THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY AUGUST 3, 1861. VOL. XII.—NO. 175.

Daily Appeal.

BLACK REPUBLICAN DISPATCHES TO THE NORTHERN PRESS.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The senate to-day passed the bill which increases, by ten per cent. the, tariff rates and the duties on sugar, coffee and tea, as alluded to in yesterday's dispatch.

Mr. Sumner is of the opinion that this step will injure the government abroad very much.

Twenty-three regiments have passed through Baltimore since the Bull run disaster.

Politicians and other civilians have been entirely ignored in the appointment of brigadier-generals, though the applications were numerous. All who are now being appointed have seen actual service.

CAIRO, July 30.—Advices have been received from Bloomfield, Missouri, substantiating the views expressed in my last letter, relating to the movements in that State. From four to seven thousand men, who were encamped at that place, together with large numbers from other localities, have taken up their line of march for the border, thus augmenting the column to a formidable extent.

A portion of the Union City troops have gone to Missouri, while others have gone to Virginia. A considerable force still remains.

The 10th regiment was mustered out of service yesterday.

Recruits continue to arrive in large numbers, and all the regiments are filling up fast.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The navy department has received a letter from commander Craven of the Potomac flotilla, dated on the steamer Yankee yesterday, which says she found a concealed rebel battery at Milborn point. We opened fire on them, which they returned with a rifled cannon. One shot took effect in a rebel's house, but did not do much damage. There is at least one regiment of rebels there, and they have mounted five rifled cannon, and five more on the opposite side of the creek.

The Freeborn has a schooner in tow, captured while passing over to White House point, taking the Jeff. Davis' mail and Express company, which makes regular trips between Washington and Virginia.

Nine employes of the government were arrested this morning, by order of Gen. Scott.

It is believed that there are now not far from 100,000 troops on the line of the Potomac and at Baltimore.

Ohio recommends the following brigadiers: Col. Sherman, Col. McCook, Gen. Bates, Col. Anscre, Gen. Schloich, Gen. G. W. Morgan and Col. Tyler. The names are in the order of references.

A number of officers of the Fire Zouaves and the 79th have resigned, and others will follow their example.

The 25th New York regiment has been pushed forward to Cloud's Mills, five and a half miles beyond Alexandria.

Col. E. D. Keyes assumes command of Col. Peter's brigade, that officer having been appointed provost-marshal.

Gen. Banks had 14,000 men in his command yesterday; six regiments have joined him within thirty six hours.

Col. Gordon's 2d Massachusetts regiment is still at Harper's Ferry, and momentarily expects an attack, but feels ready for it.

Col. Stone arrived here to day from Harper's Ferry, having left there last evening. His division is now stationed there. He says Banks is strongly posted and intrenched, and can withstand any attack, and is receiving reinforcements daily. Nothing is known of the rebel movements.

From the New York World.]

A detachment of United States cavalry left to-day for Harper's Ferry.

Gen. McClellan visited the senate and house to-day and was warmly welcomed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, of the New York 14th, reported killed, is alive and in Washington.

Special to the New York Times.]

I am reliably informed that both Col. Hunter and Col. Heintzelman, wounded in the late battle, are so rapidly recovering that they will be able to report for duty on Monday next.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Gen. McClellan has issued an order saying that he has seen with much regret, that officers and soldiers are in the habit of leaving camp and visiting hotels and other places in Washington, that their time belongs to the country, and ought to be devoted to their duties as officers and soldiers, and positively prohibits it in future.

[illegible] are circulated to-day, and the names of prominent gentlemen given as authority for them, that the confederates have either commenced moving, or have made arrangements for the immediate passage of forty thousand of their troops across the Potomac from the direction of Leesburg into Maryland. This correspondent, however, has no means of verifying the statement.

FEDERAL TAXATION.

The tax bill reported from the committee on ways and means to the house of representatives, and passed by that body, substantially as reported, not only imposes a heavy tax on the northern people, but only will subject them to the annoyance and harrassment of a swarm of federal tax gatherers, but as a necessary consequence, subjects the personal property of the oppressed and taxed citizens to distraint and sale for the payment of the taxes laid on them.

The length of the bill is such, making a book of seventy-four large pages, as to forbid its publication in the columns of any newspaper; but we give below the twenty-eighth section entire, showing how property is to be seized and sold for payment of taxes:

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said collectors shall, within ten days after receiving his collection list from the assessors, respectively, as aforesaid, and annually, within ten days after he shall be so required by the secretary of the treasury, advertise in one newspaper printed in his collection district, if any there be, and by notifications to be posted up in at least four public places in his collection district, that the said tax has become due and payable, and state the times and places at which he or they will attend to receive the same, which shall be within twenty days after such notification; and with respect to persons who shall not attend, according to such notifications, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person, or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings within such district, and there demand the taxes payable by such persons, which application shall be made within sixty days after the receipt of the collection lists, as aforesaid, or after the receipt of the requisition of the secretary of the treasury, as aforesaid, by the collectors; and if the taxes shall not be then paid, or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be lawful for such collector, or his deputies, to proceed to collect the said taxes by restraint and sale of the goods, chattles, or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid. And in case of such restraint, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be so restrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such restraint, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels, or effects, or at his or her dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly posted up at two of the taverns nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at the court-house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale [illegible] more than five miles distant from the place of making such distraint: Provided, that in any case of distraint for the payment of any tax aforesaid, the goods, chattles, or effects so distrained shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection, of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the State wherein the distraint shall have been made, but in case of non-payment or tender, as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, *and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use*, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects shall have been distrained: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to make distraint of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plow necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family.

A BRAVE "SEA DOG."—The mail boat yesterday brought down three large launches, or prawls, for the use of the gun-boats. They were in charge of a gunner from Philadelphia, a regular old salt, or sea dog, who took them over the falls himself. He couldn't get a pilot, and a few men, and, as his orders were to take the launches to the gun-boats, as a true sailor, he went ahead on his own hook, regardless of consequences. The break was on the falls, and the swift, rough current presented a formidable appearance, enough to appal the stoutest heart, but he was not to be deterred by danger, and went ahead, making the passage in safety, though shipping a good deal of water in one of his boats, and nearly smashing another.—*Louisville Courier.*

Latest from Pensacola.

Correspondence of the Mobile Evening News.]

Billy Wilson's men, like the rest of creation, are getting tired of old Abe's government. Yesterday morning one of them concluded he had served the Republicans long enough, and deserted and came over to the "white settlements." Relieved from sentry duty on the beach at 8 o'clock, he took up his musket and started for quarters, apparently. Of course, this excited no suspicion, but instead of returning to camp, he made tracks, as soon as out of sight, in another direction. Wandering up the beach a short distance, he found some drift wood, which was soon converted into a raft, on which he embarked, without sail or rudder, "trusting to luck" in the success of his undertaking. About noon he drifted from the sound, and in a little while was abreast of the navy yard. At this point he discharged his musket several times which was observed by Capt. Kent, who immediately started to his relief in a small boat and took him from the raft within four hundred yards of the beach of Rosas Island. Lieut. Stockton, of the harbor police, also went to his relief. In a little while he was safe ashore, and surrounded by anxious inquirers. He stated that he had enlisted for the defense of Washington last spring and not to come South; that he was here against his will and wish, and that a great many more on the Island were in the same fix. He says the men are shamefully treated on the Island, are sick and poorly fed, having nothing but the coarsest food, and that well mixed with sand. Two of his "chums" had promised to accompany him, but postponed their visit until paid off by the government. The news of the battle of Manassas first reached them by one of their small steamers from New Orleans, but the officers pronounced it a rebel lie. The next day one of the little drift boats from our side found its way to the beach with bottles, etc., containing full accounts of the whole affair. Old Brown gave the garrison but few incidents of the battle and expressed the belief that it was all humbug, and so wished to impress his command.

The prisoner is quite a young man, not exceeding nineteen years, is of French descent, and says he has a brother in New Orleans. He found "sloshing" round in New York in loose breeches and blue jacket much more agreeable than performing soldier duties on Santa Rosas Island. He is at the navy yard and well treated by our soldiers. Old Brown will have to keep his eyes open after this. He can't afford to lose many by desertion. The present conditions of his hospital is said to be full to overflowing. This makes the sixth deserter in a short time that has reached our lines. The beach was lined with sailors and soldiers when Capt. Kent took him off the raft, which was in easy musket range of the shore, among them several on horseback, probably officers.

Gen. Bragg with his brother, Hon. John Bragg, of Mobile, were in the city to-day. They visited the continental camp, as also Capt. Cox's cavalry corps.

The Cumberland Gap Expedition.

We understand that the zeal of the Lincoln men of this State has been so chilled by the defeat of their friends at Manassas as to cause a present abandonment of that expedition to Cumberland Gap. Gen. Nelson has, we understand, determined not to move his "grand army into Tennessee until the Potomac column is reorganized and ready to make another advance. We hear that Major J. S. Boyle passed through here last week, with dispatches to Gen. Nelson at Cincinnati, urging a temporary suspension of hostilities against Tennessee until further developments in Virginia. For a time, therefore, General Bruce, Colonel Fry, Major Boyle, General Bramlett, Captain Harlan and the rest of the military chieftains must subside into civil life. Don't be impatient, gentlemen! Remember, the "Grand Army" was three months getting to Fairfax Court House. True, it accomplished the return trip in slightly less time—but one of the characteristics of Lincoln's troops is their increased speed in retreat. Tennessee can't move away, and you can make on her at any time. Be patient. Gen. Nelson, like Gen. Scott, is "slow but certain." Don't force him into a "precipitate movement against his better judgment."

We trust no one will construe our remarks into jest, or think we treat lightly a subject so nearly involving the peace and safety of our people. We appreciate the enormity of the outrage so nearly perpetrated upon this people, and we have endeavored before to warn the people of it. But our voice is powerless. We could only watch the progress of the expedition and await its result. Its termination was as palpable to our mind as its inception. No apprehension was aroused in our mind about the safety of Tennessee.

We know such an expedition will meet a more terrible rout and slaughter than the panic stricken cowards who invaded the sacred soil of Virginia. Our only regret has been that this *General (?) Nelson*, who has done more than any other man in the country to produce civil war in Kentucky, was not to lead the expedition and would not be the first victim of the movement.

When the "Anaconda" again unfolds in Kentucky, or the "Grand Army" prepares for another advance to Tennessee, we will chronicle the event.

The above we copy from the Lexington *Statesman* of yesterday. Among the other grand results following the tremendous victory at Manassas, not the least is the fact that by it Kentucky has been saved from the civil war in which the wicked Lincolnites had determined and arranged to plunge her.—*Louisville Courier, Aug. 1.*

The Late Col. Charles F. Fisher.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, in a tribute to the memory of Col. Charles F. Fisher, who fell in the battle of Manassas, says:

Col. Fisher, we suppose, was about forty-eight years of age. We believe he was for a year or two at West Point, and that he afterward prepared himself for the practice of the law. He edited for a year or so a paper in Salisbury. He was an able and accomplished writer and a good speaker. He was a member of the State Senate in 1854-'55, and distinguished himself by his earnest advocacy of a liberal system of internal improvements. Soon after he was called to the presidency of the North Carolina railroad, in which capacity he evinced great energy of character and business talents of a high order. He resigned this position but a few weeks since to take command of the splendid regiment which was raised mainly by his own exertions.

His regard for his men, and his efforts to render them comfortable, knew no bounds. Our correspondent—one of his own officers, who writes from Winchester under date of the 18th—speaks in the warmest terms of his devotion to the service, and of his unwearied efforts to provide for his men. Col. Fisher was of ardent temperament, frank in his intercourse with others, unaffected in his manners, modest and brave. It was natural, therefore, that he should have many friends. He has fallen gloriously in a noble cause. It is believed he was slain before the victory was fully won, while engaged in sustaining the heavy pressure on the left wing of our army.

The Blucher of Manassas.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy* relates the following incident:

Gen. E. K. Smith's brigade, a portion of Gen. Johnson's Winchester forces, reached Manassas during the battle, and rushed to the field, a distance of seven miles, through the boiling sun, at double quick. As they neared the field, from a double quick, they got fairly to running, their eyes flashing, the officers crying out, "on, boys, to the rescue," and on the men shouting at the top of their voices. When Gen. Johnston saw Smith, he exclaimed, "the Blucher of the day has come." They soon arrived in front of the enemy, and with a shout that might be heard from one end of the battle-field to the other, they were launched at the adversary like a thunderbolt. They delivered but two fires when the enemy began to give way, and in a few minutes he was in full retreat. The brigade is composed of one Tennessee and Mississippi regiment, and a battalion from Maryland. As they rushed into the fight, I could but recall, with an appreciation I never felt before, the words of Holy Writ—"as terrible as an army with banner."

SEIZING OF CONTRABAND GOODS.—Mr. Collector Cazaux and his energetic assistant, Pollock, have a force of detectives whose business it is to ferret out smugglers of goods to the rebels. On Saturday they dogged a party through various parts of the city, and saw them buy goods which could be put to no loyal use. They prevented these traitors from shipping their merchandize, but with this their power ended. They could neither detain the goods nor punish the traitors. It is lawful to take goods to Kentucky, and no goods are taken any where else—in the first instance; where they go afterward cannot be prevented. The old legal maxim, that there can be no wrong without a remedy, appears not to apply to this crime.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—Hon. Jacob Thompson, left for Manassas last week, on a visit to our troops in that region. His son is Aid to Gen. Longstreet, and is said to have behaved with great gallantry in the actions of the 18th and 21st.—*Oxford Intelligencer 31st.*

Meeting of Workingmen—Destitution—Demand for Work—An Appeal to the Declaration of Independence.

About two thousand Germans held a meeting at Harmonie Garden, in Essex street, on Wednesday last to take into consideration the suffering and destitution now weighing so heavily upon the working classes. A plan of organization was submitted for a general "Workingmen's Union," in order to secure a better condition of the working classes, and to prevent such deplorable reverses as the present overtaking them. The president of the meeting, Mr. Michel, contended that, taking the Declaration of Independence, which declared that "all men were born free and equal," the working man had the right to demand the necessaries of life at any time, and under all circumstances. He said they would insist that this right be recognized. If no other way existed, he would commence "war" on the moneyed power! This was received with cheers. He said, however, they wished to bring about these reforms in a peaceful way. A committee of twelve was appointed to carry out the objects of the Union, and arrangements are to be made for a grand procession of unemployed workingmen marching through the streets to the City Hall.—*New York Day Book.*

Financial and Commercial.

From Hodges N. Y. Journal of Finance and Bank Note Reporter for August.]

The terrible news from Virginia, the retreat of the "grand army," the depressing effect upon everything in the shape of stock transactions, leaves us little to say at this time save that the decline is general, and gloom and distrust have spread through the commercial circles of Wall street.

Stock sales will be among the transactions that were, if we have to prosecute the war loan in the face of such defeats. If half a million of men must be raised to wipe out the memory of this repulse, and the money found to feed and clothe them, the "fancies" will have to be laid upon the shelf, and bull and bear will have to turn in and work for the Union by finding sale for the war stock. The real effect upon the stock board cannot be known till the smoke of this last and fearful battle has cleared away, and we see the reality of the case.

THE PROPOSED PEACE MEETING.—We copy the following items from the New York *Journal of Commerce* of Monday:

A correspondent, writing on this subject, says: "I desire simply to say that the proposal to hold a place meeting in New York is worth taking into consideration. The people are ahead of you, could they speak—they are always wiser than the papers. It is not to late to send the olive branch of peace founded upon justice. Blessed, thrice blessed are the peace makers."

The hotel business in New York is exceedingly dull. Compared with last year at this time, almost nothing is doing. The property owners in some instances have been offered the choice of closing up the premises or accepting a nominal rent—landlords and tenants dividing the losses.

The French gun boat Jerome Napoleon, Commodore Buisson, arrived here on Saturday from Toulon via Halifax. She is a propeller of 250 horse power, carries two twelve pounders, and has a crew of 118, officers included.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has received positive information, through a gentleman recently arrived from New Orleans, that our Pacific coast is in much greater danger from privateers than our Atlantic coast, and that there is located there a colony of southern men who are preparing to fit out privateers to attack our commerce in those waters.

The 69th regiment N. Y. S. M., arrived in this city at pier No. 1, about 7½ o'clock on Saturday morning, and were greeted with cheers by acres of our Hibernian population, men, women and children, who had gathered on the battery and in adjacent streets at an early hour, and many of whom had been up all night awaiting the return of the brave soldiers. Their appearance as they filed off the boat and formed line in the street was a sad one, and presented the shady side of war.

Many carried their hands in slings, or limped, or had their heads bound up; and nearly all exhibited rags, and borrowed, ill-fitting hats and coats in place of the tidy uniform which they took with them. The whole regiment looked overworked, fatigued, though not discouraged or dispirited. All their banners were dim with the smoke of battle, and several of them were torn by the shot of the enemy.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF AN AGED MAN. The Petersburg *Express* contains the following instance of inhuman treatment visited upon an old man residing in the neighborhood of Hampton, by a band of Lincoln's soldiers:

At an early hour on Sunday, Mr. Thos. W. Lowry, who owns a large farm on the north side of Black river, was surprised to find, without reason or foreknowledge, his house surrounded by some twenty five Lincolnites. The servants in the kitchen were prevented from coming out, or even speaking. Mr. Lowry demanded once or twice to know the reason of this action, and upon receiving no answer drew his pistol and fired upon them through the windows. The fire was immediately returned by a number of the fellows, whose balls passed in very close proximity to Mr. L.'s wife. The Hessians then rushed into the house and seized Mr. Lowry, even before he could get all his clothes on, dragged him out in anything but a gentle manner, using harsh language toward him, pulled him down to the river, and pitched him very roughly into the boat. They then rowed him across the river and marched him upward of three miles to Hampton. Before reaching Hampton they blindfolded him, and amidst the jeers and jests of the rascals, marched him backward and forward through the streets. They then turned him loose and allowed him to get back home as best he could. We can imagine Mr. Lowry's sufferings when we are told that he is near seventy years old, and was made to go to and from Hampton (three miles) barefooted. Mr. Lowry has been in the habit of furnishing food occasionally to our videttes while in the vicinity, and it is supposed that this is the cause of all this wrath against him.

PATRIOTISM OF THE SOUTH.—As illustrative of the feeling of determined resistance that animates all of the southern people against the base usurpations attempted by Lincoln and his unholy crew, a gentleman relates the following:

"A wounded soldier belonging to Captain King's company 7th regiment Georgia volunteers, is now in Richmond. He is twenty-seven years old. His wife is twenty-two. They have fourteen children, nine boys and five girls, eleven of whom are at school. His wife gave birth to twins six times, who are alive. All the sickness of the whole family since his marriage would not exceed the sickness of one person three days. His parents raised twenty-seven children, six boys and twenty-one girls. He is six feet and one inch high, and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds; is a healthy, raw-boned man, and is the smallest of six brothers. He is a farmer."

When patriotism leads a man to leave so large a family of small children as this, what must be the causes that influence a man to go to war, and what enemy on earth can conquer such a people? The soldier spoken of above has now a brother at Manassas, who weighs two hundred and fourteen pounds, and wields a bowie-knife weighing six pounds.

☞ The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* says: "Before Lincoln undertake to write another message on the Union being older than the States, he had better gather a few facts from some twelve year-old school boy. A more miserable lot of trash than the last presidential message was never before published. It is a mass of shameless statements—statements which have not the least shadow of truth about them."

We tremble for the editor of the *Farmer*. There are men in the new military prison on Staten Island, for saying less harsh things than that.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that no one seems to feel the depression of the defeat more intensely than Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. When he rose on Monday morning, he asked, "Well, what further news?" He had gone to bed under the delusion that the federal army had triumphed. "We are routed—utterly routed," was the reply to the question. The old man started back in astonishment, and when the facts were brought before him he went back, sat down, and putting his head down on his hands, burst into tears.

☞ The fiery and penetrating lash with which Mr. Russell of the London Times has excoriated the Confederate bogus chivalry and military pretenders, was certainly most aptly and tightly laid on. It is our turn to laugh now. But wait until his letters describing our camps at Cairo, Fortress Monroe and Washington, and the advance to and retreat from Manassas, come along, and we shall probably make very wry faces. We doubt whether Mr. Russell would be very popular if he should tell the simple truth in a simple way.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

INDIANA SPEAKING.—The *State Guard* at Indianapolis thus truly speaks:

All efforts looking to a settlement of our national difficulties in any other way than by bullets and bayonets has been voted down by congress, in every shape they have been presented. Men and money are voted largely to prosecute the war, but all efforts for a peaceful settlement are ignored by the Republican congress, in both houses.

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.

D R. 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.)

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

J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

R. E. CHEW, Esq., "

T. J. PINNIX, Esq., "

E. S. HAMMOND, Esq., "

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Attorney at Law,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Office in the Adams Express Building, on Court street. no16-1y

W. B. MILLER.....GEO. DASHIELL.
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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

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of R. B. Nabers & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. W. W. Milam and B. Bowling will attend at the office of the late firm No. 47 Front row, to the winding up of the business and are alone authorized to use the firm name in liquidation. Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1861.

B. D. NABERS,
W. W. MILAM.
jy3-1m B. BOWLING.

FLOUR.

300 barrels fine at $5 to $6 50. For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON, Webster Block, 187 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, 187 Main st.

Miscellaneous.

PRAIRIE LINIMENT.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND CURE OF

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA

AND PAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AFFORDING INSTANT RELIEF!

THIS LINIMENT, unlike ordinary applications, is a perfectly transparent liquid—will not soil the skin of the most delicate individual, and warranted to be the best local application ever offered to the public. Its powerful penetrating qualities adapt it to every form of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and pain of every character.

For sale by Ward & McClelland and Chandler & Co.

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Druggists and Chemists,
Real street, Memphis, Tenn

sp10-1e

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the

BLUFF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEMPHIS.

July 1st, 1861.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes	$174,232 15
Bank West Tenn. stock	1,347 85
Real Estate	23,517 41
Individual Balances	3,971 62
Office Fixtures	678 70
Protest	8 50
Cash	12,486 56
	$214,952 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200 000 00
Individual Balances	10 078 00
Surplus	4,874 82
	$214 952 82

Statement of Receipts and Payments for Year Ending July 1, 1861.

PAYMENTS.

Fire Losses	$47 860 85
Marine Losses	2,976 75
Life Losses	1,103 00
Profit and Loss	24 50
Return Premiums	96 61
Surplus profits, July 1, 1860	4 574 62
Expenses	4,724 24
	$61,478 07

RECEIPTS.

Fire Premiums	$30,078 56
Marine Premiums	15,794 86
Life Premiums	650 24
Int. rest	2,721 79
Commissions	36 39
Policies	76 00
Profit and Loss	123 73
Surplus, July 1, 1860	12,003 41
	$61,478 07

W. S. Macrae, Secretary.

MEMPHIS, July 19, 1861. jy20-3w

ALLEGHANY WATER!

WE have just received a large supply of the above celebrated Mineral Water, fresh from the Springs. It has gained a fine reputation with those who have visited the Springs or used the Water at home, and we take pleasure in recommending it to invalids as an alterative and anti-dyspeptic Mineral Water, which is unequaled in its curative powers. It is also slightly purgative in many cases, and may therefore be used as a substitute for the "Saratoga Water," and with the above additional properties, it is more valuable in the majority of cases. We would invite a trial of its virtues by those who suffer from indigestion or other derangements of the digestive organs. It is put up in quart and half gallon bottles, carefully packed in boxes containing one dozen, which may be safely transported. A discount to the trade. All orders promptly filled by

S. MANSFIELD & CO.,
jy14-2m Wholesale Druggists, Memphis, Tenn.

Lynchburg Hose and Fire INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Surplus $303,5 7.83.

JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL.....President.
JAS. O. WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
CREED T. WILLS.....Secretary.

Lynchburg, Va.

INSURES against loss or damage by Fire, Marine and River risks. Also, insures the lives of Negroes. Twenty thousand dollars in State Bonds deposited. Applications deposited in the Memphis Post Office, lock box 451, or left at the office of D. C. Trader, south east corner of Court Square and Second street, will receive prompt attention.

my7-3m D. C. TRADER, Agent.

Military Goods.

50 ALBS KENTUCKY GRAY JEANS AND LINSEYS, for sale low to the trade.

jy4-1m HORTON, ESTES & CO.

CHANCERY SALE OF A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, rendered November term, 1860, in the case of W. B. Dill and Henry H. Gartman vs. John W. Hopkins and John M. Lea, I will on

Monday, September 2d, 1861,

in front of my office in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder all the interest which the defendant, John W. Hopkins, had on the first day of December, 1851, in and to the following described Leasehold Estate, to-wit: A block of two story brick houses or tenements, on part of lot No. 245, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, fronting on the north side of Monroe street 140½ feet by 50 feet in depth, subject to all the rights, liens and covenants in the lease to A. T. Norton of J. M. Lea, the lessor, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay complainant's debt, interest and cost.

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

JOHN C. LANIER,
jy17-dawtd Clerk and Master.

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 acre, all of 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 & Carmes' 5900 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 Leahey, by deed dated May 18, 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 six 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,
jy17-dawtd Clerk and Master.

J. MORGAN & CO.'S

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY,

Cor. Third and Washington sts.

☞ All orders for new work and repairing attended to on the shortest notice. fe1-1m

MONSARRAT & DUPREE,

Real Estate Brokers,

SECOND FLOOR,

Ayres' Building.

jy10

The Holmes County Democrat,

Lexington, Mississippi.

THIS paper is published weekly in a populous and wealthy region, and in the heart of the cotton growing country. It is much larger in size, and has the most extensive circulation of any paper published in this part of Mississippi, thereby affording greater facilities as an advertising medium. All communications on business should be addressed to S. M. THOMPSON,

ap10 Editor and Proprietor.

Druggists.

Dearing & Wetherill,

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 335 MAIN STREET,

Between Union and Gayoso streets west side, Greenlaw Block

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Planters and Physicians to our stock of

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Drugs, Paints,

And all other articles in our line. We feel assured that no house can offer a stock superior in

Genuineness and Purity,

And as regards prices, we sell on the most favorable terms. All OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS made in strict accordance with the PHARMACOPŒIA.

Brushes, Window Glass, Glassware, Seeds,

PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, COAL OIL, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL,

Brandy, Wines, Tobacco, Mediterranean Sponges, Druggists Sundries.

Agents for Virginia Alleghany Springs Water; Pure Soda Water, from glass lined fountains.

DEARING & WETHERILL,
jy11-dawtf 335 Main street.

Pulmonic Cordial;

FOR THE RELIEF OF

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

THIS delightful preparation, prepared from fresh and carefully selected Roots, Herbs, is confidently recommended as a pleasant, safe and reliable remedy for the above affections. Sold only by

WARD & McCLELLAND,
CHANDLER & CO.,
DEARING & WETHERILL,
H. F. FARNSWORTH & CO.,
TALBOT & DANCY,
SENGSTACK & CO., and
S. C. CRIGHTON & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
Realstreet, Memphis, Tenn.

sp10-1e

PLANTERS

AND

GARDENERS,

ATTENTION!

2000 lbs. ass'd Turnip Seed.

2000 lbs. Turnip Seed, ass'd.

Two Hundred Bushels

STOCK PEAS,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY

WARD & M'Clelland,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Seedsmen, etc.

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

Memphis, Tenn.

je30-1y

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTORY.

J. T. BEGBIE,

328, Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

I WOULD return my thanks to my customers, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me before the fire, and now ask for a continuance of the same at my new stand in Magevney's block, four doors below Union street, where can always be found a fine assortment of goods in my line such as

Harness Leather,
Skirting,
Patent and Enameled Leather,
Briddle Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Pad Skins,
French and American Calf Skins.

SHOE FINDINGS,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
GIN AND MILL SANDS,
PLASTERING HAIR.

jy1-dy19-1e

WAR! WAR!

WE have on hand, completed, TWELVE SIX POUND

IRON GUNS,

which we will guarantee to be good. For sale, also, the Carriages.

We can make to order SMALL CANNON or SHOT. Persons in want of WAGONS, for any use, can find a good stock at our establishment.

STREET, HUNGERFORD & JACKSON,
jy20-3w Navy Yard Building.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold our stock of Books, Stationery, etc., to Mr. H. Wade & Co., after thanking our friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to us, we most cordially solicit for the new firm a continuance of their favors.

Respectfully,
GEO. PATTISON & CO.

To the Public.

As you perceive, I have purchased the stock of Books and Stationery of Messrs. Geo. Pattison & Co. I purpose to conduct the business under the name and style of H. Wade & Co. Most respectfully do I solicit for the house a share of public patronage.

Je6 HENRY WADE

Dissolution.

HAVING sold our entire stock of Goods to H. R. AUSTIN, the copartnership heretofore existing between us is this day 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.—[ap2

AUSTIN & CO.,

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

291 Main street,

ap2 BRINKLEY BLOCK.

Just Received.

250 BASKETS Piper Heidsick Champagne;
75 cases London Porter;
10 bbls. German Whisky;
25 casks Hams, Sides and Shoulders;
100 bbls. Extra and Superfine Flour.

ALSO—Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, etc. For sale by

J