DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 22, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Official Journal of the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

TERMS REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the South!

In consideration of the increased and still increasing patronage of the MEMPHIS APPEAL, under the CASH SYSTEM, the proprietors have determined upon the reduction of the subscription price of their WEEKLY paper.

For clubs under ten, or single subscribers, the WEEKLY APPEAL will hereafter be furnished at $2 50 for each copy.

To clubs of ten and upwards it will be furnished at $2 for each copy.

When we consider the mammoth size of our weekly impression and the vast amount and variety of the reading matter it contains, it may justly be claimed that, at these rates, it is the cheapest newspaper published in the South.

Clubs may be made up in neighborhoods without respect to post office.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, at the foregoing rates, will be entitled to receive one copy gratis for one year. Old clubs may be renewed from year to year on the foregoing terms.

Address McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, Memphis, Tennessee.

Our country exchanges will do us a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions.

☞ In order to give place to matter that has been lying over for some days, we have deferred the publication of the speech of Mr. FITCH, promised in our paper yesterday, until to-morrow.

A GREAT MERCANTILE WANT.

As Memphis increases in population and business, the mercantile portion of the community find it more and more necessary to obtain accurate information as to the prices of goods, "the stocks on hand, and a hundred things which are to them of serious importance. To obtain all the information he may require each day, would cost each individual merchant a serious amount of time, and "time is money." That this want is felt, and severely, we have evidence, if it were wanted, in a communication we have received from one of our first merchants, who, speaking of the desirableness of possessing a perfect list of such items of information as we are speaking of, says; "Such a list would be very useful to hundreds who live in sight of the river. To-day I want to know the price of good Timothy hay per ton; another wants to know the price of good sound corn, and to be advised if there is any bad corn in the market, so as to be on his guard, and so forth. We expect our paper to inform us, because the one getting up the information for thousands, saves thousands of time." The value of the information we are speaking of his here fully recognized, it is valuable as a guide in buying and selling; for each merchant to collect this information for himself, would, in the aggregate, cost an immense amount of time, which is an immense amount of money. In order that this time may be economized, and that merchants may lay in stocks and sell out goods to the best advantage, the writer we quote from proposes that the newspaper shall do the important labor of publishing the market operations, and thus save him time, money, and, we ought to add, furnish him with the materials for obtaining credit as a shrewd, safe, and prudent business man. Our correspondent is of opinion that the newspapers here are not doing their duty in this particular, let us inquire whether the accusation is well founded.

The information required is not only wanted *for* merchants; but it must be furnished by them, as it is, in fact, nothing more than a record of their own business transactions. In effect, the newspaper says to the merchant: You keep me informed of what you do, and I will find space to register the facts, and be at the expense of the paper and printing of the same. The newspaper does furnish the space, buy the paper, and pay for the type-setting and printing of a mass of information which is intended to aid the merchant in saving his money and getting more. Now, what does the merchant in this city towards his share of this implied contract? Can our correspondent—can any one—point out what those who want the information, and who must necessarily be the parties to supply it, have paid in money, or done in labor, or provided for by organization, to discharge their portion of the work to be done?

As respects ourselves, we acknowledge gratefully the kind aid that we have received from individual merchants, in making up our price current, but the information we glean by much labor, is necessarily the results of the business operations of *those individuals alone*, and is not, as it should be, the result of the daily business transactions of the whole body of the merchants of Memphis. It is nothing less than this synopsis of the *whole* business of our city, day by day, that our correspondent asks for, and our commercial men require; and what, we ask again, have the merchants of Memphis done towards supplying themselves, or furnishing the means of collection by others, of the requisite materials for advantaging their interests and building up their fortunes?

Our correspondent suggests: "Now I see young men every day begging for business, some of these would be finely adapted to getting up such invaluable information." "Invaluable information," that is the phrase, which means invaluable to the merchant, by saving his time and increasing his profits—would those who profit by the labor of such a young man as is pointed out, "pay the printer" the cost of employing his assistance? Persons have made to our merchants the distinct offer of devoting their time, talents, and labor to this object, embodying the result in a published Price Current, which the merchants were to reimburse them by patronizing; amongst others we made this offer ourselves, and got out a Price Current last winter, but merchants who should have taken a hundred copies for their correspondents, took one copy for themselves, and our attempt was a failure.

In conclusion, we say, that the inability to obtain full and comprehensive information of the business of the whole city, is owing to the want of the proper facilities being afforded by the mercantile community. We say this with no intention to reproach, or desire to blame our business men, whose many virtues and enlarged liberality are our pride and boast, but to vindicate the press, to make known the precise position she occupies in this matter, and more than all, to point out to the merchant the importance of providing the only means by which mercantile and statistical information can be fully and reliably obtained—a Chamber of Commerce. Such an institution is a public want, which the necessities of the case will ultimately compel the commercial class of the city to provide for. The business of the city has certain necessities common to the whole, the information we are discussing is one of them; it has also interests common to the whole—to provide for these, an organization of the whole mercantile class of the city must be decided upon. Until our merchants thus make themselves a unit, by an establishment that gives concert of action and embodies influence and power, Memphis can never possess that weight in the State Legislature, nor modify the commercial tendencies of its legislation as her position demands and her interests require. A Chamber of Commerce we must have, it is for merchants to desire whether they will organize one reflectingly and intelligently, at an early day, or whether they will wait until loss and disaster shall force the institution upon them.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body brought its deliberations to a close at Saryoce on the 16th inst. The proceedings were a little strong in the beginning though harmonious at the close. The ticket put in nomination stands thus: for Governor, AMASA J. PARKER; for Lieutenant Governor, JOHN J. TAYLOR; for Canal Commissioner, SHERRERD B. PIPER; for State Prison Inspector, EDWARD L. DONNELLY.

After the nominations were made, the following platform of principles was presented, and received with much applause:

Resolved, That we are content that the American people should judge the administration of James Buchanan by its acts. They will recognize what his [illegible] will not fail to record, that by its domestic policy it has discomfitted the designs of secretionism at either extremity of the Union; has preserved the public peace, and has confirmed the faith of the people in the enduring union of the States; while by the triumphs of its diplomacy abroad it has vindicated our flag against the British claim of visitation or search, and extorted the long withheld concession of our equality upon the ocean.

Resolved, That the settlement of the Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory has removed that subject from Congress, and has left the future disposition of its internal affairs to its own people, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while we look at this settlement as certain to eventuate in the admission of Kansas as a free State, and hail with equal satisfaction the accession of Minnesota and the approaching admission of Oregon, we repel the offensive and dangerous assumption of a Senator from this State, that by the preponderance of the Northern States in Congress, a victory has been won over the South; that we repudiate any such appeal to sectional numbers against the rights of sister States; and that we rely upon the national and patriotic Democracy of the North, in conjunction with their brethren of the South, to maintain the rights and equality of all the States of our Union against any such usurpation of the federal power.

Resolved, That we regard all legislation intended to obstruct the emigration of foreigners or to deprive them of their rights when naturalized, as alike impolitic and unjust; that we regard the recent profession of the Republican convention to nullify the rights which naturalized citizens now enjoy by lengthening the term of probation when contrasted with their former professions of devotion to that class, as not less hypocritical and shameless than the avowals of the same party of a readiness to pass a registry law such as they had before declared unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals; that the true friends of these great works are those who seek by economy and a faithful administration of their finances to reduce the burdens upon transportation, and devote the means of the canals to their enlargement, instead of wasting them in prodigate jobs prosecuted under the charge of conniving officials; that conscious that but for such wasteful administration, the enlargement could now be completed, we look to the election of a Democratic administration to perfect that work and to complete the policy already initiated, which by reducing the tolls has largely increased the tonnage of the canals, and invited agencies for the developments of their traffic.

Resolved, That our political opponents, whether contriving a financial policy that invariably ends in increased taxes and the embarrassment of the treasury, or framing a negro suffrage amendment to be lost in the pigeon holes of the Executive Chamber; whether devising a cumbrous system of Metropolitan police in the name of public order, and converting it to partizan purposes, or wasting their time in shrieking over bleeding Kansas, while closing their ears to the appeals of suffering classes in their own State, and shutting their eyes to the scenes of public disorder, have shown themselves incompetent for the duties of government, and unworthy of the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the question of ordering a Convention to amend the constitution is one that belongs to the people in their primary capacity, and that we invite their attention to it as it is now submitted to them; and that relying upon the capacity of the people for self-government, we shall look to such a Convention, if called, to place our organization on a firmer basis, and consolidate and strengthen popular rights, by more strictly defining the limits of delegated power, by introducing new elements of safety in the organization, and greater accountability in the administration, and a higher standard of public action.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, while not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished Democratic statesmen, of their own and sister States, are devoted to the great work of establishing the ascendancy of their political principles within their own limits, and of co-operating with their brethren of the other States in their establishment, and cannot be diverted from this paramount duty, to mingle in controversies among political leaders, or to become subservient to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy; private interests, not merits, is the sentiment which, at this time peculiarly, should be inscribed on their banners, and lead them on to victory.

Mr. Lawrence, of Queens, moved the unanimous adoption of the resolutions. Carried, with three cheers and a tiger.

At Albany, four hundred guns were fired by the Democracy on the reception of the nominations. The Democracy are confident of carrying the State in November, as the Americans and Republicans have failed to coalesce, thus putting three tickets in the field and making a triangular fight.

In commenting upon the platform and nominations, the *Herald* comments as follows:

"The ticket and the platform set out for the Democracy to rally to our November State election, are before us, and the lines of division between the several parties in the field are at length pretty distinctly defined. The signal failure of the Republicans and Americans to lose upon a common anti-administration ticket, that Mr. Buchanan is trampling over him to all the factions and fractions of the Democracy to bury the hatchet, and rally together for the solid results of a sweeping election; and this has been so nearly accomplished at Syracuse, that nominations for county offices have usually concluded the business of the Tammany clique and the anti-Tammany clique of this city, we may with some degree of certainty predict the election of the Democratic State ticket.

"This ticket, headed by the popular name of Amasa J. Parker for Governor, is a good and strong one. As the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1856, he ran ahead even of the Presidential candidate of his party—an evidence of popularity almost without a precedent in a Presidential campaign—when, as a general rule, the Presidential ticket of every party leaves every thing else behind it."

PARTY TESTS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There seems to be a strong disposition on the part of some (unfledged Democrats,) as far as State policy is concerned, to lay into the coming canvass, issues upon currency that have never heretofore been agitated or laid down in any platform made by our Democratic Conventions—why is this matter abruptly sprung? Why could we not meet as usual in times past, and act harmoniously upon the great principles of our party, without seeking new issues to divide and distract? Should one of your cotemporaries continue in the course he seems now bent on, it may become necessary for a hereafter silent observer of passing events, for many years, to endeavor to unfold the history of the established banking system at present in operation, particularly of the Bank of Tennessee, the originators, and the influence brought to bear in its institution.

I drop you this brief note, hoping that it may serve as a warning for the future.

DEKERA.

CROP MATTERS.

The New Orleans *Delta* of Saturday says:

"The accounts from the interior in regard to the growing cotton crop have undergone no change this week. There are considerable complaints about the worms, but as yet we can form no estimate of the extent of the damage. By some it is looked upon as very serious, while others talk lightly of the harm, and say great advantage will be derived from the weather to bring out the yield. The truth probably lies half way. No approximate estimate of the growth can well be made until after a killing frost. Parties writing from here vary in their figures from 2,200,000 to 3,200,000; but in the event of any unfavorable casualty, such as very early cold, or a severe blow (the latter no longer probable,) these may have to undergo some modification. We merely repeat the sugar crop continues to promise well, the late rains having been quite acceptable. The rolling season will begin early.

The *Delta* of the same day states:

"There have been sales during the week of $140,000 of Cotton Factors' paper, maturing during the coming spring, at 8, 9 and 10 ⅞ cent. It is highly agreeable to capitalists and dealers in paper that the cotton crop is pushed forward to market with so much speed and promptness; in essence, the impression prevails that the damage from inundation will be much less than was predicted last May and June, while the sugar crop promises at this moment the most gratifying indications of a large yield, barring, of course, the overflow plantations, which will be a loss of fully 70,000, bhds. With the favorable prospect for those who have escaped overflow, there will be, in the general aggregate, but few demands on the money market for the sugar interest. Many of those who have suffered from water, are in a position to withstand the loss."

The Columbus, Ga., *Times* has the following remarks: One of the peculiarities in the history of so much of the present Cotton season as has already transpired, is the rapidity with which the Cotton has sought the markets of interior towns. This fact, will, of itself, have a tendency to induce the belief that the numerous reports in circulation, in respect to the unfavorable prospect which the crop everywhere presents, are erroneous. Abstracted from all consideration of causes, large early receipts are an index of the fact that the plant has retained, in a great measure, its early fruit, and that the seasons have been favorable to its rapid perfection. There are, however, exceptions to the truth of the inference. Other causes than early growth and propitious seasons have the effect to hasten the maturity of fruit. If a cotton stalk were pulled up and thrown upon the ground, all the balls upon it that were grown, or only half grown, would open. The latter would not mature, that is they could not increase in size, their sustenance being entirely withdrawn; but they would open and make cotton. If the stalk, without being torn up by the roots, were badly bruised, the same result would follow, any cause, natural or artificial, which intercepts the operation of the proper functions of the plant, would produce the like effect.

Now, the disease of rust is just such a cause. How it acts we cannot tell, but we are not the less satisfied that it does act deleteriously upon the plant and has the effect to check its healthy development. In addition to the direct agency of this damage to the plant, and, in an eminent degree, auxiliary to the forward opening of the fruit, the leaves wither and drop, and the sun comes down with all its power upon the unsheltered bolls. But, in whatever way we may account for its existence, the fact is abundantly susceptible of ocular demonstration. In a field painfully visited by this disease, a matter of frequent occurrence, it will be uniformly observed that the spots exempt from it, the cotton is green and vigorous and but few bolls are open, while in those which have been attacked, a precisely opposite appearance is presented by the plant; and the amount of cotton opened is in a direct ratio with the age and virulence of the disease. The rust has spared but few localities in the cotton region this year. If that large class of our fellow-citizens which is engaged in agricultural pursuits is worthy of credit, its prevalence is not far from universal. Hence, cotton has opened early—much of it prematurely, and planters, finding a remunerative price in the various inland markets, have rushed it forward with energy. The result, therefore, is such as might have been anticipated, not only, in the probability of the supplanting of a large crop, but from causes and circumstances which operate with great force against that hypothesis.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

There is much food for reflection in the following paragraph which we extract from that sterling Democratic paper, the *Indiana State Sentinel*. If there is anything desirable in preserving the unity, integrity and power of the Democratic party of the Union, we can see no good policy in keeping up a warfare upon Mr. DOUGLAS and the Democracy of Illinois. A persistence in such a course will and can result in nothing but suicide to the party itself, which is dearer to the people than all the politicians engaged in the melee.

The *Sentinel* says:

"We have no hesitation in declaring that in the present contest between the Republicans and Democrats of Illinois, our sympathies are altogether with the Democracy and Judge Douglas, their able and gallant champion. And this we know to be the feeling of the Democracy of Indiana generally, and especially those who wish well to the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and who have and will stand by it as long as it maintains and carries out the principles and policy of the party, as enunciated in its national platform. If the Union desires the continued ascendancy of the Democracy of the Northwestern States in the coming fall elections, it will cease its malicious and vindictive attacks upon Judge Douglas and the gallant Democracy of Illinois, who stand by the party organization, adhere to its usages, and sustain its regular nominees. If persisted in, and if it receives the sanction of the Administration, the course of the Union will not only destroy its influence as a central representative of the party, but it will bring merited rebuke upon those who sustain its suicidal policy.

"In conclusion, we call upon the Democracy of Indiana to stand by their party organization and sustain their nominees, for the moral influence of the triumph of the Democracy in the October election, which occurs nearly a month before the election in our sister State, will have an important bearing upon the prospects of the Democracy of Illinois. The success of the Democracy of Indiana will contribute to the triumph of our brethren in Illinois, and a defeat will have a reverse influence."

THE RIGHT SENTIMENT.

In the course of his speech, which we published yesterday, Hon. A. G. BROWN, of Miss., used the following language in reference to the contest in Illinois:

"And now, fellow-citizens, having mentioned the name of Douglas, allow me to digress so far as to say my sympathies are not with those who indulge in wholesale denunciation of him. He is more honest, more consistent, more the friend of the Constitution and the rights of the States, and a better Democrat, than nine-tenths of those in the free States who abuse him. He is a giant in intellect, a giant in will, a giant in eloquence, a giant in everything that makes up the characteristics of a great man, and I hope he may thrash Abolition Lincoln out of his boots.

I need not say that I differed with Douglas on the Kansas-Lecompton question. We met in debate—we discussed the question, I hope like Senators—we differed in the end as we had differed in the beginning—but we parted as we had met, friends.

If I could get a man of my own faith, I would gladly take him. But God forbid that I should discard a great man like Douglas, who differs with me on one point, and take a small one like Lincoln, who agrees with me in nothing.

This is manly and patriotic language, and contrasts most pleasantly with the "serene indifference" doctrine preached by the Washington *Union* and the smaller prints that wear the collar and follow in its wake.

The Election in Maine.

The Portland *Argus* of the 14th instant thus speaks of the election which took place in the State of Maine on Monday last:

The election yesterday was hotly contested and exciting. Our opponents understood how much was at stake and put forth every effort to maintain their ground, but in vain. The Democracy met them with united front and great energy, making inroads upon their ranks in almost every town—as far as heard from. In some localities the gains have been very large, and in all directions their strength has been materially diminished. Enough has been heard from the first and third districts to render it certain, we think, that the Democratic nominees, Messrs. Drew and Johnson, have been elected. In the first district the vote will be close, owing to the outrageous fraud practiced upon us in this city, but we have no doubt that Mr. Drew has triumphed over all this and that his election is secured. In the third district Mr. Johnson has made astonishing gains over his opponents, and enough, we think, to insure his success. The Democratic tickets in Aroostook and county offices in York, Lincoln, and Waldo are also probably elected, and we trust in several other counties from which we have no returns. We have gained three Representatives to the Legislature in this county, with a fair chance for two or three more, making about double the number we had last year.

From the sixth congressional district the returns, so far as received, we regret to say, indicate the defeat of Mr. Bradbury. We hope, however, the result may prove otherwise. We do not give it up.

On the whole, the Democracy, so far as the results are known, have done nobly, gloriously! We have not achieved, perhaps, all that we hoped, yet enough to be proud of. We have shown Black Republicanism that it cannot withstand the power of the Democracy and that it is certain to fall before it, as error is sure to be overcome by truth. It has been shaken in its strongholds, and the negro-worshippers look blank at their discomfiture.

☞ In replying to an article from the New York *Times*, the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* speaks as follows:

The *Times* can add the names of many other prominent Southern gentlemen and presses that prefer the election of the "Little Giant" to that of, Lincoln—the Administration candidate, so regarded—who is a notorious Abolitionist and a bitter enemy to Southern Rights and institutions.

We are no advocates the election of Lincoln in preference to Douglas, with all the lights we now have before us, we have no hesitancy in saying that we would be fully prepared to advocate the election of *Abolitionists* generally in preference of a large number of the *Nationals* at the North and West. We prefer Douglas to Lincoln, and we hope he may be successful for various reasons we may hereafter assign.

The doctrine promulgated by the National Democratic party, (being faithfully carried out by Mr. Douglas,) is that, "*the people of every Territory must decide for themselves the character of their institutions when forming a State Constitution.*"

This doctrine prevailed in Virginia in 1851, when the revised Constitution was submitted to the people for their endorsement or disapproval.

The great National Democratic party have inaugurated the system and now they denounce Mr. Douglas because he is carrying out their programme, inaugurated to satisfy Northern members of the National Democratic party.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CAMDEN, ARK.—We learn from our friend, HIRAM TOMLIN, Esq., who passed through Camden, Ark., last Saturday, that the principal portion of the town had been laid in ruins by fire. The fire originated in one of the store houses adjoining the public square, and before it could be arrested, sixteen buildings, including the Court House, were consumed. The record's of the Courts were preserved. The buildings destroyed where all business houses with the exception of two dwellings. The Ouachita *Herald* printing office was also destroyed. The fire occurred about 4 o'clock last Saturday morning. Only one of the merchants, we understand, had any insurance.

GOOD COTTON PICKING!—Four hands, two belonging to Dr. Peterson, and two to Caspar Jones, on a wager for a Christmas egg-nog, on Tuesday, September 7th, picked from sun rise to sun set as follows: Jones' boy Warren, 732 lbs; girl, Milly, 572—1,304. Peterson's boy, Green, 668; like 636—1,304. Total 2,608. Average of 652 lbs. to the hand; and resulting in a tie between the contestants. Several disinterested gentlemen were present during the day, and the cotton was weighed by two of them.—*Columbus Sun.*

CIRCUIT COURT AT RALEIGH

CAMPBELL'S, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22 1858.

1. Roberts & Dickey vs. Bernard & Lewis, No. 9.
2. White vs. Clark & Powders, No. 19.
3. Gage, Dater & Massey vs. D. A. A. M. Lowry, No. 11.
4. Washington vs. Cotton, Dickens, No. 14.
5. Duncan, admr. &c., vs. Conway, admr. &c., 15.
6. Dechaffre vs. Bonner et. al., 17.
7. Round vs. Thomas, 19.
8. R. Whitlock vs. J. L. Sallerness, 22.
9. Strain vs. Morris et. al., 24.
10. Guaranty vs. Loaby, 24.
11. Adams & Co., vs. Riley, Capt. &c., 26.
12. State use, &c., vs. Bumburger, 29.
13. Same vs. Same, 29.
14. Rice bro. Goodlett & Co. vs. W. H. Albro, 31.
15. McNeil vs. Bolton, Dawson & Co., 34.

By order of the Court.

M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 21st inst., at Oxford, Miss., by Rev. S. J. Reid, Mr. A. G. WILLIAMSON, of this city, to Miss KATE M. ROBINSON, of the former place.

☞ 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.

Indigestion.

DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., MARYLAND, JANUARY 21st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BURKHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition. (Signed,)

JOSEPH C. DELLINGER.

Fine Paper and Envelopes.

FINE Cream Letter, Blue and White.
Fine Cream Cap. do do
Fine Cream Letter and Note, Blue and White.
Fine Blue Post Gilt and Plain do do
Fine Bill Paper, do do
Fine Bill Paper, Ruled, do do
Superfine Legal Cap
Steel Pens Assorted Sizes, Plain and Printed
Sandpiper Ink—an excellent article
Sandpiper Sealing Paper, Water Wide, Ruled.
Sandpiper Blue Tissue Paper

We have also a large and fine assortment of Wedding and Visiting Cards and Envelopes of every variety of style and price, that we will sell for cash by

WM. R. STRANGE & CO.,
Under Odd Fellows' Hall.

25 CASES Boots' Lasting Pegs, quarts and outs, for sale. [sep14-tf] CLARK & HARRIS.

New Advertisements.

For Sale Low for Cash.

A DOUBLE FRAME TENEMENT on Center st.-est, containing eight rooms and two a No. 1 NEGRO WOMAN. Apply at the office of Bryan & Co., Main street.

sep22-1tf DR. J. C. COLE.

To Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Family Residence, a brick house, on Court Street, opposite Court Square. Inquire of MR. MONTEDONICO 67 Front Row.

Board Wanted,

BY a Young Lady, in a private family. References given and required. Address D. K., Post Office.

sep22

Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who prefers to the country, and can furnish a good portion of trade from forty counties in North Mississippi, as Book-Keeper or Salesman in a Dry Goods, Grocery or Commission House. Can very highly recommend for honesty, and business experience. For references apply to Mr. T. H. Tyree, Main street, Hon. B. D. Nelson, Hon. M. L. D. Narmyl and Dr. W. A. Bryan, &c., country references given if preferred. Address,

M. T. FINNEY,
Salem, Marshall County, Miss.

sep22-dtw*

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR!

At Wholesale and Retail

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE

Of 1858.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS for this season being one of the largest and best assorted ever offered here, and with our facilities for getting up goods in our line, and our determination not to be undersold by any, we most respectfully invite an examination from

Wholesale and Retail Buyers

of our stock and prices before making their purchases.

JOHNSON & JUNE,
Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,
No. 3 Overton's Marble Row.

Two Rooms Wanted.

IN a private family or boarding house, by a gentleman and lady with one child and servant—and two rooms located between Poplar and Union streets. Apply at this office.

sep21-tf

For Rent.

A FIRST-CLASS Business House, eligible located on Main street, and suited for a large Grocery and Commission or Dry Goods Business. For terms, &c., apply at 196 Main street.

sep21-tf

For Rent.

THE office at present occupied by the Roff City Insurance Company, No. 15 Court street, between Main street and Front Row. No. 1 office on the first floor. Possession given immediately. Apply at this office.

sep21-1w

BANJO TAUGHT

— IN —

TWELVE LESSONS!

F. B. CONVERSE,

(Late of Peel's Campbell Minstrels.)

WOULD respectfully announce that he has large rooms at No. 44 Front Row, (third story,) Andrews's Buildings, where he is prepared to give lessons at the Banjo in a thorough and complete manner. Persons desiring instructions, can apply on terms, &c., by applying to Mr. F. Flavin, at G. W. Alexander's Music Store, also at Andrews's Music Store, Main street.

Removal.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SAMANTHA C. BROWNE,

Mantua Maker,

HAS removed from Real street, to the South side of Union street, second door east of the Post Office, where she will be ready to receive her patrons on and after MONDAY, the 27th September.

sep22-1w

HOSKINS HOUSE,

Grand Junction, Tenn.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public that he has taken a heavy outlay, built large additions and refurnished anew this House in a neat and substantial style, and solicits a share of public trade, and shall be kept as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Feeling grateful for the very liberal patronage extended to him, he will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

Meals are furnished at all hours on the arrival of the cars.

C. W. HOSKINS,
Proprietor.

sep21-1m

Notice.

I HAVE this day added my entire stock of Goods at my old stand, No. 11 Jefferson street, to JOHN A. BROOKS, who I would recommend to my old customers and friends. I can at all times be found at his store, where I would be glad to see all who are indebted to me, as my old business must be closed up.

Sept. 20, 1858. WM. ROGERS.

JOHN A. BROOKS,

(Successor to Wm. Rogers,)

Having purchased the entire stock of merchandise of Wm. Rogers, would give notice to the public, that he is prepared to fill all orders for new and fashionable CLOTHING, with dispatch. His stock is fresh and of the best quality, having been selected with great care this Fall by the undersigned.

We had since the last arrival of Messrs. T. L. SKROGS and WM. ROGERS, who will superintend the mechanical department of our business.

sep21-1m

A Cheap Place.

465 ACRES OF LAND

For Sale,

7 Miles South of Salisbury, Tenn.

THE undersigned will sell the above Lands on a easy and accommodating terms (3,9 months.) the south half of lot 21, in the 10th range of lots, 1, cast if the base meridian of the Chickasaw cession, lying within R. H. Gibson, Jr., S. B. Martin, Mrs. S. B. Spence and W. N. Tomlinson. About 120 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation—pretty good improvements, and well watered, having an abundance of water. About 145 acres, contiguous part of section 21, township 1, range 2, part of the above settlement, about 45 acres in a good state of cultivation, good improvements and well watered. Pretty good timber on the place. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, or address Salisbury, Tenn.

sep21-3m*

Public Lecture.

Whitney's

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL!

Memphis, Tenn.

Book-Keeping, Card Writing, Commercial Calculations, Stenography, Chirography and Business Penmanship.

MR. G. O. WHITNEY, of Chicago, (North Carolina, will deliver a PUBLIC LECTURE at the

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

On Thursday Evening,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"Commercial Education."

The Ladies are especially invited to attend, as it is the object of the Lecturer to form classes in the branches taught at this Institute, and to devote a portion of his time to private and practical lessons in the science of Book Entry Book-Keeping, on an improved and simplified system, guaranteeing proficiency in different modes of Penmanship, ten lessons accomplishes the great Science. Terms moderate; this is a short time prepared for the great Business Season of the Year.

Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitations written to order.

Mr. W. can be seen at the Gayoso House, or at Byrd's Commercial College, where he will take pleasure in exhibiting specimens of his improvement in Penmanship and the best references given if necessary.

sep21-2t

Eagle and Enquirer copy.

New Music!

E. A. BENSON has just received at his Music Store, No. 259 Main street, the finest and most fashionable stock of PIANOS and GUITAR MUSIC ever brought to Memphis. The ladies are most respectfully invited to call and examine.

Now is your Time,

If you want the finest Piano that you ever saw, call down and see the celebrated Hanson Pianos, that have taken the premium over all competitors, and at prices much lower than usual.

Also a large assortment of Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutinas, Accordeons, Bass and Tenor Drums of all sizes, Bass Viols, Tambourines, Melodeons, Piano Stools, Parlor Organs, &c., &c.

☞ Multitude of Brass Instruments of the very best Paris make, with or without rotary valves. Round or side valves, and the finest reeds for all kinds of instruments.

Call soon at E. A. BENSON'S MUSIC STORE, 259 Main street.

sep18 dawtw

ROBES ALAY,

SILKS AND DELAINES!

ROBES ALESE,

SILKS AND DELAINES!

ROBES AQUILLE,

CHINTS AND VALENCIA!

LACE SETTS, COLLARS, CAPE, VAL LACES,

LINEN YOKES AND SLEEVES,

KID AND LACE GLOVES,

VEILS, NUBIA YARNS,

CROCHET COTTON, HOSIERY,

EMBROIDERED GOODS,

MOURNING SETTS, COLLARS, HDKFS., AND DRESS GOODS,

PLAIN DELAINES CHALLIES!

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

Gentlemen's Fine Clothes, Cassimers, Vestings Ready-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Collars, Hdkfs, &c.

Brooms, Buckets, Scrubs, Brushes and Brass Domestics, Linens, Boots and Shoes—all kinds.

Our Fall Stock will be ready in a few days. Our friends and the public are invited to call.

TAYLOR & McEWEN,
Main street, near Wickham House.

sep19

NOTICE.

ANY person having business with the undersigned will call upon Messrs. TREADWELL & VOLLINTINE, on business entirely due to be closed for the next thirty days. [sep17-1w] JNO. A. HUGHES.

Eagle and Enquirer copy three days.

Wanted,

TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY GOOD CARPENTERS. Apply immediately at the Rand Colony, four miles on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

sep17-3t. WM. ROUNDTREE.

Tennessee Pig Metal.

I HAVE made arrangements by which I can supply the trade with the best Tennessee Pig Metal. Country Merchants in any quantity, at the lowest mar et price.

WM. G. BRADFORD,
sep15-12m No. 15 Madison street.

To Druggists and Business Men.

OWING to ill-health, I am compelled to give up my business and wish to dispose of my half interest in the firm of LATHAM & CRAWFORD, in the town of Hernando, DeSoto county, Mississippi. Any one wishing to engage in good and profitable business will find this a most excellent opportunity, as a good bargain will be given. Apply to

J. R. CRAWFORD,
or to LATHAM & CRAWFORD,
Hernando, Miss.

Barter.

I WISH to exchange the Swing Cottage for improved property which is now or two miles of the city, upon reasonable terms. Apply at No. 37 Front Row.

JAMES BOYD.

aug26-1m

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....W. B. CRISP.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858.

Opening Night of the Fall & Winter Season!

THE STAR COMPANY engaged for the Gaiety, has been selected from the principal Theatres in the United States, and is at once the largest, and the Metropolitan Company ever assembled outside of New York. Mr. Crisp will open the ensuing season with the great and legitimate Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, to which he invites his patrons to judge of the merits of the Corps Dramatique in one of the most difficult Comedies in the range of the Drama. The Orchestra will be full and efficient and under Selig Prof. REGINO. First time here of the admirable Petite Comedy of the BIGGEST BOY, supported by a great cast of characters.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle, Parquette.....75 cents
Balcony or Family Circle.....50
White Gallery.....38
Colored Gallery.....25

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number of Season Tickets may be procured, on application to Mr. M. W. Connell, Acting Manager and Treasurer.

sep22

Auction Sales.

No. 1 Negroes at Auction.

WILL sell THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, in front of my office, on Monroe street, one boy JOHN, aged about 20 years, No. 1. GIRL HARRIET, aged about 19 years, No. 1 House Servant. Sale positive for the want of money.

A. WALLACE,
Auctioneer.

sep22 1t

NIGHT SALES.

A. S. LEVY & CO.

WILL COMMENCE THEIR NIGHT SALES

This, Tuesday, Sept. 21st,

AND CONTINUE DURING THE SEASON.

Goods all warranted as represented.

Clothing, Dry Goods, &c.

sep21 A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

A Number One Chance!

LADIES LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

$10,000 WORTH OF FINE SILKS,

Dress Goods, Lace, Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings of every description, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Bonnets, and every article necessary to the wardrobe of a lady.

THESE Goods are all of the latest importations and newest patterns, being designed expressly for the Fall Trade of the ladies of this city, and are to be sold without reserve. Now is the time to furnish yourselves with your winter prices. The entire stock, comprising the finest and largest assortment ever offered in the city of Memphis, will be sold on the premises, No. 196 Main street, cast side, opposite the Worsham House, commencing MONDAY, 20th inst., and continue daily until the stock is closed out.

Remember the hour, NINE O'CLOCK, A. M. Look Sharp. Money saved is money made. Terms Cash.

M. C. CATCH & SON,
sep18-1d Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

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, IN INDIANA BY FUTURE HOME—SUGAR MUST BE MADE.

OUR much esteemed fellow-citizen, Capt. A. B. Shaw, having determined to make Lost Lake his home, we propose to sell at auction, on the entire interest in Memphis, Stock, Lock and Barrel, which will include some of the most desirable and valuable property in the city. Int. His well known family residence on Union street, two stories, fourteen rooms, well built and conveniently arranged, large kitchen, four neat negro houses, carriage house, stables, cribs, shed for wagons and low house, &c., including the entire household and kitchen furniture, which consists in a large amount of the best quality. Lot 88 feet front, 260 deep to an alley. Five quarter, and a half blocks from square in addition. Lot No. 9, 50 feet front, on Union, south side 200 feet deep. Lot No. 8, 50 feet on Union, north side, 50 feet front, 156½ feet deep to an alley; Lot No. 7, 50 feet front on Union, 156½ feet deep to an alley; Lot No. 6, 50 feet front on Union, 156½ feet to an alley, with a neat dwelling of four rooms, br ch kitchen, out houses, &c.

Monroe street next (the big) subdivided into four lots, 50 feet each, 180 deep—south side. All free hold etc.

Now for Saxon, east of St. Bayou: Two lots, north side, on two feet, each 172 deep; two lots on south side, on two feet, each 172 deep; two lots on north side, on two feet, each 172 deep.

New comes Madison street: One block on the north side, the largest and finest in the above property, well known to be good commercial. All central and near the trade.

REASONS—Two families of valuable house servants; one extra home and rockaway; milk cows, stock hogs, farming and garden implements, &c.

Now, that the entire property can be purchased at low figures, but it will all will be cut out at auction commencing WEDNESDAY, the 20 h of October, and continue from day to day until all is sold.