THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY JULY 23, 1861. VOL. XII—NO. 165.

Daily Appeal.

THE PRELIMINARY FIGHT NEAR MANASSAS.

The most complete account of the Bull's Run battle we have seen, is given by the special of the Petersburg *Express*, from Manassas, as follows:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 18, 10 P. M.—Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of the confederate forces, met the Lincolnites to day and achieved a great victory.

At day dawn this morning the enemy appeared in large force at Bull Run, and attempted to cross.

The scene of the battle was three miles northwest of Manassas Junction.

Gen. Beauregard commanded in person. The commander on the federal side was unknown.

The hight of the battle was at four o'clock this afternoon, and the firing ceased at 5 P. M.

The enemy, although in large numbers, were three several times repulsed, with considerable loss and finally retreated in great confusion.

Our casualties were small.

The 1st and 17th Virginia regiments were prominently engaged in the fight.

Col. P. T. Moore, of the 1st Virginia regiment, a citizen of Richmond, was slightly wounded.

The Washington artillery, of New Orleans, under Maj. Walton, manned their guns in admirable style, and inflicted terrible punishment on the federalists

The fight ranged along the margin of Bull run for a distance of about one mile.

Wm. Sangster, of the Alexandria Riflemen, achieved a great feat. At the crack of his rifle, one federal officer of high rank fell, mortally wounded, and died, it is supposed, instantly. His horse, a splendid animal, was secured by our troops, and seven hundred dollars in gold were found on his person.

Capt. Delany, of the 17th Virginia regiment, was wounded in the arm.

A shot from the enemy's guns passed through to the kitchen of the house, where Gen. Beauregard was at dinner.

The enemy, it is supposed, discovered the generals whereabouts.

The heartless scamps fired into our hospital, where we had a yellow flag flying.

The following additional particulars we find in the telegraphic column of the Charleston *Mercury*:

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.—Everything has been quiet this afternoon. The enemy, having obtained permission, under a flag of truce, to bury their dead, have been busily engaged to so doing for several hours. The loss certainly exceeded 500. Our loss was less than twenty killed, and thirty or forty wounded. Gen. Bonham, who commanded the brigade that did all the fighting, had under him only 3000 men, made up of Virginians, South Carolinians and Louisianians. The enemy had between 5000 and 6000 engaged. We have taken two cannon and five hundred stand of arms from the enemy.

It was Thomas Sangster, and not William, who was killed among the Alexandria riflemen.

We have intelligence that Patterson has crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, doubtless to make a junction with Gen. McDowell.

Fifty northern prisoners, principally Pennsylvanians, arrived here to-day from Winchester.

We are hourly looking for a renewal of the attack.

LATER.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—The official account of the battle which took place yesterday at Bull's run has just been received at the War Department.

The southern loss in killed and wounded was 60. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded exceeded 500.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Special to the Richmond Enquirer.]

MANASSAS, July 18.—The fight commenced about noon at Bull run, near Manassas, and lasted about four hours. The federal troops numbered about 10,000, under Gen. McDowell, and the confederates under Gen Bonham, of South Carolina, numbered about 7000.

The federals were repulsed with great slaughter, and were retreating toward Alexandria in great confusion.

MANASSAS, July 18.—The enemy appeared yesterday at Fairfax. After an exchange of shots, our troops retired to Bull's run, where Gen. Beauregard preferred to have a battle. Beauregard was at Manassas; but, being sent for, quickly came, when, waving his sword in sight of his troops, he directed them to fall back. This morning, at day break, the enemy appeared in great force at Bulls' run. A number of skirmishes took place during the early part of the day—the battle being the heaviest at 4 o'clock, and ceasing at 5.

The fight was a most determined one on both sides. The enemy fought well, but were repulsed three times, with considerable loss, variously estimated from five to fifteen hundred. Our loss is comparatively small. The enemy retreated in confusion, two of our regiments pursuing them. A number of prisoners were taken. The First Virginia Regiment, Col Moore, suffered most. Capt. Jas. K Lee is mortally wounded; also, Lieut. H. H. Miles.

Lieut. W. W. Harrison and Capt. W. J. Allen are slightly wounded. Maj. Harris, of the 11th regiment of Virginia, is mortally wounded. Col P. T. Moore, of Richmond, is slightly wounded. The Washington artillery, of New Orleans, bore a distinguished part. Beauregard was on the field commanding in person. The scene of the battle was four miles from Manassas, in a north-west direction, and three miles to the left of the railroad.

The enemy are expected to repeat the attack to-morrow.

More of the Particulars of the Battle at Bull's Run.

Special dispatch to the Knoxville Register.]

LYNCHBURG, July 19.

During the battle of yesterday the Washington artillery of New Orleans, engaged with seven guns Sherman's famous battery of 13 guns. After changing the latter change positions fifteen times, they finally silenced them and forced them to withdraw.

Only four of the Washington artillery were wounded and but one killed. The names of the wounded are Captain E. H. Chalman, and privates Baker, Seibal and Tarlton. Private Geo. W. Mathe was killed.

Major Harrison, of the Eleventh Virginia regiment, was mortally wounded, and died this morning.

Thomas Sangster, a rifleman of Alexandria, was instantly killed, the ball passing through his heart.

Col. Hayes' Louisiana regiment was engaged in the fight. They made a noble charge and scattered the enemy.

Our loss is trifling. A large quantity of arms were taken by us.

Gen. McDowell was in command of the federal forces.

☞ The New York *Express*, in an article on the military occupation of Baltimore, remarks: "We see, however, in this armed occupation, what forces will be necessary in about every southern city—as we march on to occupy. It seems to enter into but few men's heads, that after every step's advance as many men must be left behind to occupy as to go ahead, to fight. When this begins to be a little comprehended, the common sense of settling this civil war, if possible, will become more apparent."

☞ The following dispatch from General BEAUREGARD to his wife at New Orleans, which we take from the *Delta*, after the model of Cæsar's *veni vidi vici*:

MANASSAS, July 18, 1861.—The enemy has been repulsed. I am well.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

☞ The Boston *Post* says: "Trade is nothing at all, except in war provisions and materials. Distrust hangs over commerce in general, and no one desires business, inasmuch as he knows not whom to trust."

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The London *Telegraph* speaks of Chief Justice Taney as "a man to be ranked with the class of illustrious Americans who are authorities even in our own courts."

☞ The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* learns that the amount of cotton subscribed to the confederate loan in the eighth district, in that State, is about 20,000 bales

☞ A special dispatch to the New Orleans *Delta*, giving an account of the fight at Bull's run, says our forces captured 500 stand of arms.

ENFIELD RIFLES.—It is said beyond doubt that the Sumpter did carry to New Orleans 50,000 Enfield rifles, and had to put to sea again to bring more back. It seems that while crossing the Sumpter saw the English ship which had these rifles aboard. After taking a load she put out for New Orleans, where she landed safely. She has returned now to look after the other portion of the rifles which she put upon the English ship. Several U. S. vessels are looking for her, but we have confidence in her swiftness and the dexterity of her officers.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

THE STATE SENATE.

MEMPHIS, July, 22, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: I have noticed in the columns of your paper of the 19th inst., a very unexpected call on me from the "People" to give the use of my name as a candidate for Senator in this senatorial district.

I have given to this call that due consideration which its flattering terms and the high source whence it emanates demand, and exceedingly regret that I feel constrained to respond negatively to its request.

I have never been troubled with an itching for any position of honor, profit or power. I do not flatter myself to believe that I could "the applause of listening senates command." I have lived so long and so far from "ambition, grandeur, care and strife" that I wholly distrust the availableness of my name for the office, and am thoroughly satisfied that a private post is the appropriate as well as the most acceptable position for me.

I profess not, however, to be wholly unambitious, if I could, to serve my country, but in this hour of her peril and her need, "when wasteful war in all its fury burns" on her borders, my taste runs in a *different* direction. Neither disinclination, nor age, nor business, but *protracted illness of my family*, has hitherto prevented my taking a part in the grand drama now being enacted between the North and the South in which I should rejoice to be able at least to say, *parva pars fui*.

And it is this domestic affliction which I offer to the people as my chief and last apology for not yielding to their kind call, and which, I hope, will exempt me from all censure in their estimation. But when the day shall come (as soon it will) when a Hessian's hostile tread shall place its impress on the soil of this, my native State—

"Could you open my heart you would see
Engraved thereon the word, T MORROW"—

I promise then not to turn a deaf ear to *her* call, and trust that all the people of Memphis, and everywhere, will unite in the sentiment—

"Oh Heaven! our bleeding country save!
Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?
What though destruction sweeps her lovely plains?
Rise, fellow men! our country yet remains
By that dread name, we'll wave the sword on high
And swear for her to live! for her to die!"

In conclusion, I beg leave to return to the people (and to you, Messrs. Editors, for your courteous notice of my name) my warmest thanks for this evidence of their confidence, and to repeat my sincere regrets that I feel it my duty to tender them this, my declination.

Very respectfully,

J. T. LEATH.

The Protest of the Democratic Members of the New Hampshire Legislature against Appropriations for War Against the South.

The undersigned claim their constitutional right of entering upon the journal of the house this, their protest, against the passage of a bill entitled an "act to aid in the defense of the country," with the following, our reasons therefor:

1. Because the bill compels us to approve, ratify and confirm "all payments made by the governor and council, or by their authority and direction, in order to furnish troops from this State for the defense of the United States, or for enlisting, arming, equipping, disciplining, maintaining or transporting said troops, or in any way connected therewith," of the nature, extent, validity and equity of which we know so little as to be entirely unable to form any definite judgment relative thereto, and because from any information communicated to this house, we cannot assure ourselves or our constituents that it would be safe and proper for us thus to approve, ratify and confirm.

2. Because by the provisions of this bill the power to consider and determine what appropriations are necessary, and what disposition has been, and shall be made of the money of the people, how, and by what agents disbursed, and in what manner accounted for, as taken from the representatives of the people, to whom such power constitutionally belongs, and surrendered to the executive branch of the government.

3. Because we cannot permit transactions of any branch of the government to be sealed up from the eyes of the people, or to be placed beyond their power to examine, inspect and judge.

4. Because we cannot regard the action of this house in the rejection of the amendments proposed to the bill, as other than the assurance that the present war may be waged by unlawful means, for conquest, subjugation, national consolidation and the extinguishment of State sovereignties, and we are unalterably opposed to the attainment, by any means, of such objects.

Disavowing all considerations and motives of a partisan character, we enter our protest against this bill because of its loose, irresponsible, extravagant provisions, and also because we desire to put upon the record our earnest wish to protect the State against the exercise of a degree of executive power such as the constitution never contemplated, and the people never before dreamed of. When such an extraordinary appropriation was submitted to our sanction, we had a right to know, and the people had a right to know, distinctly and specifically, where their money was to go, for what purposes it had been and was to be applied, and by what suitable checks its disbursement had been, and was to be, guarded. We cannot consent to give to the idle catch phrases of the day the weight due alone to reason and argument. The political party to which we belong has fortunately no occasion for new and extraordinary demonstrations of devotion to the flag of our country. They have never heaped malediction upon it, or upon the constitution. They have not only loved and honored it, but they have upheld and defended it at home and abroad, on sea and land, at all times and in all places. They have striven to maintain the government as it descended to them, and in the spirit which animated their fathers—not a "consolidated" government such as is now accasionally foreshadowed, but a government composed of independent, sovereign States, *united for the purposes expressed*, and clothed with the powers, delegated by the States and the people, and with no *other*. This Union, which has been our pride and delight, had its birth in the adoption of the constitution. Upon this instrument, as its firm foundation, warmed and strengthened by glorious memories of the dangers, trials and privations of a seven year's conflict for independence, hedged all round by the forces of mutual affection and interest, it stood for the first fifty years, in calm dignity, assuring fraternal regard among all its members, and safety for the rights of every citizen of every latitude throughout the broad extent of our land, an amount of individual and social freedom and prosperity hitherto unknown, security at home and respect throught the world. It was only when the provisions of the Constitution itself relating to domestic servitude, came to be denounced and boldly repudiated, that all these great interests and precious blessings were seriously imperiled.

We are ready to make any appropriation reasonable in itself, and properly guarded, which looks practically to restored respect for constitutional rights, and consequently to restored fraternity, unity, peace and prosperity. Nay, more, for these objects we are ready to pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." But we enter our solemn protest against making this the occasion for inaugurating in New Hampshire legislation like that of which the bill just passed is a type. We will not sanction appropriations of the people's hard earnings, unheard of in amount, without figures, without facts, without sound reasons as a basis. This legislation, in our judgment, does little less than to invite peculation. It is not material that this great debt is to be funded, and that the bonds are not to be redeemed this year, the next, or the year after. They are to be paid some time, by us or by our children. It is vain to remind us of the old Latin maxim so often reproduced of late, that in the midst of arms the laws are silent. If we go back to the origin of that maxim, we shall find that in the midst of arms the best institutions have been overthrown, and upon the tyrant's plea of necessity, great liberties have been crushed under the iron heel of military despotism. However important may be other objects contemplated, or to be achieved by this, war, nothing can be more important than for the people to hold in their own hands, with a firm grasp, all the rights which our fathers delivered to us; among these and above all, the sacred personal security of the *habeas corpus*, the freedom of opinion and freedom of utterance. We have demanded a specification of the objects for which this unparalleled call upon the industry and income of our constituents is predicated. We have asked whether this war contemplates reunion, and if so, in what manner arms are to achieve that object. We have asked whether it means the desolation of southern homes, the overthrow of southern institutions, and the destruction of our own race there. We have demanded more perfect security for the economical, faithful, legitimate application of this vast amount of money, and their result is that we are turned round upon the privilege which we are thankful is yet reserved to us, spreading upon the journals of the house this our respectful, solemn protest.

Signed by Harry Bingham, Aaron P. Hughes and eighty-nine others, members of the New Hampshire legislature, and by order spread upon the journals.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The intelligent correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes from Manassas Junction, under date of the 7th of July, as follows:

This place still continues the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. There are many indications of an intended forward movement, the better to invite the enemy to an engagement, but the work of fortification still continues. By nature, the position is one of the strongest that could have been found in the whole State. About half way between the eastern spur of the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, below Alexandria, it commands the whole country between so perfectly that there is scarcely a possibility of its being turned. The right wing stretches off toward the headwaters of the Occoquan, through a wooded country, which is easily made impassible by the felling of trees. The left is rolling table land, easily commanded from the successive elevations, till you reach a country so rough and so rugged that it is a defense in itself. The key of the whole position, in fact, is precisely that point which Gen. Beauregard chose for his center, and which he has fortified so strongly that, in the opinion of military men, 5000 men could there hold 20 000 at bay.

The position, in fact, is fortified, in part, by nature herself. It is a succession of hills, nearly equi distant from each other, in front of which is a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is impassable only at two points, and those through gorges that fifty men can defend against a whole army. It was at one of these points that the Washington artillery were at first encamped, and though only half the battalion was then there, and we had only one company of infantry to support us, we slept as soundly under the protection of our guns as if we had been in a fort of the amplest dimensions.

Of the fortifications superadded here by Gen. Beauregard to those of nature, it is of course not proper for me to speak. The general reader, in fact, will have a sufficiently precise idea of them by conceiving a line of forts some two miles in extent, zig zag in form, with angles, salients, bastions, case-mates, and everything that properly belongs to words of this kind.

The strength and advantage of this position at Manassas is very much increased by the fact that fourteen miles further on is a position of similar formation, while the country between is admirably adapted to the subsistence and intrenchments of troops in numbers as large as they can be easily manouvered on the real battle-field. Water is good and abundant; forage such as is everywhere found in the rich farming districts of Virginia, and the communication with all parts of the country easy.

Here, overlooking an extensive plain, watered by mountain streams which ultimately find their way to the Potomac, and divided into verdant fields of wheat and corn and corn, pasture and meadow, are the head-quarters of the advanced forces of the army of the Potomac. They are South Carolinians, Louisianians, Alabamians, Mississippians and Virginians for the most part; the first two, singular enough, being in front, and that they will keep it, their friends at home may rest assured. Never have I seen a finer body of men—men who were more obedient to discipline or breathed a more self-sacrificing patriotism.

As might be expected from the skill with which he has chosen his position, and the system with which he encamps and moves his men, Gen. Beauregard is very popular here. I doubt if Napoleon himself had more the undivided confidence of his army. By nature, so also from a wise policy, he is very reticent. Not an individual here knows his plans or a single move of a regiment before it is made, and then only the colonel and his men know where it goes to. There is not a man here who can give anything like a satisfactory answer how many men he has or where his exact lines are. For the distance of fourteen miles around you see ten's everywhere, and from them you can make a rough estimate of his men, but how many more are encamped on the by-road and in the forests none can tell. The new comer, from what he sees at first glance, puts down the number at about 30,000; those who have been longest estimate his force at 40,000, 50,000, and some even at 60,000 strong. And thereis the same discrepancy as to the quantity of his artillery. So close does the general keep his affairs to himself, his left hand hardly knows what his right hand doeth, and so jealous is he of this prerogative of a commanding officer that I verily believe if he suspected bitcoat of any acquaintance with the plans revolving within him, he would cast it from him.

The general's headquarters is a little farm house, about fifteen feet by twenty, fronting on one of the roads that lead to Alexandria. The ground floor is divided into two rooms. The front one is filled with desks, at which clerks sit writing, or engaged in business of a varied character. The back one appears to be used for a store room and kitchen. Above, the same division continues, and the front room is the general's apartment. It is about fifteen feet long by ten wide, and hung with maps of the State and county around. In the center is a plain pine table, on which lie, neatly folded up, what the visitor would naturally take to be plans, specifications, surveys, geometrical drawings, etc., and by their side military reports. Everything has the air of neatness, orderliness and mathematical calculation. Of course there is nothing in the room but what pertains to the office, and almost eyes it would appear somewhat bare; but what there is, is arranged with so much taste that the general impression is by no means unpleasing.

The general is in his room the greater part of the day, apparently occupied with his plans and reports. Then hour after hour he sits alone by his neat little pine table, maps, plans and specifications before him, and large, open windows open behind and around him, at first sight the cold, calculating, unsympathizing mathematician. Every now and then an aid enters with a report or a message, which is delivered in military style, deliberately examined in silence, the corresponding order promptly written out or delivered in as few words as possible, and our mathematical iceberg is alone again. When a visitor drops in, however, at a leisure moment, the formality of the officer readily gives way to that easy interchange of civilities which characterizes our people at home, but nothing more. Even at the table, when the general is daily surrounded by the most distinguished gentlemen of the country, there appears to be a distance which I suppose is natural to his position, but which is rarely found elsewhere.

The leading characteristics of Gen. Beauregard's mind is clearness of perception. Superadded to this is a strictly mathematical education. This you see in every word and look, even the expression of his face. Sines, cosines and tangents stick out everywhere. In person he is slender, but compactly built, and extremely neat. Add to this a precision of manner, slightly modified by the ease which character xes the well bred man of the world, and you have a correct idea of the man whose sword is law and gospel throughout one of the largest, most intelligent and best appointed armies ever assembled on the American continent.

In his personal staff the general has been peculiarly fortunate. They are principally from South Carolina, the same he had with him at the siege of Fort Sumter, all of them accomplished, discreet gentlemen, of the most pleasing manners. Among them I have been happy to meet Col. Preston, so long a resident and so well known in Louisiana, whose genial society must be a happy relief to the severe labors of the day.

The general's mess is very much in keeping with his character, and simple enough for Napoleon himself. It is served on a long pine table, set in an open piazza of the farm house, and all his friends are hospitably welcomed to it three times a day. The general sits nearly in the middle; his aids immediately on one side, and his latest guests on the other; the rest of the company as they may choose or chance to seat themselves. The viands are such as the country around affords; only the rice was "imported," and with it, I suspect, a South Carolina cook, for every kernel was as independent as the State from which it came.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.—The New York *Daily News* says that cheese, which readily commanded in that city on the 1st of January, ten cents per pound, now brings but two cents. Butter, which then sold for fourteen cents, now sells for seven. Hay, which sold for ninety cents six months ago, now brings thirty-five, and all other articles have declined in like proportion.

We learn from the same paper that the offices in the Fourth avenue, where the wives and families of soldiers have hitherto gone in search of necessary relief from actual want, were closed last week. A notice put up on one of the doors announces that no more money will be given out for the present. A large crowd of women, who are actually suffering for the lack of the common necessities of life, marched to the rooms of the Union defense committee in Pine street, and begged of the committee to give them enough, at least, to keep them from starving. They did not receive a cent, the committee telling them that they had no power to pay out any more money at present.

SENSIBLE.—The "tiger" is an animal that has the freedom of the city of Macon; and as yet, we believe no one has succeeded in pulling his claws out. A party was engaged in that city, says the *Citizen*, on Saturday last, in fighting this quadruped, when a thunder storm arose, an a stream of electricity was observed to whirl around the "animal." Great consternation ensued, and one of the company handed in his "tips," with the remark: "I give it up; no use fighting with an 'animal' that the lightnin cannot lay out."

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. 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.

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

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

J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

S. R. CHEW, Esq., "

T. J. FINNIS, Esq., "

R. R. 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

W. B. MILLER.....GEO. DASHIELL.
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197 MAIN STREET,

Have Coats', Clark's and Alexander's

SPOOL COTTON.

ALSO,

Machine Spool Flax,
Machine Spool Silk,
Military Trimmings,
Military Goods,
Tent Duck and Drills,
Wall Tent,

AT FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Jy19 daw

$10 Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a large Brown Mare MULE, about eight years old. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said Mule at McKINNEY & O'S.

Jy18 1w

NOTICE!

To the Families of Volunteers.

THE undersigned will attend at the County Clerks' office in Memphis, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, until further notice to pay the allowance made by the County Court to the families of Volunteers

Payments will be made where the Volunteer has been active service for one month and in such cases only

Je22-1m J. W. A. PETTIT, Judge, etc.

FLOUR.

300 barrels fine at $5 to $6 50. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON, Webster Block, 197 Main st.

FLOUR.

200 barrels Superfine at $7 to $7 25. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON.

FLOUR.

150 barrels Extra and Family at $7 75 to $8 25. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON.

FLOUR.

100 barrels Choice Family at $8 50 to $9. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON.

MESS BEEF.

75 barrels—a prime article. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON.

MEAL.

1000 bushels White Bolted Meal. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON.

CORN.

1000 bags Yellow and Mixed. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON.

RAISINS.

200 quarter and half boxes M. R. and Sugar. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON.

LARD.

25 tierces and 50 kegs—prime. For sale by

Hubbell, Hurd & Huston,

Je27 Webster Block, 197 Main st.

Miscellaneous.

For Lieutenant-Colonel.

We are authorized to announce R. H. HARRISON as a candidate for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment. [Jy21-11*

For Lieutenant-Colonel.

JAMES H. MURRAY is a candidate for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Shelby County Regiment Tennessee Militia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Civil Districts of Shelby county. Election Tuesday, July 23rd. Jy20-1t*

For Major.

We are authorized to announce P. LEWIS for Major of the Third City Regiment, composed of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards. Election 22d July. jy19-e

For Colonel.

We are authorized to announce E. C. MCDOWELL as a candidate for Colonel of the Third Regiment of Militia, composed of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards Election 23 July jy14-te

For Colonel.

M. D. L. STEWART is a candidate for Colonel of the second County Regiment, comp ed of Districts Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Shelby county. Election July 23d. jy12-te*

For Colonel.

EDWARD DUDLEY SHEPHARD is a candidate for Colonel of the First County Regiment, composed of Districts fifteen, sixteen, five, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, of Shelby county. jy 6-te

For Colonel-Commandant.

We are authorized to announce W. E. EPPES as a candidate for Colonel of the First County Regiment of Tennessee Militia for the Districts eleven twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and five, in the country. Election July 23d, 1861. jy16 te*

For Lieutenant-Colonel.

C. B. DALTON is a candidate for Colonel of the First Lieutenant-Colonel of the First County Regiment, consisting of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and fifth Civil Districts on this side the city jy16 te

For Colonel.

O. H. LIDE is a candidate for Colonel of the First County Regiment, composed of Districts fifteen, sixteen five, eleven twelve, thirteen and fourteen Shelby county. Election 23d July. jy14-te

For Colonel.

W. H. PASSMORE is a candidate for Colonel of the Third City Regiment composed of the Sixth Ward entire, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth companies of the seventh Ward, and the entire Eighth. Election 23d July. jy14-te

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce F. B. RAGLAND, of Dancyville, as a candidate to represent Fayette county in the next Legislature. Jy22-te*

For State Senator.

I hereby announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature, comprising the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton. D. R. THOMAS. jy21-te*

For the Legislature.

SAMUEL P. WALKER, of Shelby county, is a candidate for the State Legislature—House of Representatives. Election 1st August jy19-te

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. DICKSON, Esq., for the Legislature at the ensuing election—August 1st jy18 te*

For Floater.

JAMES W. HALL, of Tipton county, is a candidate for Floater, in the District composed of Fayette, Shelby and Tipton counties jy18-te*

For the State Senate.

We are authorized to announce Hon. W. G. DENLAP as a candidate to represent the counties of Fayette and Shelby in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature of Tennessee. jy17-te*

For Judge.

We are authorized to announce T. P. SCHULOCK, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Haywood, Madison and Henderson. Election first Thursday of August. jy17 dawte

For Judge.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. STEPHENS as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Henderson, Haywood and Madison, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon John Read jy17 te

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN TOWNES, as a candidate to represent Shelby county in the lower branch of the state Legislature. Election first August next jy16-te*

For the state Senate

We are authorized to announce A. S. MCFARLAND, of Tipton county, as a candidate for the office of State Senator, for the district composed of the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton jy16-ete

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. HERRON of Shelby county, as a candidate for the State Legislature. jy16 te*

For Judge.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS G. SMITH, Esq., of Brownsville as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Circuit, in place of Hon. John Read, resigned. Election Thursday, August 1st. jy13-dawte*

For the Legislature.

B. M. ESTES is a candidate to represent Shelby County in the lower House of the next Legislature. jy12 te

For Lieutenant-Colonel.

C. A. STILLMAN is a candidate for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment of Tennessee Militia, composed of the second and third companies of the Third Ward, and the first, second and third companies of the Fourth Ward, and the Fifth Ward entire, which constitutes the Second Regiment in the city jy12 te

For Lieutenant-Colonel.

B. B. WADDELL is a candidate for Lieutenant-Colonel of the first County Regiment, composed of Civil Districts Nos. 15 and 16 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 5 outside of city. Election to be held on the 23d inst. jy12-te

For the Legislature.

SAMUEL T. TAYLOR, of Tipton county, is a candidate to represent Madison Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton counties in the State senate.

West Tennessee Whig, Avalanche, Bulletin and Argus copy and send account to this office

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL H COWARD as a candidate for the Floating Representative in the State Legislature, from the counties of Fayette, Shelby and Tipton. jy10-te*

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce R. W. MCFERRIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Shelby in the Lower house of the State Legislature. jy9-te

Legislative.

We are authorized to announce the name of COL. RICHARD H. SHANKLAND, of Tipton county, as a candidate for the Floating Representative in the State Legislature, from the counties of Fayette, Shelby and Tipton. jy9 te*

Legislative.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN MARTIN, of Shelby county, as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, from the county of Shelby. jy8 te*

For the Legislature.

ROLPS S. SAUNDERS is a candidate for Floating Representative in the State Legislature, from the counties of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton. Election 1st of August. [jy8*

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce W. P. BOND, of Haywood, a candidate for Delegate to the Confederate Congress, from the Tenth Congressional District. Jy9 te

Papers in the district copy.

For Congress.

We are author zed to announce JOS. R MOSBY as a candidate for a seat in the Confederate Congress. Jy7 te

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce the name of B. D. NABERS as a candidate to represent the 10th District in the Confederate Congress, which meets in Richmond on the 24th inst Election first Thursday in August. jy5-te [Papers of the district copy, and send bill to Mr N

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. FARRINGTON as a candidate to represent the 10 Congressional District of Tennessee, as a delegate in the Congress of the Confederate States. Je18-te*

For Congress.

WM. T AVERY is a candidate to represent the 10th Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States. Je18-te

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce D. M. CURRIN, Esq., of this city, a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States, at the ensuing election Je18-te*

For Congress.

We are authorized and requested to announce R. G. PAYNE as a candidate for delegate to the Congress of the Confederate States of America, which assembles at Richmond on the 20th day of July next. Je13-te

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce J. D. C. ATKINS as a candidate for the Confederate Congress from the Ninth Congressional District. Je29-tde

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce M. R. HILL, of Trenton, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress from the Ninth Congressional District Je22-tde*

CHANCERY SALE OF A VALUABLE

Tract of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, rendered November term, 1860, in the case of Roswell Hine vs. Isaiah B. Heylin, William G. Lane and others, I will, on

Saturday, August 10th, 1861,

in front of my office, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, a

Valuable Tract of Land,

lying and being in section 2, range 8, on the waters of Wolf river, in Shelby county, State of Tennessee, being a part of the Robert Fearn 640 acres, about three miles north of the city of Memphis, beginning at a stake near which stands a willow oak, on the north line of Weakley & McLemore's 1456 acre tract, the south-east corner of McLemore & Charnes' 320 acre tract; thence east eleven chains to Wolf river; thence up Wolf river the northern bank as a line, sixty-one and a half chains to a stake on said bank; thence north fifty-five chains sixty links to a stake, post-oak and sweet gum pointers, on A. Montgomery's south line; thence west with his southern line, twenty-nine chains and forty links to a stake, post oak, red oak and hickory pointers; thence south sixty-nine and a half chains to the beginning, containing, by estimation,

160 Acres,

being the same land conveyed to said Heylin by David Lesley, by deed dated May 16, 1853 and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 16, pages 510 and 511

TERMS OF SALE.—The above described Tract of Land will be sold on a credit of twelve and twelve months the purchaser to execute notes with two or more good securities for the purchase money, with a lien retained on the premises. Sale at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.

Jy17 dawtd

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

WAS committed to jail at Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee, on the 13th inst., a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is Billy, and that he belongs to Wm. Johnson, of Memphis, Tennessee. Said boy is 17 or 18 years of age, light copper color, about five feet high, and will weigh about 120 lbs. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

DAVID C. SLAUGHTER, Sheriff and Jailer, Tipton Co., Tenn.

Je30-d4w

Professional Cards.

Dr. W. B. Morrow,

MIDDLEBURG, TENN.,

HAVING resigned his professorship in the E. M. College of Memphis will hereafter 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 (especially those of the lungs and those peculiar to females) treated successfully. He prepares his medicines from native and non-poisonous agents (mostly from the vegetable kingdom), which he knows to be SAFE and RELIABLE.

Calls from distance attended to. Prescriptions and Medicines sent by mail or express upon application. [ap17-d,twawkm

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

NO. 320. DENTISTS, NO. 320.

HAVE moved their office to corner of UNION 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 this 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 operations performed and charges for the same. Further than this we wish to hold out no inducement whatever, to ensure the public or draw them to our office, 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 be mistaken as to name (Wasson) for that of another as the name is plane, and place of business easily found. Office corner of Union and Main, No. 320. [ap26-d,1year

DR. VAN BUREN,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Office in Jackson Block,

CORNER OF MAIN AND GAYOSO STREETS,

m1-dawly Memphis, Tennessee.

CAPS, CAPS, CAPS

SOUTHERN MILITARY

Cap Manufactory,

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OVER M. SIMON'S STORE

WE are now ready to furnish Southern Military Companies with any style, color or quality of Military Caps at the shortest possible notice, and at exceedingly low prices.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to and forwarded by Adams Express.

Officers' Caps of all kinds made according to order. Military Hats for Officers will be trimmed on short notice, and Trimming for the same kept constantly on hand.

je18 J. D. BLUMENTHAL & CO.

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.

j13-dtw E. D. CRANDALL

ICE, ICE.

CORREY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

ICE,

NOS. 175 and 177 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE WORSHAM HOUSE,

Memphis, Tenn.

jem-7

JUST RECEIVED

46,000 FRACTION CAPS;

ELEY'S WATER PROOF.

80 SILK M