quarters are such as to dash the hopes of the commencement of the season. The rust, lice, &c., are the general complaints, and subtract largely from the high figures predicted for the cotton crop of 1858. The planters of this county who have made inquiries, and observations, complain of the rust and other deteriorating causes which they say will reduce the crop far short of their expectations earlier in the season.——Talladega *Reporter*: We learn that the continuance of the dry weather is taking an injurious effect upon the cotton crop of our country. Three weeks ago the prospect was good for a very full crop, but during that period the drought has had a telling effect, causing the squares and bolls to fall off at such a rate as to make a very considerable diminution in the estimates of our planters. The late corn has also been affected to some extent, but fortunately the corn crop was pretty well made before the dry weather set in, and will be very abundant.——Correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, of September 8: Throughout the entire line region of Alabama and Mississippi, the crop has been cut off at least one-half by rust and the boll worm. These ravages have been made within forty days. I have seen within ten days a large portion of Lauderdale, Kemper, Noxubee, Octibbeha, Lowndes and Monroe counties, in this State, (Mississippi,) and heard from the most of the black land counties of Alabama. In some of the most productive plantations there will not be gathered three hundred pounds per acre, while from nine to twelve hundred is considered a fair average yield. There are scarcely any blooms to be seen, the plant has finished fruiting already. The amount of new cotton received up to date has been increased by the effects of rust, which has stripped the leaves from the stalk and exposed the bolls to the action of the sun directly, thus maturing them sooner than otherwise would have occurred. The havoc of the boll worm has not been confined to the black land (prairie and cane brake) but extends to the sandy land, where the crops are injured to the extent of from one-fourth to one-third. A gentleman last week who has a large plantation in Noxubee county, upon which he made last year about thirteen hundred pounds of cotton to the acre, and he told me he would be satisfied to compromise the present crop at one hundred pounds per acre. Be assured there is no exaggeration in these statements.——Mobile *Register* of the last inst.: The total receipts of new cotton to date are 1088 bales against three bales at the same time last year. Judging from the large majority of new cotton over that of the old crop, it is but fair to infer that there is but a very small portion of the latter remaining in the country.

GEORGIA.—The planters of Georgia have commenced harvesting their rice. The prospect is flattering for an abundant yield.——Rome *Statesman*, September 8: The steamer *Pennington* on Saturday the 4th inst., brought to this market the first new cotton of the season; two bales, one raised by Thos. Hollingsworth and the other by R. S. Cowan, both of Cherokee county, Alabama. This cotton was received just one month and one day earlier than the first bale last year. Cotton is rusting a little in spots but the crop generally in this section looks well and promises a good yield.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Fayetteville *Observer*: Our letters from nearly all the counties around give deplorable accounts of the drought and its effects. The low lands on Cape Fear are the only exceptions—their crops, it is said, are better than for some years past.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Abbeville *Banner*: The cotton crop in that district and near Ninety-Six, has been materially injured by drought and rust—the plant ceasing to grow and the young fruit falling rapidly from the stalk.

LOUISIANA.—Claiborne Parish: The cotton crop has been seriously injured by the drought, and will be a very short one.——Concordia: The looks of the cotton crop hereabouts do not suit us at all. The fields have a dry, rusty appearance, as if late in autumn. An overseer from Tensas parish informed us the week if we had a bale of cotton picking here in Vidalia. "It has not one boll open yet," said he; "so different from our flourishing fields in Tensas." Alas! we have but just commenced picking here!——Natchitoches: The rather favorable prospects which existed a few weeks ago for a fair average crop, have been suddenly dissipated by the appearance of that plague of planters known as the caterpillar. From every portion of our parish we hear of the ravages committed by this worm, and the crop will be very materially reduced on account of them.——Alexandria: Our planters are busily engaged gathering their short crops of cotton.——St. Helena: Farmers are now pretty well engaged in picking our cotton. Owing to the boll worm, rot, &c., and the late cool weather which have stopped the cotton from making, we are of the opinion that the crop throughout this parish will be cut short at least one-third. Since our last issue, the caterpillar, and the worm or worms which they created, have all passed away.——DeSoto: The crops are turning out well—the boll worm is not doing so much damage as was anticipated.——Red Fork: Cotton picking is the entire occupation of our planters, the dry weather causing the bolls to open rapidly. We hear but little talk of the army worm, though the destruction by the boll worm, and the shedding since the last rain, has been very great.——Baton Rouge *Advocate*, September 6: From portions of this parish we have reliable information that the army worm is again at work, but particularly on Bayou Manchac. The weather is all that could be wished for, and but for this pest of the cotton planter an average crop would have been made. Now the most sanguine expect but one third. As for most of us, it looks well for this season of the year.

TEXAS.—The Galveston *News*, of the 26th ult., says: We understand that the new cotton is beginning to come in, in amounts nearly sufficient to make a pretty respectable show in a report, and we think shall commence our usual reports in a day or two more. Some four hundred or five hundred bales have probably already been received. We look for a pretty brisk business by the middle of September.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Democrat*, of Saturday last, says: The first bale of new cotton in this market was sold yesterday, at the high figure of fifteen cents.——The Havana correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* says, in the course of his letter of August 25th: Another thing which after of August 25th: Another thing which attracted much attention, was a field of growing cotton, planted with seed sent out by a society in Manchester, England, under the auspices of a joint stock company here called the Algerine company. There is no doubt that cotton is successfully cultivated in the West Indies. It was tried some years ago in Jamaica, and only failed because the requisite continuous labor could not be commanded. Should the above referred to field succeed, as from its present appearance it will probably do, then it is likely many of the planters of this island will turn their attention to the cultivation of cotton, and Georgia, the Carolinas, and the other cotton growing States, may yet find Cuba a rival in the cotton markets of the world.——Accounts from Orleans, on the Black Sea, state that the crops in that region presented a most unsatisfactory appearance, and that in some localities the yield would not even be sufficient for seed next year. In the neighborhood of St. Petersburg the crops were also very poor, being completely scorched in consequence of the prevailing drought. The woods and bogs were burning in all directions, and some villages were threatened with destruction. From the coasts of the Sea of Azoff, and from the districts supplying the Archangel, the crops are well spoken of.

THE TOBACCO CROP OF VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg *Intelligencer* thinks the tobacco crop of Virginia will exceed 70,000 hogsheads, and gives the following figures to support its views: From warehouse statements in Richmond and Petersburg the inspection in those two cities was 55,257 on the 1st September, and it will be increased by the September receipts to nearly, if not quite, 60,000 hogsheads. The Lynchburg inspection, which will be probably upwards of 10,000 hogsheads, the Farmville, Clarksville, to exclude slavery from the Territories. This Danville, and other inspections in the State, will make a grand total of seventy-five thousand hogsheads for the year, or in the neighborhood of those figures. Besides the prized tobacco, an immense quantity is sent to the various markets in a lower state, a good deal of which, however, is subsequently prized in the stemmeries and enters into the inspection. But a very large portion of it is immediately worked up in the factories and shipped off in the manufactured state. What the actual proportion is, it is impossible to estimate in the absence of all statistical information; but we think that the aggregate of all kinds received at the different markets of Virginia the present year may be reasonably put at not less than 85,000 hogsheads. When we consider, in connection with this immense product of the new material, the heavy business which is done by the numerous manufacturing establishments in the State, giving employment to probably 20,000 hands, some idea may be formed of the real importance and value of the tobacco interests, and its bearing upon the commercial fortunes of Virginia. It is too soon to speculate upon the yield of the growing crop, which is now ready, much of it, for the knife. A larger breadth was planted than last year, but the effect of the severe drought of the summer, in some of the heaviest producing districts, cannot yet be sufficiently ascertained to warrant any but the loosest conjectural estimates. As tobacco is a plant endowed with an extraordinary capacity for withstanding a drought, and with subsequent rains grows with astonishing rapidity, it may be well questioned whether the crop has sustained such injury as to cause the next year's inspections to fall below those of the present.

YELLOW FEVER.

The New Orleans *Delta* of Friday last says:

The daily mortuary record shows but too plainly that the hand of the Angel of Death continues to lie heavily upon our afflicted community. The fever, from its commencement, steadily increased until it reached the number of one hundred victims in thirty hours. It is to be hoped that it has obtained its maximum; but as it has thus far baffled all calculations, we venture to make no prediction in relation to its progress just now. One of the favorable circumstances, perhaps, is that the epidemic will cease when there are no more unacclimated subjects to prey upon, or when winter fairly sets in. This is all we can say about it.

As a stranger an epidemic of this kind would present several features of interest, and something, too, for reflective moments. Everywhere he would find but comparatively little attention paid to the scourge on the part of the great body of the citizens. The first announcement of epidemic yellow fever produces a panic among the unacclimated, and those who can get away do so as speedily as possible. But among the acclimated citizens no such panic is seen; they seem to take the matter as coolly as if it was something expected annually, and which it were little use to be alarmed at. And it is queer, too, to see how soon such unacclimated persons as cannot leave the city, fall into this prevailing state of indifference.

At such times, the streets are, of course, shorn of the animation that is to be seen in healthy seasons, but those who frequent them during the day attend to their customary business, and rarely allude to the fever, unless the plumes of the hearse are flaunting by, or the daily journals read them of its fatality by dissecting before their eyes the interments for the last twenty-four or thirty hours.

Such a visitor would see nothing on earth or in air that betokened pestilence. The flowers bloom as freely as ever in the gardens, the foliage is just as green and luxuriant, the sun is as bright, and the sky as beautiful, the moon laden with the same clear, delicate white fire as in the healthiest seasons of the year. In fine, there is nothing to indicate that a fearful pestilence prevails to-day, save the deep, solemn silence of the streets at night, whose pavements no longer resound with the sounds of many passing feet. Now and then a solitary footstep breaks this painful stillness, overcoming for a moment the sense of oppression on one feels, only to make it greater when the sound is gone. Those who are well are at home, avoiding the night air in the ordinary exercise of prudence; or, stimulated by the divine instincts of charity, are at the bedside of the sick and the dying. Such a visitor would be struck, too, with the humanity of the citizens of this city, with its unequaled benevolent institutions and associations, and looking at the charitable deeds, the preservance, the heroism of delicate women, as well as of men, who labor night and day by the couch of the stricken sufferer, he would conclude that there was something good in this much-reviled Nazareth of ours, and that there is in human nature, despite its frailties, more of angel than of devil.

The *True Delta* thinks that if "some statistician would furnish tables showing the comparative mortality among the stricken with yellow fever in the last four epidemics, and during the epidemics which occurred twenty or twenty-five years ago, he would do a great service to the public, and, perhaps, to medical science." It says:

"Twenty years ago calomel or the lancet were relied on to accomplish cures of the fearful-inspiring disease; now the treatment is as various as the practitioners employed, and the number of fatal cases alarmingly large, although perhaps not larger than at the comparatively remote period with which we have ventured to compare the present.

PROSPECTS OF COTTON.—The following extract from Neill Brothers' circular we copy from the N. Y. *News* of September 10:

"We regret we cannot report this week any diminution of the complaints about damage from worms, but a continuation of the telegraphic reports of last week. Complaints of rust, worms, and too much rain, come to us from nearly every section of the country. As said in our last, these reports seem entitled to credence, from the rapid advance in the New Orleans market, in face of duller Liverpool accounts; many factors being desirous by the planters to hold to further orders; and from our own advices, and from those to which we have had access, we regret to say that, unless there is shortly a very decided improvement in the accounts, and a fine picking season, with a late frost, the prospect of a crop much in excess of an average of the last six years seems doubtful—while there are many who think that the crop will not even reach an average one. But it is yet too early to put forward with certainty any estimate, while so much depends on the weather and the time of the first frost.

☞ The Nashville *Union* says of the current political contest in Illinois: "While we shall never cease to condemn the course pursued by Judge DOUGLAS in the last session of Congress, and while we can never again recognize him as a safe and reliable statesman, we shall still rejoice at his success in the contest which he is now waging against the enemies of the South and of the Union."

☞ The Municipal election in Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, took place on Monday the 6th inst. It resulted in the triumph of the entire Democratic ticket. H. B. DENMAN, Esq., was elected Mayor by about two hundred and seventy-five majority over the Black Republican candidate.

MARRIED,

Near Olive Branch, Mississippi, on the 7th instant, by Rev. Wm. Carey Crane, Dr. WM. H. MCCLANCO to Mrs. FRANCES E. PAYNE, all of DeSoto county.

☞ 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.

sept4-dawtm Tax Collector for Shelby county, 1858.

NEURALGIA.—A gentleman living in Philadelphia says:

"In passing through Pittsburgh, some months since, I purchased a bottle of *Barnsse's Hollard Bitters*. It relieved me so much, that on returning home I bought two more bottles from Dr. Dyott, which completely 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 proper inquiry at the store, or communicating with us by letter, will be convinced of the truth of this statement.)

New Advertisements.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In LAGRANGE, Tennessee, September 10, 1858, of an apoplectic illness, PAMELA L. MASSEY, consort of Joshua W. Massey, who lived and died in Queen Ann's county, Maryland.

The deceased was born of ancient and honorable family in Kent county, (Massey's or Sonder) Maryland, on the 23d day of March, 1793.

Early widowed, her thoughts and energies became absorbed in the education of her children. To this she devoted herself with an untiring assiduity, a self-denial of personal comfort which has scarcely a parallel. Having finished the self-imposed labors of her life, her children, one by one, as they reached maturity, having settled in the South and West, when all, even to her youngest, had left her with no object then to detain her behind. She could tarry among those her labors had endeared, but still to strive for their happiness and continued.

But to this she was not long permitted. Her only daughter, who she had had by the same pestilence a few days preceded her, having been cut off by the epidemic of 1853, at New Orleans, leaving a large family of orphaned children of tender infancy, she felt it her duty promptly to their support and education and in her declining days commenced life over again with her grandsons. To her mother she to compare her life, she retired to the quiet and it were Lethean, troubling herself some days before a end also to various corporeal ailments, quietly and calmly expired.

While personally, she had a life-operation of her grandchildren, in the midst of these adversities she retained her cheerfulness, she was not distracted; the summons found her ready. With her own hands she made her shroud, and prepared herself with almost reverend anxiety to be in readiness.

She chose to know few of life's comforts, scarce any of its relaxations or enjoyments. Forgetful of and having no concern for these, she kept herself busy with the employment of her life, and now after life's first fever is over, she sleeps well.

Baltimore, Cecilton and Chesterlown, Maryland papers, please publish.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of Alpheus Lodge No. 168 will meet at their Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for labor in the Third Degree.

Members of South Memphis Lodge No. 118 and visiting brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

sept14-1t

Just Received.

25 BBLS. T. our own's Extra Flour,
25 cases Sacon!
40 boxes Cheese.
100 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne, pts & qts!
50 boxes Wo' Schiedam Schnapps!

Also, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Sardines, Nuts, Lemons, Brandies, Whiskies, &c.

J. F. FRANK,
No. 86 Front Row.

sept14

Bluff City Insurance Company Notice,

ALL Stock Subscribers to the Capital Stock in this Company who have not paid their second and third instalments, will be stricken from the Stock Book and no longer considered as Stock Subscribers.

$200,000 of stock has been subscribed and the stock subscription closed. By order of the Board.

JAMES W. CROCKER, Secretary.

Memphis, September 14, 1858.—sept14-1w

Atlantic Cable!

FOUR-INCH PIECES MOUNTED IN BRASS, CHARMS MOUNTED IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Atlantic Telegraph Hats.

CLOTHING, Furniture Goods, Boots, Shoes, and Staple Dry Goods. The above Goods have been bought for Cash, and we will sell the same at a small advance, for Cash only. D. KARPEL & CO.,
No. 10 Front Row.

sept14-dawtm

CHOICE FRUIT

OF ALL KINDS.

THE subscriber has on hand the largest collection of FRUIT TREES, FLOWERS, and SHRUBBERY ever offered in this section of country. Magnolia Laura Mundie, and Grape Vines as cited, by the thousand.

Planters who have suffered by the late winter, can replenish their gardens and orchards in six months' time, on all sums over $200; or some of $300 and upwards, at reduced prices. Shipping, Steamboat and Planters, 4 to cent. added.

A large assortment to be found in the Memphis seed store, will receive prompt attention. My nursery is on the Horn Lake road, 1½ miles from town.

sept14-1tmcy S. M. WHEATON.

Agency.

I AM prepared to fill orders from the manufactory of W. P. Hood, of Philadelphia, for

Iron Railings, Verandahs, Gates, wood or cast, Grates, Fountains, Hitching Posts, Urns, Tables with Marble Tops.

Ornamental and Architectural Works, Stairs with Railing, Balconies in Iron & Wood, Grey Hounds, Statuary, Vases.

A portfolio of designs can be seen at the office of the most approved styles, can be seen at my place corner of Union and Main streets.

G. W. HANNA, Agent.

Lodge's story.

sept14

MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS

U. S. Mail PACKET LINE.

IN announcing the starting of their large boats for the coming season, the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company have pleased to do so as follows:

INGOMAR, Master of Wisdom, leaves 15th September
BEN FRANKLIN " Monday, 20th "
NEBRASKA " Monday, 27th "
INGOMAR " Wednesday, 29th "
G. W. HILL, " Friday, 1st October
BEN FRANKLIN " Monday, 4th "
JOHN ALMONDS " Wednesday, 6th "
HELP ME " Friday, 8th "
NEBRASKA " Monday, 11th "
INGOMAR " Wednesday, 13th "
G. W. HILL " Friday, 15th "

And will continue to run regularly on the same schedule throughout the season—leaving at 5 P. M. on their respective days.

J. J. HAWLINGS, Agent.

sept14 1m

Fall and Winter Goods!

—AT—

B. WALKER & BROS.,

79 Front Row, cor. of Adams Street.

AND

J. WALKER & CO.,

217 Main Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING,

112 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALSO, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Dress Goods, and
House Furnishing Goods.

Planters, Country Merchants, and River Traders are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

B. WALKER & BROS.,
79 Front Row.
J. WALKER & CO.,
217 Main street.

sept14

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The only Eclectic Medical College in Ohio which has a Special Charter from the State.

CHARTERED IN 1845. Whole number of Matriculants 2221; Graduates 734. Matriculants of Session of 1857-8, 154; Graduates 45.

Winter Session of 1858-9.

FACULTY—R. D. GARRISON, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; L. S. Jones, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of Children; J. Ayres Ayres, M. D., Institutes and Practice; C. Gilbert Pennington, M. D., Professor of General Pathology; G. W. L. Bickley, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Practice; J. Cam Morris, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics; T. Pennell, M. D., Professor of General, Special and Pathological Anatomy; J. M. Scudder, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; A. R. Kinsman, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Edwin Freeman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

CLINIC LECTURERS.—J. Cam Morris, M. D., R. S. Newton, M. D., J. Freeman, M. D.

The fourteenth Winter Session will commence on the 1st of November, 1858, and continue sixteen weeks. In the college edifice, corner of Court and Plum streets, Cincinnati. Gratuitous preliminary lectures will be commenced on the 1st of October, and the dissecting rooms will be open at that time.

The Spring Session will commence immediately after the close of the Winter Session.

FEES—The college fees are as follows: Matriculation, $5; Tuition, $25; Clinic fee, $5; Graduation $25; Demonstrator's ticket, $5.

Students visiting the city will call at the office of James G. Hemphill, Secretary, No. 110 Sixth street, who will direct them to the proper boarding houses, and render them every information. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to him, or to the Treasurer, R. S. Newton, M. D., No. 98 West Second street.

September 1, 1858.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL,

CONDUCTED BY

R. S. NEWTON, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery and Surgical practice in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio.

This Medical Journal is published monthly in Cincinnati, Ohio, at $2 per annum. Each number contains 48 large double column pages.

Ames' Shovels and Wheelbarrows.

A FULL stock of the above Goods, just received, and for sale by

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, No. 61 Front Row.

sept12-1w

Hides Wanted.

I WILL pay cash for Dried Flint, Salted Salted, Green Salted and Green HIDES and PELTS, delivered at all times.

sept10 dawtf Corner Main and Monroe streets.

JOHN HALLUM.....JOHN S. RALSTON.

HALLUM & RALSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Memphis, Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of Land Titles. Office on Jefferson street, Post Office Box 182.

sept2 1m

Wanted to Exchange

A SMALL quantity of merchandise for a half-lot in the north of Memphis, worth from three hundred to five hundred dollars. An in owner may be had by calling at the Grocery store of Thomas H. Williams & Co., No. 3 Howard's Row, on Monday morning between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock.

sept9-1t

Wanted a House to Rent

A SMALL TENEMENT, with four or six rooms, and a lot, in the vicinity of the Medical College, or Court Square. Apply at the office of Brown & Cole, Main street, in Freeman's Building.

sept13-3t

For Sale.

I WILL sell JOHN ACRE of good land seven and a half miles north of Memphis, adjoining the lands of S. Brandt, A. R. Taylor and T. Taylor, of this 20 acres are in cultivation and a very good spring of remarkably fine water within 25 yards of the dwelling. For further particulars address

S. J. BRANDRAW, Agent,
sept10-dtw Stearns P. O., Tipton county, Tenn.

Auction Sales.

FINE FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

BY A. S. LEVY & CO.

WE will sell THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock a fine lot of FURNITURE, consisting of of the

FRENCH BEDSTEAD,
BUREAUS, CHAIRS,
TABLES, WARDROBES, &c.

Also—Cigars, Tobacco, Liquors, &c.

sept14-1t A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco

AND

CIGARS.

AT AUCTION,

BY A. S. LEVY & CO.

WE will sell THURSDAY MORNING, September 16, at 10 o'clock at our house, No. 10 Madison street, an invoice of the above articles, consisting of—

50 boxes Tobacco,
10 bbls Gin,
10 boxes Claret,
10 " Port Wine,
10 " Cordial Brandy,
25 " Schnapps,
100 pounds Leaf do

Sale without reserve.

sept14 A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

Negro Woman for Sale.

BY A. S. LEVY & CO.

WE have for sale a likely NEGRO WOMAN aged 25 years, Cook, Washer and Ironer. Cheap for cash.

sept14-1w A. S. LEVY & CO.

Real Estate at Auction.

I WILL sell on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, at 10 o'clock, in front of the Court House, Marshallville, two lots fronting 50 feet on Market street, by Lot No. 1 fronting thirty feet on Eighth street by 70 deep. No. 16 has a house with two rooms, now renting for $10 per month. This property will rapidly be sold, terms at sale, as several complete it. Terms—One-third cash—balance six and twelve months. With leave to speak.

A. WALLACE,
sept10-td Auctioneer.

The Atlantic Cable Complete.

Large Crops----Fine Prices----Gold and Silver Currency---Good News.

Come, Let us Rejoice Together!

$100,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE AND NEGROES AT AUCTION—I WISHAM MY FUTURE HOME—SUGAR MUST BE MADE.

OUR much esteemed fellow-citizen, Capt. A. B. Shaw, having determined to make Lost Cane his home, we proceed to close out for him his entire interest in Memphis, Stock, Lock and Barrel, which will include some of the most desirable and valuable property in the city. 1st. His well known family residence on Union street, two stories, fourteen rooms, well built and convenient, surrounded by large shades, four stall stables, four coach houses, carriage house, stables, stable, shed for wagons and cow house, &c., including the entire household and kitchen furniture. Also, the above lot is a large square, of the best quality. Lot 66 feet front, 250 deep to an alley. Fine garden, and alive fruit and flowers in abundance. Lot No. 2, 50 feet front on Union, south side, 200 feet deep. Lot No. 3, 25 feet on Union, north side, 150 feet deep to an alley, with a large frame dwelling of four rooms, with necessary out houses, finely set with shrubbery. Lot No. 4, on Union, north side, 50 feet front, 150 feet deep to an alley. Lot No. 5, 50 feet front on Union, 150 feet to an alley, with a neat dwelling of four rooms, and other out houses. Lot No. 6, 25 feet on Union, north side, 150 feet deep to an alley, with a large frame dwelling of four rooms, with necessary out houses, finely set with shrubbery. Lot No. 6, on Union, north side, 50 feet front, 150 feet deep to an alley. Lot No. 7, 50 feet front on Union, 150 feet to an alley. Lot No. 8,