THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 178.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY R. B. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN P. DILL.

UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH THE PAPER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

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Daily, in advance, per annum	$10 00
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20 square	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00
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☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 10 cents per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the above terms.

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Professional Cards.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, 259 Main street, 3rd door above Union, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN BALLETT.....JOHN S. BALLETT
BALLETT & BALLETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Memphis, Tennessee. Practice also in Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. Office—Adams street, Post Office Hall, 1st floor. ap17 1y

DR. T. A. MEANS,
OFFICE over Rice's Bank, corner Main and Madison streets, opposite the Post Office.

H. H. & H. L. BUFORD,
Attorneys at Law,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
OFFICE south side Court square, first door west of Main, up stairs, will practice in all the Courts of Memphis, the Western District of Tennessee, the Federal Courts at Jackson, Fredericksburg, and the collection of claims in Western Tennessee and North Mississippi. jul3-dawtfn

Drs. Brock & Spiegel
HAVE associated themselves for the purpose of practicing medicine in all CHRONIC diseases. We would call the attention of invalids to the treatment of cases we have, and are making it a specialty, which will be found Cancer, principally cured without the use of a knife; Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, White Swelling, Syphilis, Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver, Lungs, Eye, and every variety of the diseases of the Blood including Scrofula, &c. DR. D. S. BROCK has devoted much time and attention to collecting all the valuable medical experience and remedies that existed with the North and South American Indians, including the Fakirs of the Tribe of Mahoe, and the Malay Medicine-men of the Archipelago of Soradaya, with the practical medical knowledge of over five thousand Botanical Plants, Barks, Roots and Herbs. These wishing to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Brock, are informed that his office in Memphis will be closed for the present. Being organized with all Modern Languages, our consultations are made without an interpreter. ☞ Office corner of Main and Union streets. Joint-dew-1y

H. W. ESTES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in the New Rank Building, corner of Madison and Main streets. Entrance on Madison street. ap6-3m

DR. R. T. WEBB,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on Main street in Greenlaw's Building, between Union and Gayoso streets. jy27-dtfn*

DR. R. W. MITCHELL,
OFFICE near Main and Madison streets, over the Shoe Bank. jun2-dtfn

MARIE SCOTT.....L. Y. DIXON
SCOTT & DIXON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn. Will promptly attend to their professional business in the Courts of Memphis, and the Federal and Supreme Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in New Rank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, east Rice's bank. Entrance on Madison street. jun1-tf

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C. KNOX WALKER.....W. L. M'CONNICO
WALKER & M'CONNICO, Lawyers, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, No. 27 North side Court Square. ap16

C. H. VERGER.....JOS. C. FARRINGTON.....O. YERGER.
Verger, Farrington & Verger,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN. sep23-6m

WM. R. ARICK,
PARENTING, Mining, Collecting, General Land Agent for Arkansas and Mississippi. REFERENCES—Gen. R. A. Pinto, Memphis; Brooks & Gordon, Vicksburg. sep21-6m

DR. T. F. PEYTON,
OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, in Tarpley's Building. ja-22-1y

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Gayoso Bank Building, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. jun12-1y

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 balance of his time will be devoted to general practice.
B. B.—Parents wishing Dr. Creighton's services must consult this arrangement. feb18-tf

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

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 to the first citizen of Jackson, Tenn., including town of Hernando, Desoto county, Mississippi. Any one wishing to engage in good and profitable business will find this a most favorable opportunity, as I feel sure I have made a good bargain will be given. Apply to J. R. CRAWFORD, or to LATHAM, CRAWFORD, sep18-d1m Hernando, Miss.

Notice.
I HAVE this day sold my entire stock of Goods at my old stand, No. 11 Jefferson street, to JOHN A. BROOKS, which I would recommend to my friends and customers as a worthy successor. I can at all times be found at his store, where I would be glad to see all who are indebted to me—to my business must be closed up.
Sept. 30, 1858. WM. RODGERS.

JOHN A. BROOKS,
(Successor to Wm. Rodgers,)
Having purchased the entire stock of merchandise of Wm. Rodgers, would give notice to the public, that he is prepared to fill orders for new and fashionable GOODS, with dispatch. His stock is fresh and of the best quality, having been selected with great care this Fall by the late proprietor.
He has secured the services of Messrs. T. L. SEAGOS and WM. RODGERS, who will superintend the sale and delivery of our business. sep21-1m

NEW MUSIC STORE!
THE undersigned has just received the following Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Pianos, Accordeons, Music Books and Sheet Music, which he has the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in this city, viz: Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums of Respect and Funeral Invitations of other advertisements.
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THE DAILY APPEAL.

A LETTER FROM COL. PAYNE—SOUTHERN TRADE WITH EUROPE.

To J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee:

Dear Your position as Chief Executive of the State, and your consequent official relation to its system of Internal Improvements, together with the personal interest you have always manifested in the rapid development of the resources of the country, form, it is hoped, a sufficient excuse for the public manner in which I have presumed to address you. As it is my desire to contribute my humble efforts to the support of an important measure of Southern policy, it is not doubted but that I shall receive an impartial hearing not only from you, but from the people of the State who have made your the custodian of their interests. Should I fail in convincing their judgments or enlisting their support, the consolation at least will be mine, of knowing that the effort was well intended, and that success though delayed for a time, will eventually crown the efforts of the friends of the South.

Doubtless you are apprised of the fact that for several years the project of a direct Southern trade with Europe by means of ocean steamers has occupied the attention of many of our leading men. It has been elaborated with marked ability in some of our Southern journals, while practical men of the South are already taking steps to carry the plan into execution. It is feared, however, that sufficient efforts have not yet been made to obtain that popular judgment in favor of this measure, which in our country is generally the harbinger of success. It will be the object of this and subsequent papers to bring the subject of a direct foreign trade from the South before the people of Tennessee, and to demonstrate, if it can be done, the deep interest which not only they, but the whole South and Westhave in its establishment. That it is not merely a matter of pecuniary interest, but of commercial independence and political equality.

Various lines have been suggested as worthy of support, and it is hoped that they will be established—nothing lasting ground against any of them, or in the slightest manner discrediting their claims to public favor, I shall address myself particularly to the proposition that is now pending for establishing a line of steamships between Norfolk in Virginia, and St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire, in France. A few preliminary remarks may not be out of place before we approach the principal question.

For one, I rejoice in being a Southerner; with me it is a designation of peculiar value, but while this is the case, I am not oblivious to the defects of Southern policy. That there are such defects and these too of a grave and serious character no wise man will deny. The people of the South owe a sacred duty, not only to themselves, but to the Union, to adopt the policy, which they have so long ignored, of building up and sustaining Southern interests. Indeed, the continuance of the Union now in one sense, into Northern hands, let them become their own carriers and factors, and appropriate themselves the immense sums that are annually paid to the multiplied Northern agencies that have fastened upon our ruinous system of trade.

For a series of years we have complained of Northern aggression; the charge that section with seeking to undermine and destroy our South. Political forces have sought to effect this object. It has not scrupled to violate the national compact by enactments that were degrading to Southern character and destructive of its most important interests; that we have been made the victims of a Northern sentiment which fixed upon us the brand of inferiority; marking us not as equals to be respected, but as inferiors to be shunned and despised. And that these outrages have been perpetrated by the very people who have been sustained and enriched by a system of legislation, that exacted tribute from the South for the benefit of the North. For our redress we have anxiously depended upon legislative resolves, conventional manifestoes, and occasional appeals to the generosity of our persecutors. The very weapons we used demonstrated our weakness, and invited to further and greater insults. In the excitement of sectional contests, many have looked to a severance of the Union, as furnishing the only chance of redress, not stopping to consider that like other desperate means, instead of effecting a cure, it might only aggravate our sufferings.

It is submitted, sir, that the best mode of obtaining justice for the South, is for the South to be just to herself, and instead of vain appeals to Northern magnanimity, let her teach the North, as she can do, that which her own strong arm and ready will she is fully able to protect her own interests—that with her rich and varied productions—with a wide ocean upon her borders and the world for her customers, she can command respect and fair dealing, not only from an exacting sisterhood at the North, but from all others.

It cannot be forgotten, sir, (though the fact be a humiliating one to us,) that at the close of the Revolution, the South was not the least commercial or influential portion of the confederacy. Her voice commanded respect in the halls of legislation, and her trade with distant countries was more than equal to that of the North. The city of Norfolk was then the rival of New York, and the Southern trader was better known in the counting rooms of London than he was in those of Philadelphia or Boston. But a change has been gradually effected in the commercial relations of the South, as injurious to her financial interests as it has been to her political equality. The people of the North have been constituted, under the change, the commercial guardians of the South—they have become her factors and carriers—Southern staples are controlled by Northern agencies—they are shipped in Northern bottoms, insured by Northern companies, and for all which millions are paid by the South, and that, too, for doing what the South is entirely competent to do for herself. Nor are the taxes devised by Northern ingenuity and based upon Southern exports the only draughts upon our people. The same causes that have placed our commerce at the mercy of Northern agencies, have likewise destroyed our direct importing interest, and transferred that to the nursing care of the same parties. The immense commercial profits upon both exports and imports are given up almost exclusively to a centralized Northern power!

The cotton planter upon the banks of the Rio Grande is as much subject to its dominion as the farmer who lives upon the Hudson or the Connecticut. He as soon transfers the products of his labor to the unpretending steamer than in most cases it is made subject to Northern orders, is taxed with Northern agencies, and is made to contribute to Northern domination. Nor can the sugar planter out of the scanty residue that he receives, purchase a yard of foreign goods without undergoing the process of taxation. The importing merchant of New York must have his profit—the jobber of Philadelphia comes in for his share—commissions are to be paid off—the article must be taken eastward in a May-16th, which enters Northern ships (a foreign vessel is not allowed to do as even without charge!)—and all these multiplied and, for the most part, unnecessary burthens are exacted from the planter who receives, in the end, little or nothing for his products. Let it be further remarked that these multiplied burthens upon our commerce do not terminate the grievances we endure.

The products of the South, amounting to hundreds of millions per annum, are used in foreign trade as basis of credit for the North, thereby giving to that section the almost exclusive control of Southern finances. The English capitalists having but little intercourse with the South, is necessarily interested in sustaining the credit of the North. The traders of that section are his immediate customers, and his interest becomes identified with theirs. In the extensive transactions growing out of American trade, the South and West are rarely heard from.

It matters not whether the parties deal in the tobacco of Virginia, the rice of South Carolina, the cotton of Alabama, or the grain of the Mississippi Valley, it is found in a Northern bottom, and its sale regulated by a Northern operator. The producing interest is thus thrown into the back ground altogether. It is no wonder that the foreign merchant is anxious for the credit of his immediate customers, and trembles at the report of a Northern failure. Should a Nashville or a Memphis merchant go by the board, or hundreds of Southern planters fall into insolvency, it matters little so long as the Northern dealer can maintain his ground and meet his engagements. The intimate commercial relations between Northern and foreign traders begets, of necessity, an interest to sustain each other, as well as the credit of the immediate sections in which they are located. As a legitimate consequence of this connection, it is not surprising that we find Northern securities commanding attention in foreign markets. Northern railroad bonds are often negotiated upon satisfactory terms, while the same character of paper from the South would fill the markets of Europe. Southern States, such as Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, that never failed to meet a contract or to redeem their pledges of faith, are shaved upon their bonds at a discount of 15 to 20 per cent., while the bonds of Northern States, having no higher claims to confidence, are readily purchased at par, or at a premium in the market.

As illustrative of the disadvantages at which the South is placed, it may be fairly assumed that by the time Tennessee completes her system of improvements, she will have bonded on her bonds not less than three millions of dollars. And why is this so? Capital, as you know, is always controlled by a cold, calculating and selfish policy. It is the interest and sound policy too of English capitalists to sustain the credit of the North, because they are identified in the common enterprise of monopolizing the trade of the Western world. The Northern capitalists of course co-operate in building up the credit of their immediate section, and the products of the South are used for that purpose, while they become an instrument of oppression to the very country by which they are furnished. In the whole operation the North is sustained, but the South oppressed by commercial exactions of the most ruinous character. The South by her humiliating policy has been the principal contributor to the aggregated wealth of the North, and in return for this she is kindly placed at its mercy.

In all that I have said, let me not be understood as complaining or grumbling at our Northern friends; by no means. The commercial vassalage of the South is but the penalty which she pays for her own unwise and thriftless policy. On the contrary the centralization of trade and capital at the North are but the legitimate fruits of a well directed energy and enterprise. Let us not then forget that our misfortunes have been shaped by our own policy, and that our evils can only be removed and commercial independence secured by timely and reasonable exertions.

The founder of our Republic, while fully appreciating what was due to all sections, was keenly alive to the interests of the South, and labored anxiously to secure for her a position of eminence in the commercial world that was so clearly marked out by nature itself. The struggle for independence had no sooner terminated, than his great mind was occupied in devising schemes of improvement that would concentrate the Western and Northwestern trade upon the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. In 1784, Washington commenced an extensive correspondence with the leading men of Virginia, and urged upon them the importance of improving the navigation of the Potomac and James rivers, and of connecting those streams by means of canals with the tributaries of the Mississippi. He argued truly, that the trade of the Northwest as far as Detroit and including the valley of the upper Mississippi, could by such means be directed to the Virginia seaports as the most direct and convenient outlet to Europe. But this comprehensive and patriotic plan was not consummated. The James river and Kenawha, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canals commenced at a later date, are but a partial filling up of the outline that was sketched by the father of his country. The prize for which he struggled was borne off by other lands.

It was reserved for Dewit Clinton to consummate the grand Washingtonian idea of uniting the Eastern and Western waters, by means of the Erie Canal. This great work which never will be a monument to the genius, and fortitude of its originator, performed the higher office of making New York the commercial centre of the Western world. Every subsequent improvement at the North has been an additional contributor to its wonderful growth.

While, sir, we shall advocate a direct foreign trade from the South, let us not be supposed enthusiast enough to imagine that New York will ever be otherwise than the great central mart of our country. No Southern man can be selfish enough to wish, or silly enough to believe, that any course of Southern policy would deprive New York of her present position in the commercial world. The idea of direct trade from the South, contemplates no war upon New York or any other Northern city. It is a policy, dictated by a sense of Southern interest. It seeks not to destroy the old, but to open up new channels of trade, not to diminish competition, but to increase it, and to profit by that competition which such policy would create. In short, it will seek to restore the trade of the South to its legitimate channels, and to win for our section that degree of commercial independence which her agricultural productions and their immense value to the world will so well enable her to maintain. I shall resume this subject in my next. Respectfully yours,

MEMPHIS, October 2, 1858. R. G. PAYNE.

Forney.

From the Nashville Union.]

The Louisville Journal and the Nashville Banner have recently devoted much of their space to the republication of the speeches of John W. Forney. These documents have nothing to recommend them to our Know-Nothing colemporaries, except their coarse, scurrilous assaults upon the supporters of the Lecompton constitution and their false and unscrupulous charges against Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. Forney never found much favor with these journals, when he was acting with the National Democrats to effect this object. It has not scrupled to violate the national compact by enactments that were degrading to Southern character and destructive of its most important interests; that we have been made the victims of a Northern sentiment which fixed upon us the brand of inferiority; marking us not as equals to be respected, but as inferiors to be shunned and despised. And that these outrages have been perpetrated by the very people who have been sustained and enriched by a system of legislation, that exacted tribute from the South for the benefit of the North. For our redress we have anxiously depended upon legislative resolves, conventional manifestoes, and occasional appeals to the generosity of our persecutors. The very weapons we used demonstrated our weakness, and invited to further and greater insults. In the excitement of sectional contests, many have looked to a severance of the Union, as furnishing the only chance of redress, not stopping to consider that like other desperate means, instead of effecting a cure, it might only aggravate our sufferings.

It is submitted, sir, that the best mode of obtaining justice for the South, is for the South to be just to herself, and instead of vain appeals to Northern magnanimity, let her teach the North, as she can do, that which her own strong arm and ready will she is fully able to protect her own interests—that with her rich and varied productions—with a wide ocean upon her borders and the world for her customers, she can command respect and fair dealing, not only from an exacting sisterhood at the North, but from all others.

It cannot be forgotten, sir, (though the fact be a humiliating one to us,) that at the close of the Revolution, the South was not the least commercial or influential portion of the confederacy. Her voice commanded respect in the halls of legislation, and her trade with distant countries was more than equal to that of the North. The city of Norfolk was then the rival of New York, and the Southern trader was better known in the counting rooms of London than he was in those of Philadelphia or Boston. But a change has been gradually effected in the commercial relations of the South, as injurious to her financial interests as it has been to her political equality. The people of the North have been constituted, under the change, the commercial guardians of the South—they have become her factors and carriers—Southern staples are controlled by Northern agencies—they are shipped in Northern bottoms, insured by Northern companies, and for all which millions are paid by the South, and that, too, for doing what the South is entirely competent to do for herself. Nor are the taxes devised by Northern ingenuity and based upon Southern exports the only draughts upon our people. The same causes that have placed our commerce at the mercy of Northern agencies, have likewise destroyed our direct importing interest, and transferred that to the nursing care of the same parties. The immense commercial profits upon both exports and imports are given up almost exclusively to a centralized Northern power!

The cotton planter upon the banks of the Rio Grande is as much subject to its dominion as the farmer who lives upon the Hudson or the Connecticut. He as soon transfers the products of his labor to the unpretending steamer than in most cases it is made subject to Northern orders, is taxed with Northern agencies, and is made to contribute to Northern domination. Nor can the sugar planter out of the scanty residue that he receives, purchase a yard of foreign goods without undergoing the process of taxation. The importing merchant of New York must have his profit—the jobber of Philadelphia comes in for his share—commissions are to be paid off—the article must be taken eastward in a May-16th, which enters Northern ships (a foreign vessel is not allowed to do as even without charge!)—and all these multiplied and, for the most part, unnecessary burthens are exacted from the planter who receives, in the end, little or nothing for his products. Let it be further remarked that these multiplied burthens upon our commerce do not terminate the grievances we endure.

The products of the South, amounting to hundreds of millions per annum, are used in foreign trade as basis of credit for the North, thereby giving to that section the almost exclusive control of Southern finances. The English capitalists having but little intercourse with the South, is necessarily interested in sustaining the credit of the North. The traders of that section are his immediate customers, and his interest becomes identified with theirs. In the extensive transactions growing out of American trade, the South and West are rarely heard from.

It matters not whether the parties deal in the tobacco of Virginia, the rice of South Carolina, the cotton of Alabama, or the grain of the Mississippi Valley, it is found in a Northern bottom, and its sale regulated by a Northern operator. The producing interest is thus thrown into the back ground altogether. It is no wonder that the foreign merchant is anxious for the credit of his immediate customers, and trembles at the report of a Northern failure. Should a Nashville or a Memphis merchant go by the board, or hundreds of Southern planters fall into insolvency, it matters little so long as the Northern dealer can maintain his ground and meet his engagements. The intimate commercial relations between Northern and foreign traders begets, of necessity, an interest to sustain each other, as well as the credit of the immediate sections in which they are located. As a legitimate consequence of this connection, it is not surprising that we find Northern securities commanding attention in foreign markets. Northern railroad bonds are often negotiated upon satisfactory terms, while the same character of paper from the South would fill the markets of Europe. Southern States, such as Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, that never failed to meet a contract or to redeem their pledges of faith, are shaved upon their bonds at a discount of 15 to 20 per cent., while the bonds of Northern States, having no higher claims to confidence, are readily purchased at par, or at a premium in the market.

As illustrative of the disadvantages at which the South is placed, it may be fairly assumed that by the time Tennessee completes her system of improvements, she will have bonded on her bonds not less than three millions of dollars. And why is this so? Capital, as you know, is always controlled by a cold, calculating and selfish policy. It is the interest and sound policy too of English capitalists to sustain the credit of the North, because they are identified in the common enterprise of monopolizing the trade of the Western world. The Northern capitalists of course co-operate in building up the credit of their immediate section, and the products of the South are used for that purpose, while they become an instrument of oppression to the very country by which they are furnished. In the whole operation the North is sustained, but the South oppressed by commercial exactions of the most ruinous character. The South by her humiliating policy has been the principal contributor to the aggregated wealth of the North, and in return for this she is kindly placed at its mercy.

In all that I have said, let me not be understood as complaining or grumbling at our Northern friends; by no means. The commercial vassalage of the South is but the penalty which she pays for her own unwise and thriftless policy. On the contrary the centralization of trade and capital at the North are but the legitimate fruits of a well directed energy and enterprise. Let us not then forget that our misfortunes have been shaped by our own policy, and that our evils can only be removed

beneficial effect upon trade, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific shores.

To the firm and consistent course of Mr. Buchanan are these results mainly due. In the face of the strongest opposition from rival route-seekers and holders, in spite of a thousand groundless accusation of undue preference and partiality, with an abiding confidence in the future for his defense from all these charges, he set coolly and calmly to work to open the Overland Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes. His efforts have been earnestly seconded by Governor Brown, the Postmaster-General, and the result will be that before the present year will have expired, traders, travelers and emigrants will be able to go to our Pacific States without expending a sum that is a fortune to a poor or young man, just starting in the world.

THE GREEN EYED MONSTER IN HIGH LIFE. The inhabitants of Twenty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York, were thrown into a high state of excitement one evening last week, in consequence of a little affair which transpired in their immediate neighborhood. An elegantly dressed lady, jealous of her lord, alighted at one of the brownstone fronts, and, entering the house, commenced destroying the furniture, and cutting up such pranks that the passers-by were attracted to the spot. Pier-glasses, fancy ornaments, and parlor furniture of all descriptions, were demolished without regard to cost or consequence; and it was not until the police were called in that the fury of the lady could be stopped. Those who were gathered outside waited with curiosity to see the lady in custody of the officers, but they were disappointed; for when the police came out they awaited the crowd that the woman was crazy. Dame Rumor, however, has a version of the affair, which runs thus: The proprietor of the mansion, in the absence of his wife, introduced into the establishment a young lady of extremely prepossessing appearance. While the wife was flourishing at Saratoga, the gay husband was daily enjoying the society of this young lady, totally regardless of the marital vow, he proved false to one whom he had sworn to love and protect. The injured wife returned on Thursday evening last, and finding the guilty pair together, she vented her fury upon both—upon the culprits themselves, and then upon the furniture, making a complete smash of everything within her reach.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS.—The Black Republicans of Lake county held a convention at Libertyville, on Saturday, the 25th of September, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the constitution of the State of Illinois, relating to negroes, and the black laws enacted under it, are a disgrace to a State called free, and ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that no slave can be said to "owe service" to his master.

Resolved, That we will not aid in arresting a fugitive slave for the purpose of restoring him to his master, ourselves, and that we will not approve of the act by others.

In connection with this they also passed a resolution applauding Mr. LINCOLN and denouncing Judge DOUGLAS.

A Card to the Ladies of Memphis and Surrounding Country.

THE subscriber begs leave to tender to the Ladies of Memphis and vicinity, his thanks for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him during his sojourn in this place, and is happy to inform them that he has taken the large and commodious store, NO. 186 MAIN STREET, (recently occupied by Mr. W. P. Harrell,) where he intends constantly to keep on hand a well selected stock of the latest styles of

MILLINERY
—AND—
Fancy Articles,
Direct from the Importers.

Notwithstanding his change from his small store, he intends to sell at such prices as he has heretofore been noted for, and trusts he has strict attention to business, to merit a share of their very liberal patronage.

Due notice will be given of the opening of the Fall and Winter styles. Very respectfully,

W. FILSBERGER,
186 Main street.
oct15-1m

FASHIONABLE
DRESS-MAKING.
MRS. SAMANTHA C. BROWNE,
Being always supplied with the
Latest Fashion Plates,
Is at all times prepared to make up work in the
Latest and most Approved Styles!
All Work Completed when Promised.
A trial is all that is necessary to satisfy the incredulous.
Residence on the south side of Union street, second house east of Bayou Gayoso. oct11-tf

MRS. MENDEL,
Having returned from the East,
☞ WILL OPEN ☜
—ON—
Monday, October 4,
The Finest and most Fashionable Stock of
FRENCH MILLINERY
FLOWERS,
HEAD DRESSES,
GUIMPURE AND BRUSSEL LACE,
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY,
To which she cells the attention of the Ladies of Memphis and vicinity. Call and see.
218 Odd Fellows' Hall.
oct2 1w

FOSTER & HAILE,
NO. 251 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
We are in receipt of the largest stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
WE HAVE EVER HAD IN STORE,
EMBRACING
Every Variety in our Line.
MERCHANTS AND TRADERS,
ARE respectfully invited to examine our stock for the WHOLESALE AND JOBBING TRADE, before purchasing.
TO BUYERS we offer every variety and all styles, made to order for this market.
We have retained our store for the especial benefit and convenience of the Ladies, and shall always keep the best Philadelphia custom work.
Our stock of NEGRO BROGANS is very large, and as good as can be manufactured. sep30-1m

FALL 1858.....FALL 1858.
THE LATEST.
M. SIMON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fashionable Clothing!
HAS just returned from the East with the largest and best selected Stock of
CLOTHING of all grades, shades and prices;
DRY GOODS to suit all and every one;
BLANKETS, KERSEYS AND LINSEYS;
BOOTS AND SHOES, for small and large;
HATS AND CAPS;
And a general assortment of all Goods appertaining to his line, to which he calls the attention of every purchaser, more especially,
Country Merchants, River Traders, Planters and Peddlers,
As his facilities cannot be surpassed by any House in the city, and his Wholesale Prices will compare favorably with those in the East. M. SIMON,
52 Front Row corner of Jefferson street, under the Commercial Hotel

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