THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861. VOLUME XII—NUMBER 118

Daily Appeal.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

WHEREIN IT DIFFERS WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We note the principal points of difference between the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States and the Constitution of the United States of America, as follows:

1. The preamble invokes "the favor and guidance of Almighty God."

2. Any judicial or other federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the legislature of such State.

3. Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the executive departments a seat upon the floor of either house, with the privilege of discussing any measure appertaining to his department.

4. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill.

5. The general welfare clause is omitted.

6. No bounties can be granted from the treasury, and no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations shall be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.

7. Congress shall have no power to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, buoys and other aids to navigation on the coast and the improvement of harbors, and the removing of obstructions in rivers, and in all such cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

8. The expenses of the Post Office Department, after the 1st of March, 1863, shall be paid out of its own revenue.

9. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country, other than slaveholding States and Territories of the United States, is forbidden.

10. Congress shall have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of or Territory not belonging to the Confederacy.

11. Congress shall appropriate no money, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of departments, and submitted by the President, unless by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and nays—or to pay its own expenses—or claims adjudicated against the Confederacy.

12. Congress is required to establish a tribunal to adjudicate claims against the Government.

13. Congress can grant no extra compensation to any contractor, officer, agent or servant, after contract made or service rendered.

14. Every law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

15. When any river divides or flows through two or more States they may enter into compacts to improve its navigation.

16. The President holds his office for six years, and is not re-eligible.

17. Upon removal of civil officers in the Executive Department, except Cabinet officers and officers connected with the diplomatic service, the President shall report the removal to the Senate, with his reasons therefor.

18. The citizens of one State cannot sue the citizens of another State in the Federal courts.

19. Citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy with their slaves and other property, and the right of property in slaves shall not thereby be impaired.

20. Other States shall be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives; and two-thirds of the Senate voting by States.

21. The institution of negro slavery shall be recognized and protected in the Territory by Congress and the territorial government. And the citizens of all the States shall have the right to take their slaves to the Territory.

22. The Constitution shall be amended upon the demand of any three States for a Convention of all the States suggesting the amendments. And if the convention of all the States concur in the amendments, and they are ratified by two-thirds of the State legislatures or conventions, they shall be a part of the Constitution.

23. Congress shall pass no law impairing or denying the right of property in negro slaves.

Destructiveness of Engines of War.

As the invention of gunpowder has tended to soften the ferocity of war, and the saving of human life, so it may be hoped that scientific improvements may yet be made which will furnish still further the carnage incident to military operations. The Chevalier Paixhan, in his account of the catapultæ ballistæ, and other engines of the ancients, states that some of their powers were little inferior to those of our modern instruments of destruction; and in the works of Celsus we find the effects of leaden balls and stones projected from the engines then in use were by no means unknown but of their velocities we know little or nothing. By the calculations of D'Arcon it appears that the initial velocity of a cannon ball is nearly 2,000 feet in a second, and that of a musket about 1,700 feet; but these velocities rapidly diminish from the moment the ball quits the mouth of the gun, and are greatly influenced by the quantity and quality of the powder, the force used in ramming the wads, the elevation of the gun, and the length of the bore.

The state of the atmosphere also has some influence, the velocity of the ball in very dry weather being one-seventh greater than when the air is loaded with vapor. In sieges, heavy cannon are used, while in engagements in the open field the weight of the shot is of course less, owing to the necessity in the latter case of having some sufficiently light to be easily portable. The other species of shot are the common musket ball, fired singly from muskets or discharged in several from rifled pieces; minnie rifle bullets, shrapnel and other improved shells, grape, which consists of small iron balls disposed in linnen bags fastened to a wooden bottom, in the middle of which is a spindle around which the balls are secured by cord or wire; or case shot, which consists of the same iron balls put into tin cylinders, the bases of which are closed by a circular piece of wood. Another kind of projectiles are shells, or hollow iron spheres filled with powder, which may act either before or after their explosion.

A French scientific journal, we have just received, states that in addition to experiments with a steel cannon, said to be invented by the Emperor, which have just been made near that city, trials have taken place with a new projectile weighing about one hundred pounds, which is of such terrific power that if it succeeded that in bursting in the midst of a body of men, a hundred might be killed or wounded.

When the contending armies are to such a degree more deadly will be the effect of all fire arms. Thus, according to D'Antoni, a musket ball will pierce a file of seven men; a sixteen pound, a file of forty-eight; an eight inch, a file of forty; a thirteen inch, a file of twenty; a six ounce, a file of sixteen; a one ounce, a file of four, if very close to them and propelled by a certain degree of force. A shell will pass through from three to five men, and will kill or wound by its splinters from six to nine. The distance and the resistance will of course produce a great variation in the action of all these missiles, and it is remarkable what a very small amount of resistance is needed to make a ball from its course. A man, for instance, has been struck on the throat, and the ball, instead of passing through the neck, only penetrated the skin, performing a complete circle under the integument, and lodging close to where it entered. Another singular fact is the harmlessness of slugs and musket balls when lodged in some parts of the body, nature forming a kind of capsule around them to protect the surrounding parts. Many instances are on record of men carrying bullets thus encysted for years, without much pain or suffering.

Traitors and Loyalists.

The Republican papers are very freely using the terms "traitors and rebels" to designate the mass of the southerners, and "loyalists" when they refer to the scattering persons who can be found, say at Baltimore, St. Louis, Wheeling, most of these in Southern States holding federal offices or expecting them, still adhering to the Union. The terms need have an unpleasant savor, however, for none of us. We cannot but remember that the *Royal Gazette*, printed in the city of New York during the revolution of 1776, used to hurl just such epithets against George Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Clinton, and the rest—the "rebels and traitors" of those days. It used to speak of the scattering forlorn who could be found here and elsewhere, still adhering to King George, as "loyalists" also. The comparison may be odious to our Republican cotemporaries, but it is one that is brought home to a great many persons who read their blood-thirsty and abusive articles. It is hard after all to get an American to hate rebels. It is difficult to make everybody forget that our own political system is the product and result of rebellion and revolution. Every day men recall the maxim that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and when the Black-Republican press speak of "traitors and rebels in arms against constituted authority," we can none of us forget that these were the very words with which our revolutionary fathers were incessantly denounced in the olden time. We suggest that the abolition press use other epithets.—*New York News.*

Preservation of Arms in Service.

We quote from a manual of "rules for the management and cleaning of the U. S. rifle musket, model of 1855, for the use of soldiers, prepared under the direction of the Ordnance Department, by A. D. Allin, master armorer at Springfield, and published by Henry Cary Baird, Philadelphia, and adopted by the War Department of the U. S. on the 16th October, 1857:

Each soldier should have a screw-driver and a wiper, and each non-commissioned officer a wire tumbler-punch and a spring vise. No other implements should be used in taking arms apart or in setting them up.

In the inspection of arms, officers should attend to the qualities essential to service, rather than to a bright polish on the exterior of the arms. The arms should be inspected in the quarters at least once a month, with the barrel and lock separated from the stock.

In ordering arms on parade, let the butt be brought gently to the ground, especially when the exercises take place on pavements or hard roads. This will save the mechanism of the lock from shocks, which are very injurious to it, and which tend to loosen and mar the screws and split the wood-work.

Rifled arms should not have the ramrod sprung in the bore with unnecessary force. It batters the head of the rod and wears injuriously the grooves. The soldier should let the rod slide down gently, supported by the thumb and fingers, and the inspecting officer can satisfy himself of the condition of the bottom of the bore by gently tapping with the rod. The face of the breach can be polished, after washing, by means of a cork fixed on the wiper or ball-screw; the polished surface can be seen if the muzzle is turned to the light.

In stacking arms, care should be taken not to injure the bayonets by forcibly straining the edges against each other. The stack can be as well secured without such force being used.

No cutting, marking, or scraping, in any way, the wood or iron should be allowed; and no part of the gun should be touched with a file. Take every possible care to prevent rust from getting in between the lock, or barrel, and stock. If any should get there, dismount the gun as soon as possible, clean all the parts as directed, and see that they are perfectly dry before reassembling them.

Officers of the Southern Armies.

The New Orleans *Delta* very truthfully remarks:

The Confederate States are fortunate, indeed, in their military commanders. The old army of the United States was indebted to Jeff. Davis, as Secretary of War, for the most wholesome reforms which have been achieved in that department since the Government was established. The displacement of the drones and old fogies of the army, and the bringing forward new talent and energy, the promotion of men of high military qualities, without regard to rank or age, were the characteristics of Davis' administration. He knew the caliber of every officer in the army, and fearlessly overslaughed the incompetent and advanced the capable. The same qualities and system have marked the military organization of the army of the Confederate States. If the voices, the honest voices, of all the officers of the army of the United States had been taken in the selection of military commanders, it would have resulted in the choice of the very men whom Davis has called to high commands in the Confederate States. The secession of such men as Lee, the two Johnsons—Joseph and A. S.—Cooper, Bragg, Beauregard, Hardee, Van Horn, Washington, has left the old army in a most beggarly condition in regard to military capacity, experience, talent, and all the solid city qualities. It has left them Harney, who has long been the opprobrium of the army for his ignorance and brutality, and has left them the death of his gallant brother, the late Dr. Harney, and his own poltroonery in the affair with Sumner, has never been regarded in the South with any other feeling but disgust and contempt. It has left them poor old doll-head Wool, the laughing-stock of the army, whose caliber and attainments are equal to the position of a sergeant-major of a regiment. It has left them old crazy Scott—hobbling along, with his feet bigger than his head, and growling awfully over the bad supplies of the Washington market. Scott, in all his political and military movements, follows his belly. His salary of $17,000 gives him plenty of market money, and Scott, without market money, would be a very poor patriot and soldier.

The Confederate States are relieved of all this old trash, and the officers who command our armies are the pick and choice of the large number of able and accomplished young men, who have reflected so much credit on the West Point academy."

Recall of Troops from New Mexico and Utah.

A special correspondent, in Washington, of the New York *Times*, (probably Mr. Simonton formerly of California,) writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The War Department has issued orders for the immediate withdrawal of all the regular troops from New Mexico and Utah. There are about 2,000 in the former territory, and only 500 in the latter. If Government contemplates any vigorous movement to recover and hold the line of military posts on the southern frontier, the troops can be spared from New Mexico; otherwise, in the event of their withdrawal, that Territory will afford the filibusters, among the rebels, a convenient point of rendezvous from which to precipitate themselves upon Sonora and other Mexican frontiers.

But the removal of the small force from Utah will prove a fatal blunder, as it will leave the great overland routes to California and Oregon unprotected, and invite aggression both from lawless Mormons and hostile Indians. After the 1st of July, our entire mail communication with California is to be by the overland mail via Salt Lake City. The presence of even a small body of troops, representing the dignity and power of the Government, will, in a great measure, prevent depredations on this mail and passenger route, which otherwise will probably be broken up. The trans-continental telegraph line and pony express, of course, must share the same fate. The troops, if they come, cannot arrive before October, and the cost of transportation will greatly exceed that of organizing a new force of twice its number.

It is to hoped that the War Department will review its decision, and not leave such vast interests without the small amount of protection now enjoyed, and which should be treble rather than curtailed.

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

Several dry goods firms from Baltimore have removed to this city within the last month, bringing with them their entire stocks of goods. We welcome them to Richmond.—*Examiner.*

The *New York Daily News* says it is the opinion of the ablest officers in the United States service, that none of the fortifications in the seceded States can be retaken.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Express* reveals a project on foot to decapitate Old Abe, and put George Law in his place.

Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of beef has been purchased in Louisville, Ky., within a few days for the Confederate States army.

The southern armory will be located in Cobb county, Ga. Mr. McNeil, the projector of the enterprise, is a practical man, and every way competent to give it direction.—*Columbus Sun.*

A party of Californians are coming to Texas to settle in Guadalupe county. Their leader is a brother of Kit Carson.

We regret to hear a report from Lancaster, Pa., that the Hon. James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, is confined to his room by illness. His disease, it is hoped, is not of a serious nature.—*Phil. Press.*

Gen. Beauregard is about forty-eight years of age. Gen. Lee is about fifty-five years old.

Two good powder mills are in operation in Pickens District, S. C.

The tariff bill passed by the Confederate Congress fixes the duty on silk at fifteen cents.

Caleb Cushing, says a correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, has failed in business. Years ago he was concerned with Robert Rantoul in extensive speculations at the West, and it is on account of those, as I understand, that he is at last obliged to succumb.

Several loads of Black-Republican documents, seized in Lynchburg by Superintendent Gill, were publicly burnt in that city on Thursday last.

The Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of the church of the Ascension in Washington City, has been elected bishop of the State of Alabama.

Cannon are being cast at Aberdeen, Miss. The foundry and machine shops are of capacity to turn out two finished pieces, with their carriages, per week.

The Stephens guards and the Hempstead rifles, in all about 225 men, left Mobile on the 23d, for Richmond.

The London *Times* says that a letter of marque from Jeff Davis is quite as good as one from Lincoln.

Mr. Jas. E. Harrison, one of the Texas commissioners to the Indian nation, reports the crops there in the most flourishing condition.

Lieut. Richard K. Meade, late of the United States army, and on duty at Fort Sumter, during the siege by the South Carolina troops, has resigned his position and returned to Petersburg, Virginia.

The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "We noticed a lady in the street on Saturday, arrived in red, white and blue. She had red hair, a white collar and a blue dress!"

It is stated that there are now 800 men employed in the Charleston navy yard and that the monthly disbursements of the Government are $40,000.

A Kansas editor congratulates the people of that State on the fact, that there will be no danger of starvation there again until another election for United States Senator comes round!

Among other brave acts of the military at Washington, it is a common thing for a squad of them to meet a plain citizen and demand a "quarter" to buy a drink.—*Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.*

About "Southern Repudiation."

The New York *News*, in replying to the false and villainous charges of "repudiation" made against the South by abolition journals, says:

The seizure of hundreds of thousands of dollars—perhaps millions—of southern property in northern ports and cities doubtless had the effect to excite and exasperate the South, as was the purpose of those by whose orders these unauthorized and illegal seizures were made. The only wonder is that, under such provocation, there has not been there that universal and unexceptional repudiation of northern debts which these seizures invited and were intended to invite. Under the circumstances, it is notable how small a proportion of what is owed to this side of Mason and Dixon has really been repudiated. When the final balance sheet comes to be stricken, we are perfectly confident it will be found that the Southern States have not failed to pay quite as much of the gross amounts due as parties residing elsewhere.

New Regiments.—Col. Hawthorn's regiment has been accepted by the President. Cols. Hindman, Grant and Jas. B. Johnson have been authorized by the President to raise regiments for the Confederate army.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

THE TENDENCY TO CONSOLIDATION.

The following article from the New York *Courier*, on "The Nog Nation," shows the tendency of northern sentiment to sustain a central consolidated despotism.

We have all witnessed the sudden transformation of the scenic painter's art—a whistle, a creak of a wheel, and in place of a cottage, a palace! a nightly mallet is followed by an exultant conqueror—and seeing these delusions of the canvas, we have accustomed ourselves to look upon it as a trick of the drama; and never in our experience to be paralleled by the actual. We are to see all shaking things in the 19th century, and of the very strangest is the sudden change of a northern people from a race of quiet, patient, much-enduring, calculating "Consistent members of the peace society," willing to compromise to the last possible interpolation of the Constitution, to a gathering of armed men, backing up courage by cash, and coming together with a union of the purse and the sword, which is to be of the most remarkable chapters that history ever wrote.

The Macaulay of American annals will record that in one brief, earnest, intense ten days, the chain of party melted; the organization of party shivered; the leaders of opposing opinions were as brethren; Seward, Douglas, Dix, even Caleb Cushing, wrote a full acquittance of past political strife, and declared that the life of their political doctrine was the preservation of the country's honor. Who shall ever despair of a nation after this? If from our quarrels, our pale compromises, our bondage to the exchange and to the warehouse, from all the indolence of prosperity, such a transformation to the camp of a brave and united soldiery, a close and compact counsel—the purse inverted over the soldier's needs; the struggle who shall quickest forget his party watchword and learn that of the line of battle—if this new life has thus sprung, the philosopher of history must learn of us new ideas of the power of a free people.

The revolution of 1776 witnessed no such union. More families left New York and her sister colonies because they would not show steel to King George (and that when New York had population only by thousands where it now has hundreds of thousands,) than have now suggested doubts of our right from all the vast numbers of the Northern States. We cannot yet realize the change these ten days have wrought. We are like those who bring all their valuables to the fire of the furnace, and resist the compound. That process is now in our midst. Does any man suppose we are to be fused in just such party shape again! Differ we shall—but the gold has been tried and the great fact established, that those dwelling in the Northern States have that devotion to the country at whose call the mother gives her son to the battle—the capitalist his treasure to the cause, and men blend as a *nation*. Were we ever a nation before?

All lounges—the Mayflower men in the front rank only to be met in line by those who took back to Delft Haven. I have found the warmest thought and act in those who but a month since were doubtful of the patriotism of those of us who could not see the merit of "compromise." The voice of Edward Everett rings out its call to arms—the men who have risked to offend the North by their ultra southern views, have thrown all aside at the call for Union for the country's honor reached them.

The war may soon pass away—we may have a quick and vital battle field, and the North prove its prowess, as certainly it will; but the truth of national unity and power that these events have given, endures—combined—condensed—concentrated in army and navy.

It is the characteristic of the history of our times, that it gives to years the labor which was the burthen in other times of ages, and the sudden rushing into one bounding artery of all the life blood of the North—may now create us. We shall yet ask the question, Why all these State lines? Why all this useless, cumbersome, intricate entanglement of different powers to make law and to decree judgment? We can afford now to efface the old colonial geography. It is in the admitted powers of the States within the nation that has been the source of all our trouble. Nor will the removal of State power, and the creation of a nationality, be a task so formidable. It has been done even in the instance of England and Scotland, educated as foes by centuries of warfare.

The conflict of jurisdiction over the border is settled, and the nation of England is virtually one—with one arm of defense—one word of command for army and navy, one flag, from the Orkneys to Land's End.

This artificial difficulty of State rights is not an insurmountable one. It must yield to the greatest good of one power—we are no strangers and strangers to each other. Massachusetts and New York, Vermont and Pennsylvania, need not be individualities. They are rooms in the same house, and require the same front door. Even commerce is wearied with the conflict of decisions. We need not all these legislatures, all these sovereignties. We are one, and to move as one.

We need the guidance of one law-making power, declaring principles, and regulating us by wise rules of broad hope. The memorable sentence in the Federal Constitution, which secures the inviolability of contracts, is type of the rule. For all minor legislation, districts can as easily be formed as a mayor's court is organized at Albany. The North never before knew its strength. It already sees to the end of this appeal to arms. It has the brain, the arm, the gold, and recognizes the rule of "Our Father who art in Heaven." This makes of us at once a nation—and I only ask in the midst of all the clang and crash of war, to resort to that which ought to be the great end of this most wonderful union of all our strength—our unity as a nation.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.—There is a practice, quite prevalent among young ladies of the present day, which we are old fashioned enough to consider very improper. We allude to their giving daguerreotype of themselves to young men who are merely acquaintances. We consider it indelicate in the highest degree. We are astonished that any young girl should hold herself so cheap as this. With an accepted lover it is, of course, all right. Even in this case the likeness should be returned if the engagement, by any misunderstanding, ceases.

If this little paragraph should meet the eye of any young girl about to give her daguerreotype to a gentleman, let her know that the remarks made by young men, when together, concerning what is perhaps on her part, but a piece of ignorance or imprudence, would, if she heard them, cause her cheek to crimson with shame and anger. "Were it a sister of ours," we have often said with flashing eye—were it a sister of ours!" but that not being the case, we give this advice to anybody's sister who needs it, most anxiously desiring that she should at all times preserve her dignity and respect.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE HEAT.—Take a yard of thin white flannel, fold it together once and draw up one end; a ribbon or tape may be inserted to draw and tie it around the neck. This thrown over the cap or shako, and falling behind, completely shields the head and shoulders from the rays of the sun. Woolen is preferable to linnen or cotton, as it is equally light, costs less than the former, and is easier washed and kept clean.

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.—Last evening the naval brigade of this city was without food, the commanding officer having received a check to be used for the emergency, which he found it impossible to get cashed, although it was of undoubted value. Night was coming on, and there seemed no probability of his obtaining the required amount. The clerk of the hotel where they had hitherto supplied the men, utterly refused to furnish supplies for the occasion, or take the check. Fortunately a lady of this city, passing through the hotel, procured the services of Mr. Ellis, who immediately advanced from her own pocket $110. With this sum provisions were immediately purchased and sent down to the brigade. Otherwise they would have left camp and shifted as well as they could for themselves.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

LADIES VOLUNTEERING.—We understand that several ladies from Petersburg reached Norfolk Monday, for the purpose of tendering their services as nurses. They came, of course, anticipating that the brush of Sunday would lead to a more serious engagement. They were not required, however, as the enemy did not repeat their menace; besides, our own ladies are too patriotic to permit others to supply the places they are ready to fill.—*Portsmouth Transcript.*

OH, THESE LADIES!—The ladies of a certain town in this State, says the Raleigh *State Journal*, hearing that one of the commissioned officers of their town military company had backed out on a call being made upon his company by Gov. Ellis, sent him a complete outfit of petticoats, etc., assuring him there was no danger, for that they would take care of him!

"WILLAINOUS" INSINUATION.—A New York paper says that twenty thousand of the loveliest women in the North—young, beautiful, and tenderly nurtured—have offered their services as nurses to attend the invading army of Lincoln. Some villainous editor out West suggests that a great many of them will probably need nurses before the campaign is over.

TORONTO, C. W., May 23.—The *Leader* says there will shortly be 50,000 Enfield rifles in the province, and, in view of marauding expeditions on the Canadian frontier from bodies of men who will not be ruled by the Washington Government, recommends that the militia be placed on a better footing immediately.

☞ Capt. Albert Pike, commissioner to the western Indians, departed for the field of his duties on the Tahlequah last Thursday evening.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

☞ Jno. Geo. W. Clark, late purser of the U. S. navy, has been appointed quarter-master to Gen. McCullough's brigade.

Miscellaneous.

VERY IMPORTANT.

CORNS,

BUNIONS,

CALLOSITIES,

DISEASED NAILS,

CLUB FEET,

ALL EXCRESCENCES AND DEFORMITIES

OF THE

FEET, HANDS AND FACE,

Will be EFFICACIOUSLY and PERMANENTLY eradicated and cured by

DR. WARNER,

RESIDENT

SURGEON CHIROPODIST,

No. 387 Main street, over Jones & Tagg, Memphis, Tenn.

DR. WARNER, with grateful thanks, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Memphis, that through the kind and liberal patronage which he has received from them, he has been induced to settle here permanently, and become a citizen of Memphis. He considers it unnecessary, in this connection, to publish the hundreds of

FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS

which he has received from Gentlemen of the HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY in this city and elsewhere. They are in his possession and open for the inspection of all, but the References below are of a nature that will abundantly satisfy all who peruse them.

REFERENCES.

T. A. NELSON, Esq., President of the bank of West Tennessee.

LEROY POPE, Esq., Superintendent of the city schools.

DR. P. S. JONES, (firm Sheldon, Jones & Co.)

E. M. TERGER, Esq., Attorney at Law.

J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

R. R. CHEW, Esq., "

T. J. WINNIE, Esq., "

E. S. HAMMOND, Esq., "

CONSULTING ROOMS,

NO. 327 MAIN STREET,

OVER JONES & TAGG'S,

Between Union and Gayoso Streets,

Memphis, Tennessee.

Office hours: From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Ladies will be waited on by leaving their address at the Doctor's office. mr17

JUST RECEIVED

100 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne, pints;
100 cases Tennent's Scotch Ale;
100 cases Wood's Scotch Porter;
100 cases Rhine Wine;
100 cases Claret and White Wine.

Also, Brandies, Madeira, Cotton, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Raisins, Lemons, Almonds, etc. For sale by

J. P. FRANK,

may18-dew No. 36 Front row.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

J. & M. FLAHERTY,

Have on hand and are daily receiving, a large assortment of most elegant

Furniture.

PIANOS, CARPETS,

OIL CARPETING, ETC.,

At No. 41 Union street,

And invite the public to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere sm11

THE MOUND CITY AND MEMPHIS PACKET

MARK R. CHEEK,

WILL MAKE FOUR TRIPS FROM MEMPHIS TO

CAMP RECTOR AND MOUND CITY,

AND BACK

EVERY DAY,

Leaving Memphis (except Sunday) at 7 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. Leaving Mound City at 6 and 8 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

On Sunday leaves Mound City at 7 and 9 o'clock A. M. and at 3 and 5 P. M. Leaving Memphis at 8 and 10½ A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

my19 THOS. R. CHEEK & CO.

Non-Resident Notice.

R. Savage vs. H. Salgent. } Non-resident attachment, debt due by account—$117.50.

IN this cause, at the February term, 1861, of the law side of this common law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, it appeared that the defendant was a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, it was therefore ordered that publication issue be made according to law, and that defendant be required to appear during one of the first four days of the June term, 1861, of said court, commencing on the second Monday in June, and defend the suit herein, or judgment by default will be taken against him.—Ex-26

MARVIN J. WHEELER,

By A. J. WHEELER, Deputy Clerk.

Brown & Fraser, attorneys for claimant. m21-4w

J. G. FLOURNOY.....S. S. CRAWFORD.

Flournoy & Crawford,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

—AND—

DEALERS IN PRODUCE,

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Choice Groceries and Provisions,

Suited to City and Country Trade,

NO. 11 FRONT ROW,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ Particular attention paid to Storage and Forwarding. m26-dew

Attention, Home Guard Minute Men.

THE HOME GUARD OF MINUTE MEN, appointed at the called session of the County Court on Monday last, will please organize immediately, in their respective Districts, by the election of officers, establish headquarters, and report to my address, Sulphur Well, M and O. Railroad, specifying the names of officers elected, and the time and place of their weekly meetings, and the address of the captain of the company. They will use their own guns or other weapons, until further orders.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,

General Commander.

TENT POLES, TENT PINS.

TENT POLES and PINS, in any quantity, cut to fit, furnished at the Memphis Manufacturing Company. Inquire at MCKINNEY & COX, m17-tf Main street.

Miscellaneous.

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN'S

COLUMN.

159, WEBSTER BLOCK,

West Side Main Street,

Between Worsham House and Overton Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

FLOUR.

700 BBLS. FLOUR, from common grades to Extra Family, as consignment and for sale at the lowest market rates for cash, by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, my24 159 Webster Block.

CORN.

2,000 BUSHELS CORN in sacks, receiving and for sale for cash, on consignment by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

BACON.

10 HHDS. HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, on consignment and in store for sale for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

HILL OFFAL.

200 BAGS SHORTS, and 300 Sacks BRAN on consignment and for sale for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

SOAP.

200 BOXES Brown SOAP, on consignment and for sale cheap for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

STARCH.

35 BOXES best quality STARCH, on consignment and for sale low for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

VINEGAR.

100 BBLS. FAMILY VINEGAR in store, and for sale low for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

500 BOXES of superior Virginia Granulated Honey Dew Chewing Tobacco, from the most approved factories, on consignment and for sale low for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

WHITE FISH.

50 HALF BBLS WHITE FISH, scoodnose quarter tested, on consignment and for sale low for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

HERRINGS.

20 BBLS. HALIFAX HERRINGS, of prime quality, on consignment, and for sale low for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

OATS.

1000 BUSHELS OATS, (Sacks) of prime quality, on consignment, and for sale for cash at current rates by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

POTATOES.

500 BUSHELS OF CHOICE IRISH POTATOES, on consignment, and for sale low for cash by

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

HYCE SMOKING TOBACCO,

PREPARED by C. B. Ayres, Richmond Virginia.

This "Hyce" is peculiarly adapted to a small district of country in one of the Middle States, and is celebrated for its highly agreeable flavor and gentle exhilarating and anti-dyspeptic qualities. On consignment and for sale for cash; to be had only of

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN, May 4th. 159 Webster Block.

WHISKY.

500 BBLS. Bourbon Rye and other qualities on consignment low for cash.

BROWN, HAMBLETON & OWEN,

159 Webster Block.

my24

NEW DRUG STORE

IN HERNANDO, MISS.

DR. ROBERT TEMPLE,

HAVING bought out the interest of I. I. Jones, in the firm of Temple & Jones, has just received a fresh supply of goods, which makes his stock now one of the best of

FRESH AND PURE DRUGS

ever bought in this market, all of which he offers to cash, or prompt customers, at Memphis prices, or below.

Dr. T. has just procured the services of Mr. J. KNOX, of Virginia, as Prescription clerk, who brings the highest testimonials of his scientific and practical knowledge of the business, and of his gentlemanly character.

ALL MEDICINES GUARANTEED.

Come and examine my stock and prices.

ap16-3m R. TEMPLE, M. D.

Admiralty Notice.

AT a District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, held at Jackson on the first Monday in April, 1861, the Honorable West H. Humphreys, District Judge, presiding, the following order was made on the fifth day of said month:

Nashville Protection Insurance Company

vs.

Memphis and N. Orleans Steam Packet Company et als.

Also,

Commercial Insurance Company, of Nashville,

vs.

Memphis and N. Orleans Steam Packet Company et als.

And,

Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company

vs.

Memphis and N. Orleans Steam Packet Company et als.

By account of parties, these three causes are to be heard before the Judge of this court, at Nashville, at the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, to be heard as through in this district, to have the same force and effect as if heard in this court at this time, and judgment to be here hereafter entered accordingly, as the court may direct.—Per curiam.

Test, JAS. I. TALBOT, Clerk of said Court.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NYC.

Canton Ginger; Guava Jelly; Baltimore Preserves of all kinds; Brandy Cherries; Brandy Peaches; Pie Fruits of all kinds.

FRUITS.

Layer and M. R. Raisins, in whole, ½, ¼ boxes and caroons; Fig; Currants; Dried Apples; Dried Peaches, peeled and unpeeled.

NUTS.

English Walnuts; Almonds; Pecans; Filberts; Cream Nuts.

CHOCOLATE.

French Sante Chocolate; American.

EXTRACTS.

Rose; Lemon; Almond; Banana; Nutmeg; Pineapple; Ginger; Vanilla; Cochineal, etc.

WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

Piper & Co.'s Heidsick Champagne, quarts and pints, Claret—St. Julien, Medoc, and other brands, Madeira—S. J. S. Hilach, P. Cossart, vintage Madeira, Sherry—Pale, Golden color, choice. Fine Old Port, of straight and in bottles. Cognacs, Brandies—Seignac, vintage of 1795. This Brandy is the finest in the market, and as such is offered in commissioners; Martel, dark color, very old and high flavored. Pinet, Castillon & Co., pale and dark. Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark. Seignac, Jules Robin. And a large and select stock of Scotch, Rye, Tennessee, White and Rich Monongahela Whiskies. Fine Old Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Hostetter Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, Leslie's Bismark Bitters, Assorted French Liquors, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter, Burton Bitter Ale, etc.

PICKLES.

English and American Pickles, Capers, French Olives.

CRACKERS.

Wine, Crackenell, Butter, Ginger, Soda, Water, Pilot Bread, etc.

HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

Tubs, in nest of 3 and 5 each; Washboards, Water Buckets, Rolling Pins, Clothes' Pins, Market Baskets, common, fancy and stemmed Brooms, Sieves.

STONE WARE.

Jars and Jugs of all sizes.

SUNDRIES.

Starch, Soda, Cream Tartar, Pearlash & Merrillis' Yeast Powders, Indigo, Olive Oil, Matches, (Sticklebacks & Bankers'), Knife Blacking, Fire Crackers, Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc. ap23-3m

Professional Cards.

Dr. W. B. Morrow,

MIDDLEBURG, TENN.,

HAVING resigned his professorship in the S. M. College of Memphis, will in future remain at home and devote his whole time to the practice of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

In their various departments. He has enjoyed superior facilities, and has had a long and successful experience in practice.

Chronic Diseases frequently those of the Lungs and those peculiar to females, treated successfully. He prepares his medicines from sensitive and non-poisonous agents (mostly from the vegetable kingdom), which he knows to be SAFE and RELIABLE.

Calls from a distance attended to. Prescriptions and Medicines sent by mail or express upon application. feb7-d1ywdw

DRS. J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,

NO. 320. DENTISTS. NO. 320.

HAVE moved into office in corner of HUNTON AND MAIN STREETS, where they have fitted up and furnished rooms suitable for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their confidence, and having thus located permanently, offer their professional services in the different branches of Dentistry, promising the public to serve them in the most skillful and judicious manner, and in every reasonable case warrant satisfaction both as to the operations performed and charges for the same. Further than this we wish to hold out no inducement whatever, to obtain the public or other dentists to believe, by any exhibition of Dental specimens, or propositions to do "cheap Dentistry," or "at prices as low, or even lower than the very lowest," or by any other misrepresentation of facts in any way whatever. Neither do we wish any one to mistake our name (Wasson) for that of another, at the sign of plate, and place of business easily found. Office corner of Union and Main. No. 320 feb6-d1ywdw

DR. VAN BUREN,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Office in Jackson Block,

CORNER OF MAIN AND GAYOSO STREETS,

m11-tawly Memphis, Tennessee.

M. D. L. STEWART.....J. B. ALGEE, Raleigh. Memphis.

STEWART & ALGEE,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

(Office at Raleigh, on in Register's Office Building,)

Corner Fourth & Third Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Special attention to Collections, Conveyancing and investigating Titles, etc. dal1-6m

D. E. THOMAS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND COLLECTING AGENT,

Memphis, Tennessee.

☞ Office south side of Court square, three doors from Main street. jal2-6m*

JOHN C. CARTER,

Attorney-at-Law,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Office in the Adams Express building. no16-ly

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.

ALL operations performed with the least possible pain, and in the most skillful manner. Diseases of the Teeth and teeth successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with gum, and the humbugging, bullying or raw, method to inspire the public with confidence in my skill, or as an inducement to call at my office. my1

SIDNEY T. WATSON.....R. S. HAMMOND.

WATSON & HAMMOND,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Office in WALKER'S BLOCK, No. 269 Main street. feb6-3m

OPENING OF

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,

At 326 Main Street.