THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY JULY 3, 1861. VOL. XII.—NO. 148.

Daily Appeal.

England and France Side with the Southern Confederacy.

From the New York Daily News.]

The intelligence received by the two steamers that have arrived from England, within the last four days, is of the most menacing and alarming description. Following up the friendly manifestations already exhibited by the Palmerston Ministry toward the Southern Confederacy, and the attitude of indifference it has assumed to the wishes of the Washington administration, large reinforcements of troops are about to be poured into the Canadas, and that province is at once to be put upon a war footing. The Great Eastern will arrive on or about the 3d, and the Golden Fleece on the 14th of July, with three thousand five hundred men, including a battery of the Royal Artillery, and a larger force will be dispatched if necessary.

The London *Herald* openly avows that the measure has been adopted in antagonism to the United States, and adds that "it seems to be inevitable that, before long, the question of a paper blockade should become a subject of serious discussion." The London *Times* goes further, and says that "Washington has no fairer title over Montgomery than the King of Naples has ever Sicily." Public sentiment in England seems generally, in fact, to be gradually coalescing with the view of Mr. Gregory, that "the interests of France and England are identical on the American question, and that the recognition by these two great powers of the Southern Confederacy will cause the war party in the North to pause, before plunging their country men deeper into the sad struggle."

Some of our leading journals have been inclined to favor the idea of a war with England, on the ground that the rivalry between that country and France would induce Louis Napoleon to side with the North, for the purpose of accomplishing his ends on the continent of Europe. It now appears, however, that the courts of London and Paris have agreed to adopt the same policy toward the United States, and consider it to be for the advantage of both to break down the unconstitutional blockade of the cotton ports, and acknowledge the *de facto* independence of the Confederate States. The powers of Europe contemplate the affairs of this hemisphere just as they do those of India, China, Africa or Italy, exclusively from the point of view of their own interests. They do not care a straw for us or our institutions, excepting as we may be more or less eligible as producers or customers.

The benefit they can derive from the South is clear, and its products are indispensable to the support of their own population, while their commerce with the North amounts to but a comparatively small per centage of their trade with the rest of the world. Deprive them of cotton, four millions of people in the United Kingdom, and half that number in France, would be robbed of their daily bread, and, to a greater or less degree, the shock of such a calamity would be felt by every individual in both of those countries. Insurrections would be almost inevitable in the manufacturing districts, and the very foundations of society would be shaken by such convulsions as it is to be feared would result from general lack of employment. Neither Lord Palmerston nor the French Emperor will run the risk of encountering a catastrophe which can be avoided at the small cost of hostilities with an insane government like that of President Lincoln, whose mirth has already been so stupendous that it will be the by-word of mankind for ages to come.

It has been known for over a month, that communications have been received by Mr. Jefferson Davis from Mr. Yancey, in which the latter gentleman conveys the most glowing accounts of the manner in which he had been everywhere received, and of the prospects he entertains of securing the objects of his mission. A Paris letter, in the *Independence Belge*, now asserts that Mr. Rost, another of the Southern commissioners to Europe, has had an audience with Lord Palmerston, and received a positive assurance from the Premier, that England will recognize the independence of the Southern States at no distant period. It also quotes Mr. Rost as having reported that the action of France will be uniform with that of England, though not simultaneous, nor the result of any direct diplomatic understanding between the two countries. The recognition, some months hence, of the Southern Confederacy, may, in fact, be considered as a settled fact, if, indeed, on the eve of being verified, that "it is not probable that a blockade will be recognized which deprives the powers of Europe of a raw material necessary for their manufactures, and upon which depends the daily bread of millions of their subjects." England and France cannot be imposed upon, as are the people of the Northern States, by the false pretense of the admiralty; nor are the two greatest nations on earth to be frightened by the feeble, ridiculous threat that their representatives at Washington will be handed their passports.

In a word, Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, having brought the country to the verge of destruction at home, substituted a tyranny for a Republican form of government, trampled under foot every requirement of the constitution, and perpetrated enormities unparalleled in modern times, have finally swaggered such absurd pretensions before foreign nations, that there is every chance of our being involved in a war with both England and France before the close of his year. Is the United States prepared to meet such an increase of embarrassment? Before many days a battle will have been fought in Virginia. Whichever section is victorious, it will prepare the way for renewed hostilities. God only knows where our civil war will end. Can we bear the superadded burden of hostilities with nations possessing the most powerful fleets and armies that have ever existed since the earth emerged from chaos? When the American flag shall no longer wave outside of our harbors; when our commerce shall have been destroyed, and our shipping annihilated; when our ports are, in their turn, blockaded, will any party in the land still continue to applaud the wicked policy which has plunged the Republic into such an abyss of evils? Alas, we are already fallen to such a condition of moral and physical impotency, that only an interposition of the Almighty can recover us.

Important Letter from the Postmaster-General Relative to the Transmission of Letters South by the Adams Express.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Frequent inquiries have been made at the post office department, within the last few days, in reference to the matter of Adams' express company carrying letters to the seceded States, and by what authority they were permitted to do so. The following letter, addressed by Postmaster-General Blair to Gen. McClellan upon this subject, fully explains the matter, and will show by what authority that company are carrying letters to said States:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1861.

GENERAL: I have received yours of the 9th inst., inclosing a letter from Mr. Gaither, upon the subject of the transmission of mail matter South by Adams's Express company. I have to reply that the regulation of the intercourse between the two sections is under the control of the military authorities of the country, and therefore, whether the express business shall be continued at all or not, is not my province to decide. If it is continued, and letters are transmitted by it, and mailed at Louisville or elsewhere, and the loyal State postage is paid in accordance with the laws and regulations of the service, I cannot prevent it; but the postmaster at Louisville has been instructed to send all letters, coming from States in which the postal service has been discontinued, with our stamps upon them, to the dead letter office, for the reason that we do not recognize stamps and stamped envelopes obtained from such office in such States, which, like other mail property, have been fraudulently seized. I should not object at all to the Express company receiving letters in the South, and bringing them to Louisville or Cincinnati, to be mailed to any part of the United States, if the stamps for the prepayment of the postage on such letters are obtained from offices within the loyal States. Nor would I object to the Express Company taking letters from within the loyal States to any point within the seceded States, such letters being stamped in accordance with the United States postal regulations.

There is no postal arrangements on the part of this government in existence in those States, as a matter of course such transmission of letters would involve a infraction of law. The only point on which I especially insist, in the employment of the express agency for this purpose, is, that letters mailed to points within the loyal States shall not be prepaid by stamps which have been stolen from us; and from the high character you give Mr. Gaither, I should feel assured upon this point; but as we can have no understanding with him he must take care to make it clear at our offices that he is not using the stamps stolen from us. Respectfully, etc.,

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN, Cin., O.

A LEGAL OPINION FROM A SOUTHERN CHANCELLOR.—Chancellor Dargan, of Alabama, gives the following opinion through the Mobile Tribune:

During a state of war all commercial intercourse between the subjects of the nations at war is illegal. So strict is this rule, that the drawing of a bill of exchange on an alien enemy for remitting him money, even in payment of a debt, is prohibited by the law of nations. Either of these acts referred to is considered not only illegal, but dangerous; hence they are prohibited.

Our merchants may now owe debts in New York and other northern cities, which they wish to pay, but war is now recognized as existing between the Confederate States and the northern free States, and they cannot remit money without a violation of law. My opinion on this subject has been asked every day for the last several days, and therefore I wish you would publish this. E. S. DARGAN.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FAYETTE.

On Monday, the 1st day of July, being county court day, a number of the citizens of Fayette assembled in the court house in Somerville, for the purpose of expressing their preference for Governor and Congressmen.

On motion of Gen. John D. Goodall, Col James H. Hazlett was called to the chair, and on motion John D. Stanley was appointed secretary.

Gen. Glenn briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Gen W. P. Finney, with a few appropriate remarks, introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion of Gen. Goodall, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while Tennessee has many able and distinguished citizens worthy of being her chief magistrate, yet, in view of the state of the country and the circumstances by which we are surrounded, we deem it rightly expedient and proper, that our present able and patriotic governor, Isham G. Harris, formerly a military man, but now the civil magistracy of the State, should be re-elected without opposition; we therefore urge him to announce himself as a candidate for re-election, pledging him our cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That without intending to disparage the claims of other distinguished gentlemen who have announced themselves as candidates to represent this district in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, we think we have one in our own midst pre eminently qualified for the position, worthy of being the first representative of the enlightened freemen of the Tenth district in the Southern Congress, and we therefore call upon our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. Joseph B. Mosby, to announce himself as a candidate, pledging him to use our best endeavors to secure his election.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Gen. W. P. Finney, Gen. J. J. Goodall, and Gen. B. B. Glenn, was appointed to inform Col. Mosby of the action of the meeting.

On motion, the Memphis papers were requested to publish the proceedings. The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES H. HAESLETT, Secretary.
JOHN D. STANLEY, Chairman.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *State Journal* of the 26th has the following:

Major-General Price, who had sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to resume his active duties, ordered the retirement of the State troops near Lexington, under Gen. Raine, toward the Arkansas line, on Friday morning last. About 12,000 State troops marched under this order, two-thirds of whom were well armed. It is now definitely ascertained that Maj. Ben McCulloch, with 12,000 troops, was encamped on the Missouri border, at Maysville, Arkansas, at the south-west corner of the State of Missouri—who declines to enter the State except on the authoritative invitation of the constituted authorities of the State of Missouri. Major Ben McCulloch had under his escort a large quantity of heavy and light arms, of the best variety known to modern warfare, besides munitions of war and military stores of all kinds. This statement of McCulloch's position refers to the date of June 16th.

Gov. Jackson, on the 17th of June, with six hundred mounted men, left Boonville, marching rapidly in the direction of McCulloch's position, which he would probably reach by the 22d or 23d of June. It is most probable, therefore, that a well appointed and well armed force, composed of Missouri and Arkansas troops, will form in south-west Missouri the present week, numbering 25,000 or 30,000 men, and the public will very soon be furnished with marked and decisive results of this conflict, involving the preservation of the rights and civil government of the people of Missouri.

All the State troops marching southward from Lexington had furnished their own supplies, arms, ammunition, and equipments, and with rations for two weeks, without depending upon the State for any of these supplies. This statement is made upon the authority of a gentleman who is personally cognisant of the facts, and whose name would be a sufficient voucher to this community for the truth of these statements.

One thousand of these troops, armed with minie muskets, are under admirable drill, commanded by Capt Kelly, who has been elected colonel of the regiment.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad---Trains Stopped--The Road Taken Possession of.

The Charleston (Mississippi county, Mo.) *Courier*, of Friday last says:

On last Monday, by orders from the president, S. G. Kitchen, the train was stopped on the Cairo & Fulton railroad, which runs through our town. Yesterday, Col. Schuttner in command at the point, sent out a detachment and took possession of the cars in the name of the State.

It is probable that the stopping of the train will lead to serious results—it stopped the U. S. mail, and, as declared by the colonel, who had authority from St. Louis that the non-use of the road released the right of way, and several of our citizens, who are badly vexed at the stoppage, are making arrangements to clear their land of the incumbrance.

One of the men was taken sick here, and three men were left to attend him. Some time in the night, before the train was brought in, about one o'clock, two men at this place, having a little whisky aboard, stole their guns. One of the men was caught, who, we suppose, will be shot or hung to-day; the other, with the guns, is said to be on route to Pillow's army.

ARMS FOR TENNESSEE.

The administration, encouraged by the success it has met in its most infamous and diabolical attempts to arm one portion of the people of Kentucky against their neighbors and friends, is now turning its attention to eastern Tennessee, where it hopes to accomplish its hellish purpose of inciting to civil war and bloody conflict the people of that section.

Guns are unquestionably being smuggled into Tennessee by the administration, in accordance with the suggestions and plans of such miscreants as Etheridge and Johnson, who, like Arnold of the first revolution, have fled from their section, but, unlike Arnold, have not the courage to go back at the head of the armies of the tyrant.

We take it for granted the authorities of Tennessee are informed of this introduction of arms into that State, and that arrangements have been made to take possession of every gun sent there by the enemy, and to arrest and punish as the law directs every man engaged in that iniquitous warfare.

We clip the above from the Louisville *Courier* of the 24 inst. If the outrage is permitted, the authorities of this State will neglect the performance of a duty for which the people will hold them responsible.

THE PROSPECT.—Movements in the Southwest cannot be fully understood in this section. So far as any engagements have taken place, it speaks well for the State troops. As to Gov. Jackson's plans it cannot be expected that men remote from the scene of action can form an accurate conception of them. Our opinion is that he has made arrangements for obtaining men and extra arms through Arkansas—that he expected this aid to reach him before the federal troops came upon him—that the rapid advance of the latter disconcerted him in this, and that he is now retreating to join Ben McCulloch, and will make a stand somewhere in the South-west. We believe that a large army will be congregated in that section for the defense of the State in a short time, and that there will be some spirited fighting, creating much interest through the whole country. We beg to remind the public—simply as an act of justice—that they be very careful in reading reports and criticisms of Governor Jackson from the *Republican*, *Democrat* and *Evening News*. These prints are busily engaged in manufacturing public sentiment against those who have the slightest sympathy with the South. Marvelous canards will be abundant from this time out in these papers, to strike terror into those who will not crook the knee to his most royal highness, King Abraham.—*Louisiana (Mo.) Democratic Herald.*

☞On Wednesday last a meeting of the unemployed citizens was held in Philadelphia. Four wards of the city were represented by about 5,000 men, who have been deprived of the means of gaining a livelihood. One of the delegates in a speech made use of the following remarks:

If the city fathers will carry out the contract that binds us to society, and furnish us with remunerative labor, they will confer an inestimable blessing. If they would apply one million dollars toward some public improvement, in the course of a few years, I think, it might be doubled and trebled. We merely ask for labor sufficient to sustain life. We have men in our midst who have not tasted meat for months; men who have not received two meals a day for months; others have lived on but one meal a day, and I know one man who did not eat anything for two days, and died from it. It was wrong not to call this meeting sooner, but there is yet time to save those who are upon the verge of starvation.

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

The grand jury in Baltimore has found a presentment against John Merryman, Esq., on the charge of treason. This is the way the Lincoln government intends to dodge the contest with Chief Justice Taney.

A Mr. Holzicia was murdered a few weeks ago in Craig county, Va. His wife, two white men and a negro have been arrested on suspicion.

The degree of LL. D. has been conferred on Lincoln by a northern college. A. S. S. should have been added.

The Milwaukie bank riot had ceased at last accounts, though the jail was strictly guarded.

The directors of the bank of New Orleans have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on or after the 8th inst.

Lincoln has appointed W. D. Gallagher collector for New Orleans, and the said collector is to accompany the army from Cairo to the field of his labors. This is like appointing a man minister plenipotentiary to the moon, with instructions to proceed there by the first conveyance.—*Clarksville Chronicle.*

Major Winthrop, who was killed at Bethel, was of the old Massachusetts stock, son of Francis Bayard Winthrop, of New Haven, and a first cousin of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. He was comparatively a young man, being in his thirty-third year.

Mr. N. R. Payson, lately appointed Astronomer at Madras, India, on the 17th of April last discovered a planet which he named "Asia." It appeared as a star of the eleventh magnitude, and is the fourth he has detected.

There is every reason to believe that there are at least five thousand Lincolnites on Santa Rosa Island. There were some twenty-five hundred there on the 16th of May, and very large reinforcements have since arrived.

Wheat fields in Alabama already harvested, average twenty-eight to thirty bushels to the acre.

Among the passengers who arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst, by the steamship Nova Scotian, was Anderson, the fugitive slave, whose case a few months ago created such interest in Canada.

A valuable mine of opals has been discovered on the snowy range of mountains in California. Some of these gems have been exhibited in New York. There are several varieties of this stone, those of the first quality having been hitherto very rare.

A patriotic example has been set by Parke Arnold, Esq., of Coweta, Georgia. He unformed and equipped an entire company at his own expense, giving each a fine sword. This is not half of what he has done for them.

A man in Virginia claims to have discovered how to turn base metals into pure gold. The Richmond *Waigman* says: "Try it on Carlisle, and if he succeeds he will have a host of believers."

A planter, of Sumter county, Georgia, whose name is unknown, gave the Muskogee Guards $480 as they were about leaving for Virginia.

Capt Ball, who it will be remembered took the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's government, has returned and recanted his oath, and given himself up as a prisoner of war. His reason for taking the oath was to get the privilege of visiting his family, who were dependent on him for assistance, and in danger of attack from the enemy.

The statement that 50,000 stand of arms were brought for the Lincoln government by the steamer Bavaria, from Glasgow, is contradicted. She brought only 2500 stand.

Lincoln has promoted Lieut. Slemmer, late of Fort Pickens, to the position of major of the United States army.

☞After referring to several occasions in which a petty insolence has been manifested by abolition commanders, the New Orleans *Delta* of Sunday relates the following:

But the silliest of all these acts of impotent malice and impudence was perpetrated a few days ago by Capt. Poore, of the Brooklyn, whose name is not expressive of his spirit and intellect. Capt. Duncan, Confederate commander at fort Jackson, desired to have a communication with the commander of the Brooklyn in regard to the status of the residents at the Balize, and on some other matters, which it is meant for some time past endeavors to agree upon. On nearing the Brooklyn, with the flag of truce and the Confederate flag flying from his boat, as usual in all communications between belligerents, Capt. Duncan was met by a boat of the Brooklyn, commanded by an officer, who desired to know his business. Captain Duncan replied that he was the commander of Fort Jackson, and that he desired an official interview with the commander of the Brooklyn. The officer replied that he was directed not to receive any communication from persons bearing the flag which Capt. Duncan bore, meaning the flag of the Confederate States. Captain Duncan replied that he would not believe Capt. Poore was capable of such discourtesy, and he requested the officer to communicate to Captain Poore what he said. The officer did so; and, returning, stated that Capt. Poore would have no communication with Capt. Duncan until he hauled down the flag.

"Tell your captain, then, for me, that I regard his conduct as a discourtesy unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, and that if he ever comes within reach of my fort, I will take down his flag for him."

UNITED STATES TROOPS AND THEIR FOOD. One of the Yankee soldiers stationed at Fort Monroe writes to the New York *Times* as follows:

I do not use too strong an expression; I know that of which I speak. Many of us, without fault of our own, are actually suffering from hunger; we do not get sufficient rations. With their quality we do not complain; although salt pork, beans, crackers and coffee may be slightly monotonous fare, we should be satisfied if we had enough.

SUSPECTED.—A Paris correspondent has the following:

An aged counsellore of the United States and a naval captain have just arrived here from Washington, on their way to China, to take the United States fleet out of the hands of a commodore whose fidelity to the stars and stripes is suspected, and bring it home. The mission is a secret one, but by the time this notice returns to Europe it can do no harm, as the officers go by the English overland mail route, and will soon be out of the way of the telegraph.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The following important announcement appears in the Montgomery *Post* of the 27th:

We are reliably informed that a letter has been received in this city from Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, in which he states that our independence will certainly be recognized by England during the month of August, and that he expects to be at home in September.

☞A morning contemporary says that a gentleman just arrived from New Orleans "reports a most deplorable condition of trade." We expect that dispatches in New Orleans report a *deplorable* condition of trade here. It must be so, from the fact that the North owns nearly all the *tunnage*, while the South owns nearly all the *freight*, so that it is impossible for us to lock up her freight, without, at the same time, locking up our tunnage.—*New York Day Book.*

A FAT OFFICE.—Probably the best office in the United States about his time is that of auditor Dubois, of Illinois. Presuming that all the banks in the State are wound up by the process of delivering bonds to the holders of notes, he will be entitled to not less than $60,000 as fees. If the same banks are wound up by public sale of the bonds in New York, he will be entitled to not less than $120,000.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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 extirpated and cured by

DR. WARNER,

RESIDENT

SURGEON CHIROPODIST,

No. 327 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.

REV. F. S. JONES, (firm Shelton, Jones & Co.)

[illegible], Esq., Attorney at Law.

J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

R. E. CHEW, Esq., "

T. J. FINNIE, 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 my17

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,

Montgomery County, Virginia.

THIS celebrated WATERING PLACE will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of June. Located three and a half miles from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, they are easy of access, and afford the best security for families.

Their management is supervised by the proprietors, who will attend personally to the wants of their guests.

The proprietors flatter themselves they were never so well prepared as the present season.

A cool supply of Ice has been secured.

Passengers leave the railroad at Shawsville, and will be carried in four horse omnibusses over a fine road to the Springs.

These waters stand unrivaled for the cure of Dyspepsia. BOOTH, COLHOUN & CO.

Water for sale by S. Mansfield & Co., Chandler & Co., Wiggs Bros. & Co., Druggists, Memphis, Tenn. je21-dawlm

GOOD PASTURAGE,

FOR MULES AND HORSES.

NEVER FAILING WATER AND GOOD FENCE.—Apply to JOHN MORRISON, Or, HILL & DORION, No. 10 Front row. je19-1m

Memphir and St Louis Packet Company

ALL persons having claims against this company are requested to present them for settlement to J. M. GREGORY, at his office, on the south side of Monroe street, over the jewelry store of A. J. Warren & Co. je19-1m

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., June 21, 1861.

COMMANDERS of the 24 Militia of Tennessee will proceed forthwith to organize, muster and drill their commands, preparatory to active service in the field at any moment's call. Each Captain will muster his company once in every month.

The Colonel of each regiment, and in the event of a vacancy in the Colonelship, the Captain of each company will report immediately to this office the strength of his regiment or company, and also the number of rifles, shot guns, muskets, swords and other weapons of war, owned by those subject to military duty, or living within his said command.

It is expected that all rifles be at once prepared for the use of the minnie ball, and made similar in bore, length, lock and trigger like, according to instructions which have already been published by the Military Board in the proper office of every county.

A pair of model moulds will when they can be prepared, be deposited in the office of the County Court Clerk of each county.

Commanders will certainly see that all vacancies in the offices of their respective commands are filled without any delay. By order of

GOV. ISHAM G. HARRIS, Commander-in-Chief.
JAMES W. MCHENRY, Adjutant-General.
je26 twawtw

PRIVATE LETTER MAIL

To and from the Federal States.

ALL LETTERS for the Northern States inclosed in an outside envelope (both envelopes being prepaid) and addressed to me at Nashville, Tennessee, with ten cents inclosed in outside envelope, will be carried across to Franklin, Ky., and there mailed for their proper destination in the old States.

In like manner all letters from the old States may be directed to me at Franklin, Ky., and I will carry them across to Nashville, Tenn., and mail them for the proper destination South. If found inconvenient to prepay inside envelopes for want of the proper stamps, fifteen cents may be enclosed in postage stamps of either Confederate or Cash, and I will prepay and forward as above. This arrangement to continue during the war.

REFERENCE.—Any of the citizens of Memphis or Nashville.

B. WHITSHIRES.
je26-1m*

N. O. True Delta, Mobile Mercury, Charleston Courier, Savannah Republican, Vicksburg Whig and Augusta Chronicle copy for one month and send bill to this office.

J. C. GRIFFING,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Flour, Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Molasses.

Office No. 48 Front row, Memphis, Tenn. ocs

I HAVE in store and for sale 75,000 lbs. A. W. Mackin & Son's celebrated canvassed sugar Cured

HAMS,

and a lot of fine

Family Flour and Mess Pork,

to which I invite the attention of purchasers by the lot. Consignments solicited, to which prompt attention in person will be given. J. C. GRIFFING,
je26-1m 48 Front row.

For Rent,

STORE HOUSES No. 317 and 319 Main street, corner of Union, formerly occupied by us as a Drug Store; will rent them separate if desired. Apply to WIGGS BROS. & CO.,
je26 2m No. 293 Main street.

CONSTABLE'S SALE!

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued by B. F. Hill, Esq against W. S. Cook in favor of O. C. Jones, I will offer for sale on SATURDAY, July 27, 1861, at Dolph's Negro mart, on Adams street, in the city of Memphis, to the highest bidder,

One Negro Woman and Child,

to satisfy said execution. Sale in lawful hours.
je27-2t THOS. V. HYDE, C. S. C.

Miscellaneous.

E. D. CRANDALL'S

TENT AND ARMY CLOTHING

MANUFACTORY,

374 Main Street,

GAYOSO BLOCK.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HAND-MADE HEAVY DUCK TENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH TENTS of every description, and in any quantity, on short notice. Also, to manufacture

Army Clothing,

In the best style and of the best quality, to any extent.

All orders executed promptly.

J 19-dw E. D. CHANDALL.

ICE, ICE.

CORREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

ICE,

☞REAL STREET, between Main and Shelby, and JEFFERSON STREET, south side, between Second and Third. je16-3m

BLUFF CITY MILLS,

POPLAR STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS of all grades of Choice Extra and Superfine Flour, Bolted Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts and Ship stuffs.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms cash on DELIVERY OF CASH.

☞Highest CASH price paid for Wheat. Apply at NO. 37 FRONT ROW.

Jel-2m GOYER & NEELY.

BOOK BINDERY,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

OF

C. F. Chamberlin & Co.,

(Late of and successors to Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.,)

159 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BLANK BOOKS manufactured to order, at short notice. Also, constantly on hand and for sale, Flat Papers, Cards and Card Boards, Block Books, Stationery of all kinds, and Blanks of every description, for city and county officers, corporations, bankers and railroad companies, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Orders from the country shall receive our prompt attention. my19 1y

NOTICE.

I REGRET exceedingly to be compelled to say a few words to two classes of my boarders. The first are those who do not pay promptly. It is impossible for me to keep up without prompt payment. The other class are those who are dissatisfied with their fare, and the rules and regulations of the house. I believe the proprietor has a right to his rules, and those who are dissatisfied have the right and privilege to leave, if they can do so without violating their contracts. Very respectfully,

D. CO KRAEL,
Proprietor Gayoso House.
jel6-3m

NEW DRUG STORE

IN HERNANDO, MISS.

DR. ROBERT TEMPLE,

HAVING bought out the interest of L. F. Jones, in the Drug Store 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 brought 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. R. KERR, 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.

Notice.

WE have determined to close our business and shall immediately discontinue the credit system. Will sell for cash only, and no goods delivered until paid for. Our stock of

Saddles, Bridles and Harness,

we will close out at cost.

J. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
my26 2m 237 Main street.

Dissolution.

HAVING sold our entire stock of Goods to H. B. AUSTIN, the copartnership heretofore existing between us in this city mutually dissolved, except so far as may be necessary to close the unsettled business of the concern.

We here take occasion to return our thanks to our friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and solicit for our successors a continuance of the same patronage.

HORTON & HUNTER.

Memphis, April 1, 1861.—1m2

AUSTIN & CO.,

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

291 Main street,

BRINKLEY BLOCK.

ap2

HATS, CAPS,

STRAW

AND

Childrens Fancy Goods.

MILLER & DUNN,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BEING EXCLUSIVELY engaged in Manufacturing and Dealing in HATS, CAPS, etc., of every description, we are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers, and will keep constantly on hand the largest and most extensive assortment of goods in our line in the South.

We can suit the taste of all in quality and price. Call at

257 MAIN STREET.

mr23 MEMPHIS, TENN.

Butter and Eggs Depot.

BUTTER AND EGGS DEPOT.

JACOB J. PERES & CO.,

General Produce Dealers,

No. 69 Main Street,

(Between Market and Winchester streets,)

☞Keep constantly on hand Fresh Butter and Eggs; White Ice, Mackerel, Trout, Lake Shad, Pickerel, all kinds of Cheese, etc., at the lowest market rates. je19-6m

Military Books!

H. WADE & CO. H. WADE & CO.

JUST RECEIVED a new and desirable edition of Hardee's Tactics, in two volumes, with an addenda of a Manual of the piece adopted to the Rifle Musket, the Rifle, and other infantry arms. Also, a Manual for Colt's Pistol. This is the best edition that has been issued, being preferable to Lippincott's, of Philadelphia.

We have Hutton & Freleigh's edition, and that of E. O. Kirk & Co.

ALSO—The Trooper's Manual, or Tactics for Light Dragoons and Mounted Riflemen.

ALSO,

LITERARY WORKS.—The Lost Principle, by a southern author. D'Israeli's English Literature. Rights of Last Woman in White. Chapel of St. Mary. As It Is. Gutzlaff's Journal. Guizot's History of the Protestants. Rich's Dictionary of Antiquities