THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

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Daily Appeal.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4.

A SERMON ON THE TIMES.

A Sermon Preached by Rev. C. A. Davis, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in this City, on Sabbath the 28th ult. It was Delivered without Notes and by Request of Hearers. Written by the Author, and Furnished for Publication in the Appeal.

"I Kings viii:46. And be answered, Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

This is the language of the Prophet Elisha in reference to a conflict that was pending between the people of Israel and the Syrians. The language was true of the people of Isreal at that time, not because of their superior numbers and their equipments, but for the reason that God and the right were upon their side, and for the reason that God and the right are with the South in this war, that the North is waging upon us, we may say, without respect to the force that may come against us, "they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

It is evident that God is not an indifferent spectator of the scene that is now being enacted upon this continent. In this conflict there is a great moral wrong some where—a wrong involving the crime of wholesale murder, and it behooves every true man to endeavor to know where the wrong lies. One thing is certain, the great God is with the right and against the wrong, wherever they may respectively be; and hence if it can be made to appear, that in this controversy with the people of the northern States the South is in the right, then it will follow, that in respect to ourselves, "they that be with us are more than they that be with them." The people of the North may be far superior to us in numbers, and in many other respects which human beings are wont to consider essential to success in war, nevertheless if right is with us, God is for us; and in a tone of defience we may ask, "Who can be against us?"

The point of consideration then, to-day, is the moral aspect of the controversy now pending between the Northern and Southern States of this continent, and I shall attempt to prove,

That in this war, truth and right, and consequently the ever invincible majority are with the South.

1. First permmit me to notice the respects wherein it is alleged that we of the South are in the wrong in this controversy.

It is said that we are in rebellion against the government that has "*protected*" us all our lives. Well I admit that the United States government in its time, was a great government, and that it was indeed the protection of its people. But this government of which Mr. Lincoln is the head—is that any "protection" to us? Is it a "protection" to anybody in America? How is it now "protecting" the people of Missouri? How has it "protected" the women and children of St. Louis? The butchery of last May, and the depredations of the soldiery under Montgomery, now operating in Missouri under a commission from Mr. Lincoln, may furnish an answer to these questions.

But it is alleged that in this rebellion we are violating the scriptures. In the language of holy writ we are told that "the powers that be are ordained of God;"—that we must be "subject" to those powers, and that those who refuse to be subjects are in resistance to the "ordinance of God." The New York *Observer* a month or two ago, stated unqualifiedly, that any man who did not support Mr. Lincoln's government in this war upon the South, was guilty of "resisting the ordinance of God." Now I deny that. The scriptures, I admit, teach us that we should obey the government under which we live; but I deny the interpretation that the religious teachers of the North put upon those passages which relate to our duty to the civil government. In their construction of them, they make out that the government exists by divine right; that it is infallible and sacred as the church of God itself. Indeed, the most zealous papist has never claimed more for the vatican than is now, claimed for the federal government by the people of the North. And they show their faith by their works. They have their national flag upon the spires of their churches, and upon their pulpits, and their national songs are mixed up with their religious services on the Sabbath day, while in their sermons they preach Lincoln and the stars and stripes and war, instead of Christ and the cross and peace. All that is sacrilegious and blasphemous, and it only shows how little of true religion is to be found among those who are guilty of such folly and wickedness. The United States government, in its best days—when it was uncorrupted by the foul breath of sectionalism and fanaticism, is only a human affair. True, it had the smiles of heaven upon it, and was fraught with innumerable blessings to our race, but yet man made it—not by inspiration either, and dare to deify it—to place it upon a level with religion is fanatical and wicked in the extreme, and it is what patriotism requires nobody to do, and it is what no truly religious people will ever be known to do.

And besides, the interpretation that the northern people put upon those scriptures which relate to this subject, gives out that rebellion and revolution in any and all circumstances, are morally wrong. Such interpretation is evidently false. Our fathers of the thirteen colonies were revolutionists. They were "rebels," and all the blessings, civil and religious, that ever attended our government, resulted from their rebellion. Strange, indeed, that the idea of a "rebellion" is now so odious to those who call themselves Americans, and that they pronounce it sinful per se—knowing as they do that it was a "rebellion" that gave birth to the greatness and glory of the American nation. The thirteen colonies were subject to the government of England. That government was "the power" that then was, and it was the "ordinance of God" in respect to those colonies, just as much as the federal government was ever the "ordinance of God" in respect to the people of the southern States; and the same interpretation of scripture and the same arguments which are used to prove that we are wrong in rebelling against the United States government, may be used with equal effect to prove that our fathers were wrong in rebelling against the government of England. But they did "rebel," and history has proved that they were right. We all admit that they were right. God was with them in their rebellion. He smiled upon them and gave them victory, as he now smiles upon the people of the South and will give them the victory. Hence it is not true that rebellion, in itself considered, is morally wrong. It follows, therefore, that the interpretation which our enemies have placed upon those passages of scripture which bear upon this subject, is not correct. Men do not commit sin by the simple act of rebellion against the government under which they had lived. The right and wrong of the thing depends upon what the rebellion is against, and the circumstances under which it takes place. Hence the teaching of northern religionists upon this subject is false and perricious in its tendency. It has already led hundreds of simple and honest-hearted men to battle and to death in the vain attempt to "crush out" the so-called "wicked rebellion" of the Southern States.

It is alleged, further, that in this war that is now cursing our land, we of the South are the "agressors." It is said that we have made the "attack" upon the federal government, and that Mr Lincoln and his adherents are acting only on the defensive. It is alleged, moreover, that we have violently taken, stolen, forts and other property belonging to the federal government, and that now we ask to be "let alone" in the possession of our fraudulently obtained wealth. Now that is all not true. The pretence that this is a defensive war on the part of the federal government is false and ridiculous in the extreme. There has been no "attack" by any Southern State upon that government. The people of the South have desired nothing so much as peace with those of the North. They have proclaimed this desire officially and otherwise, by word and deed, time and again. Every proposition that was made for compromise and peace to the federal congress of last winter, came from the South, but they were each and all spit upon by the North. The Confederate States endeavored to institute negotiations with a view to avert war and to effect an honorable and peaceable separation from the old Union, but their efforts in that direction were treated with contempt, and, finally, when demonstrations were made to keep them in the Union by force of arms, they took Fort Sumter. The attack was from the North. So long as the Confederate States were advised of peaceable intentions on the part of the administration at Washington, (and they were advised explicitly,) Sumter was not touched—indeed, its inmates were supplied with provisions from Charleston—but when an armed fleet, in violation of promises to the contrary, was sent to give it succor and support in its hostile attitude to South Carolina, it was promptly reduced and possessed by the confederate forces under Gen. Beauregard. Under these circumstances, the taking of Fort Sumter was no same an "attack" upon the federal government. It was expected that the federal government would make a persistant attempt, by force, to retain South Carolina in the Union, and Sumter was taken and possessed as a means of defense against such attempt. Fort Sumter was built for the defense and benefit of South Carolina, and such is the purpose for which it is now being used.

It is not true that the Confederate States desire to possess Fort Sumter illegally. It is not true that they ask to be "let alone" in the unlawful possession of any property that legitimately belongs to the federal government. They are willing, upon a fair settlement, to pay for such property according as justice and right may require. They desire a peaceable and an honorable settlement of all the questions that may be involved in their separation from the old Union, and it was to effect this that they sent commissioners to Washington last winter, and also last spring. But those commissioners were not received. Negotiation with the Confederate States Government was refused and now it is said, that we ask to be "let alone" in the possession of property that we have stolen from the federal government. The charge is false and slanderous. We ask for nothing but what we can have according to justice and law, and this will be made to appear, whenever their high mightinesses at Washington City, shall condescend to treat with the Government of the Confederate States.

It is alleged again, that we of the South are trying to "strike down" the federal government. It is said, that the issue upon which this war is waged is not Union or disunion, but government or no government. Our enemies give out, that we of the South want anarchy, that we are for the destruction of all government and law, and that they are standing up for the defense and support of good government against our attempt to destroy it. Now all this is a complete misrepresentation of the quarrel. The people of the Confederate States are not after no government. They already have a government of their own, not inferior to any in the globe, so far as it is organized. They have adopted the constitution of the United States, with such alterations as render it, in the estimation of the wise men of the North, an improvement upon what it was before. The people of the South, to say the least, have ever shown as much respect for law and government as those of the North. The truth, at the present time, is, that while law and government are respected and obeyed in the south, they are completely ignored and trampled under foot in the North. It would be as consistent for the devil to reprove sin, as it is for the people of the northern States to reprove anybody for a want of respect for law and government. How true it is, that many things occur in this world, "marvellous to our eyes," which are yet not "the Lord's doings."

Nor is it true, that we desire to "strike down" the government of Mr. Lincoln. We do not propose to invade any northern State, unless it should become necessary as a defensive measure to save ourselves from ruin. We do not wish to deprive them of any of their rights. They are perfectly welcome to govern themselves in their own way. If the people of the North desire Mr. Lincoln to reign over them till the day of judgment, we say "so be it." All we ask is, that he shall not reign over us. Hence we desire to leave his government, not to destroy it. A State leaving the government does not destroy it any more than a State coming into it does. There was a federal government before the annexation of Texas, and there may be the same after the separation of Texas, and also the other southern States. These remarks are true, unless it is so that the Northern States are not competent to make and sustain a government without the Southern States. If this be so, then we have before us the amazing spectacle of those States that are not competent to make and sustain a government endeavoring by war to subjugate and make tributary to themselves those States that are. The elements to sustain a government are in the South, not in the North; yet it is said that the North can "wipe the South from the earth"—and she has really undertaken the work. This is wonderful!

The truth in the case is, that the people of the Confederate States desire to be separated from the government of Mr. Lincoln; that is all. They desire that this separation shall take place peaceably and honorably to all parties. They do not ask to be let alone with what does not belong to them; they wish to be let alone in the enjoyment of their rights under a Government made by and for themselves—a Government adapted to their peculiar institutions, and which proposes to commit no wrong upon any other government in the world. If there is anything unfair or in the least degree reprehensible in his, I must confess that I am unable to see it.

In the foregoing remarks I have simply endeavored to show that the charges made by our enemies of wrong upon our part in this controversy with the North are false; and now letting all that go for what it is worth, I will take higher and broader ground. I do so upon my own responsibility and leave those who hear me to judge as to whether I am right or wrong.

My position is, that the government of the United States, as our fathers made it, and as we were under obligation to obey it, does not now exist; I contended that it was destroyed when Mr. Lincoln was elected to the presidency, and that the government of which he is now the head is a new government to which we never owed allegiance, and to which, I hope, we never shall. This being so, it follows that no southern State has seceded from the United States government, and that we are not now in rebellion against that government. I now proceed to prove the proposition above assumed.

When the constitution of the United States was framed, all the States in the government were slave States, except one—Massachusetts. In the advance of time the number of free States increased, the people of some of the States now free selling their slaves to the people of the South. The constitution of the United States, then, being made by slaveholders, and for a confederation of slave States, it is not to be supposed that it would be antagonistic to slavery. Accordingly, we find that the constitution recognizes the existence of slavery in the government, and provides for its protection. It was adapted to the condition of the States as they existed when it was made and as they were expected to exist—part slave and part free—in the future. Then the constitution regards all the States impartially. It regards the slave States as slave States, and the free States as free States, and protects them accordingly. It does not say that the slave States are inferior to the free States, or that the free States are inferior to the slave States. The constitution does not say that slavery is an evil—that it is "the sum of all villainies," and ought to be abolished. It does not say that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor. It does not say that the government cannot endure half slave and half free. The constitution of the United States knows nothing of such stuff as that. On the contrary, it places all the States in the Union upon a perfect equality, and regards all their institutions, common and peculiar, as being perfectly consonant and harmonious throughout.

Well, without the constitution, of course the United States government cannot exist. As Mr Breckinridge said in his late speech in the federal congress, "The government derives its life from the constitution." Each officer connected with the federal government takes an oath to support the constitution, that is all, and it is enough, because, to support the constitution is to support the government. All the institutions of the government, North and South, rest upon the constitution, and the life and existence of the government is from the constitution. All this we admit. Then it follows that when the constitution is altered in any of its essential features, the government is so far changed, and when the constitution is set aside or repealed the government is destroyed, and if, when the government is so destroyed, there is any thing under the name of a government put into its place, it is a different affair from that which existed before.

Well, what is necessary to the repeal of the constitution? Only this: Let another instrument, claimed to be higher and more sacred than the constitution, be put into its place and let the government be administered according to that and not according to the constitution, and the work is done. In this way I say the constitution of the United States *has* been repealed, and consequently the government destroyed. Now for the proof.

In the Northern States there is the *Republican* party. The descriptive word "republican," prefixed to this "party," has reference to the freedom—not of white men, but of the black slaves of the South. The very name of this party indicates that its existence and aims are for the abolition of slavery. Its name stamps it as an incendiary party, the existence of which is a violation of the principles upon which the government of the United States was based.

This party has a platform of doctrines which are in perfect accordance with its name and in which the purposes of the party are avowed. This platform says that slavery, as it exists in this country, is a moral, social and political evil. It says that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between slave and free labor. It says that the government can not endure half slave and half free, and that it ought to be administered in such way as finally to effect an utter extinction of slavery. In short the platform of the Republican party in reference to slavery is at war with the constitution of the United States. On that subject it says what the constitution does not say, and proposes to do what the constitution forbids. It teaches what is palpably subversive of the constitution and the integrity of the government.

Well, it is claimed by the party for the doctrines of this platform that they are higher and more sacred than the constitution. It is claimed that this platform is written as a law in the very "bones" of honest men, and that it cannot be violated—that when it comes in collision with the constitution of the United States the constitution must give way, for the platform never; and it is claimed that the violation of the constitution by obedience to the platform is no crime.

When Mr. Lincoln was nominated for the presidency he was placed upon this platform, upon this platform he was elected. He stood pledged to carry out its principles. Accordingly in his inaugural he said of this platform—"it is a law to me." He said the same in his message, and by so saying he meant that however much he might desire the harmony and prosperity of the country, yet he must obey the platform upon which he was elected, even though it might cost the dissolution of the Union and the horrors of civil war. Accordingly since his inauguration he has administered the government according to his platform, but in violation of the constitution. Then it is perfectly clear that the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency of the United States as he was elected, was the triumph of the principles of the Republican party over the constitution. By that election those principles were inaugurated as the law by which the government is to be administered. By that election the Republican platform was put in the place of the constitution. It is in the place of the constitution now, and hence to all intents and purposes, the constitution of the United States is repealed, and it was repealed by the triumph of the platform of the republican party in the election of Mr Lincoln. Consequently I say the United States government does not now exist. It has been destroyed by the people of the northern States, and they have destroyed it for the purpose of getting rid of the barriers that it put up for the protection of slavery in the South. Hence we are not now in rebellion against the United States government, nor has any State seceded from that government. The government of which Mr. Lincoln is the head is a new government—a government that we had no hand in making, and to which we owe no allegiance whatever. It is a government made by our enemies for the pur ose of inflicting upon us such injury as the constitution forbads them to inflict. The injury to be inflicted upon us is the abolition of slavery in the South, and this war is waged to force this new government upon us, so that the injury may be the more certainly inflicted. The anti slavery fanatics of the North have, by threats and denunciations, been waring upon slavery for the last many years. They have increased in to a mighty party, and now having the power to do so—obtained partly by a concealment of their real purposes—and the United States government being in their way, they have *destroyed it*, and made another government in its place, by which they hope to accomplish their nefarious designs, and by the force of arms they are now endeavoring to fasten this new government upon the people of the South. In this war, then, we are only endeavoring to resist successfully their efforts to accomplish this object. We are no "traitors" to any government on earth, nor are we in "rebellion" against the government that our fathers made. We are in resistance to those who are seeking to enslave us. We are defending our fathers and mothers, and wives and children, and servants and country. We are fighting for life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness, and we are doing it in the firm conviction that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." As we would resist the efforts of the Czar of Russia to subjugate us, unconditionally to his government, so will we resist the efforts of Mr. Lincoln and his subjugate us to his, and we will commit no more sin by so doing in the latter case than we would do in the former. Yes, we will resist, even though the issue before us should finally get to be submission or death. While we can get anything else, we will never take upon us the reign of Abraham Lincoln!

Then can there be any question, as to where the wrong is in this war that is now afflicting our land? It is a war of aggression and invasion from the North upon those who never did them any harm, and hence upon their part it is simply wholesale murder. It is wicked and infamous even upon the most favorable ground upon which its justification has been claimed. The strongest and most uncompromising "Union men" of the North cannot favor it with the least show of reason or justice. It cannot "restore the Union." It cannot "uphold the government." It is the grandest absurdity to suppose that this war will make the South love the North, and that the two sections can be brought together by putting a gulf of blood between them. Hence I utterly deny that even the union man can consistently favor this war that Mr. Lincoln is waging upon the South. To favor the "union" and to favor the war are two different and opposite things, because, as Mr. Douglas said no longer ago than last winter, "war is disunion, inevitable and eternal."

But when the real motives of those who are pushing on this war are unmasked, its turpitude appears as the blackness of darkness itself. It is a war waged purely upon sectional principles. It is a war of the stronger to govern the weaker section. It is a war of the majority to force the unconditional obedience of the minority. It is a war of the North to oppress and degrade the South. It proposes to subjugate the people of the southern States, or else to "wipe them from the face of the earth." It proposes to fasten upon ten millions of American freemen a government established to rob them of their rights, and which they abhor, or in case of continued resistance upon their part, to butcher them all in cold blood. It is a war prosecuted by the North in defiance of all constitution and law, and under cover of the most unmitigated falsehoods and misrepresentations as to its objects and aims. It is waged in the name of "upholding the government" and "protecting" the flag; but really it is in-fact only by the hatred of abolitionists to slaveholders, and the cupidity of northern mercenaries who have fattened upon the labor and earnings of the southern people. It is a war that smells to heaven of the infernal pit, and which will, as certainly as that a just God reigns, ultimately bring a fearful retribution upon those who are waging it.

Then, admitting that we of the South are great sinners before God, and that we richly deserve to be punished at his hands for our worldliness and manifold transgressions, yet I rejoice to have the evidence that in this war that is upon us God and the right are upon our side, and I trust that in the future our temperance action, both as to friends and enemies, will be such as to make this true of us to the end and forever. We have had many evidences of the smiles of God upon our cause. He has sent confusion into the councils of our enemies. He has made them to blunder at almost every step. He seems to have cursed them with leaders, both in the cabinet and on the field, who are utterly incompetent for the business to which they have been assigned. But God has given us the best of statesmen and the bravest and most skillful generals. In my heart I thank him for these men. He has also given us victory after victory upon the field, and finally he has granted us a most glorious triumph upon the sacred soil of Virginia; and, moreover, he has given us the very season for the success of the farmer that we needed. Our enemies have sought to starve us out, but God has given us the sunshine and the early and the latter rain, and there never was such luxuriant and plentiful crops known in the South as we have this season, and just when we need them. And for the loss of the medicines which the people of the North has denied us, God has more than indemnified us by giving us good health.

Truly has God been merciful and kind unto us. We acknowledge our dependence upon him, and thank him for his goodness, and we say to all our people, "Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Blessed be the Lord God for his unmerited favor to our native and beloved South, in this, her day of trial.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

We find in our northern exchanges the official report of Col. Richardson, of Ill., to the commander of his division, and make the extracts below, referring to the operations of a portion of the federal army after it was acknowledged that they were defeated, beyond question:

By 5 P. M., I had the battery and the abatis nearly completed, making my defenses as secure as the short time and the few implements used would allow. No enemy appeared in force in front, with a disposition to assault, but about this time a heavy column of infantry appeared to the left of Col. Davis, in a ravine, moving up to the attack. This brigade opened fire upon them, and gallantly drove them back, as he informed me afterward. During this firing, which was shortly after 5 o'clock, I received orders from Col. Miles, through one of his staff, to retreat upon Centerville and endeavor to hold that position. I immediately collected together my brigade, and put it in motion on the road toward Centerville, and was at the head of the Second Michigan regiment in rear of the brigade, when a staff officer proposed to me to throw my regiment in line, face toward the enemy, between the house occupied the night before by Hunt's battery and the Union and Centerville road, upon which road the enemy was supposed to be advancing.

I had gained a position near the desired point, when I was met by Col. Davies, who informed me that he had beaten the enemy handsomely in front. I told him I had been ordered back to Centerville by Col. Miles; that the rest of my brigade had gone on, and that I had been directed to go to that point with my regiment, for the purpose of facing the enemy there, which I had done, and Col. Davies went, as I supposed, to his brigade. Soon after this, I was met by a staff officer of Gen. McDowell's, who told me to put my brigade in position on the left of the road from Centerville to Blackburn's ford, and stretching toward the Union and Centerville road, facing the enemy. Other troops had also fallen back to this point, distant about a mile from Centerville—and at about six o'clock P. M., Capt. Alexander, of the corps of engineers, directed me to take the general arrangement of the troops at that point in my own hands, he suggesting as a good line of defense between a piece of woods on the right and one on the left, the line facing equally toward the enemy, who were supposed to be coming either on the Union or the Blackburn road.

I immediately formed that line as I best could of the regiments nearest the position, placing the men in the ravines, and the artillery, as much as possible, in the rear of the infantry. Before Capt. Alexander gave me this last direction, I learned that Col. Miles had altered the position of some regiments which I had before, especially the Third Michigan regiment, which I had ordered to form close column by division, to remain as a reserve, and await further orders from me. The officer in command of the regiment at that time, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens (Col. McConnel being unwell, but on the ground,) immediately executed that order, and put his regiment in close column. I went to some other part of the field, and on returning found this regiment deployed in line of battle, and in another position. I immediately inquired of Col Stevens the reason of their position being altered. He told me that Col. Miles had directed this movement. I asked why? Colonel Stevens replied, "I do not know, but he had no confidence in Colonel Miles." I inquired the reason why? Col. Stevens answered, "*Because Colonel Miles is drunk.*" That closed the conversation.

I sent Col. Stevens back with his regiment, to form close column by division, as at first. I then reported to Capt. Alexander that I had been interfered with in my disposition of the troops during the day, and I could not carry out Gen. McDowell's orders as long as I was interfered with by a drunken man. Captain Alexander then answered that General McDowell now vested the whole disposition of the troops with me, and that I must use my own judgment. I went to place another battalion in line, and was met by Col. Miles, who ordered me to form the regiment in another direction. I replied that "I should obey no more orders that he might see fit to give me." Col. Miles then said, "Col Richardson, I shall put you in arrest." I told him "I never should obey his arrest, and that he could never place me in that position." Col. Miles answered that he did not understand this. I said nothing and went on with the further disposition of the troops, which was done according to the annexed diagram. As soon as the line of battle was well formed the enemy's cavalry made its appearance on the Centerville and Manassas road, and I ordered Lieut. Benjamin to open his rifled cannon upon them, which he did, and the cavalry disappeared after a few shots. It was now nearly dark, and the troops encamped in their present position. About 10 o'clock, A. M., Gen. McDowell informed me that a retreat was resolved upon; that the troops must be started on the road to Fairfax as soon as possible, and ordered me to act last and cover the retreat of the army with my brigade. I told the general I would do so, and would stand by him as long as any man would. I left with my brigade at two o'clock A. M., after all the other regiments and batteries had retired. On reaching Fairfax I found it abandoned by our troops, and I covered the rear, bringing my brigade up in good order, the New York regiment in front, then the Massachusetts regiment, and the two Michigan regiments in rear of the whole. Arrived at Arlington at two o'clock P. M., on Monday, after the action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. RICHARDSON.
Col. Com. 4th Brigade.
Gen TYLER, Com. 1st Division.

From Western Virginia.

The following is a pen picture of the condition of Western Virginia since it has been over run by the vandal hordes of the northern power. We copy from the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

The following extract from a letter to one of our merchants from his brother in the Guthrie Gray regiment, will be read with interest. It is dated

BEVERLY, VA., July 24.—Our camp is situated five miles from Rich Mountain, where Gen. McClellan had the battle. Over 240 dead rebels have been found since the battle was fought. They tried hard to conceal their dead and wounded from our forces. One mile back of their fort we found thirty bodies they had thrown down a precipice. Our army dug large holes and buried from forty to fifty at a time. The stench is so horrible that you can't go within a quarter of a mile—it is awful.

A scene happened that was hard. Before the battle of Rich Mountain there was a fellow around Gen. McClellan's camp peddling tobacco. At last they arrested him as a spy; he protested, and said he was Union, and was then made to take the oath of allegiance. This being done, they let him go. After the battle he was found on the field wounded, and had on an officer's suit—a rebel—and our general left him as he found him, to die where he laid. All the other wounded were taken care of.

No one can imagine the condition of this country unless they travel through it—field after field filled with weeds higher than the fence—wheat and oats cutting on the ground. In three months there will be a famine here.

Every place we stop to camp the inhabitants for miles around come with onions, apples and bread, but will take no money; they exchange for coffee, sugar, rice, pork and molasses. Communication having been stopped for about five months, they have none of these articles, and are glad of the opportunity to make the exchange. Yours truly, TOM

Remarkable Demonstration of German Workmen.

A mass meeting of German workmen, to the number of two thousand, took place in New York on Wednesday of last week, called there by a committee of gentlemen whose intention is to effect a general organization of working men of every description on a socialistic basis. The *Express* says:

The president of the meeting, in a speech, submitted a plan of organization, in which he defended socialism, maintaining that the working classes, in a crisis like the present, have a right to claim the support of the community. It was the duty of the latter to afford subsistence to the poor by providing them with employment, in commencing the building of bridges, streets, avenues, water works and parks, where the laborers could be advantageously employed. The speaker suggested the organization of workingmen's associations in all the wards of the city, and all the towns of the State; the country, each society to be composed of "sections" including the different trades, the whole to be governed by a central organization. Various addresses were made on the subject by more than a dozen speakers. The debates were occasionally carried on in a very excited manner, and at times grew violent. Much confusion and noise was the result, until finally the assembly came to the following conclusion: That a committee be appointed to effect the organization of working men in every ward, and to make arrangements for a procession of the working men to the city hall, and to prepare resolutions to presented to the common council. The committee were also instructed to call upon the workmen generally with a request to join this new organization.

The Firing into the Maclay.

The Chicago *Times* of Wednesday has the following in reference to the so called outrage of firing into the steamer W. L. Maclay, which we published yesterday. It appears that it was another blunder of the federals, trying to kill each other:

Quite a large number of discharged soldiers went home on Saturday on the steamer Maclay. When nearing Cape Girardeau, where Colonel Marsh's regiment is stationed, the boat was fired at, and instead of going in, made every exertion to reach the Illinois shore. Our men at the Cape, supposing from that movement that they were secessionists, fired a volley at the boat, killing six of the men. Now, Colonel Marsh had no right to fire at the boat, as she was above the blockade, and the captain of the boat was a blockhead for attempting to get away. If boats get past Cairo, they are supposed to be all right. How did Marsh know but what the boat was a government boat, and on government business? The captain of the boat supposed probably that the town had been taken by the enemy, and thought his only chance was to run. The blunder cost the lives of six brave men, who were going home to see fathers and mothers, perhaps wives and children, who were anxiously looking for their return. We will keep on blundering, until Jeff. Davis takes possession of the government.

☞ We find the following in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, clearly indicating the progress of events. It is a foregone conclusion that three years volunteers cannot be raised anywhere in the North. The people are awakening, and the black republicans will soon have to do the fighting, or back out. They raised one army by *lying*, and will have to rely upon each other for the next:

SHORTENING THE TERM OF ENLISTMENT FOR THE NAVY.

The New York Evening *Post* advises reducing the term of enlistment for the navy, from three years to one, in order to fill up the number wanted. Merchant sailors are ready to enlist, but they want an opening to return to the merchant service when commerce revives at the close of the war. The *Herald* also says it will be necessary

The same reasons operate on three year enlistments in the volunteer service. The government has put a heavy load on enlistments by its long term, for which there does not seem to be any necessity, if this is going to be a fighting war.

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 Sheldon, Jones & Co.)
R. M. TREZEVANT, Esq., Attorney at Law.
J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "
JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "
R. H. CHEW, Esq., "
T. J. FINNIS, Esq., "
W. 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. apr17

JOHN C. CARTER,
Attorney at Law.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Office in the Adams Express Building, on Court street. mch8-1y

W. D. MILLER.....GEO. D ASHELL
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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 dew

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of B. B. Nabers & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. W. W. Milam and R. 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,
R. BOWLING.

jy8-1m

FLOUR.

300 barrels fine at $5 to $6 50. For sale by HUSSE L, HURD & HUSTON, Webster Block, 197 Main st. je27

FLOUR.

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

FLOUR.

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

FLOUR.

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

MESS BEEF.

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

MEAL.

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

CORN.

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

RAISINS.

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

LARD.

25 tierces and 50 kegs—prime. For sale by

Hubbell, Hurd & Huston,

Webster Block, 197 Main st. je27

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 PHARMACOPOEIA.

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-daw 285 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. PARNSWORTH & CO.,
TALBOT & DANCY,
SENGSTACK & CO.,
S. C. CRIGTON & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
Beale street, Memphis, Tenn.

ap10-ly

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.

je30-1

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 Marvasso'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.

ja1-dy1&1y

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.

STASEY, HUNGERFORD & JACKSON,
Navy Yard Building.

je20-3m

NOTICE.

HAVING sold our stock of Books, Stationery, etc., to H. M. 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.

HENRY WADE.

Dissolution.

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

We have to 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 SASKETS Piper Heidsick Champagne;
75 cases London Porter;
10 bbls German Whiskey;
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

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Professional Cards.

Dr. W. B. Morrow,

MIDDLEBURG, TENN.,

HAVING resigned his professorship in the E. M. College of Memphis will no more 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 urinary 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. fe17-d,twawfm

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 thus located permanently, offer their professional services in the different branches of Dentistry, promising the public to serve them in the most skillful and judicious manner, and in every reasonable case warrant satisfaction, both as to operations performed and charges for the same. Further than this we wish to hold out no inducement whatever, to educate 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 mistake our 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. fe26-d,twaw

DR. VAN BUREN,