THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 186.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN P. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN TROUSDALE & DILL,

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, in advance, per annum.....$10 00
Tri-Weekly, " " 5 00
Weekly, " " 2 00

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing is an will be strictly adhered to.

Professional Cards.

WALTER COLEMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 308 Main street, 2d floor over Mason's Store.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

WM. LAUGHLIN.....JOHN S. BALSTON.
HALLUM & BALSTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and solicitors in Chancery, Memphis, Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of Land Titles. Office on Jefferson street, Post Office Hill Hill. sept1 1m.

DR. T. A. MEANS,
OFFICE over Bank, corner Main and Madison streets—entrance on Madison. sep5-1y

H. S. & H. L. BEDFORD,
Attorneys at Law,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
OFFICE south side Court street, first door west of Main, up stairs, will practice in all the Courts of Memphis, the Eleventh Circuit and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims in West Tennessee and North Mississippi. jun3-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 numerous cures we have, and are making in Memphis, among which will be found Cancers, permanently cured without the use of CAUSTIC or KNIFE, Gin Saves, Scrofula, White Swellings, Syphilis, Progeny, Spinal Affections, Dyspepsia, Liver, Lungs, Eyes, and every variety of the diseases of the Women radically cured.

DR. D. S. BROCK
has devoted much time and expense in collecting all the valuable medical suggestions and secrets that existed with the North and South American Indians, including the FARICA of the Trotter, of Maine, and the Mang-Pedo-min-ka of the Delawares, of Nebraska, 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 stay in Memphis will terminate in this autumn.

Being acquainted with all Modern Languages, our consultations are made without an interpreter.

☞ Office corner of Main and Union streets. Jun1-daw-1y

R. M. ESTES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in New Rook Building, north of Madison, and Main streets. Entrance on Madison street. aug5-3m

DR. R. T. WEBB,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office in Mason's Row, Greenlaw's Building, between Union and Gayoso streets. jy22-dtfy

DR. R. W. MITCHELL,
OFFICE corner Main and Madison streets, over the River Bank. Dr2-6m

GARLAND SCOTT.....C. F. DIXON.
SCOTT & DIXON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practise their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in New Bank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over River bank. Entrance on Madison street. 2m6-1f

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.....WM. M. RANDOLPH.
GARLAND & RANDOLPH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 128½ Main Street (Venable's Row), Memphis, Tenn. The combined law business of Pike, Pike & Cummins, Cummins and Cummins & Garland, is in our hands to be attended to. jy22-1m

F. KNOX WALKER.....W. L. M'CORKLE.
WALKER & M'CORKLE, Lawyers, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, No. 27 South side Court Square. ap16

C. M. VERGER.....ISO. C. FARRINGTON.....P. VERGER.
Verger, Farrington & Verger,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN. ap12-6m

WM. R. ARICK,
PRINTER, Bolivar County, Mississippi. General Land Agent for Arkansas and Mississippi.
REFERENCE.—Gen. J. P. Pinks, Memphis; Brooks & Snowden, Vicksburg. ap21-6m

DR. T. F. PEYTON,
OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, in Turnage's Building. ap21-1y

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Gayoso Bank Building, Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. my12-1y

DR. CREIGHTON'S
OFFICE HOURS
For attending Diseases of the
EYE AND LUNGS!
At 8 from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
The balance of his time will be devoted to professional practice.
N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services must consult this arrangement. febl8-tf

DR. THOS. TATE,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on corner of Second and Washington streets. mar21-1y

To the Afflicted.
DR. J. WILSON,
Of London, Europe,
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Memphis, and the surrounding country, that he has taken rooms at No. 331 Main street, Greenlaw's Buildings, where he can be consulted confidentially for the cure of Syphilis, and every species of Private Diseases. Also, Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, etc., and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. The Doctor's long experience in the Hospitals of Paris and other cities in Europe, enables him to perform some of the most remarkable cures.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of all Female Diseases. The doctor having had an extensive practice upon that class of diseases, can confidently recommend himself to that class of the community. sep29-2m

T. A. FISHER.....L. AMIS JR.
NEW MARBLE WORKS
FISHER, AMIS & CO.,
(Successors to A. B. Atkins)
South side Adams street, between Main and second, MEMPHIS, TENN.
HAVE on hand a fine assortment of Italian and American White Marble, Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, etc., ready sold up in the
LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES,
and are constantly receiving additions to our already large stock. We employ the best workmen and are determined not to be excelled by any establishment in the West, North or South. All kinds of Marble and Stone work executed to order, at the shortest notice and lowest cash prices. Give us a call and examine our stock and manufactory. You shall not leave dissatisfied. ap8-dlm-6m

P. & L. FRANK,
185 Main Street,
UNDER THE WORSHAM HOUSE.
HAS the pleasure to announce to the public that he has now open and for sale an entirely new and splendid stock of
JEWELRY, the latest patterns;
WATCHES and CLOCKS, of the best makers;
DIAMOND SETTS and RINGS.
An extensive stock of SPECTACLES with Boston Pebbles, all of which, he offers at the most liberal terms.
Watches and Jewelry repaired promptly and warranted. Also pieces of the Atlantic Cable and Chasity.
oct5-tfy P. & L. FRANK.
Available copy three months.

To Druggists and Business Men.
OWING to ill-health I am compelled to give up my business and wish to dispose of my interest in the firm Store of LATHAM & CRAWFORD, in the town of Hernando, DeSoto county, Mississippi. Any one wishing to engage in good and profitable business will find this a most excellent opportunity, as a good bargain will be given. Apply to
J. R. CRAWFORD,
or to LATHAM & CRAWFORD,
Hernando, Miss.
sep16-dtm

Notice.
I 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 be all times be found at his store, where I would be glad to see all who are indebted to me—my old business must be closed up.
Sept. 20, 1858. WM. ROGERS.

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 all orders for new and fashionable CLOTHS, 1858, with dispatch. His stock is fresh and of the best quality, having been selected with great care this Fall by the Senior partner.
He has secured the services of Messrs. T. L. SKEGGS and WM. RODGERS, who will superintend the cutting and general department of my business. sep21-1m

NEW MUSIC STORE!
THE undersigned has just received his fall stock of Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Music Books and Sheet Music, which is by far the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in this city. The Pianos are from the world-renowned makers, A. G. Gale & Co., and Silas Ivory & Son. Every Piano is warranted for five years, and will be sold at New York factory prices.
My stock of Sheet Music is very large, embracing all the new and popular pieces of the day. If you want the best Pianos, call at the best prices, call at
J. A. McGUIRE'S,
350 Main street.
N. B.—A fresh supply of the new popular songs, Lola Gore, Where has Lola Gone, and Linger in Blissful Repose—all by Foster. sep17-tf

ANDREW MERETO.....MARCUS ROJOUX.
MERETO & ROJOUX,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
CORNER OF ADAMS AND MAIN STREETS,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
WE are now in receipt of a splendid stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY, and will keep constantly on hand a full supply, which we offer at reasonable prices. We are prepared to do repairing and cleaning at all times, and warrant to give satisfaction in all cases. Call and examine our stock. my19-1y

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 long 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 guaranteed. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
June 10 dtm* J. & A. WOODRUFF & CO.

R. F. WATSON.....T. L. BEARD.
NEW BOOK STORE.
MESSRS WATSON & BEARD are now opening, No. 325 Main street, a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY. They propose selling for a small advance on cost for cash, or on short time with city acceptance. ap26-6m

For Rent.
A FIRST-CLASS Business House, slightly located on Main street, and suited for a large Grocery and Commission or Dry Goods Business. For terms, &c., apply at 186 Main Str'et. sep21-tf

THE DAILY APPEAL.

"Squatter Sovereignty," and Congressional Sovereignty.

For the Memphis Daily Appeal.]

The *Avalanche* ascribes to Judge Douglas the election and defense of what it terms Squatter Sovereignty. In its issue of October 1st it denounces this attributed position of his, and proceeds to define the relations constitutionally existing between Congress and the United States Territories, and the power of Congress over the same. We will first attempt to show that the supposed political error attributed to Judge Douglas, is unhappily named by the *Avalanche*, and conclude *probably*, without assuming any positive position for or against the question at issue, when cleared of the vagueness and obscurity fastened upon it by an incorrect designation. And we take this early occasion to announce, that what may be said in this article are thoughts and suggestions, not laid down by the writer as his, or any ones, *beloved* and matured political doctrines, and that if convinced of their unsoundness by those superior political lights which our happy system of government affords its people, we would have no hesitancy and feel no mortification, in surrendering them, as the victim to the proud triumph of truth and Constitutional wisdom.

We will deal first with that funny and nonsensical word in American politics, "*squatter.*" We understand this word to mean, one who settles down upon the territory of the United States, without lawful authority, with the intention of there making his home and abiding place. We give this definition as according with our view, and to the absence of an acknowledged and better one. Has Judge Douglas, during the Illinois canvass, sanctioned or encouraged such a settlement, or adjudged to such an one the guaranty of constitutional authority? If so, upon what occasion, and in what terms? We believe those who have charged him with such a defense have inferred it from his recent Illinois speeches. And what people were the subject of his remarks, and elicited his avowals upon Territorial policy? The people of Kansas. And are they squatters? Did Southern men, who, in their zeal for the progress of the peculiar institution of the South, they sought a home in the perilous wilds of Kansas Territory, suppose that they would be spoken of by their less active, but patriotic fellow-citizens, and the General Government, by whose invitation they emigrated as "*squatters,*" and when, in their devotion, and sad fortune, an invidious fate stopped the current of life, did the sacrificed spirit feel the gloom of transmitting his name to future times as a persecution of his country's woe, or did he die with the consolation of having perished in defense of his dearest rights and lawful home, and a hope of being respected and kindly remembered by those whose interest suffered in his fall? Then, if such men were not squatters, Judge Douglas has spoken of none. For such men went by *invitation* of the Government, remained by consent of the Government, had the local governmental affairs entrusted to their wisdom, had the vested, essential and fundamental rights of citizens. Why apply, so unjustly and inappropriately, to them, the term squatter? It is a word that ought altogether, for the sake of decency, to be discarded from the discussion of American politics.

In the second place sovereignty, according to the political teachings of Calhoun, is that power which creates *constitutions*, and that power which by authority of the Constitution and in obedience to it *controls*, is called government. By virtue of which of these does he maintain that the territorial people may abolish or indirectly preclude the entrance of slavery into any territory? Does he recognize any sovereignty in the people of a territory? Does he say the people have the valid power to assemble themselves in convention, and exercise the powers thereof, with reference to their territorial existence? And if they please, throw off, modify or recognize the territorial government? Or ordain for themselves government independent of the act of congressional incorporation? Or declare themselves *freed* from any control or subordination to the Congress of the United States? No, he acknowledges is them one of these sovereign or revolutionary movements and powers? He has always advised, and to the extent of his constitutional power compelled obedience, and support by the people and government of the territory of Kansas, to the act of their incorporation, and as a fruit, and proof of this position, he denounced and opposed the revolutionary movement of Topeka. All the power he claimed for the people of the territory was governmental. The Federal, State and Territorial Governments have no sovereignty. But the latter is not without sovereignty merely because *either* of the others have sovereignty, or because it is the inferior agent, or creature of Congress; but because with us sovereignty is in the people of the individual States. Where is the ground for charging Senator Douglas with squatter sovereignty? The principles spoken of are familiarly known and recognized throughout the country, and how did this phrase of foolishness ever arise. It must be without date, parentage or substantial existence.

But what is the position of Judge Douglas correctly stated of which the *Avalanche* complains? If we are not mistaken, it is that slavery being a local institution can only actually flourish by positive law, and that when a Southerner carries his slave into any of the territories of the United States unorganized, or organized, without an express authorization of the territorial government, the protection of slavery is inadequate; because not being established there or any where else by the general government, but merely recognized by it where it is established as an institution of a State; it has no positive law to lean upon and must for the *time being* fail. So far then, if we are correct the difference of opinion is upon the institution of slavery, and not about territorial policy; and in our territorial legislation the diverse sentiments upon slavery are merely developed and necessarily acted upon. The decisions of the courts North and South, the most illustrious of American commentators upon the common law, establish the fact, beyond legal controversy, that slavery depends for its existence upon positive law. This has never been a legal issue between the courts North and South, nor a political issue between the different parties or sections of the country. The question comes up, shall we demand more of Senator Douglas than we have of the courts of our own section, or the North, or the Federal Government, more than we have ever demanded of any party or any man heretofore? We have shown then that he claims no sort of political sovereignty for the territorial people, acting with reference to their territorial policy and existence. We have shown further the difference of opinion in question, is not upon the power of Congress over the Territories, or of the Territorial Government over the institution of slavery; but upon the, nature and character of the institution of slavery *per se*. But it may be urged that he maintains that the Territorial Government may abolish slavery. We say that according to what seems the judicially settled statutes of slavery, it cannot exist in the Territory without the authority of the local Government thereof. And having taken the position that slavery local, and receives the support of positive law, we look upon it as a matter rather of congratulation than otherwise, that it is said that the Territorial Legislature may ignore slavery in a Territory, or has jurisdiction over the subject, for, of course, if that body may ignore it by virtue of this jurisdiction, they may, if possessed of the power, establish it. Having said that slavery is a nonentity in the Territories without the sanction of the Government of the same, we will not complain if they demand an indulgence of an idle disposition to exercise a ghostly legislation upon nonentities. The interesting step is taken ere we get to the Territory, in admitting, or allowing, or acquiescing in the local matter of slavery, and that it is an institution of positive law.

There may arise yet another difference of opinion among men, whether admitting or denying that slavery is an institution depending upon positive law, which is this: That it exists in the Territories or may exist there by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, which it may be said regards it as any other property. We will not here and now take position upon this. In conclusion we will notice one other position taken by the *Avalanche* in the same article. "It has often," says the *Avalanche*, "been demonstrated that the sovereignty over the Territories resides exclusively in Congress, until it is admitted as a State into the Union of equal and sovereign States, when, and not until then, the sovereignty over it passes from Congress to its own sovereign people. Congress has a constitutional sovereignty—a sovereignty limited and restricted, defined and specified by the Constitution." With all due difference to the gentlemen who penned this article, we think they have built their house on a sandy foundation, and cannot admit that they are covered and sustained by "constitutional axioms and demonstrations." We had thought ours a *representative* Government, with no express or implied color of title to sovereignty. There is no sovereignty in any of our system of governments—State or federal. Congress controls nothing by virtue of any sovereignty. All that may be done by Congress is done as a government and not as a sovereign. The constitution confers and contains no sovereignty. To confer sovereignty upon Congress, by a constitution, would be to rend and blast it as the lightning does the rock.

A constitutional sovereignty is an absurdity. Sovereignty precedes the constitution, and forms no part of it; but is distinct and superior to it. The two are as widely and irremediably separated as a being and a creator. To say that the two are together would be to assume that our Constitution is composed of a being, a creative, and annihilative power. That it could create itself *before being*, annihilate itself while being, and that it preceded creation, and continued after annihilation. When government is sovereign the rule will be despotic and absolute, and the people have no rights that are not subject to be abused and destroyed at the will and caprice of the controlling power. But the *Avalanche* says this Congressional sovereignty passes from Congress to the sovereign people. The sovereignty which *Congress possessed is now* possessed by the State. The State not having but *one* sovereign, by virtue of *this transferred* sovereignty, is now an equal with the other States, and is empowered to legislate upon all things—slavery not excepted.

If this transferred sovereignty enables the State to legislate upon the subject of slavery, and abolish or establish it, did it not while residing in Congress give that body the power to do the very same thing, Congress has no *dead* powers—possesses nothing it *cannot exercise*. A dormant sovereignty in Congress? Such a position is marvelous. It cannot be said that it gathered power while on its passage from Congress to the "sovereign people." Through what regions could it pass? With what spiritual existence come in contact? and what supernatural essence was in the air of those regions? What mysterious power belonged to that spiritual existence? that made sovereignty more than *sovereign*. Even if Congress should confer unlimited power upon the Territory, the *Avalanche* says this would make it sovereign. Why? Because—says the *Avalanche*—its power would be *derivative*. Are not all the powers of *Congress derivative*? All the powers of government, are, in a Constitutional Republican Government derived from the sovereign, or as is now popularly remarked, from the consent of the governed. Delegated and derivative powers are the same, and certainly no one would have the hardihood to say that the powers of Congress are *not* delegated powers; and if the derivative or delegated powers of the Territorial Government cannot be sovereign, because delegated or derivative, for the very same reasons the powers of Congress are not sovereign. H.

Young Man, Attach Yourself to the Democracy.

From the Pittsburgh Post.]

It is important for every young man to stand right in politics as well as other matters. Those who join the Democracy connect themselves with a permanent organization. The party is co-existent with the foundation of our republican institutions, and three-quarters of the century has so entwined it in the institutions of our country, that its existence is fixed and irremovable so long as our government exists. It has been opposed by various parties in their turn, some of which have had temporary triumphs, but they ultimately fell under the conquering march of the invincible Democracy. The wars of fanaticism have beaten against, and have sometimes almost seemed to engulph it, but animated by the central principle of justice to all classes and conditions of men, it has ever risen in majesty above the raging billows. It has been opposed by the eloquence of Clay and Webster and others of less note, but it has withstood the assaults of all, and the very last act of these great statesmen was to confess their error and commend the Democracy. We may occasionally be outnumbered for a time, but triumph will soon follow. We have shaped the institutions of our country from its foundation, and point with pride to our handiwork, and it is the destiny of the party to live, protect and uphold the nation until the last line of liberty has been written upon the record of time.

The following gives a historical view of the opposing parties in this country, from the earliest period to the present time. The Opposition to the Democracy, since the organization of the Government, have passed the following laws:

The "Alien Law," in 1798, giving the President (John Adams) the power to order from the country any unnaturalized foreigner *he might deem* a suspicious person.

The "Sedition Law," passed in 1798, by which any person who wrote or published anything against the President or any of the members of Congress, was liable to be heavily fined and imprisoned, on conviction in the United States Courts.

An act passed in 1798, extending the term of naturalization of foreigners from five to fourteen years.

They passed the General Bankrupt Law in 1841, which enabled such persons who desired to do so to repudiate their old debts.

They favored the high tariff of 1842, taxed the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, and those engaged in commerce, heavily, for the benefit of a few manufacturers in New England.

These are all the important laws the Opposition ever passed. Every one of them was repealed in less than four years after their passage. The Opposition to the Democracy was never continued in power by the people more than one term. They never elected but four Presidents, viz:

John Adams, in 1796.
John Q. Adams, in 1824.
William H. Harrison, in 1840.
Zachary Taylor, in 1848.

The following Presidents were elected by the Democracy against the efforts of the Opposition:

Thomas Jefferson, in 1800.
James Madison, in 1808.
James Monroe, in 1816.
Andrew Jackson, in 1828.
Martin Van Buren, in 1836.
James K. Polk, in 1844.
Franklin Pierce, in 1852.
James Buchanan, in 1856.

At the end of Mr. Buchanan's term in 1861, the Democracy will have had the Presidency forty-eight years to the Opposition's sixteen. The Democrats have had a majority in Congress at least fifty-four years to the Opposition's ten years.

The Opposition have opposed vainly and ineffectively the following Democratic measures:

The purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1802.

They opposed the war with England in 1812.

They were willing the British should search our vessels upon the high seas, and take from them, by force, American seamen.

They opposed the purchase of Florida in 1819.

They opposed the putting down of that dangerous and corrupt institution to the liberties of our country, a mammoth National Bank.

They opposed the admission of the Independent Treasury law of 1841.

They opposed the annexation of Texas in 1844 and '45.

They opposed the Mexican war in 1846, and sided with the enemies of their country throughout that struggle.

They opposed the purchase of California, New Mexico, and Utah, declaring that those countries were not worth anything, and that we had territory enough.

They opposed the purchase of Arizona in 1854.

They never admitted a State.

They never organized a Territory.

They were also against their country in time of war.

Such are the main exploits of the opposition to the Democracy.

FREE SEATS.—The evils of the odious pew system, which has been so long a disgrace to Anglo-Saxon Christianity, are exciting more and more attention, both in Great Britain and the United States. The leading ecclesiastical journal in England speaks of it as a "*ridiculo et absurdum*, with its miserable selfishness, vulgarity and pride," and a late report of a committee of the House of Lords says: "We can not abstain from expressing an earnest hope that some plan may be devised, by which every church in the land may be made to be, what it ought to be, a common sanctuary in which the rich and the poor meet together."

AN EDITOR THUS.—We believe it is rare that editors indulge in a drop, but when they do their readers are sure to find it out. A Syracuse contemporary was called upon to record a "melancholy event," at a time when his head was rather heavy, and did it up after the following manner: "Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, P. M., a man with a heel in the hole of his stocking, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The inquest of the verdict returned a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives to lament the end of his untimely loss. 'In death we are in the midst of life.'"

The gin house of Judge F. L. Hammond, of Madison county, with 57 bales of cotton, was burnt on Friday morning last. Loss $5,000.

Mr. Reed in China—The Policy of his Mission.

The New York *Tribune* justly complments Mr. Reed, for the manner in which he has discharged the high and delicate trust confided to him by the President. That paper thus indirectly—for Mr. Reed acted under specific instructions from Gen. Cass—complments the Administration:

"Mr. Reed, on his arrival, found the great body of the American residents hot for joining in the English war against Canton. We have ourselves repeatedly defenced him for not yielding to this foolish clamor, and the justification which this letter puts in for his keeping out of that war seem entirely conclusive."

He had no power to yield to any clamor which might demand his co-operation with the belligerent States against China. Gen. Cass, in his letter of instructions to Mr. Reed, said:

"The objects which it is understood the allies seek to accomplish by treaty stipulations are:

"1. To procure from the Chinese government a recognition of the right of other powers to have accredited ministers at the court of Pekin, be received by the Emperor, and to be in communication with the authorities charged with the foreign affairs of the empire.

"2. An extension of commercial intercourse with China, which is now restricted to five ports enumerated in the treaty.

"3. A reduction of the tariff of duties levied upon domestic produce in its transit from the interior to the coast, as the amount now imposed is said to be a violation of the treaty.

"On this subject you will be able to ascertain the true state of the alleged grievance when you reach China, and to act accordingly.

"4. A stipulation for religious freedom to all foreigners in China.

"5. An arrangement for the suppression of piracy.

"6. Provision for extending the benefits of the proposed treaty to all the other civilized powers of the earth.

"These objects are recognized by the President as just and expedient; and, so far as you can do so by peaceful co-operation, he expects that you will aid in their accomplishment."

* * * *

"This country, you will constantly bear in mind, is not at war with the government of China, nor does it seek to enter that empire for any other purposes than those of lawful commerce, and for the protection of the lives and property of its citizens. The whole nature and policy of our government must necessarily confine our action within these limits, and deprive us of all motives, either for territorial aggrandizement or the acquisition of political power in the distant regions of Asia."

This is the language of Mr. Reed's instructions; and it is well known that the policy of the President in respect to the neutrality of our envoy has never been modified.

On the 10th of August last Gen. Cass addressed a note to Lord Napier on the subject, from which we make this explicit extract:

"The United States have not been exempt from similar aggressions, (alluding to alleged grievances of the British in China,) and have had causes of complaint also for the injuries which their citizens have received in China; but these have been generally adjusted by the Chinese authorities, or redress has been obtained by the prompt action of our readers, so that my immediate predecessor felt himself justified in postponing intervention in China, in a dispatch of February 27, 1857, that our relations with that country did not warrant a resort to war, even if the President could constitutionally have recourse to that extreme measure.

"A careful examination of the reports and dispatches in this department leads me to concur in this opinion."

We have taken so much pains to apply the complimentary language of the *Tribune* to the administration, which, as that paper will readily see, is entitled to the credit of whatever good has come out of the peaceful policy of the government in reference to the Celestial Empire. We do not intend in this to reflect upon Mr. Reed. He has acted with great good sense, and to the entire satisfaction, we have no doubt, of the President. It is well, however, that the public journals of the day are publishing lengthy accounts from China, and concur in awarding Mr. Reed exclusive credit for what is certainly due to the admirable policy of the administration, that they should be referred to the record.—*Washington Union.*

BANJO TAUGHT
—IN—
TWELVE LESSONS!
F. B. CONVERSE,
(Late of Peel's Campbell Minstrels,)
WOULD respectfully announce that he has taken rooms at Odd Fellows' Hall, where he is prepared to give instructions on the Banjo in a thorough and complete manner.
Persons desiring instruction, can ascertain terms, &c., by applying to Mr. P. Flavin, at G. W. Alexander's Music Store, or Brewster's Music Store, Main street.
Ladies wished instructions on the Banjo will be waited on at their residences, by leaving orders at the above place. sep21-tf

Coahoma,
Look to your Levees
ON MONDAY, the 18th inst., (being Circuit Court day,) the landholders are respectfully requested to meet in Convention at the Court House in Friar's Point, Coahoma county, for the purpose of further means for the reconstruction of the dykes of the county.
I earnestly request the attendance, particularly those directly interested in the Pass Levee; for unless the means are secured on that day for the work, the reconstruction of the levee will be delayed for a year, and the country again overflowed. Should there be those who do not attend, refuse to pay their share of the taxes, payable 1st of January next, for the amount of your subscriptions, payable to myself, and I will issue and return the scrip for the money, payable in twelve months, at ten per cent. interest for the same.
J. L. ALCORN.
Friar's Point, Miss., October 1, 1858. oct8-dawtd

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John Krider, to secure the payment of certain claims therein specified in favor of Reuben Levy, dated March 4th, 1857, and of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, at Raleigh, in book No. 23, pages 408, 409, and 410, I will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1858, on the premises, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described Lot or parcel of ground, situate in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being part of lot No. (193) one hundred and ninety-three, in the plan of said city of Memphis, and being (20) twenty feet north of the northwest corner of lot (190 ninety) and of which, the corner of Winchester and Main streets running thence westwardly with the east line of Main street, (20) twenty feet, thence eastwardly and at right angles with Main street and parallel with Winchester street, (30) fifty feet; thence southwardly parallel with Main street, (20) twenty feet, to a point (30) twenty feet from Winchester street; thence westwardly (50) fifty feet to the beginning. The title to said above property is believed to be good, but I shall convey only as Trustee. Right of redemption barred by the terms of the deed. This 5th day of October, 1858.
oct-14tc W. L. TRADAWELL, Trustee.

Billiard Tables
FOR SALE.
TWO fine Billiard Tables, Cues, Balls, &c., complete. For sale cheap.
A. S. LEVY & CO., Auctioneers.
oct1-1m No. 19 Madison street.

For Sale.
ON SATURDAY, 16th October, 1858, I will offer at public sale 39 78-100 acres of land, lying near the city of Memphis, adjoining the lands of S. M. Wheaton, A. Yarnell, and others. It will be divided into twenty four lots. Terms, one-fourth cash, or its notes at 90 days, well indorsed; balance in one and two years.
Apply for information to J. R. Flippo, No. 5, Mempl's.
oct12-dawtd WM. S. FLIPPIN

NEW HOTEL
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has in the town of Brownsville, Haywood county, Tenn., a NEW HOTEL, known as the Fortune House, and kept this year by J. R. Fortune, containing twenty five rooms entirely new, and in good order and built in good style, with double galleries both in front and in the rear of the building. Also a large Livery Stable newly built and in good order. Also a large Whole-sale Grocery building, formerly occupied by Fortune & Bumpass & Co., as a Wholesale Grocery. The above property is situated on the south side of the public square, on Main street and close to the Court House. These lands are all new, in good order, built strong and substantial.
The subscriber would be willing to dispose of them on reasonable terms, and take in exchange for them Lands lying on either side of the banks of the Mississippi or Arkansas rivers, or within from 10 to 40 miles from the river; below Memphis, and will pay the difference if any be due; and if not disposed of in this way by the 25th day of next month, the Hotel will be kept out for the next five years, and any person wishing to become an occupant, can make application by said time. Refer to Stanton, McDaniels & Co.
oct7-2w* R. W. COTTER, Sr.

Insurance Notice
ALL consignments to our house are covered by our open policies in the best companies of this city.
WOOLSEY & ETHRIDGE,
97 Camp street.
New Orleans, October 1, 1858.—oct5-1m

On Consignment
AND in active ex. ship Commodore from Boston—
200 bales extra heavy Tuffts Bagging;
200 " medium and heavy Gunny Bags.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers by
WOOLSEY & ETHRIDGE
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
97 Camp street, New Orleans.

TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE.
NOT being able to attend to business, owing to continued ill health, I will offer for sale, or in trade for city property, my well known tavern stand. Also all my furniture, consisting of and carriage, for, they with half enough to suit the purchaser. There is attached to the house a garden of two acres, apple orchard, good well, &c. This is the best Tavern Stand in Panola county, situated at Batesville, immediately on the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.
I will also sell, on easy terms, 323 acres of fine Bottom Land, lying 6 miles southwest from Panola, and near Sorsby's Ferry. There is about 50 acres well drained, and 15 acres cleared, with rails enough to fence it. This is a good new cabin, well, &c., on the land.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Batesville, Panola county Mississippi.
oct7-w6t SAMUEL T. CALDWELL.

Valuable Arkansas River Bottom
PLANTATION FOR SALE.
1050 Acres! 500 Cleared! 300 Deadened!
SITUATED on Walk Soke Bayou, Jefferson county, Arkansas, eight miles from the river, and 40 miles above Pine Bluff. This is as desirable as any place in the State, and can be excelled in productiveness, health and cheap, only a bale of 500 pounds per acre, and 60 or 70 bushels of corn.
The improvements are all substantial, in the way of Dwelling, Gin House, Cabins, Stables, Cribs, &c.
If desirable, I will sell the crop of corn, some 300 bags and 100 head of cattle. Will be sold cheap to a bargain. Refer to C. M. Packer, Memphis, Tenn.
JOHN M. JONES, Jr.,
Pine Bluff Post Office, Jefferson County, Arkansas.
oct5-w3m

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HARRIS, WORMELEY & Co., is this day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Wm. P. Pendell, whose health requires a relaxation from active labor.
RALPH WORMELEY,
WM. S. PICKETT.
Aug. 1st 21, 1858. WM. P. PENDELL.
The undersigned assume the settlement of all the business of the late firm, and will continue it for their own account without change of style.
RALPH WORMELEY,
sep22-4tm:wtm WM. S. PICKETT.

Business Cards.

J. L. VERSER.....JAMES H. BORUM,
Memphis. Late of Dorhamville, Tenn.
VERSER & BORUM,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Up Stairs—Mosby & Hunt's New Block,
No. 17 1-2 Front Row,
Memphis, Tennessee.
WE will pay particular attention to filling orders for Groceries, Bagging, Rope, &c., at the lowest market prices.
jy8-dawtf

$25,000 Worth of
SADDLERY AND GIN BANDS,
FOR SALE LOWER THAN EVER.

FORD, BEGBIE & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and the public, that they are again back at their old stand,
231 MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
We are now opening our large FALL STOCK, which we bought low for Cash, and will not be undersold.
We invite all in want of anything in the
Saddlery or Harness Line,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
To give us a call before purchasing. Also for sale at a great sacrifice a few SADDLES damaged by water at the late fire. Work made to order and warranted.
Respectfully,
sep16-6m FORD, BEGBIE & CO.

STONEWARE MANUFACTORY
By Valentine Matsi & Anton Schwoob,
Fort Pickering,
On the right hand side of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, near the corporation line and river
WE would respectfully announce the establishing of a STONEWARE MANUFACTORY, where all kinds of work in this line, from a half gallon jug to a six gallon, and jars from half to fifteen gallons, are made of all kinds and sizes of lower rate can be had cheap and of the best quality. All wishing to see the manufacture of these articles, will please call.
sep23-dtm:w2m

H. A. JONES & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, No. 17 Mosby & Hunt's Block,
Front Row,
Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Consignments of every kind solicited. BAGGING and ROPE, and all other supplies, furnished at lowest rates. jy27-3m

Cheaper than the Cheapest!
—
Better than the Best!
THE undersigned has just returned from the East with a large stock of
Gents' Fashionable Clothing,
Furnishing Goods, Staple, Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Pistols, Gold, Silver and Plated Watches, which he has bought for cash, and which he is prepared to sell at the very lowest prices for cash. Quick sales and small profits being our motto.
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere—one trial will prove the fact. A. KAUFMANN & CO.,
sep22 No. 10 Front Row.

J. B. SHARPE.....E. N. ESTES.
J. B. SHARPE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
TOBACCO FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 12 Front Row,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
WE will duplicate any Northern or Eastern bill with the same, or branch equally as good, from 1 box to 1,000. jy9-dtm

SAM'L PUTNAM.....JOHN M. STRESHLY.
PUTNAM & STRESHLY,
FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 6 Front Street, New Orleans.
WILL pay strict attention to, and forward with dispatch, all goods intrusted to our care.
REFER TO—Messrs. Coleman & Co., Messrs. W. Cox & Co., Messrs. W. A. Violett & Co., Messrs. Patton & Smith.

SAM. PUTNAM
is the agent of the above house in this city, and prepared to make contracts for forwarding, and to attend to all settlements and other business of the firm. my21-1y

Fall and Winter Goods!
—AT—
B. WALKER & BROS.,
79 Front Row, cor. of Adams Street.
AND
J. WALKER & CO.,
217 Main Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CLOTHING,
112 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALSO, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Dress Goods, and
House Furnishing Goods.
Planters, Country Merchants, and River Traders are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. B. WALKER & BROS.,
79 Front