THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MELLEN & HALLIDAY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Memphis, Tennessee. Special attention given to the business of Land Agents. Office on Court street, over Dr. Rozier's Drug Store. apr22-1y

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HAVE associated themselves for the purpose of practicing medicine in all CHRONIC diseases. We would call the attention of invalids to the diseases we have, and are making in Memphis, among which will be found Cancers, (successfully cured without the use of the knife,) Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Syphilitic Disease, Gravel, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver, Lungs, Skin, and every variety of the diseases of the Womb radically cured.

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has devoted much time and expense in collecting all the valuable medical experience and receipts that existed with the Indians of North America, including the PANACEA of the Truthful, of Mahaw, and the Malay Pen-du-ka of the Osages, of Sarsaparilla with the spiritual medium knowledge of the Indians, including Medical Plants, Barks, Roots and Herbs.

Those wishing to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Brock, are informed that he will be in Memphis will climbed to this summer.

Being acquainted with all modern Languages, correspondence can be without an interpreter.

Office corner of Main and Union streets. 1mf-dawtf

R. M. ESTES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee.—Office in New Bank Building, corner of Madison and Main streets. Entrance on Main street. ad5-3m

DR. M. T. WEBB,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on Main street in Brown's Building, between Union and Gayoso streets. 1y27-dawtf

DR. R. W. MITCHELL,
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NEW LAW PARTNERSHIP.
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SAM'L SCOTT..... W. V. SIXON
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the several United States Federal Courts at Jackson. Special attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in Row Rank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over River Bank. Entrance on Madison street. 1ms-tf

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Verger, Farrington & Verger,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN. apr15-dm

WM. H. ARRICK,
PRENTISS, Bolivar County, Mississippi, General Land Agent for Arkansas and Mississippi.
REFERENCES.—Gov. H. T. Foote, Memphis; Brooks & Sexton, Vicksburg. apr21-dtm

DR. T. F. PEYTON,
OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, Hopkins's Building. 1m335-1y

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Gaston Bank Building, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. my15-1y

DR. CREIGHTON'S
OFFICE HOURS
For attending Diseases of the EYE AND LUNGS!
ARE from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
The benefit of his time will be devoted to his legitimate practice.
N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services can make their arrangements at his office. feb18-tf

DR. THOS. TATE,
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office at corner of Second and Washington streets. mar31-1y

To Druggists and Business Men.
WANTED, to locate in Jackson, Tenn., a Druggist. I am compelled to give up my business and wish to dispose of my stock of goods in the city of Jackson, Tenn., or exchange them for a plantation in the vicinity of Jackson, Madison county, Mississippi. Any one wishing to locate in good and profitable business will find this a most excellent opportunity, as a good bargain will be given. Apply to J. N. CRAWFORD, or to LATHAM & CRAWFORD, Memphis, Tenn. 1m-sep6, 4tm

Notice.
HAVE this day sold my entire stock of Goods at my old stand, No. 17 Jefferson street, to JOHN A. BROOKS, whom I would recommend to my former customers and friends. I can at all times be found at the store, where I will be glad to see all who are indebted to me—all business must be closed up.
Sept. 20, 1858. WM. RODGERS.

JOHN A. BROOKS,
(Successor to Wm. Rodgers.)
Having purchased the entire stock of merchandise of Wm. Rodgers, would give it to be the public, that he is prepared to fill orders for wholesale and retail GROCERIES, with dispatch. He would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to merit and receive the same. Call by the 1 to appreciate.
He has received the services of Messrs. T. L. SEGGUS and WM. HODGES, who will say friends and the numerous customers of Mr. Rodgers. sep 2 1m

NEW MUSIC STORE!
THE undersigned has just received his fall stock of Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Guitars, Fifes and Sheet Music, to which he invites the attention of the public, including the celebrated Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos, which he will warrant to be the best instruments made, and to stand in any climate. Every Piano is warranted for five years, and will hold good at New York Prices, the freight only and 5 per cent.
My stock of Sheet Music is very large embracing all the new and popular pieces of music. If you want the best Pianos, and at the lowest prices, call at
J. A. MCCLURKEN'S, 350 Main street.
N. B.—A fresh supply of the new music—Come, Lets to Come, Where we Lived Once, and Longer in Wisdom Repose—at my Forum. sep27-tf

ANDREW SEBASTO..... HARVEY BOSTON.
SEBASTO & BOSTON,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
CORNER OF ADAMS AND MAIN STREETS, MEMPHIS, TENN.
WE have now in receipt of a splendid stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of which we offer at reasonable prices. We are prepared to repair all watches at all times, and warrant to give satisfaction in all cases. Call and examine our stock. 1m-18-tf

J. & A. WOODRUFF & CO.,
Carriage Manufacturers And Dealers.
Nos. 3, 4 & 5 Exchange Buildings,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
HAVE now on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Carriages and Buggies,
ever offered in this market. Having had a life experience in the business we know the wants of the community, and feel warranted in saying that our facilities for obtaining good work are unsurpassed by any house in the South. Carriages of every description built to order and work warranted. All kinds of repairs done with neatness and dispatch. 1m33-dtm* J. & A. WOODRUFF & CO.

THE DAILY APPEAL.

DOUGLAS ON THE ENGLISH BILL.

DOUGLAS AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, September 29, 1858.

Senator Douglas reached here this morning at 4 o'clock, and even at that early hour thousands had assembled to receive him. The firing of cannon and the blazing of bonfires announced to the people that the champion of popular rights had reached the city. In less than half an hour the thousands of strangers, as well as the citizens of the place, had poured out into the streets to meet and welcome Douglas. From the moment of his arrival until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he was at his lodgings receiving visits, and shaking hands with the farmers and others who had come in from the surrounding country to welcome and to hear him. At 2 o'clock the meeting was opened by a speech from Judge Pearson, to which Judge Douglas responded, and then addressed the multitude. By the time the meeting commenced, there were several thousand persons present, over 1,500 having come from Indiana. Among those present were the Hon. J. W. Davis, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Lafayette district, and who bore testimony to the fact that the entire Democracy of Indiana had repudiated the English bill.

In the opening of his remarks Mr. D. made eloquent allusion to the past. He said:

I have listened with deep emotion to the eloquent address of your distinguished townsman welcoming me on my first visit to old Vermilion. His early, long and unwavering intercourse for twenty-five years, his sympathy in the trials and struggles of the early settlement of a new country or state, has made him too partial in the glowing and flattering picture that he has rendered of my service to my beloved State. It is true, that during the entire period of a quarter of a century, I have devoted my best energies to advance the interests and honor and prosperity and glory of our own State of Illinois, and while I have never forgotten my allegiance to this State, and that all that I am or have is identified with her, I have always borne in mind that Illinois is only one of thirty-two sovereign States, composing the glorious Republic, and that it was my duty in the national councils to protect the right and promote the interests of each and every State in the Union, while I looked especially to the local interests of my own.

It is a sad picture to look upon the condition of our State, to her financial embarrassments to which your speaker has referred, but it is a cheerful and gladdening change to turn to the present and contrast it with the past. I confess to you that it was an object dear to my heart—an object I never lost sight of for a moment—to devise some plan to carry into effect a system of policy that should raise up the fallen credit of Illinois, establish her railroads and internal improvement system on a firm basis, and make Illinois financially, what her daring deeds upon the bloody field of Mexico made her, in military glory, the pride and the admiration not only of her own people, but of the whole civilized world.

How much I have contributed to that consummation is for you, and not for me to determine; but I must say to you in all candor, that so far as my friend expresses the conviction that you owe me a debt of gratitude for my services to the State, that debt is due from me to you, and not from you to me. I came among you twenty-five years ago, a poor penniless boy, without kith or kin, or relation within a thousand miles of Illinois, without money enough to pay a week's board. From the moment I landed within the limits of our own beautiful State, I found its old settlers my friends, and they extended by me with a firmness of friendship and of fidelity of principle never excelled in the history of any State on the globe. I owe them everything that I have, and if I have not been able to repay that debtedness gratitude in your service to the end of this position, but to my inability to have discharged it in so short a time. I do not come before you now to claim any merit for what I have done, but to argue public questions before you, in order that you may determine whether your interests, whether the honor of Illinois, whether the peace, and harmony, and perpetuity of this glorious Union require that I shall be turned out and another man put in my place. If you think that your interests require a change, I shall submit to it with that cheerfulness that finds consolation in the fact that the interests of my own State are promoted by whatever the people shall order to be done in their behalf.

Mr. Douglas then proceeded to a consideration of the status of parties. Subsequently he referred to the English bill and its remaining in close. He said:

My friends, I think I hazard nothing in saying that my political action in the Senate of the United States has been in harmony with the principles which I have now announced to you. In 1850, in 1854, in 1856, and in 1857, whenever I have been upon the stump addressing the people, I have declared that the people of each State and each Territory should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves. I hold that the people of Kansas, when they have the requisite population, have a right to come into the Union with slavery or without it, just as they please, and that we are bound to receive them with whatever constitution they may make in pursuance of law, and embody their will; and I did not oppose the Lecompton Constitution because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, because it did not embody their will, because it was the act of a mere political majority attempting to cheat and defraud the majority of the people of Kansas out of their inalienable right of self-government. That was the ground on which I opposed the Lecompton Constitution, and the vote which was taken in August upon the English bill in Kansas, by which that Lecompton Constitution was rejected in the ratio of eight or ten to one, demonstrated that I was right in my opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. Now, the question is whether the people of Kansas shall hereafter be allowed to come into this Union with just such a constitution as they may see proper to make. For my part, I hold that they have a right to come with a free State constitution, or with a pro-slavery constitution, just as their own people may decide for themselves, and it is none of your business, nor mine, nor the people of Kentucky, nor of Indiana, nor of any other State, whether they shall come in as a free State or a slave State. That is a question for the people of Kansas and for themselves alone, with which no power on earth have a right to interfere. But we are often asked—I have been during this campaign—why I did not, after fighting the Lecompton Constitution until it was dead sustain the English bill sending the constitution back for the ratification or rejection of the people of Kansas.

I will tell you why! I did not vote for it because it provided in substance, that if the people of Kansas accepted the Lecompton Constitution, they came in at once, with 25 000 people, but if they demanded the right to have a free State, according to their own choice, they should not come in for years, or until they obtained 93 420 inhabitants. For my part, I said then, and I say to you now, that whenever a territory has people enough for a slave-holding State, she has enough for a free State. (Great applause.) I will never recognize one rule for the slave States, and another for the free states. I hold that equality among the different States of this Union is a cardinal fundamental principle in this republic. I am willing to adopt the rule of requiring the full ratio for a member of Congress for all new States, provided you will apply it alike to Kansas and to every other territory of the Union, but I will never consent to make an exception of Kansas, and thus say, by my vote, that a free State shall require twice as many inhabitants as a slaveholding State, and because I would not and could not conscientiously give a vote in favor of such a monstrous discrimination as that, you are told that I am to be hunted down by all the Presidential aspirants in the land, with the Washington Union as their organ, and it is even said that the patronage and power of the Federal Government is to be used to elect an Abolitionist over me, because I was so stubborn that I would not vote for that English bill. Let me ask you how well are its friends standing up to it? Tell me in what free State of this Union is there any one man, Democrat or Republican, Lecompton or anti-Lecompton, that will or repudiate the only provision left of the English bill? The only thing left of it since the vote in August, that Kansas should not come into this Union until she has 93,420 inhabitants. Go over into Indiana—does any one of the Democratic candidates dare to stand by that provision of the English bill? Go over there, ask English himself whether he does—ask Hughes, ask Niblack, ask Havey, ask Secrist, ask J. C. Davis, ask Walker, ask Holman, ask Ray, ask J. W. Blake, who now sits upon this stand, whether one of them dare to take the position that they stand by that clause in the English bill?

I am informed by several gentlemen from Indiana now present, that in the State no one Democratic candidate for Congress stands by that provision of the English bill which declares that Kansas shall not be admitted into the Union until she has the full ratio of people for a member of Congress, but that, on the contrary, each one of them pledges himself to vote for the admission of Kansas as soon as her people shall form a constitution in accordance with their own wishes, and in pursuance of law, without reference to the number of her population. There are now present, at least, a thousand of the citizens of Indiana from various portions of the State, and I appeal to them to say whether my information on this point is not correct. One of the Democratic candidates for Congress now sits at my side, and has furnished me with a letter which he has published to his constituents pledging himself on this point, from which letter I will read an extract:

"As a member of the Democratic party, I do not recognize the right of one Congress to pass any law which a subsequent Congress may not repeal, alter or modify, and if I should be elected, and the people of Kansas should, at any time, during my term, apply for admission into the Union with a legally formed constitution, which is the will of her people, I should act upon that application regardless of any law whatever now upon the statute book, and vote for her admission, believing that the sovereignty of the country would be promoted thereby."

I am, respectfully yours, JOHN W. BLAKE.

In Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and indeed in every Free State, they take the same ground. Every one of them repudiating that clause in the English bill, and supporting that recommendation of President Buchanan's annual message, which declares that the example in the Minnesota case, requiring a constitution to be submitted, shall be followed on all future occasions, and upon that recommendation I am willing, as I have declared in my speeches everywhere, in the Senate as well as before the people, to stand by me and the President in carrying it out in good faith. Not that I believe submission of itself to involve a principle, but that a vote of the people, for or against a constitution, is the fairest mode of ascertaining the essential fact that it is the act and deed, and does embody the will of the people. Thus it will be seen that the Democratic party of Illinois stands upon precisely the same platform with the Democracy of every other free State in the Union so far as the slavery question is concerned, and yet your Cook, your Carpenter, your fire Swigart, your Lamb, and your Fitchet, travel over this State, declaring that every postmaster shall be removed—every route agent shall be beheaded—every federal officer, high or low, shall be stricken down, unless they go in to beat me with Abolitionists, and to beat the Democratic candidates for Congress, for the Legislature, and on the State ticket, with Abolitionists, because we don't go for that clause in the English bill, and because we stand upon the same platform as the entire Democratic party in every other free State. Is it Democratic to use the power and patronage of the federal administration in Indiana to sustain the Democratic party there on one platform, and in this State against us, when we stand upon the same platform?

You find that Lincoln dare not define his own position, or complain of that of the administration, for fear that he will lose the federal office holders in this State. He has control of that body of men who are active as the agents of Presidential aspirants in other States, and through patronage are trying to destroy the Democracy in this State. Lincoln knows that these men are all his allies, all his supporters, and his only hope, and the only hope of the Republican party in that unholy and unnatural alliance with those Federal officers, to break me down because I would not agree to adhere to a bill which requires only 33,000 people for a slave State and 93,420 for a free State. I wish to have it distinctly understood that in Illinois we are hunted down by the federal office holders acting in concert with the Abolitionists in a close alliance, because we will not sanction that clause of the English bill, at the same time that the power and patronage of the government is exerted in every other State in favor of candidates who take precisely the same position that we do on that question. I submit to you, my fellow-citizens, whether here is not the evidence of a combination for selfish and unworthy and malicious purposes to hunt me down, not because I have done wrong, but because adverse and hostile interests find a common interest in uniting to crush me, in hopes that each can beat the other afterwards.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

One of the attaches of our Minister to China gives the following interesting account of the proceedings attending the negotiations of the treaty between the United States and China:

TIEN-TSIN, June 9, 1858.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros occupy a temple which have been fitting up since the temporary abode of imperial Majesty. The American and Russian Ministers are domiciled in the mansion of a wealthy merchant. Displaying less of magnificence, it affords far more of real comfort. The part occupied by Mr. Reed and his suite is the summer residence of this rich Oriental. As a specimen of its kind, it is worth describing.

In keeping with the law of contrariety extending to all things Chinese, it encloses a garden instead of being surrounded by one. The winding paths are bordered with flowering shrubs, and fruit trees are trained to kinds raise their heads above the roofs of the adjacent buildings. In the rear rises an artificial mountain, erected from rocks imported from the confines of Tartary. Its summit is crowned with a graceful little dome, which is approached by arched pathways. Stunted cedars strike their roots into its ragged sides, and its base is washed by the waters of a diminutive lake.

This embraces a circular bower, and is spanned by an arched bridge. Above the first one of apartments, overlooking the river, is a flat roof, furnishing a pleasant promenade, and a neat pavilion, which testifies, by the verses inscribed on its walls, that it is consecrated to Bacchus and the Muses. All the apartments are faced towards the garden with trellis work, lined with transparent paper. And one distinguished by its daintiness, by wreaths of bamboo carvings, as the guest-chamber, is furnished with the luxury of a glass. The floor is of brick, and underneath are furnaces, designed as a defense against the rigors of winter, which are usually very severe. One thing by which, perhaps, more than anything else, the eye of a stranger is arrested, is the painted globes of transparent horn, pendant from the boughs of trees and the pillars of the corridor. These are lanterns, and when lit with crimson tapers of vegetable tallow, the coup d'œil is one of peculiar brilliancy.

Our Minister pays for these lodgings a hundred and fifty dollars per month—a round sum, you will say, which proves that John Chinaman is the exercise of hospitality is not forgetful of self. But in truth our comfortable quarters were obtained by neither love nor money. The lord of this domain actually suffered no less than $6,000 to secure it from the pollution of barbarian feet. The money was regarded as little as his wishes. The Russian Minister had applied to the Mandarins to secure lodgings for the American and Russian legations. The concourse of officers from Pekin just now being unusually great, all the public buildings were preoccupied, and the Mandarins accordingly placed their seal on the door of the establishment holding the owner remove the fainting inmates of his premises, and complain to the winds. Fortunately the buildings are so extensive that after accommodating both Legations he still has room to house his family, and the ladies probably suffer no other inconvenience than the want of their accustomed walks among the birds and flowers.

The reception of our Minister took place on Monday. As Mr. Reed descended from his sedan, he was conducted by the Chinese Mandarins to a small tent, where he was met by the principal tabs. Of all the Chinese and Tartars present, they only were allowed to be seated.

After the usual compliments, Mr. Reed requested to see the imperial edict by which they were commissioned to negotiate. It was produced by Kweiliang, who, raising it reverently above his head, slowly removed the yellow wrapper and placed it in his hands, at the same time furnishing a copy for the secretary of the Legation. Mr. Reed, in turn, exhibited his own credentials, and furnished a copy. This done, Mr. Reed handed to his interpreter, Mr. Martin, a paper reviewing his own course with reference to Chinese politics, and defining his present position. This was read to the Commissioners in Chinese, and some points made the subject of further inquiry and explanation. It was agreed that the consideration of the amendments proposed in the treaty to deputies, and that the Ministers should only meet to sign and seal the documents when it should be completed.

Mr. Reed appointed Dr. Williams, and inquired who the Chinese would appoint to meet him. Kweiliang named Pien, his Secretary, a shrewd, thin-visaged, thoughtful man, who has figured largely in the present negotiations. It was objected that, wearing only a crystal button, he was not of sufficient rank to be pitted against the second man in our legation. Kweiliang then named Changtajen. Hearing himself called, a short, thick, bull-necked Tartar stepped out from among the beard of Mandarins, with the air of a bashful school boy. There was no gleam of intellect in his countenance, but a red button graced on the top of his cap. One of the Mandarins also announced that he was a tase, or hereditary viscount. With such a weight of dignity it was easy to excuse the want of brains. No further objection was made, and Mr. Reed merely hinted that he would not be displeased to see Pien associated with the viscount.

Expecting that the deputies, each acting under the instructions of his superior, would in the meantime agree on the matter of the new treaty, Mr. Reed proposed to meet the Imperial Commissioners for the purpose of affixing their signatures on Thursday. But this was another unlucky day! The Commissioners objected to it, and the meeting was deferred till Friday—Mr. Reed not choosing to objects to Friday as an unlucky day with the superstitious among us. No answer having been received to the President's letter, Mr. Reed said that he should expect the Emperor's reply to be delivered at the next interview, and took leave.

TIEN-TSIN, Wednesday, June 16, 1858.

A few days ago we were startled by a mandarin coming in with Keying's cards and compliments.

But, whatever we might have imagined, our dreams were forestalled by the announcement that Keying had arrived in person—not from Hades, but from Pekin—that he was to take part in the pending negotiations, and that he would do himself the pleasure of calling on the American Minister on the next day at 10 A. M.

No man of the present age has performed a more conspicuous part than Keying in international politics of China and the West. He negotiated the treaties with England, France and the United States. He acted for three years as Governor-General of Canton and Kwangsi, where the rebellion was first inaugurated. In Chinese politics he long stood forth as the Corphæus of the progressive school; and during the reign of Tookwang he had a great influence in reconciling the Emperor to the altered relations of China and foreign countries.

The young Emperor Hein-tung, knowing little of the stern necessity to which his father had yielded, regarded with indignation comes since as derogatory to the supremacy of China, and vowing to rebuke them at, resolved first to pour his vengeance on the instrument through whom they were granted.

Though Keying had arrest both his grand father and his father, and had been one of the guardians of his own tender years, none of these considerations excited his compassion. Inflamed with jealousy for the tarnished honor of his house, and suspicious of the powers which had obtained a foothold on the borders of his realm, he saw in Keying only a traitor, who had sacrificed the interests of his country, and decreed his ruin, not only without remorse, but with circumstances of studied insult.

"As for Keying," he says, in announcing the degradation of that faithful old Minister, "this unpatriotic and pusillanimous conduct is to us a matter of unmixed astonishment. When he was at Canton, he seemed only anxious to make our people submit to the interest of foreigners. Is not this evident from his proposing to throw open the gates of that city, whereby he violated the principles of Heaven outraged the feelings of men, and all to introduced a series of troubles, the results of which it is beyond human power to divine? Recently, during a private interview, he spoke to us of the English, how greatly they were to be dreaded, and strongly urged a full and c[illegible] ciliating policy—supposing that we were not aware that this knavish object was merely to secure rank and emolument for himself.

"O, how degraded is he! The more he speaks, the more do we discover this, so that at last we have the same contempt for him that we have for a wild, yelping cur." [Peking Gazette, 1850.] Stripping him of his honors, he dismissed him with a kick. Keying retiring into private life, and for several years he has been reported as dead. But we know that a crisis did come to which the Emperor felt the want of his discarded servant. He was pitched upon as the fittest man to fill the widening breach, and he has fallen already a victim to the cause. His reputation, his age, and his sudden vicissitudes impart an unusual interest to his history, and furnish my apology for dwelling at some length on his unexpected reappearance and mysterious exit from the diplomatic scene.

On the morning of the 10th inst., he called on our Minister. He is seventy two years old, and apparently quite superannuated. His senses are failing with age; his sight and hearing are both much impaired, and his memory said by those who know him to be little instinct, compared with what it was sixteen years ago. He seems, too, to have retrograded somewhat in his notions of our internal relations. He informed Mr. Reed that the Emperor's reply to the letter of the President had been received, and that it would be delivered at the interview of the next day. It would be a joyful day, he said, for our country when he should receive from his August Master the letter which he should be delivered to us for our President. In order to ensure a proper degree of respect, and prevent the occurrence of anything indicrous, it would be necessary to have an understanding as to the ceremonial to be used on the occasion.

He accordingly proposed that Mr. Reed should go through a pantomime or rehearsal preparatory to the part he was to act. Mr. Reed, of course, declined, merely saying that he was ready to hear what Keying would expect of him. "But, are you not going to receive the letter on your knees?" "No," said Mr. Reed. "We kneel only to the Lord of Heaven." "But our great Emperor is equal to Heaven." "I will receive it standing." "Then you must raise it above your head as a token of respect." Mr. Reed cut short the discussion by declaring that he would receive it with no other forms than those with which Commissioner Yan had received the letter of our President.

On the next day (the 15th) at 12 o'clock, Mr. Reed proceeded with his suite and escort to Hatkwangsze to meet the Imperial Commissioners. As we approached, the aspect of the place appeared very different from what we had seen it before. There were the same dingy walls, but they were transformed from a temple of power to the margin of a silvery lake, whose waters flashed in the beams of the noonday sun, and whose bosom was dotted with the islets of emerald green. The shadows of the trees were distinctly visible, and nothing but the memory of the dusty plain we had previously seen in that direction appeared to remind us that the beautiful scene was not a re-lire.

On descending from his sedan, Mr. Reed was conducted by Kweiliang to a table curtained with yellow satin, and on which, mounted on an elevated frame, lay a bamboo tune of the same imperial color. That was the long expected letter. The Mandarins eyed it with awful reverence, and spoke of it with suppressed voices as if it were a living thing. I were going to ask him to kneel, and again proposed the form with which the President's letter had been received. To this they assented, and Kweiliang, raising it in both hands, placed it upon the table, and bowed respectfully. Everything, gave it to charge to his son. The parties were then seated—ex-Commissioner Yan and Yseng, whom Mr. Reed had refused to meet until the arrival of the Emperor's letter, being in disgrace. Yan Yseng, however, still wore his coral button, but he bore a mark of the imperial displeasure in being deprived of his two-eyed peacock's feather. He looked a little crestfallen to be seen on the back ground, but no doubt congratulates himself that he is no longer charged with the office of negotiator. He has lost his Peonian plume, but his head is safe, which is more than can be said of Kweiliang and Hwashana.

Mr. Reed was informed that Keying had, by a decree just received, been appointed Plenipotentiary and Assessor with Kwei and Ewa. In answer to Mr Reed's inquiry, Whether they would have to wait for a new treaty before it should be signed? they replied that they were very desirous that he should remain at Tientsin, and use his influence to bring the difficulties with the Eng ish and French to a happy conclusion.

On the following day, (Saturday) Mr. Reed called, according to appointment, to return the visit of Keying. He was received at the Fungshin-Mion, or Temple of Ease. Mr Reed congratulated Keying on his promotion to the dignity of Minister Plenipotentiary. Keying, after thanking him for his courtesy, inquired if he was not pleased with the praise which the Emperor, in his letter, bestows on our President. Mr Reed replied by asking if he had a copy. He said he had, and promised to furnish a duplicate. He felt very much flattered to learn that his portrait was in Dr. Williams' history of the Middle Kingdom, and expressed a desire that a copy might be sent him by the messenger whom he would send the next morning with the copy of the letter.

On Sunday morning the messenger came, but he brought no letter, and he informed us that Keying had just been summoned to the capital. We supposed he was called to receive some special instructions relating to the management of foreign affairs; but to-day we are informed by the gate keeper that the old minister had no sooner reached Fungshan, within twelve miles of Pekin, than his master commanded him to be put under arrest and tried on a charge of treason. So precarious are Oriental honors, that the favorite of a despotic military only four days—is now in prison, and is likely to die on the scaffold or in banishment. His crime is not precisely known, but it is strongly suspected that it was that of too much fidelity.

FRIDAY, June 18, 1858.

The new treaty was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers this day at 5 P. M., at the convent of Haitang, and is henceforward to be denominated the Treaty of Haitang. One year is allowed for the exchange of ratifications. Its provisions are in all respects liberal as a central nation could expect to obtain from the Chinese by dint of negotiation. They may not be as large as those obtained by the English; but they are the utmost that could be obtained by diplomacy, unaided by force or threats. The Russian Treaty was signed last Sunday evening. The French is nearly agreed upon. But the Chinese have still some serious points of difference with the English, and if by no means certain that they will not lead to a renewal of hostilities. If the English press is too hard, they will upset the dynasty, and spoil the work we have labored so hard to accomplish.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Sloan, Gordon & Co., is this day dissolved by the death of the former.

Memphis, September 16, 1858.

JAMES "FLANNEY" and MARY FLANNEY (widow of the late George Flanney) will continue the business at the former house of Mr. Flanney, at the New and Cheap Store, on the south side of Main street, between M. and Second, and adjoining the drug house of Messrs. J. M. Wood & Co., where they will be pleased to receive the patronage of their friends and the public generally. sep16-tf

JOS. ELLIOTT..... F. J. ATTWOOD.
New Feed Store,
No. 1 Exchange Buildings.
THE undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Feed Store and intend keeping the above stand, and that, by strict attention to business and supplying their customers with first rate articles, to secure that support they shall be entitled to. Ordered in advance will be promptly filled.
ELLIOTT & ATTWOOD.

Late Arrivals of Boots and Shoes.
WE are now in receipt of our Fall and Winter stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to which we would invite the attention of our friends and customers in getting up our stock with reference to this market, and feel assured that we can give satisfaction, both in price and quality.
From planters, River Traders and Merchants, generally, we would respectfully solicit an examination before purchasing. Terms Cash, or city acceptances.
sep16-3m WALLACE & VAN FELT.

Just Received.
100 BOXES W. R. and S. D. Cheese;
100 bags Java Coffee;
20 ox ea Boston Sides and Hams;
100 boxes Garrett's Scuff Bolts and Papers;
100 barrels Pipe Hickory Chapman qt and pts.
Also—Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Sardines, Nuts, Oranges, &c., &c. For sale by
sep26 J. P. FRANK, No. 25 Front Row.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.
CONSIGNEE of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and Cheap Dollar Cotton Goods of the GENUINE GOODS, I offer the trade the lowest prices they purchase are sealed with the real name of the firm.
RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guaranty of the soundness and durability of the goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, stamped, and put up, so as to be sold with the name of RICHARDSON, or Irish Linens, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not hesitate to abandon a shipment of ship stuff, if the purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a very inferior character.
J. SULLO EK & J. S. LOCKE,
sep26 City Agents, 36 Church-st., New York.

VARIETY
AND
Trimming Store,
No. 277 Main Street,
NEXT DOOR TO J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.'S.
Strasseri & Link
HAVING just opened at the above stand, we invite the attention of the public, and the Ladies particularly, to our assortment of
TRIMMINGS,
of all kinds, and all such goods as are kept in a first class VARIETY STORE.
STRASSERI & LINK.

Removal.
B. E. ORNE'S LAND OFFICE,
HAS removed to Stewart & Fowlkes's