DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS,

SUNDAY MORNING,.....OCTOBER 17, 1858.

Official Journal of the City.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

SHELBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR.

The Exhibition closed yesterday with a fair attendance, though not so large as on the day before. The unfinished business of the week was closed up satisfactorily, and the day passed pleasantly to all present.

It is gratifying, at the close of this, the Third Annual Fair of the Shelby County Agricultural Society, to be able to announce that, although the Exhibition has fallen short of that full measure of success, to which its character and purposes entitle it, it has surpassed all former Fairs, and far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the officers. There has been a decided improvement in the number and character of the entries, and a marked increase in the public interest. These are most gratifying evidences of a steady progress and improvement in agricultural and mechanical knowledge and skill, and we look forward to the time when we shall be able to give a practical refutation to the long prevalent idea, that Fairs cannot succeed in a planting country. Our Society is yet in its infancy, and the public must be brought to realize the advantages growing out of such exhibitions, when properly conducted, before they can be expected to take that interest in them which will insure their entire success, and make them most efficient in developing and promoting the industrial interests of the State.

It would be illiberal, in the incipiency of a public enterprise like this, to subject its conduct and management to severe criticism. We trust, however, that we shall not be misunderstood, or suspected of other than the kindest feelings towards it, and the best wishes for its success, if we say that in our opinion the premiums were not large enough, and that if instead of attempting to include everything in the premium list, larger awards had been offered for a smaller list comprising only such articles as are of most practical utility, the competition would have been more spirited, and the interest of the Fair greatly enhanced. The effort at present is to diffuse. We are aware that the enterprise is, to some extent, embarrassed by want of funds. But this constitutes one of the best reasons why the premium list should be curtailed rather than extended.

Again, a little more attention on the part of the directory to properly advertising the Fair, would be very well in October. We think that the board will readily acknowledge that while the press of Memphis have shown commendable liberality in noticing the exhibition in advance after it was in progress, it certainly could not be expected that its members would hunt up the officers to find out what was being done for the success of the fair, in order to advertise it. It is not risking too much to say that, large as was the attendance, it might have been doubled during the early progress of the fair, had proper steps been taken to give the matter prominence before the public. And in this connection we respectfully submit, if, in view of the gratuitous labor performed, and the voluntary expense incurred by the press to forward the interests of the Fair, it would not have been in good taste for the managers to have extended the courtesy of an invitation to its members. Of course the oversight was unintentional, and was so understood by those whom we had heard speak of it, but we call attention to it, that the matter may not be overlooked in future, and not with a view of censuring those who have generously come forward to the neglect of their own private business, and devoted their time and attention to the public service, with no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed a share to the common stock of human good and human happiness. But to return to the Fair.

Yesterday's was decidedly the most interesting exhibition of the week. The entries were more numerous, and in the stock line, especially, there was a better display than on any previous day. The audience was attentive and well pleased, and things went off remarkably well and satisfactorily to all concerned.

At the close of the exhibition, President Pope took occasion to return his own and the Society's thanks to the reporters of the city press for the full, accurate and reliable reports of each day's proceedings, which have appeared in the daily papers. The President's address was appropriately acknowledged by the reporters present.

It is due to the officers of the Fair to say that they have furnished the press with every facility for obtaining correct information in regard to the exhibition. They have shown an obliging disposition, and we cheerfully make our acknowledgments to them all, and especially to Secretary Stewart and his assistants, the Messrs. Lake, and to Messrs. Pickett and Trezevant in charge of Floral Hall, for the uniform courtesy and disposition to oblige which they have manifested in their official intercourse with the members of the press. Nor can we close this notice—every last day's proceedings without availing ourselves of the occasion to return our thanks to Dr. J. W. Leftwich, Col. Pope, and Ex-Governor Jones for their assiduous attention to the reporters' comfort outside the ring. Their long tables groaned under a load of generous fare, and the reporters were daily billeted to their bountiful boards.

To Messrs. Jones, McKeever and Preddy, of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, our thanks are likewise due for kind attentions during the week.

The following is a list of the awards yesterday:

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16.

MULES.

For the best Mule three years old, J. W. and F. T. Leftwich, premium.

For the best Mule two years old, J. W. and F. T. Leftwich's "Golden Rod," premium; certificate.

For best one year old Male, J. W. and F. T. Leftwich, premium; J. M. Sawyer, certificate.

For the best Mule Colt, F. W. Royster, premium; I. B. Smith, certificate.

HORSES NOT THOROUGH-BRED.

The entries in this class were quite numerous, and the display of saddle and harness stock very fine indeed. The premiums awarded were:

For the best Aged Saddle Stallion, M. J. Turner, premium; J. W. and F. T. Leftwich, certificate.

For the best Stallion, aged, without regard to Saddle or Harness Qualities, J. M. Sawyer, premium for "Tom Avery;" J. W. and F. T. Leftwich, certificate, for "Adrian."

For the best Three Year Old Stallion, D. Ferrell premium for "Henry."

For the best Two Year Old Stallion, John Morrison, premium; Wm. R. Holmes, certificate.

For the best Stallion One Year Old, Jno. W. Quesenbat, premium, for "Oliver;" W. F. Gut ley, certificate.

For the best Stallion Colt, John Bond, premium; M. L. White, certificate.

For the best Gelding, Charles L. Nelson, premium; R. Whitney, certificate.

For the best Sweepstakes Stallions and Geldings, without regard to age, J. M. Sawyer, premium for "Tom Avery."

For the best Mare, aged, Dr. J. M. Keller, premium; B. J. Goldsby, certificate.

For the best Mare, four years old, J. L. Safferans, premium; Warren A. Andrews, certificate.

For the best three year old Mare, J. Guzeman, premium; F. M. Louis, certificate.

For the best three year old Mare, W. H. Garrett, premium; certificate same.

For the best one year old Mare, John W. Quesinbat, premium; James R. Pope, certificate.

For the best Mare Colt, Wilkes Canada, premium; J. W. Quesinbat, certificate.

Sweepstakes for the best Mare, Dr. J. M. Keller, premium.

Fifty Sweepstakes—(nine entries)—Master W. B. Harrison, premium. John McCullen, certificate.

EQUESTRIANSHIP.

For the best equestrianship by boy under fifteen years of age, (seven entries, Master Duncan McCullen, premium; Master Philip Bond certificate.

PACING RACE.

This race came off at 2 o'clock, on the track outside the amphitheater. The prize was a silver Pitcher for the fastest time, three rounds in harness or under saddle. There were five entries. The following is a summary of the race:

R. Whitney, horse "Drummer," (harness).....2.20 1
Mr. Bachelor, horse "Medley," (saddle).....2.21 2
M. J. Turner, horse "Rush" (harness).....2.25
Joseph Bell, horse "Frank," (harness).....2.29
A. Woodward, mare "Arkansaw Traveler,".....dis'd.

The distance around the track is 616 yards, making the distance altogether 1,938 yards, or very nearly one and a fourth miles. The premium was awarded to R. Whitney.

TROTTING RACE.

A trotting race against time came off on the track outside, at 4 o'clock, for a silver cup. There were three entries, and the race was an exciting one to the spectators, and was won by Hanmer's "Thunder." The time made was very good as will be seen by the following summary:

B. Whitney, gray horse.....3.21 1
Mr. Young, sorrel horse.....3.28 2
Thos. Hanmer, black horse.....3.23 3

COOKING, ETC.

The following premiums for articles in this class, awarded on Friday, were not reported to the Secretary in time to be procured by us for inserting in our report of the proceedings of that day:

For the best Cured Ham with Recipe, Mrs. E. D. Hamer, premium; certificate, same.

For the best specimen Starch, with Recipe, Mrs. T. S. Allen, premium; Mrs. Eli Harper, certificate.

For the best jar Pickles, Mrs. W. Howard, premium; Mrs Eli Harper, certificate.

For the best Corn Bread, Mrs. R. Lake, premium; Mrs Sharp, Clerk, certificate.

For the best fry of Fish, in air-tight cans, Mrs. Eli Harper, premium; Mrs. William Strong, certificate.

For the best loaf Light Bread, Mrs Geo. Dixon, premium; Mrs R. Lake, certificate.

FINE ARTS

For the best Ambrotype, G. M. Thomas, premium.

For the best Oil specimen Painting, pupils of Mr. Agnew Academy, premium; Mrs. M. E. Johnson, certificate.

For the best Landscape Painting, Mrs. M. J. Stovall, premium; Miss Anna Stovall, certificate.

For the best Crayon Drawing, Chas. Weiner, premium. (View of the interior of St. Peter's Church, Memphis.)

For the best Steel Engraving, F. H. Clark & Co., premium.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR-WORK.

There were several beautiful specimens of hair-work on exhibition, reference to which has heretofore been made. The premiums were awarded as follows:

For the best Ornamental Hair-Work, Mrs. A. M. Brand, premium; Mrs. A. T. Hemenway, certificate.

SHEEP.

For the best Buck for Mutton, Dr. James Young, premium; Charles L. Nelson, certificate.

For the best Ewe for Mutton, Charles L. Nelson, premium; Blue Bond, certificate.

For the best Buck for Wool, Charles L. Nelson, premium; Rocket Field, certificate.

For the best Ewe for Wool, Charles L. Nelson, premium; Blue Bond, certificate.

OXEN.

For the best yoke of Oxen, D. Ferrell, premium.

FOWLS.

For the best pair Domestic Fowls, Colonel W. Stark, premium.

HANNIS STALLION.

In the afternoon a showing was made for the premium offered by the Society for the best harness stallion, decision made with out regard to age or blood. There were six entries, and among them some very fine horses. The premium was awarded to J. M. Rodgers' Tom Avery, and the certificate to W. H. & A. T. Lake's Diadem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By a resolution of the Directors the judges on manufactured articles were authorized to award premiums to such articles as they deemed worthy, the amount of the premiums to be regulated by the value of the articles exhibited and the sums offered for other articles. Under this resolution the following premiums were awarded:

For the best Churn, P. C. Little, premium.
For the best Trunk, M. Gruebnerger, premium.
For the best Door Shutters, Lent & Trabue, "Variety Works," premium.
For the best Work Basket, Mrs. Kerr, premium.
For the best Lamp Mat, Miss Harris premium.
For the best Carpenter's Plane, S. Cook premium.
For the best Cotton Batting, Ira Hamlin, "Chicora Mills," premium.
For the best Corn Dropper, S. W. Burbes, premium.

After the Herald had proclaimed the final awards, the President formally announced the close of the Third Annual Fair of the Shelby County Agricultural Society.

O. H. OATES, ESQ.—We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from this gentleman, who is Representative elect from the county of Monroe, in the Arkansas Legislature. Mr. OATES is a gentleman of sterling sense, courteous and affable manners and an unexceptionable lifetime Democrat. His parliamentary experience is considerable, which united to his decision and firmness of character and his quick perception of whatever comes within the scope of his observation, renders him peculiarly qualified for the honorable position of Speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives, for which his Arkansas friends have nominated him. There is no one, within our acquaintance, who enjoys to the position, whose election would give us greater gratification, or who would fill the position with greater usefulness and dignity.

The Re-Charter of the Union and Planters' Banks.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

The subject of chief importance likely to occupy the attention of the next Legislature, is that of Banking; and involved in this, the question of most practical consequence will be, whether to renew the charters of the Union and Planters' Banks. A strong effort has already been made to forestal and fix public opinion upon this question, and it is therefore proper now, at this early day, in advance of the election of 1859 and of the starting of candidates for that election, to give to the subject in the newspapers and otherwise, such discussion as will help to enlighten the public opinion in regard to it.

It it well enough to premise, that this question has nothing in its nature to make it a party question, nor can it be practically made so in the politics of Tennessee. All over the State, the people of the State and the people of the Democratic party will entertain different views in regard to it. So has it been throughout all the States of the Union—in some of the States it never having been made party question; in others, where such a question has been raised, a majority of the Democratic party having favored Banking; and, in a few other States, a majority of the party having been opposed to it. Upon the whole, taking into view the entire Union, a vast preponderance of the Democracy is now and always has been in favor of Banking of some sort. In days gone by, the main difference between the Democratic party and its antagonist has been, that the former party has demanded a more solid basis for Banks of issue than has the latter party, by whatever name it has been known. Even this difference will be denied now by many persons who retain their old animosity to the Democratic party. Indeed, such persons will claim, and perhaps with some showing of truth, that the old Whig party, in its palmy days, never favored a paper currency which did not rest upon the most solid basis of convertibility into coin at the will of the holder.

But whatever may have been the past history of parties in regard to this topic is of no great consequence. The sole object to be now kept in view, and in comparison to which the aims of partisan leaders are worth no moment of thought, is the welfare of the people so far as it is likely to be affected by the settlement to be made of this question in Tennessee. The only aspect in which it is worth a moment's thought to consider it, is whether the *interest of the people* demands that we shall continue to have in Tennessee Banks of issue and deposit or whether to abolish them. It is in this aspect only, I propose to consider the subject. Party is worth very little any further than it serves the public welfare.

For the present, I pass over the general question as to whether we shall have or abolish a paper currency in Tennessee. No well informed man can doubt that we shall continue to have such currency of some kind; either the issue of our own Banks, or of the Banks of the other States, or of the paper of individuals to case an absolute extirpation of Bank currency by any miracle should occur in the whole country. I therefore for the present pass over the general question, in order to get at once to the special question of immediate practical consequence, what shall be done with the Union and Planter's Banks. Shall they be re-chartered or suffered to expire with the end of their present charters?

Nobody asks or expects the renewal of their charters, unless with important modifications, designed to secure their stability and responsibility to the law of the land; and especially here, in and about Memphis, nobody can desire or suffer them to be re-chartered unless with provisions to secure to this point a currency which can be here conveniently converted into coin at the will of the holder. This here is a *sine qua non* in this matter. It may be a difficult thing to adjust between the principal Banks and their Branches, so that the Branches may be held in safe subordination to the principal Banks, and, at the same time, regulate their (the Branches) action with regard to the interests and wants of the community and business here. We can scarcely agree here that the movement of our Branches hereafter shall be as often as it has heretofore been, regulated more with regard to the wants of other sections of the State than to our own. The paramount influence upon the action of our Branches must be the wants and interests of the people and business of which Memphis is the commercial and financial centre. Practically the Branches here, while they have furnished us a currency good enough for most of our domestic purposes, have not been especially paying Banks. The chief reason of this (the mountain currency system) probably has been that our Branches have had to provide coin and exchange to sustain the Banks and Branches at other points in the State. It is obvious enough that if this region of country owes abroad from year to year a debt nearly or quite equal to, and sometimes exceeding the value of the annual exportable products of the country, we need here all the coin and exchange which such annual product produces; otherwise we have not here the means of paying such debt; for it is only by the coin or exchange that the debt can be paid abroad.

But if the debtors, such as merchants and negro traders, &c., are unable to procure here exchange with the currency which they have, of course they will demand if possible the coin and ship that to their creditors abroad. Hence, if the currency issued by the Branches here be payable here, the Branches must always have the exchange or coin with which to redeem the currency. But if they send away the exchange which is required here to pay the foreign debts they must provide some made by which to escape the demand for coin. And so it is that our Branches have issued currency payable at points elsewhere in the State difficult of access. I have not time here to stop to show why it is, that this region of country requires for its own use all the coin and exchange which its crop produces. In a few words, it is because the country buys from abroad from year to year, as much as it sells from abroad. Our people hoard no money or currency which answers as a substitute for money. Whatever they make they invest in durable property or in consumable merchandize. Owing to the laws which restrain the taking of more than six per cent for the use of money, and to the fact that land and negroes and other durable property produce more than six per cent, few people retain in money any material portion of the annual proceeds of their crops. For the reason, then, that our people buy from abroad every year as much as they sell abroad, it is that we require at this point all the coin and exchange that our crop produces, and that our branches, if they send away their exchange, must protect themselves against the demand for coin when exchange cannot be had, by making their bank notes transferable here. This has answered the purpose in former years. To railroads we owe thanks that this system is no longer practicable. If, therefore, the Union and Planters' Banks wish to be re-chartered, they must accept such modifications as will secure to us that the action of their Branches here shall hereafter have much more regard to the business interests here than in former days it has had. The old system was endurable while our crops and commerce were small. It does not suit the vast commerce which exists here now. It is understood that the Union and Planters' Banks are willing to accept such modifications of their charters as may be necessary to secure us against the old system of "Mountain Currency," and will give us a currency payable here, and convertible into coin here at the will of the holder.

Persons hostile to the Union and Planters' Banks, suggest and probably believe, that if those Banks were wound up and their capitals withdrawn from us, capital from other quarters would flow in and supply their places, and thus we should not suffer much if any from the withdrawal. These persons who so speak, know very little what they talk about. Some of them are theorists of small breadth of thought and mental vision, and the less they know and the more narrow the scope of their vision, the more bigoted they are in their ignorance and folly, and the more certain they are that everybody else is wrong. Let us look at this thing practically, and trace out if we can the probable practical results of putting an end to those Banks and causing their capitals to be withdrawn from among us.

The capitals of these two Banks are $3,130,109. Of this entire amount, I presume nine-tenths fully, belong to persons who live out of Tennessee, principally in Philadelphia, and who are gentlemen of wealth, retired merchants, widows, guardians of infants, trustees of married women and charitable institutions, and the like; persons who are content with safe investments and regular dividends from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum. Some of the largest of these stockholders I happen to know, persons who desire nothing else than that their Bank investments in Tennessee shall be safe and yield them regular and reasonable dividends; persons they are who neither desire nor countenance any irregular dealings or transactions by the Banks; who are only concerned that the Banks shall loan their money or credits at the regular rates authorized by law; and to borrowers who will punctually pay back what they borrow; and who dread a suspension of specie payments by the Banks with quite as much terror and indignation as does the smallest newspaper editor in the country, who having nothing to lose, lifts up the loudest clamor, and who signalizes his devotion to the public weal by being extremely indignant about a matter in which he has no practical interest, and by denouncing a fraud of which he has little or no knowledge, and which concerns others rather than himself.

Nearly all then of the 3,130,000 dollars belong abroad. Suppose the Banks are allowed to expire, and their capitals are released from their present employment, and set about seeking for investment elsewhere or otherwise. Where will it go, and what will be done with it? Will it remain in Tennessee, or will it be removed nearer home, and if removed will other capital come in to supply the vacancy?

The answer to these questions is easy and certain. If removed from Memphis, other capital will be slow and difficult to flow in to supply the vacuum. Those who have capital at the North to lend will not send it here. I speak from some experience, and a great deal of observation. Capital will come here from the North to be invested in our products, and to a small and a very small extent to be invested in real estate. But for loans it cannot be enticed here. Outside of Bank loans, the interest on money put out on loan here has never been less than double the rate of interest at the North, and often it has been and now is, not less than four or five fold the rate for which money can be had on loan at the North. And yet capital will not come here from the North for loan. I think it very near the truth at this time, to say there is not now in Memphis or in the country around it, twenty-five thousand dollars of Northern capital used for loan. Indeed I know but one person among us who has money belonging to a Northern owner which is used or kept out on loan. Times without number I have known efforts made by persons here to obtain money on loan from the North, and at the moment I cannot recollect an instance in which the applicant has been successful. All through the North and especially in New England for many years past money has been abundant upon long loans, at six per cent on bond and mortage, and very common it is that the lender prefers to allow it to remain out on loan rather than have it paid back.

But none of that money which is greedily put out on loans at six per cent. there, can be got to come here where the rate is from twelve to thirty per cent. commonly. Let any one here try to obtain it, and he will soon learn the convincing truth. It is easy for stump orators and newspaper writers to say that it is the nature of capital to seek the places where it can be most profitably employed. Other things being equal, this is true. But capital is timid and only goes where it appears to be safe and where it is likely to return when wanted. Why, all those horrible tomfoleries of politicians and editors among us about disunion, scare away from us capital. All these stay laws upon judgments, all these devices of pleading to suits for debt and appeals from court to court by debtors to obtain delay and which our laws sanction, scare away capital from us. All these fraudulent devices in the shape of deeds of trust which hard pressed debtors practice, ostensibly to secure preferred creditors but generally to scare off debts not easy to be paid, scare away capital from us. All these ignorant and worthless jurors who infest our courts and pollute the pure course of the law, scare away capital from us. All these grog shops which spread pestilence at every hole and corner among us; all these butcheries and murders which disgrace our streets and hotels and fair grounds; all the drunkenness which gentlemen practice and retain apparent public respect; all these mobs that endeavor to anticipate the course of the law; all these public and successful resistances by the people to the execution of the writs of habeas corpus issued by our judges; all these burnings and blowings up of steamboats and reckless destruction of human life and property; all these and a thousand other proofs of the recklessness and lawlessness of our people, scare away money from us, deter men who have money to put out at loan and who live at the North or in England or Holland where money abounds and is cheap, from putting it at risk upon loan here.

I repeat it again as a truth known by practical experience and observation, that it is almost impossible to procure capital from the North on loans here temporary or permanent, and this has been so for all the years of my memory, which are not few. Besides, let any one if he can, tell the use or sense of driving away the Banking capital we now have in Tenessee, for the purpose or upon the hope of getting others in its stead. Other capital, if it can be got, certainly has nothing in its nature better than that which we now have. And in regard to the people who own the capital of these Banks, the retired merchants, widows, guardians of infants, trustees of married women and the like, what security have we that the owners of the new capital which is expected will come, will be any respectable better, safer, more worthy or more honest than those who own the present capital of the Banks. It is rare to find in America, a set of stockholders in a Bank, less desirous of exorbitant profits, less tolerant of any irregular modes of banking, more anxious for safe, careful, prudent and judicious banking—safe and judicious as well for the public as for themselves, for the safe and judicious banking where there is no fraud, is the same for the stockholders and for the public who receive and use the currency.

The challenge is confidently given, that on man lives who can truly testify, that any act or influence has ever been done by the present stockholders, designed or calculated to produce irregular or corrupt practices in Banking by the officers or managers of those Banks. If there has ever been any such act or influence exerted or attempted it has never been known or publicly stated. Of late years the corrupt Banks and Banking we have often and enough read in the newspapers. Such phrases are easy to utter by careless persons. But no instance has ever been publicly charged of the Union or Planters Banks, in which the stockholders, the owners of the Bank, have been implicated or suspected. It is quite likely that occasionally they have had a faithless officer or director. It is quite likely that directors and officers have not always done their duty. Circumstances occasionally occur where the friends of the officers have better chances to borrow money or extend debts, than outsiders or strangers have had. These the human nature of men. It is not peculiar to Banks, but runs into all the affairs of life and into all kinds of business, public and private. Such men, however, are not the kind of officers whom the owners of the capital of the Banks prefer and try to get. All the stockholders want of their officers and directors is, that they shall loan the capital and currency of the Bank at lawful rates of interest to men who will pay back what they borrow when it is due. Persons often fall into great error in regard to this matter of favoritism of Banks.

A Bank occupies a two fold relation; the one to the public, and the other private. To the public, the Bank owes the duty that the currency it issues shall be sound and good, and equivalent to coin; it further owes to the public, not to expand or contract its issues and business with any view, or in any manner injurious to the public. But, in regard to the persons to whom they loan their money, that is the private affair of the Bank. No person has any right, in a public sense, to require a Bank to loan him money, or complain if the Bank do not, then he has to so require and feel toward a private person who has money to loan. The making a currency for the public is a franchise, which is a public affair, and the right to make which (the currency) is derived from the Government, and is to be exercised with a view to the public benefit. But the business of loaning money is a private matter; a business, not in its nature public, having nothing of the properties of a franchise, and as to which the Government does not exert any control. Another thing is to be considered, too, in regard to complaints of this kind. I appeal to the observation of all regular and reliable business men, that, as a general rule, the persons who raise the most clamor against Banks for this sort of favoritism, are persons of tainted credit, and who suppose they bolster their falling credit by great wrath against those who presume to doubt its solidity.

Occasionally, too, it occurs that very good men are unable to obtain accommodations because the particular condition of the Bank at the time does not allow it to be done. Another thing, too, is to be observed. No Bank can at all times give accommodations to all the good persons who apply. Banks have their regular and large customers, those who furnish the business from which the Bank makes its profits. It is proper, where all who need cannot be supplied, that the regular and sound customers of the Bank shall be preferred. This is the rule of Banks, and it is the proper rule.

The subject expands on my hands, and many other topics must be reserved for another day.

Meanwhile, let it be observed, that in vindicating the policy of renewing the charters of the Union and Planters' Banks, it is on the fundamental and inevitable condition, that such provisions be incorporated into the new charters, as will secure, as far as is practicable, the safety of the people who use their currency against any suspension of specie payments, the highest any degree of any kind which aims or tends to avoid the certain and convenient payment of coin on demand, to persons who hold any liability upon the Bank, and particularly to the holders of the Bank notes. S.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—List of interments for the week ending Saturday, Oct der 16th, 1858:

Cholera—Negro Woman, aged 30 years, disease Typhoid Fever.—October 10th—Wm. Carlisle, 35 years, Bilious Fever.—Oct ber 10th—Michael Mahon, 25 years, consumption.—October 10th—Negro Child, 6 months, dysentery.—October 12th—Thomas Hinchie, 60 years, congestive Chill.—October 12th—Annaline Sangard, 21 years, Typhoid Fever.—October 13th—Christopher Hay, 17 years, Congest ve Chill.—October 13th—Michael Dunn, 23 years, Congestive Chill.—October 15th—Thomas B. Kennedy, 22 years, Bilious Fever.—October 15th—Negro Boy, 2 years, Inflammation of bowels.—October 15th—Martin J. Ball, 30 years, Bilious Fever.

J. A. M. FLANNERY, Sexton.

October 12th—Patrick Fogarty, aged 45 years, disease Death, from exposure.—October 15th—John Coleman, 28 years, Congestive Chill.—Chas. Brady, 22 years, Bilious Fever.—October 15th—Mrs. Brady, 24 years, Congestive Chill.

W. S. SMITH, Sexton.

October 12th—M. Shelley, aged 45 years, Sudden Death, Disease unknown.

C. K. HOLST & SON, Sextons.

The above Report indicates a decrease of deaths of about one-third as compared with the mortuary lists for the week preceding.

J. J. TICE, Secty of Board of Health.

☞ Refer to Speed, Donoho & Strange's column.

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

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE SICK.—Francis Felix, only manufacturer of the original "Extract of Coffee," says: of know that your Balsamic Elixir is one of the best medicines in the world for disordered stomach or liver."

Dr. Ludwig, editor of the *Fackel*, Baltimore, pronounces it a medicine deserving the confidence of the public.

Dr Ehrhart, the leading German physician of Pennsylvania, has prescribed it frequently during the last three years, with marked success, in debilitated states of digestive organs, or of the system generally.

The manager of Hallock's Vinegar Factory, says: "I used it myself, and was therefore induced to try its effect upon my wife, (troubled with the debility common to all for a consumptive habit,) and really it is doing her more good than anything she has ever taken."

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....W. H. CRISP.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

POSITIVELY for six nights only; Messrs T. CONEY, C. WARWICK, the celebrated Pantomimists and their most extraordinary and entertaining BRIDAL First time here of the grand romantic drama of the FORTY THIEVES! Or, the Bride of Mount Kedar, Founded on the wonderful tale Bronze. Ch racters by Messrs Coney, Warwick, C. Stuart, Whitelo and Mes. C. Stuart, Warwick, Melinda Coney, Chapman, Ac. Commencing with OVERTURE TO Gem as the Cutting Cutlery.

SCALE OF PRICES

Dress Circle, Parquette.....75 cents.
Balcony or Family Circle.....50
Gallery.....25
Col red Gallery.....25

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

oct7

SELECT DANCING ACADEMY

"GAYOSO HOTEL BALL ROOM."

MOSS, H. ST. MAUR STUART

RESPECTS his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Memphis, and takes pleasure in announcing to them that he accomodatingly has engaged the above mentioned classes, he has obtained the use of the above hotel Ball Room, and has secured the services of the celebrated and accomplished, some time in the United States, Classes will meet on the following days and hours:

Juvenile Classes—Mondays and Saturdays, MORNING. THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from half past 4 till 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Adult Classes—Tuesday and Friday Class—for Ladies—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 10 till 12 in the morning.

The Classes will embody all the new improvements, introducing "Les Varsiens" "Les Chasseurs de la Marine" Quadrilles and the Baltimore Quadrilles, as danced at the Mabieres and Soirees Dansants of the elite and fashionable at the Grand Prince Ball at Charlbons and Baltimore.

Further particulars made known by Circular or upon calling at the Gayoso House, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and between at his rooms every day from 10 to 12 A. M.

During the Course several *Matinees* and *Soirees* will be given, exclusively for the pupils and their immediate friends.

N. B.—Rooms to the Rooms by the private staircase. oct8-tf

Notice to Milliners.

THE attention of Milliners is called to a splendid opportunity of buying out a valuable stand (established for many years) in the most fashionable part of the city, which has been doing a fine business on the cash principle. The fixtures and chairs undamaged stock will be sold at a bargain.

The proprietor only relinquishes this business because other duties call her to private life and desires to dispose of her business the highest of the present season (November).

For particulars address Fourth Street, Box 1892, St. Louis. oct8-dw 3t

$20 Reward.

LOST or stolen from me, the Fair Ground on Friday, a pocket book containing gill in money, a little over $ O. Doubtary for between sixteen and seventeen hundred dollars; also, a note on A. C. Richardson and Wm. Morgan for eight or nine hundred dollars, a certificate of deposit of J. D. Williams & Co., for two hundred and sixty-five dollars, and many other notes and papers. The above notes are payable on delivery of pocket book and contents to me or to J. D. Williams & Co.

THOS. A. IRSDALE.

oct16-1w

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Beulah Burch H. Leath, I hereby notify all persons who have claims against said estate, to file the same with me at my office, properly authenticated according to law, or they will be barred. Those persons who are indebted to the estate will please come forward and settle without delay.

W. J. SMITH, Adm'r with will annexed.

Wareham House Memphis

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WATSON & BEARD,

NO 314 Main street, have just received an extensive assortment of MEDICAL BOOKS, which they are selling very low. Also a number of new and interesting publications Religious, Literary and Scientific.

oct16 1m

Blank Checks, Notes, &c.

WATSON & BEARD

HAVE a full assortment of Blank Checks, Notes and Bills of Exchange, 312 Main street. oct16-1m

Notice.

BOTANICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE stockholders of this institution who are in arrears, are notified that their respective installments now due are required to be paid, to meet the demands for repairs preparatory to the opening Lectures; it is therefore hoped that the friends of the institution will avoid the delay, and they are respectfully requested to do so. The urgency of a speedy response will insure success to the institution.

JOHN S. RYAN, Treasurer.

oct16-tf Office Commercial Office, 262 Main street.

WILLIAM S. FLIPPIN.

(Late of Columbia.)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Nashville, Tennessee, practices Law in all the Courts at Nashville and in Maury and Williamson counties.

Collections in any part of Middle Tennessee promptly will come.

OFFICE—Cherry street, near Cooper's Building.

sept5-tf&awtf

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

INDIA Rubber Door Mats;
India Rubber Carry Combs;
India Rubber Ink Stands;
Bears, Hen and Chickens, Ducks, Pigs, Cats, Fox and Geese, Baby Pillows, Boy and Dog, Fireman and Child, Rattles, &c., &c.

Call and see our MENAGERIE, at No. 4 Monroe street.

INGRAHAM & LEES.

oct15

Cotton Ledgers

AND

COTTON SAMPLE PAPER.

W. R. STRANGE & CO. under Old Fellows' Hall, have total use in a large supply of—

Cotton Ledgers, of all sizes and descriptions,
Cotton Sample Paper, of every size and price,
Cotton Account Sales Paper,
Cotton Account Sales Paper, plain,
Cotton Receiving Books,
Bale Ledger Books,
Bale Tickets in Sheets.

All of which they have just received and wish to sell to Cotton and Commission Men cheap.

Call and examine goods, prices, &c. oct4

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lauderdale's new block on Union street, two doors west of corner of Main and Union streets.

oct15-1f

New Advertisements.

To the Public and the Afflicted.

DR. J. WHITE is duly grateful for the confidence and patronage of the Afflicted, bestowed upon him for more than 300 years around Memphis. Many persons visit the city, desiring his advice and remedies, on inquiring for his office of those who do not know that there are two Drs White in the city, are directed to Dr. J. S. White, of the Allopathic or old school profession. Neither of us desiring the legitimate patronage of the other, Dr. J. or John White deems it necessary and proper for him to advise the public and the afflicted that his Office and Medical Depot is on Union street, next door to Messrs. F. Lane & Co.'s Cotton and Commission House. This is a branch of "Dr. J. White's Chesapeake Medical Institute," chartered by the Legislature of Ohio, and now under the charge of Prof. J. R. Whittemore, an able Chemist, Druggist and Physician, at 56 Broadway. My remedies are prepared at the Institute from my formulas, by Dr. Whittemore, in all their original purity—they may be had at wholesale and retail; also by prescription with the able advice of Dr. Whittemore. Dr. John White, on Union street, deals altogether in Nature's remedies. These remedies, acting in specific harmony with the laws of life, rarely fail to arrest and permanently cure the most formidable diseases—chronic and acute—and a thousand ills, Aches and Pains wherever located. Total complete renovation of the entire organism, steadily repairing all the wastes, and building up the entire system; the extraordinary cures which they quickly perform in all ordinary cases—and complicated and inveterate diseases when persevered in—prove them greatly superior to any set of remedies ever employed in this country or Europe. DR. JOHN WHITE,

oct7-dlt-wtwd. Union street, Memphis.

Police Regulations at Race Track.

BENJAMIN Garrett, Isaac Harrison, J. J. McMurry, Joseph Amin, and F. G. Butler, have been appointed by me as Special Deputy Sheriffs to attend the Memphis Race Course during the running week, for the purpose of keeping order, and are fully empowered to make all arrests (that I could do if present,) of persons violating the laws of the State; and all persons present on the occasion called upon to obey their summons to aid and assist them in making such arrests.

R. L. SMITH, Sheriff S. C.

oct 17

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up near the Fair Grounds, a medium sized SORREL HORSE, with the saddle on. Apply at this office. oct17-1t

Wanted---To Good Plasterers.

GOOD hands will find steady employment and good wages paid punctually, by applying at room in George P. Foster, Planter, at Mr. Lehman's store, corner of Main and Jefferson streets.

GEO. P. FOSTER.

oct17-2t*

VESICO VAGINAL FISTULA.

DR. S. C. FERRIS is prepared to cure by a surgical operation, cases of Vesico Vaginal Fistula, Ruptured Perineum, Prolapsus Uteri, and other injuries resulting from parturition. Persons having negro women who are useless, owing to some of the above named injuries, can have them restored to their former value. Office in Walker's Row, Main street, Memphis.

oct17 wly

MEMPHIS RACES.

THE Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will run hourly trains to and from the RACE GROUND during the entire week. First train will leave Memphis at 10 o'clock A. M. Last train will leave the Race Ground at 5 o'clock P. M. Fare, going and returning 50 cents. Passengers must procure tickets before entering the cars.

R. TANSIL,

oct17 Superintendent West Division.

TYLER & CO.

GIVE notice to the public of Memphis that they have OPENED an extensive SEX-LIGHT DEPOT OF ART on 219 Main street, opp site Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of introducing a new and original panorama.

PICTURE MAKING.

It consists in taking at the rate of 250 pictures daily, and being enabled to make fine Ambrotypes for 75 cents, the same as others charge $1 for. Ladies and gentlemen who visit Tyler & Co.'s Gallery, can be assured of receiving the best of true moral and the highest satisfaction in point of good work. Tyler & Co have had 14 years' experience in their profession, and enjoy a celebrity world wide throughout the Union. They make all the various styles of pictures at price ranging from 75 cents to $5, and also introduce the Vitrotype, a picture heretofore unknown in Memphis. Call and see the new Gallery.

oct7-3t

Madame Jerome,

THE world renowned Planet Reader, the greatest living wonder of the age, has arrived, and can be seen at the Whitemore Hotel, No. 128 Adams street, opposite Commerce, by the citizens of Memphis and the surrounding country at large, who wish to consult and inquire by revelations of the past, present and future of their life. She will enable you to recover lost property, to tell you the whereabouts of all business matters, money, legacies, loans, lawsuits, lawyers, to tell what will do, to your partners, friends and enemies, as though she had known them for years; shows the illusions of your future wife or husband, and gives description in written. She will give certain advice, for her stay is short. Come at once—price only $1.

oct7-1m*

CLARK J. MORTON,

COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No. 9. Locust street, St. Louis.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and particular attention paid to the filling of orders. Refers, by permission, to Messrs. Meacham & Galbraith, Farrington & Howell, Bowmar, Mitchell & Co, M. J. Hicks, Esq., President Bank of Memphis, Memphis, and to merchants generally of St. Louis.

oct17-6m

Just Received,

200 boxes W. R. and S. D. Cheese.
50 kegs W. R. Butter.
100 bbls S. Harrison & Co.'s Superfine Flour.
25 casks Clear Sides.
50 bbls. Apples and Oranges.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Wine, Brand