Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY,.....NOVEMBER 29, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—Black-Republican Blasphemy and Treason; Some of the Letters to Gov. Wise Relative to the Attempted Rescue; Conscience Smitten; Cotton and Sugar Items.

FOURTH PAGE.—The Approaching Presidential Crisis—Views of a Conservative Southern Opposition Organ; A Dutch Negro.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT RALEIGH.

At the instigation of a large number of our Democratic friends, we announce that a meeting of the Democracy of this county is requested at Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th of December. The object of the meeting is to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Nashville, which assembles on the 18th January, and which will appoint delegates to represent the State in the Charleston Convention. A full attendance is desired.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The *Avalanche* has found another mare's nest in the form of a call for a Democratic meeting at Raleigh, on Monday next, was published in the APPEAL and not at the same time published in the *Avalanche*. The facts are, that we were requested by the President of the Democratic Association, to write the call for the meeting, who also requested us to hand a slip to the *Avalanche*. We wrote the call, handed it to our foreman, and at the same time requested him to hand the copy into the *Avalanche* office. How he discharged his duty in the premises, will appear from the following certificate:

I certify that on Friday evening, the senior Editor of the APPEAL handed to me the copy for a notice of a meeting of the Democracy at Raleigh, on the 5th prox., (the same that appeared at the head of the editorial columns of the APPEAL on Saturday,) with instruction to hand it to the *Avalanche* after having the notice placed in type for the APPEAL. After the article was "set up" for the APPEAL, I took it into the *Avalanche* composing room, and the foreman not being in the office at the time, I hung it on a copy book above his desk.

S. P. BASSETT,
Foreman of *Avalanche*.

This is certainly sufficient to exonerate us from any intention or desire to "ignore" "ostracise" or "excommunicate" the *Avalanche*, even if we had the power to do either. But if this little mishap has furnished the editor of that paper an occasion to get off a full column of highfalutin rhodomontade and execration of "treason" and "treason," "abominable heresies" and "squatter sovereignty," we have no regret to express at the opportunity thus given him to do so. *De gustibus non disputandum*, or there is no disputing about tastes. This little incident has furnished the *Avalanche* material for a whole column of bitter and violent assault upon us and the supposed *clique* of Memphis. We are perfectly willing to leave it to the good sense of any dispassionate friend of the *Avalanche*, and even to the editor of the *Avalanche* himself, in his cooler moments, whether the cause of his exceeding ire is worthy of all the parade he has made over it—of the tin-pan thunder and the sheet lightning which he has so harmlessly expended on the occasion.

THE NASHVILLE TRAGEDY.

The fatal result of the controversy between the editor of the Nashville *Union* and the editor of the Nashville *News*, will not be without its beneficent moral lesson, if it shall impress upon the conductors and writers of newspapers the duties of moderation and courtesy and the grace of self control; and if it shall tend to rebuke the morbid appetite of a certain class of readers for personalities and harsh reflections by journalists upon one another. The sacrifice of discretion and prudence has led to the death of many a man of true courage and high talents and sensibility; but the habit of a portion of the public in certain parts of the country to impute a want of courage to those who will not condescend to use provoking language themselves nor retort with contumelious and degrading epithets has also produced many a street rencounter, where the duel is prohibited by severe and infamous penalties, as in Tennessee.

The young and rising members of the editorial profession may be assured, however, that fierce and bitter invective will never procure for them esteem or respect among those whose good opinion is most worth having. Partisans may, indeed, flatter, encourage, and "hound them on," as a huntsman would his pack; but all who can appreciate polished controversy will look upon them as *underbred*; while sulkar spectators of the editorial strife will but smile, and chat, and smile again, as they would at any other exhibition.—*Washington Constitution.*

ARKANSAS NEWS.

A VALUABLE CITIZEN DEAD.—The Washington (South Arkansas) *Democrat* records the death of John B. Sandefor, an old citizen of that place. He had filled the office of sheriff for a number of years, and was warmly beloved by all his acquaintances.

The Little Rock *True Democrat* says that William Russell, of Saline county, owns a filly, two years old, that weighs twelve hundred pounds. She is a perfect model, and of Arkansas growth at that.

MURDER.—An atrocious murder was perpetrated upon the body of a man by the name of John Watts, at a leree shanty in Mooney township, in this county, a few days since. Tub men—Patrick Sullivan and Daniel McCarthy—are in jail charged with the murder. The testimony is entirely circumstantial, of which we know nothing. The parties were all engaged upon the levee, and are Irishmen.—*Helena Shield.*

The same paper has the following, which will be interesting to contractors:

LEVEE CONTRACTS.—Col. R. C. Flournoy, levee inspector of the sixth district, gives notice, in our advertising columns, that he will let contracts for levee work in his district, at Kawolinda, in Mooney township, in Phillips county, on Friday, the 2d December.

CONVENTION OF THE CHOCTAWS, CHEROKEES, CREEKS, CHICKASAWS AND SEMINOLES.—We learn from Mr. Thomas Lewis, who arrived here on Monday evening direct from the Creek Nation, that the delegates from the above-mentioned tribes assembled at North Fork, on Monday, the 7th inst., and held their meeting at the old Mission. All the nations were represented, and Mr. Joseph Vann, Cherokee, was elected president, and Mr. Campbell Leflore, of the Choctaw Nation, was elected secretary. The business of the convention was to establish some plan relating to intercourse between the several nations, and to make provisions for the punishment of crimes committed by a member of one nation against that of another, and also for the delivery of fugitives from justice.

The convention had agreed upon a basis, and had adjourned the plan when Mr. Lewis left, but it had not been submitted to the convention for its approval.—*Fort Smith Times, Nov. 17.*

ALABAMA NEWS.

Nothing as yet has been done in the legislature, except the introduction of bills of a local character. A bill has been introduced to allow the Savannah, Griffin and Alabama railroad company to extend a road through certain portions of Alabama. We hope this bill may pass and then permit Georgia to do for Alabama what she will not do for herself.—*Decatur Times.*

The same paper says:

Information privately received from Montgomery to-day, go to show that the Central railroad is rapidly gaining strength and popularity in the legislature. It is spoken of as the road, and is most certain to get assistance from the State at this session.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The Florence *Gazette* of the 23d instant, says:

The railroad will be completed to the depot in a few days. The cross-ties and iron are laid down half way from the river to the depot now.

The same paper has the following:

LEGISLATIVE.—By our Montgomery exchanges, received yesterday morning, we learn that Hon. R. M. Patton has been appointed chairman of the committee on banks and banking in the senate; and Hon. H D. Smith has been appointed to the same position in the lower house. Hon. R. W. Walker, of Florence, has been appointed chairman of the supreme court judge. The members of the senate repaired to the hall of the house to count the vote for governor. Mr. Moore's majority over Mr. Sanford is 25,000.

Hon. John D. Rather, of Morgan county, has been elected president of the senate, and A. B. Meek, of Mobile, speaker of the house of representatives.

FREE NEGROES.—William Griffin, of Marshall county, has introduced a bill in the Alabama legislature providing for the removal of free negroes from that State.

CONVICT KILLED.—A convict named William Griffin was shot, while in a state of rebellion, on Monday morning, in one of the rooms of our State penitentiary a short time since, killing him instantly.

STATE PRINTERS.—The editors and proprietors of the Montgomery *Advertiser* have been unanimously elected State printers for the ensuing term. They are fully competent for the task.

THE LONDON TIMES ON HARPER'S FERRY.—The London *Times* says: "Of course, there can be but one issue to this wicked and foolish enterprise. The insurgents will, by their fate, give a warning to all who may dream of rendering a great social evil by an appeal to force."

As we have before said, England is as much interested as the United States in the preservation of order in the South. It is time for her to put a check on the rampant abolitionism of Exeter Hall, and withdraw her moral aid and comfort from the fanatics, who, in striking a deadly blow at the cotton fields of the South, would subject the corner-stone of her own prosperity.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

ABSCONDED.—S. J. O'Halleran, who for several years had, as agent, carried on a marble yard at Aberdeen, absconded on the 13th inst., taking with him a large amount of funds belonging to his employer, Mr. Miller, of Columbus.

STATE FAIR AT HOLLY SPRINGS.—At the late State fair held at Jackson, it was resolved to hold the next fair at Holly Springs. The next Southern Planters' convention will also be held at Holly Springs in 1860. The *Herald* thinks there will be at the lowest estimate, ten thousand persons in attendance.

LAND HUNTERS.—There is an unusual rush after "bottom" lands this season, and Coahoma has been alive with land hunters for the last month or so. Large land sales have been made, and great will be the influx of wealth and population during this year.—*Cochoma Citizen, Nov. 23.*

JUDGE CASSIDY.—We are gratified to learn that Judge Cassidy is recovering, though slowly, from his recent severe illness. He has not been able yet to be about, but hopes to be so in time for his Amite and Wilkinson circuits. The Amite court meets next Monday.—*Ib.*

PLANTER'S-BANK BONDS.—A message upon this subject has been sent to the legislature by Gov. McWillie, accompanied by petitions from speculators in these bonds. Having but imperfectly heard this financial extraordinary and ill-timed scheme, we have not time or other places for the unlicensed selling of intoxicating liquors to slaves, or carrying on with them other illegal traffic—generally including the receiving of stolen goods; and the interference with slaves (and also with free negroes) of persons, whether vagrants or temporary sojourners, who, in many cases, at either voluntary solicitation or the importunities of northern associations or individuals laboring to destroy slavery in the Southern States, by instigating desertion or conspiracy and insurrection—and which persons, generally as itinerants, and mostly also as tramping vagrants, and all of them coming from the Northern States, are spread through Virginia, and probably have operated in every county thereof, in some one or other of the various characters of crowed beggars, or solicitors of subscriptions to northern publications, or of contributions to some professed public or pious works, or pedlers, (generally without legal license,) and even in some cases as teachers, religious agents, or preachers of the Gospel.

That whenever, through either of these two different means for corrupting slaves, pillaging property, and inducing insubordination, immorality and crime, slaves are thus operated upon by white persons, no matter to what extent or how frequently, there can rarely be obtained any legal evidence of the facts, because no negroes only are privy to such offenses, and the evidence of negroes under our present law is not admissible against a white person, even though such person may be universally represented to be a receiver of stolen goods, or a northern Abolition emissary and conspirator, inciting slaves to desertion, or to revolt and massacre. Therefore, both of these dangerous and infamous classes of offenders are almost entirely safe from prosecution and conviction, and may securely pursue their iniquitous course. Therefore, we pray of your honorable body that such new measures of prosecution and punishment may be enacted, as will make operative the existing legal prohibition of the offenses of vagrancy, unlicensed dealing with slaves, and peddling; and also, by extending stringent repressing, and certain and sufficient penalties to all other professed pursuits of itinerant strangers, having neither sufficient vouchers for good character and objects, nor license, nor visible means for support by honest labor. Aiming only to prevent in general terms the existing evils, and to pray for relief in general, we do not presume to prescribe special or precise remedies, but submit to the wisdom and discretion of the legislature the devising and adoption of such enactments as will afford sufficient remedies for the great and now growing evils and dangers under consideration.

A New American Swindle Exposed.

From the London Times, Nov. 8.]

Some months back a peculiar system of swindling, invented in America and practised in that country on persons in England, was detected and stopped. The plan was to send letters to the address of individuals whose deaths appeared in the obituary of the London papers, purporting to come from some youthful protege who had fallen into misconduct and been sentenced to prison, and who, in terms of the deepest repentance, solicited his old and "kind benefactor" to transmit him £10 to some United States post office. Many executors upon opening these communications were led to comply with the appeal under a desire to act in accordance with any possible wish of the deceased person; and there is reason to believe that the trade proved very lucrative. It was completely brought to an end, however, by the publicity given to it. The parties have, therefore, been driven to new expedients, and their plan is to transmit letters to the address of deceased persons, purporting to come from a woman whom they have deserted, and who claims aid for a dying child. This has probably brought more success than the former plan, since it has awakened the fears of families and desire to avert scandal. About a fortnight back two of these communications reached the lands of merchants in Cheapside, in imposition being thus apparent a copy of the production was inserted in the *Morning Advertiser*. Each subsequent mail, however, has brought a fresh supply, it appeared, in nearly the same manner, and it is therefore desirable to remove by a further exposure the pain they may have occasioned. Annexed is one recently received. The writing is apparently that of a man who has assumed a female hand:

LOCKPORT, NIAGARA COUNTY, N. Y.,
September 20, 1859.

DEAREST, BEST FRIEND: Why, why have you not sent the usual remittance? Poor Tom is dying, and we are in the extremest want. You promised me not to write; but after waiting till I am penniless, I am, at this moment of crushing misery, compelled to do so. Your poor dying son sends his fondest love; poor, ill-fated boy! he has never known a father's care. Still from a boy I have taught him to pray for and love you. Little did I think when, years ago, I discovered all and fled, that you would fail me in this hour of terrible affliction. Yes, that you might be free and happy with those so dearly loved. I left all, and fled with my poor fatherless boy to this strange land, and daily since have we prayed for blessings on you and yours. Dearest, only friend, unless you send soon your poor, afflicted, ill-fooled son will starve to death. I am now unable to do more than wait upon him, and cannot much longer bear up against poverty, sickness, and your unkindness. But you are not unkind; you must have sent, and the letter miscarried. God knows I would not cause you a moment's pain, or take your attention from those you love. No, in this world my duty was here to suffer; still I cannot tamely see my beloved and idolized son die in misery and want. Do send me by return mail a £10 bank of England note, for I am now miles away from where I could get other funds changed. I came here for the benefit of poor Tom, but fear that it has done him no good. We are now among strangers, and in abject want. Your good, kind heart will not permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will trouble you no more. For God's sake send without an instant's delay, and pay the postage of your letter to me, or I shall not be able to obtain it, for I am selling everything to live. On my knees I beg of you, and for your dying son's sake, send to me immediately or I shall go mad. God bless you and yours. May you be supremely happy, bless you. In mercy send soon and so farewell. May God bless you is the fervent prayer of your unhappy but true friend. MARY A. STANHOPE.

The Speakership.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 22.]

Much more uncertainty relative to the termination of the approaching contest for the various offices of the House of Representatives exists at this moment than was supposed to exist a month ago, when it was conceded by all, apparently, that whoever might be nominated by the Republican party would surely be the speaker; and further, that Mr. John Sherman, of Ohio, a very intense "irrepressible conflict" politician, would be that lucky gentleman. The Harper's Ferry affair has greatly disconcerted the policy of a union between the southern Opposition members and the Republican party so earnestly urged not long since by the Richmond *Whig*, which journal, by-the-bye, now declares that it has entirely changed its views on that subject. It further appears that more or less North American blood is a part by Republican party votes in districts where the Republican party was not sufficiently strong to elect avowed Republican party candidates, hesitate to accept a classification with the Republicans, and intimate a disposition not to sustain the action of the Republican party caucus.

Our impression is that the result (the organization) will depend much upon the action of those gentlemen. Three of them—Messrs. E. Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, and Briggs and Carter, of New York—will surely hold the Republican caucus nomination, if by so doing they can secure the election of Mr. Morris himself, or Mr. Corwin. If they do hold it, the votes of all seven of the anti-Lecompton nominal Democrats will not prove sufficient to elect Mr. Sherman, who, however, will receive the vote of Mr. Henry Winter Davis, we take it, whenever, added to his strength in the hall, it may secure his election. But, again, it is now utterly impossible that the anti-Lecompton votes (seven) of Illinois can vote with the Republicans in electing a speaker; because if they do, they inevitably consign Mr. Stephen Arnold Douglas to a position at the tail of the Republican party organization. As a matter of course, with his friends in the house acting in such times with the Republican party, the idea of the admission of gentlemen of his into the Charleston convention would be preposterous. Thus, with three North Americans, and three anti-Lecompton ones standing out against the election of a Republican party speaker, the vote of Mr. Henry Winter Davis being the only vote from a slave-holding State, such a candidate can get, under any circumstances, certainly no such person can be elected to the speakership.

Had the Democrats sufficient strength to elect, Mr. Phelps would doubtless be their candidate. He is now the oldest Democratic member in point of length of service in the hall, and was last winter at the head of their organization there, in which position he won golden opinions on all sides. As matters stand, however, we question whether he would accept the empty honor of a complimentary nomination for a position he cannot possibly obtain, according to present appearances.

We are not entirely without hope that the developments of conservative sentiment in all quarters of the country against Republican party panegyrics upon Brown and his fellow murderers and warmed by the blows, with the already evident Union sounding tendency of the policy the Republican press with reference to the Harper's Ferry affair, may deter two or three other Pennsylvania Opposition members, and perhaps one from New Jersey, from acting with the Republicans in the election of a Speaker.

But the truth is, the whole matter is just now enveloped in a fog so dense as that the cutest eye political can discern naught whatever. The odds, therefore, at the present writing, are decidedly against the triumph of any particular candidate that may be named on behalf of any party.

The State Department on the 22d inst. had received no communications, public or private, by the Canada from Mr. Dallas.

WHAT VIRGINIA SHOULD DO.

From the Richmond Whig.]

It must be evident to every man, not wilfully blind to passing events, that a political crisis is at hand, in comparison with which every other that has agitated our country shall seem the insignificence, and on the solution of which hange the destiny of the nation.

For years past, a small but portentious cloud has hovered over our horizon. It has suddenly grown to an alarming size, and threatens, at any moment, to break upon us; and to every reflecting mind the question naturally presents itself, Are we safe, and are we safe, and if not, are we prepared to breast its fury?

Until within a very brief period, we, in common with a large proportion of our people, believe that the fanatical spirit, the Abolition element of the North, would be controlled by the patriotic and conservative element of the northern masses, and, the commanding influence of their prominent citizens and statesmen. We believe that the Abolition sentiment was connived at, rather than approved, as a political falcrum, to be used by Seward and his followers, for political advancement, and that, when they had reached the object of their ambition, or failed in its attainment, it would subside, or entirely die out. We believe that the most rabid Abolitionist could never have hoped, in his day, to see his visions realized, but was content to bide his time, still honeyed, patriotic, and self-interested should be succeeded up in fanaticism, when his cherished crusade against the South should be begun and ended.

But, what do we see? Impatient of delay; to a great extent, in possession of the public and the forum; instigated by Beecher, Garrison, Seward and a host of others; backed by the sympathies of Faneuil Hall, and the approbation of the reverend-and fashionable Sportgon—they commence the work of murder, armed with rifles and sharpened bowie knives, manufactured in workshops for the purpose, and in the dead of night, invade our homes and murder our peaceful citizens, in order to liberate a race already possessing all the liberty it deserves, or is capable of enjoying. Their plans are frustrated, for the faithful slave refuses to join them, and Brown and his confederates are about to meet the traitor's and the felon's doom.

This was the time for our northern brethren to have manifested their sympathy, to have cheered us on in defence of our rights and altars, and to have rebuked, in unmistakable terms, the diabolical spirit we were taught to believe was confined to a few misguided fanatics. Have they done so? Have there been one single town meeting, one solitary gathering upon 'Change, or elsewhere, one single voice, among the hundreds of accredited orators, to unmask the traitors in their midst, or to soothe us with the joyous cry.—"All's well!—we can control the murderers, and, if necessary, interpose our strong arm to protect you in your rights, &c." No such cheering sound has reached us; but we hear from the sacred pulpit the most abusive and uncharitable epithets hurled at the South, and that too by men who, in the house of God, have fancied as acceptable to God, and worthy of the highest commendation of Christians. The tide of feeling has run so high, that only with northern letters, filled with mawkish sentimentalities, and appealing to his humanity, his ambition and his fears; eye—his fears—for, from all quarters, he is threatened with assassination, if Brown is hanged. But Brown will be hanged, and yet our governor will not be assassinated, for the sword must pass through many a stalwart heart before it reaches his.

To what conclusion, then, are we reluctantly driven? Either that the whole North sympathizes with the Abolitionists, and is ready to aid them in their treasonable designs against the South, which we do not believe—or that the Opposition is in so meagre and insignificant a minority, that they are afraid or ashamed to oppose the current, lest they be swept away and totally annihilated.

If, then, the storm cannot be averted, are we prepared to breast its fury? So far as physical force is concerned, *we are!* War to the knife and the knife to the hilt, will be the rallying cry throughout the South, in defense of our hreshes, our wives and our children. Our young men will vie with each other in deeds of daring and heroism; and our land will form a cordon around their hearth stones; their hands are steady enough, their eyes are quick enough to sight the rifle; they can shoot true to what they would, and must stand and die; and enviable indeed will be death in such a cause, when, at most, a few short years must terminate their earthly career; and our faithful slaves, whom the fanatics would make free to plunge into deeper slavery, would rally around their masters in defense of the homes of their early childhood.

We are prepared, then, to meet the shock; but the shock will not come, and the storm may be averted if we will avail ourselves of the means at our command.

What is the North to do without the markets of the South? This is the string upon which most of her fanatics have played to this season. Our Legislature will soon be in session. Let them pass a law imposing a license tax upon the merchant who sells an article manufactured or imported from the North, and thereby encourage direct foreign trade; let them protect our own domestic manufactures; let them complete our leading lines of internal improvements, and a combination of circumstances, the people's money, let them require the presidents, (who are mostly too fond of taking pleasant excursions to the North,) to purchase at home every article they require, provided they can get it on fair terms, and of as good quality as they can at the N. rth. This policy will keep our money at home, enrich the purchaser, the manufacturer and the laborer, and withdraw from our northern brethren the aid and comfort we lavishly bestow on them, to forge our chains. Let this, and northern capital will find its way to our cities, for its vestment in commerce and manufactures. Do this, and the mechanics of the North, instigated by their manufacturers, will transfer their work shops to the more genial South, where no ice impedes the turning water wheel. Do this, and you avert the storm, and strengthen in for any future attack that may occur.

The Legislature—Eighth Week.

From the Nashville Union, Nov. 22.]

In the Senate on Monday, the speaker laid before that body a communication from W. F. McGregor, State treasurer, in response to a resolution, stating that there are no perquisites attaching to his office, except as treasurer of the Insane Hospital. He receives three-fourths of one per cent. upon the receipts and disbursements of said institution, which, for the last year, amounted to about three hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and for the last entire term of two years, to about seven hundred and ten dollars, which amount, he says, will be greatly reduced for the next two years, and will not probably amount to more than two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Also, a communication from J. E. R. Ray, Secretary of State, in which he states, that as near as he can approximate it, the perquisites of his office amount to about $550 per year.

Mr. Sneed introduced a bill to reduce the State tax and to increase the common school fund.

In the House on Monday, a resolution was adopted appointing a joint committee to ascertain what extension of the penitentiary is necessary, the probable cost, and what amount of labor can be performed by the inmates of the prison; also to take into consideration the propriety of building a sale or store house, either within or without the prison, as may seem to the committee most proper; also, what appropriation will be necessary to be made by the present legislature for the completion of the same, and report to the two houses at as early a day as practicable.

Representative Richardson's bill to incorporate the Foked Deer river navigation company was finally passed by yeas 32, nays 20.

Senator Minor's resolution requesting a joint committee on banks, offered November 12, were rejected; a reconsideration of the vote rejecting them was ordered, and being taken results, yeas 29, nays 22. The resolutions were then adopted without a division.

Senator Stokes' resolution, offered on the 15th inst., providing for printing the report of the State geologist, were amended by inserting the words "by the public printer," in the first resolution, and rejected by yeas, 24; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Bayless, Bicknell, Britton, Butler, Cheatham, Cowden, Critz, Davis, East, Ewing, Gorman, Hayon, Kincaid, of Claiborne; Martin, McCabe, Norman, Porter, Richardson, Shrewsby, Trousbitt, White, of Davidson; Woodard and Speaker Whitthorne—24.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, of Perry, Baker, of Weakley, Barksdale, Beaty, Bledsoe, Davidson, Doak, Farrelley, Frazier, Gantt, Harris, Jones, Johnson, Kenner, Kennedy, Lea, Lockhart, Morris, Nall, Pickett, Roberts, Russell, Senter, Sowell, Trevitt, Vaughan, White, of Dickson; Williams, of Hickman, and Wisener—29.

Mr. Speaker Whitthorne, when his name was called, said he voted to abolish the office of State geologist, because he thought the present incumbent would finish his labors and embody them in a report, and thus furnish knowledge by which further inquiries could be made by private enterprise; and in order that this intention might be carried out he felt compelled to vote "nay."

Representative Williams, of Hickman, entered a motion to reconsider the vote just taken.

Senator Minnie' bill to withdraw the Bank of Memphis and establish a branch of the Bank of Chattanooga at Memphis, was considered. An individual liability amendment was offered by Senator Cowden.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Stanton introduced a bill to provide for the payment of officers and printers for advertising and holding special elections. The bill provides that the controller shall issue warrants upon the treasurer in favor of all claims presented to him with the requisite accompanying vouchers, by such editors or printers as were ordered to advertise the election of 1858, in reference to a call of a convention to amend the State Constitution; and also for the compensation heretofore accruing in the advertisement of the election of chancellors and circuit judges, and other special elections in this State; and provides for the payment of similar bills hereafter made.

Mr. Stovall's bill to increase the salaries of treasurer and secretary of State, was amended so as to give each an increase of $300 a year, and then passed on its third reading. It has yet to be acted upon by the house.

Senate bill to abolish the office of geologist and ex-officio geologist of the State, was taken and passed on its third reading, by ayes 17, noes 3.

In the House, on Tuesday, Senate bill (Mr. Minnie's) to withdraw the bank of Memphis, and to establish a branch of the bank of Chattanooga in its stead, was taken up on its second reading and amended, on motion of Mr. Williams, so as to make the subject the bank of Chattanooga to all general laws regulating banks and banking that may hereafter be passed by the legislature.

Mr. Jones' resolution to amend the Constitution so as to make members of the legislature and governor elective once in four years were received. A motion was subsequently entered by Mr. Dudley to reconsider the vote rejecting these resolutions.

Mr. Vaughan's resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to make clerks of the chancery court elective by the people was rejected by yeas 38, nays 32.

Senate Bill (Mr. Hoke's) to regulate tippling and tippling houses, was after being variously amended, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, indefinitely postponed, by yeas 30, nays 21. A motion was subsequently entered by Mr. Doak to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Speaker Newman introduced a bill to amend the charters of the county agricultural and mechanical societies. The bill provides that all county agricultural societies in this State which have been chartered by the Tenn. State Agricultural Bureau, by the name of the agricultural and mechanical society of any county in this State, shall be as good and valid to all intents and purposes as if the same had been chartered by the name of the county agricultural society of any county; that where the constitutions of such societies fail to specify the number of members necessary for the transaction of their business, thirty, or a majority of all the members of each society, shall constitute a quorum; and clothing such societies with as ample power to carry out the objects of their creation as is conferred upon the State Bureau; and conferring upon them the power to appoint marshals to preserve good order at their fairs, and that such marshals shall have, and exercise the power of constables during the continuance of such fairs.

After the transaction of the morning business, the death of Maj. E. G. Eastman was announced by Speaker Whitthorne, who was followed by Messrs. Pickett, Cheatham, Armstrong, and Wilson, of Richmond, in eulogies of the deceased, after which the House adjourned over to Friday.

The Senate met Thursday morning, but adjourned after the reading of the journal.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Wood introduced a bill to amend section 665 of the Code so as to give power to corporations of Memphis to collect and report lands and town lots for condemnation for taxes due and unpaid; and makes it the duty of circuit judges to condemn and order to be sold such lots and lands; and to issue an order of sale to such securities, who shall sell the same as collectors are now authorized to do.

Mr. Stokes' bill to incorporate the Middle Tennessee insurance company at Lebanon, was, on motion of Mr. Hildreth, amended so as to subject the company to general laws as the legislature may from time to time enact, regulating and restricting such corporations, and then passed on its third reading and ordered to the transmittal to the House.

Mr. Stanton's bill to authorize attorneys-general to celebrate the bonds of matrimony, was, on motion of Mr. Allen, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Johnson's bill to reform and regulate the business of banking in this State, and Mr. Thompson's bill to establish a general banking law in this State, were made the special order for Tuesday, the 6th of December.

The House was mainly occupied Friday and Saturday with a discussion of Mr. Bayless' resolution, which, as we have already stated, was finally adopted, by ayes 38, nays 29.

Mr. Stanton's bill to authorize attorneys-general to celebrate the bonds of matrimony, was, on motion of Mr. Allen, indefinitely postponed.

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New Advertisements.

FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
WE will sell at our store a large and well assorted lot of Furniture, consisting in part of
1 set of Blue Enameled Cottage Furniture;
1 " Mahogany Furniture;
8 Red Damask Mahogany Chairs;
1 " " Sofa;
1 Mahogany Bureau;
1 " Bedstead;
8 Walnut Bedsteads (4 Walnut Lounges);
2 " " Wardrobes; 1 " " Breakfast Tables;
6 " Bureaus; 6 " " Card Tables.
Together with a lot of House Table, Wash Stands, Sofas, etc. Also, a lot of second-hand Furniture.
Terms—Per Funds. G. R. LOCKE & CO.,
nov29-1t Auctioneers.

Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a certain deed of trust executed to me on the first day of March, 1856, by Jas. F. Ballard to secure the payment of a certain bond therein specified, I will proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 9th of December, next, at Overton's Long Stable in front of the office of Jno. J. Horne, Esq., in the city of Memphis, the following property, viz: A certain lot of ground in the city of Memphis, on the east side of Fourth street, beginning at a point on the south side of Poplar street, running 50 feet eastwardly from the point where the west line of the Arsenal lot extended would intersect Poplar street; thence southward parallel with the said lot 150 feet; thence westward parallel with the said line of Poplar street, a distance of 50 feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street to the beginning, being part of lot of J. D. Graham's subdivision of original country lot No. 501. The title is believed to be good, but I will only as trustee. Should the above property not sell for enough to satisfy said bond, I will then sell the same lot of ground, or such free shares of the stock of the Memphis Building and Loan Association, conveyed as additional security in said trust deed.
nov29-4t J. C. GRIFFITH.

Memphis Mattress Manufactory.
JNO. P. LALLEMAND,
Mattress Maker,
JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, NEAR THE THEATER,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
HAVING permanently located at the above mentioned place, I can leave to direct the attention of those in want of a
MATTRESSES
That they will find it in their interest to call and examine my stock. I have always on hand a full assortment of
SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, HUSK AND STRAW MATTRESSES.
Particular attention will be paid to private orders.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT
Will be made to Furniture Dealers, Hotels and Boarding-house Keepers, Steamboat men and Contractors. Also, a large stock of
LEVEE MATTRESSES,
To accommodate the trade. I will exchange my Mattresses for Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Furniture, etc. Old Mattresses renovated.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. Harris & Hunt, H. Flusser, A. A. Hoe, Wm. M. Fowlkes, Dr. George Shaw, H. Frank.
nov26

Notice.
LOST or mislaid, Moore, Halstead & Co.'s note in favor of C. W. Bell & Bros., for ($600.45-100) four hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-five cents, dated August 4, 1859, and payable six months after date at the Planters' Bank, Memphis. Payment has been stopped on said note, and if not paid when so payment has been stopped.
nov27-3t McCOWN & C.

AT THE CHEAP CHINA STORE
No. 333 Main Street,
CASTORS,
WAITERS,
KNIVES and
FORKS,
SPOONS,
BRITANIA
WARE.
Also—A full assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, at low prices.
nov27 CHAS. N. KRICH.

Fresh Arrivals.
AMONG the new works just received are—Parties and their Principles; A Manual of Political Intelligence, etc., by Arthur Holmes.
The Philology of Geneva Lake, by Geo. H. Lewes, author of "Life of Goethe," etc.
Leaves from an Actor's Note Book, with cliff-chat of the Green Room and the Stage in England and America, by Geo. Vandenhoff.
The Manufacture of Coal Oil, by Thos. Antisell, M. D.
Revelations of Life, by Anna Cora Ritchie; with very extensive notes, etc.
Miss Mulvey; or, What makes Home Happy, by Miss M. J. Mulvaney.
Loss and Gain; or, Margaret's Home, by Alice B. Haven.
Mary Lee, by Ellen Lizzenner; with new supplies of several popular works.
W. R. STRANGE & CO.,
nov27 316 Main street, under Odd Fellows' Hall.

NEW MUSIC STORE.
PIANOS, Melodeons, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Tambourines, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Sheet Music, Music Books and Music Paper. These goods are selected from the best manufactories, and will be offered at the lowest cash prices, may be found on Monroe street, a few doors east of Main street.
Also—Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. Orders left at Messrs. Bingham & Markham's Photograph's Room, 190 Main street, may be found the
GREAT WALLACE PIANOS
AND
Tilton's Improved Violins & Guitars,
And the best instruments that can be obtained.
Pianos tuned and repaired. Second-hand Pianos taken as part pay for new ones.
A great variety of music will be made in music to-day and seminarian. Pianos to rent.
Mr. Wallace will be accompanied with a portfolio of any of the new publications of music, to take home to try and select from, at his store, Monroe, opposite Main.
Mr. N. would teach a male or female class or give private lessons in these indispensable qualifications to music, without charge, if there be a good number and with which all can teach themselves.
W. NASH,
nov26-1y Formerly of Nashville, Tenn.

$100 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named WILLIAM, dark complected, about 24 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a few scars on his face, slightly knock-kneed. He wears rings in his ears, slightly knock-kneed. He wears rings in his ears, slightly knock-kneed. He is a shoemaker, and may be in Memphis, where he was apprenticed of DeKALB. I will give the above reward for his apprehension. Address
WILLIAM D. WELLER,
nov26-1m* Memphis, Tenn.

Just Received.
100 KEGS Nest Nails;
100 " Assorted Sizes and superfine Fancy;
20 Sticks W. R. Butter;
20 " Dairy Butter (Walker's Alley);
100 baskets Piper Hindsick Champagne.
Also—Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Raisins, Cranberries, Cheese, Ale, Porter, Gin, etc., etc.
For sale by J. F. FRANK,
No. 35 Front Row.

CALHOUN BLOCK.
RICH
Velvet Robes.
SUPERB
SILK ROBES.
STREET AND EVENING!
SILK
AND
VELVET ROBES,
Embracing many Beautiful and New Designs,
WILL BE SOLD FOR LESS THAN
Cost of Importation!
F. W. Royster & Co.
nov27-tfw

Notice.
To the Merchants of Memphis.
WE the undersigned proprietors of the two Wheatfields, Tipton co., Tenn., will on and after this date charge the regular commission of 2½ per cent. on all sales of our crops for freight and storage, viz:
J. D. MORTON & CO.,
J. J. SMITH & CO.
November 19, 1859.
nov19-1m

J. B. HILLS,
No. 3 Poplar Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Druggist and Apothecary,
(successor to R. B. Leighton.)
DEALER in Paints, Oils, Window Glass, fine Brandy, Wines, Liquors, Chemicals and Perfumery, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Memphis and vicinity.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of day and night.
nov26-tf

PENDLETON & JOUETT,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
Commission Merchants,
16 PINE STREET,
ST. LOUIS.
R. D. PENDLETON,
W. R. JOUETT.
Refer to Gates, Wood & McNeilt, and Norvell, Boone & Co. nov28-4m

Botanic Medical Books.
JUST RECEIVED BY KIRK & WILLIAMS: Jones & Shepherd's Practice, 2 vols.
Cook's Practice.
Cook's Materia Medica.
Beach's Practice.
Worthy's Practice.
Comfort's Practice.
Wood's Practice.
King's Diseases of Women.
King's Dispensatory.
King's Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Scudder's Therapeutics.
Scudder's Diseases of Women.
Cook's Physio Medical Surgery.
Cook's Surgery, by R. S. Newton.
Also, all the Medical Books now in use, for sale at publishers' prices. KIRK & WILLIAMS,
nov26 258 Main street.

Stray Dog!
A STRAY DOG, about between a Spaniel and a Setter, white, with black spots, black head and white stripe down the forehead, about nine months old. Can be found by calling at
H. E. PAYNES,
nov26-1t* On the Raleigh Road.

Miscellaneous.

PIANO, GUITAR & FRENCH.
A LADY is DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A LIBERAL number of pupils in Piano, Guitar and French. Apply at Mrs. S. McMaster', corner of Main and Beale streets.
nov26-1m

DR. R. L. BUTT,
LATE of Columbus, Ga.—Office in Post-Office Building. Residence, Vance street, between Hernando and Desoto streets.
nov27-