THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

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Daily Appeal.

THE BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD!

ACCOUNTS FROM THE NORTHERN PRESS!

From the St. Louis Republican.]

ROLLA, Tuesday morning, August 13th.

The following was the first account received here of the battle near Springfield. It is in all its features based on a statement by Capt. Fairchild, of the First Kansas regiment, who arrived here by stage last night:

We had been skirmishing with a view to find the enemy for a week, when, on Thursday night, it was reported by a party of our cavalry that his outposts were some four miles southwest of Springfield. The First and Second Kansas regiments together with two companies of cavalry and two or three companies of regulars, were ordered out to reconnoitre him, if possible. When they came within attacking distant, they formed a line of battle, but the enemy withdrew, refusing to accept the challenge.

The next day (Friday) at 5 o'clock, P.M., we received orders to take one day's rations and prepare for march. About 7 o'clock the same evening, by far the greater part of us, under Lyon, left Springfield, while Seigel remained behind as a reserve. Seigel had about 1500 men with him. We marched about seven miles in the direction of the enemy, and then rested for several hours. This was during the night from Friday to Saturday. At about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, we resumed our march, and after having proceeded three miles further came upon the enemy. They were encamped on a piece of ground admirably adapted for their species of warfare, covered at intervals with brushwood and cornfields, and containing numerous ravines for concealment. As soon as Gen. Lyon came within sight of the Confederates he opened a cannonade on them. It was promptly and ably answered.

The battle now fairly commenced, and in a short time, became general along the whole line. A little before 8 o'clock, Gen. Lyon was wounded by a shot in the foot and his horse killed, and retired to the rear for surgical treatment. It so happened that our troops were hard pressed by the Confederates just at that time. Things began to assume a threatening aspect. Lyon seeing the danger, at once dismissed all thoughts of his wound, mounted his horse, rode in front of his men, and waving his hat and handkerchief, called out to the boys to rally and follow him. While he was still surveying them, a ball struck him in the back and killed him instantly.

The effect of Lyon's death upon our troops was terrible. A feeling of consternation spread through the ranks and depicted itself in every countenance. At that moment, had the enemy made a charge, our troops would have hardly resisted it with success, and their defeat might have been easy. But soon every feeling gave way to a feeling of revenge and deadly determination. Major Sturgis promptly assumed the command, and from that time forward until four o'clock in the afternoon, the combat lasted uninterruptedly, and was conducted with a fierceness on both sides rarely equaled in the annals of war.

There is hardly a doubt that our troops would have achieved a splendid victory had it not been for the fearful odds they had to contend against. On the side of the confederates from 20,000 to 25,000 are reported to have been in the fight, and to these, up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a body of only about 6,000 men was opposed. An unfortunate circumstance for our troops, moreover, was that during the greater part of the battle they came so near the confederates that the old shot guns and other indifferent weapons of the latter could be used with the same deadly effect as minnie muskets. The ground, too, was of the enemy's own choosing, and it is stated as a fact that our troops went into battle not knowing how far the line of the enemy extended, or where his forces were located.

At about two o'clock, P. M., Gen. Siegel, having either heard the cannonading or received a special message from Major Sturgis, came up with his reserve from Springfield. He immediately attacked the enemy on the right flank, and did terrible execution among them. The rest of our troops, seeing that Seigel brought the succor, rallied with renewed vigor, and made one more determined onset on the enemy. But such were the overwhelming odds against which they had to fight, that the encounter amounted to nothing more than a mutual pelting up, and by four o'clock all parties seemed to be anxious to withdraw from the field.

The U. S. troops retired to Springfield in good order, and there the call of the roll by companies was responded to as usual. Our informant says he counted 110 wounded in a hospital in Springfield, all belonging to the first Kansas regiment. He did not ascertain the number of killed, nor the number of killed and wounded in other regiments; but their number may be pretty accurately inferred when it is taken into consideration that the First Kansas regiment was in the thickest of the fight.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, Gen. Seigel having concluded that it would not be prudent to resume the battle, the whole column of troops, followed by large numbers of citizens, with all that they could gather up in the shape of movable goods, commenced a retreat from Springfield in the direction of Rolla. They brought all their baggage and commissary stores with them, and also all but three or four cannon, which they were obliged for want of men to leave on the ground. Our informant came out with them until within ten or fifteen miles this side of Springfield, where he took the stage. He left them about noon on Sunday. He says the news of the evacuation of Springfield would run for miles in advance of the troops, and ever and anon some farmer, with all his movables, would stand waiting for them at the door of his house, and fall in at the rear as the column passed along. He also noticed numerous fires around the farm houses, and infers that what they could not take with them they burned.

False Reports—Price and McCulloch not Killed—Whole Federal Army Captured—Their Prominon Trains Taken—Rolla Threatened—Price Moves Toward Syracuse—Rumored Capture of Lexington.

The following is from the St. Louis *Bulletin* of the same evening, its regular edition. We will here state that the distance from Springfield to St. Louis is two hundred and sixty miles, with railroad connection only to Rolla, a distance of one hundred and thirty-seven miles. The road to Warsaw is rather north of Springfield, leading to Boonville, which is one hundred and fifty miles from Springfield:

At last our sapient cotemporaries of the *Republican* and *Democrat* concede that a battle has been fought near Springfield, though still laboring to deceive the people. They state that the battle was fought on the tenth, whereas it took place on the seventh. They state that the engagement took place east of Springfield, whereas it was south. They state that the federals retreated toward Rolla, whereas they attempted to retreat on the Warsaw road. They imply a victory, whereas it was a defeat. There is no need to further enumerate the blunders into which these papers have fallen.

The same papers state that both Price and McCulloch were killed. We have no reliable information from the State forces, but we know that Price was, a week since, near Neosho, drilling the State forces, and unless his force had made forced marches of forty or fifty miles a day, could not have been near the battle field. Believing this report, we do not credit even the report of the death of McCulloch, as it is evidently put in as a ryder to the death of Gen. Lyon.

The reports of the battle which we obtained from passengers on the Pacific road last night, corroborates our report of yesterday. All agree in stating that on the morning of the 7th McCulloch, who had succeeded in turning the left flank of Lyon's command, and cutting off his provision train, sent out a force of some 500, which Lyon took for a reconnoitering party, and immediately attacked them. The State guard, after a brisk engagement, fell back, drawing out Lyon's force to Green's prairie, which lies nearly south of Springfield, where the engagement became general.

The fight was a most desperate one, and but for the determined steadiness of the regulars, under Major Sturgis, would have resulted in the total defeat of Lyon. The retreat to Springfield was made in much disorder, and with the evident design to continue it toward Rolla, but McCulloch's flank movement had been so successful as to cut them off from that road. Rains advanced from the Mount Vernon road and attempted to pass north of Springfield and join McCulloch on the east. The federal officers knowing that this movement would cut them off from all communication with St. Louis, attempted to retreat toward Warsaw, on the Syracuse route. This brought on a general engagement, which lasted all night, and had ceased but a few moments before our informant left. The impression was that the federal forces had surrendered, but he was not positive on this subject.

Second near Rolla the greatest alarm was manifest, owing to reports that Gen. Hardee, who has been advancing up the valley of the Current river, was but two days march from that place.

It was rumored on the street last night that two days after the battle at Springfield, Gen. Price came up with his command and immediately marched toward Syracuse, which is near the terminus of the main branch of the Pacific railroad. This will enable him to form a junction with Harris, who, it is reported, has taken Lexington, on the Missouri river. These movements leave no doubt that the object of the State army in the south-west is to march upon Jefferson City from two or three points, driving the federals back on every line.

LATER.—Dispatches were received this morning, announcing that Quartermaster Cary Gratz, Capt. P. Burke, Capt. Cavender and twenty other officers from this city were killed in the battle. Upon the same authority it is stated most positively that Gen. Price was not killed, and that the only ground for the report of the death of McCulloch, consists in the finding of a sword marked with his initials.

THE ARKANSAS AND TENNESSEE REGIMENTS AT MANASSAS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 13th inst., gives the following account of the part taken at Manassas by the Arkansas and Tennessee regiments, constituting the brigade under command of Gen. HOLMES, of North Carolina. This command, of which but little mention has been made, seems to have performed one of the most brilliant movements of the day. The *Examiner* says:

The brigade was composed of Col. Wm. B. Bate's regiment of Tennessee volunteers, known as the Walker legion, in honor of the Secretary of War, as noble a body of soldiers as ever pulled a trigger; the First Arkansas regiment, under Col. Fagan; several fine companies of Virginia cavalry, and a battery of flying rifle artillery under command of Capt. Walker, of this State. This brigade, with that of Gen. Ewell, constituted the right wing of the army, and, owing to the failure, it is said, of one of Gen. Beauregard's orders to reach it, remained in an inactive position for a great portion of the day, though standing in line and ready to march at a moment's notice.

In the afternoon, Gen. Holmes' brigade was moved to the center of the army, making one of the most extraordinary marches on record to reach a position where its disposition for gallant service might be accounted dated, and that, too, under the heavy fire of shell kept up from a battery on an eminence to turn them from reinforcing our engaged numbers. Iewas the artillery or the brigade under Capt. Walker which opened so deadly a fire upon the enemy, just before the end of the battle, throwing a consternation among them, and aiding in exciting the panic which initiated the final retreat. The infantry were not enabled to join in close contact with Lincoln's cohorts; but the cool manner in which they received the enemy's fire and steadily marched in its very face is worthy of the very highest commendation, and illustrates the world wide renown of the sons of Arkansas and Tennessee. The cavalry portion of this brigade joined in pursuit of the "grand army," and did some of the most efficient service of the day in the close pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Why the Battle of Manassas was Fought.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

An interesting and somewhat remarkable letter appeared in the Albany *Evening Journal*, of Monday evening, written by the senior editor, Mr. Weed. We copy a portion of it and place it on record as the explanation of the advance on Manassas, given by one holding confidential relations to the administration—at least to some of its members:

Lieut.-Gen. Scott, in the discharge of his duty as commander-in-chief of the army, conceived and perfected a plan or programme by means of which he confidently, as the results of a summer and a fall campaign, anticipated the overthrow of the Confederate army, and thus virtually to end the rebellion.

The plan, primarily, contemplated camps of instruction, where raw levies might, during the months of June, July and August, be subjected to discipline and inured to service, sending the regiments, as they became fit for duty, into the field, making room, as they departed, for green organizations.

With his disposable force (after the safety of the capital was assured) Gen Scott commenced operations at Fortress Monroe, near Harper's Ferry, and in West-ro Virginia, the latter point being most favorable, probing, as no other section did, by the co-operation and sympathies of loyal inhabitants. With Washington for his base of operations, the western wings of his army were to feel and fight their way, southward, until, at the appointed time, having reached their designated positions, as his columns were to move simultaneously, Richmond falling, as Mexico fell, before an irresistible army.

Both this plan did not accord with the popular idea. Prominent individuals, whose cants cile and clamors precipitated the outbreak, demanded precipitate action. These demands were more and more clamorous. Exciting appeals to popular feeling were soon followed by open aspersions and denunciations of Gen. Scott. And, finally, with a presumption and imolence unheard of, a leading journal, assuming control of the army, insured and reiterated the order—"*On to Richmond!*"

While widely spread newspapers were thus weakening the administration by assaults upon the commanding general, his embarrassments were aggravated by the persistent hostility and every day aspersions of the Postmaster-General, whose brother, a prominent member of Congress, assailed him from the stump.

Meanwhile Congress assembled. Senators and Representatives, with more zeal than knowledge, caught up and reiterated the cry, "On to Richmond!" The impatient Congressmen were leading and influential. They waited upon the President to complain of the inactivity of the army; and upon Gen. Scott, urging him "On to Richmond!" Army bills prepared with deliberation by Senator Wilson, (in accordance with the views of the government,) were enacted into law by the home military committee, of which Mr. Blair is chairman. The President and his Cabinet had reason to apprehend—if not the censures of Congress—the failures of measures essential to the prosecution of the war, unless the *Tribune* order of "On to Richmond" was obeyed.

And now the sensation journals began to disparage the strength and courage of the rebel army. "*Thereby will not fight!*" "*The cowards will run!*" etc., etc., appeared in flaming capitals over flash paragraphs. The whole popular mind was swayed by these frenzied appeals. A movement upon Manassas was universally and blindly demanded. Passions and animosities, hinded to those which once deluged France with blood, were being excited.

The tyranny of the press, the denunciations of a cabinet minister, and the impetuosity of a dozen members of Congress, exciting the masses, "moved" Gen. Scott "from his proprieties." For once in his life his purposes were thwarted—for once his mind became the mind of other men." The result shows that it was a fatal weakness. And yet who knows what would have been the effect of an adherence to his plan? The New York *Tribune* has been educating millions to distrust the wisdom of the administration and the fidelity of the commanding generals. Every day emboldened its audacity—every rail and wire disseminated its treason, and every hour augmented the popular discontent. Congress, though its session opened auspiciously, began to falter. The Blairs—one in the cabinet and one in congress—were organizing an "On to Richmond" faction. To have resisted these demands would have overthrown the administration—and might have destroyed the government. "Madness ruled the hour," and a battle at Manassas, right or wrong, became, not a military, but a political "necessity."

RATHER "BINDING" ON THE YANKEES.—It is difficult to tell which hates the Yankees the harder, or strikes at them with the most deadly weapons, the Richmond *Whig* or the *Examiner*. The latter in a recent well digested article on that race of wretches, puts in the following protest:

Official permanence is one of the alms of this revolution. But let us enter the *caveat* that Yankee incumbents shall be the exceptions to that wise rule. If they get in they shall be turned out. Never will we submit to the government of Yankees, whether open or disguised. The South fights for independence; it desires to be master in its own house; it can furnish good material for every want of its own government; it will not and should not endure a single northern man in any office over which the southern public exercises direct or indirect control.

DANGER OF A DRAFT.—The Athens (Ga.) *Southern Banner*, of the 7th, says:

There was a prospect of a draft yesterday morning as Capt. Montgomery's company was about leaving. Upon counting the men it was found that there were more than would be received, and we thought at one time that the captain would have to draft to see who should stay at home. The matter was finally settled, however, by an understanding that if they could not all be mustered in under Capt. Montgomery, a portion of them could join Capt. Gholston's company, which is now in Richmond, and belongs to the same regiment.

THE TRAITORS SUSTAINED.—The Washington *Republican* says:

The forty-one thousand dollars due Virginia under the land distribution act of 1841, and which that State had hitherto refused to receive, was paid over the other day to Governor Pierpont.

This, in connection with the $27,000 stolen from the Bank of Weston, in Lewis, will enable Carlile and his negro children to go to market for some time to come.

THE POSITION OF BROWNLOW.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 14th has the following on Brownlow, over the query, "Has he made up his mind?"

Brownlow said, in an issue of his *Tri-Filby*, previous to the election of June 8th, that if he had the alternative presented to him whether he should go to hell or into the Southern Confederacy, he would like to have a week to make up his mind. Since the 1st of August, when Tennessee adopted the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and made Brownlow a citizen of the Southern Confederacy, he has had two weeks to make up his mind. As he has neither blown out his brains nor hung himself, we conclude he prefers the Southern Confederacy to hell! Perhaps his choice may have been influenced, either by the fear of having to beg his bread from door to door among his Union friends, or by the hope of reward for treachery to the people he has misled, held out to him by southern rights gentlemen who believe in *conciliation*. We have construed conciliation to mean doing right by the *people*—respecting their rights, while we demanded respect for our own; but it seems we have been mistaken. According to the definition of some of our politicians, *conciliation* means, wherever you find an ignorant and deluded man in arms against his own interest, and the interest of Tennessee, and of the Southern Confederacy, *shoot him down*; but wherever you find a scoundrel and a hypocrite who has misled and deluded these people, *buy him up*, and give him the opportunity and facility to do more mischief in future—if that were possible—than he has done in the past. If there is any reliance to be placed in rumor, *Brownlow's Knoxville Whig*, under that or some other name, will hereafter be a southern rights, anti-secession journal. We are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet," but this is our prediction.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

The editor of the Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* thus speaks his mind to the Lincolnites who seem inclined to suppress the free press and freemen:

Since the return of the Dayton volunteers, there have been studious efforts on the part of the Dayton *Journal*, and certain Republican men of property, to incite mobs against the *Empire* office and Democrats who do not justify this war. We have but a few words to say on this subject. We desire to call the attention of property holders to the fact that we are pursuing a legitimate business, under the protection of the constitution and the laws of the State, holding ourselves amenable for any violation thereof. Those, therefore, who are urging others to destroy our property, are inciting to a violation of the law; are rendering their property responsible for the safety of our own, for we tell these gentlemen that if the barriers interposed for our protection by the laws are broken over, by them or their emissaries, the doctrine of retaliation will be enforced.

It is well known that by far the largest portion of the property in this city is owned by Republicans—that when the spirit of lawlessness once breaks loose in your midst—twenty Republicans will suffer where one Democrat is molested. We tell these gentlemen frankly, that the first mob started in this city by the Republicans against Democrats, will become the signal for inaugurating in our midst a strife at once bloody, vindictive and destructive. If they desire to taste the bitter fruits of civil war, they have but to commence mobbing, and they will get their heart's fill. Such attempts to browbeat, and by brute force compel Democrats to sing pæans to the Illinois rail splitter, are about "played out," and it is high time that such conduct was stopped.

Mobs are much more easily raised than controlled when raised. They respect neither the rights of property or of persons. They would as quickly destroy a finely furnished and expensive dwelling, a store, a bank, as to destroy a printing office. As for our course we will only say, that we feel that we are right, and this feeling, we shall yield not an inch, even though we were certain that our office would be destroyed by a mob. We shall continue in our course, regardless of all consequences. We have been indorsed by the Democracy of Montgomery with an enthusiasm and unanimity never excelled. We shall not betray their confidence.

The Railroad Accident near Richmond—Full Particulars.

From the Richmond Dispatch.]

A most unfortunate disaster occurred on the Central railroad, near the Junction, in Hanover county, on Sunday night last, about 9 o'clock. A train left Richmond that evening, with a considerable number of soldiers, including the Davis Rangers, Captain L. H. Fitzhugh, and the Davis Guards, Captain Van Osten, both from Kentucky. The train proceeded safely on until it reached the point above mentioned, where, unhappily, a chasm had been made in the road by the heavy rains; but the darkness of the night prevented the discovery of this fact until too late to avoid the disaster. The locomotive suddenly plunged into the chasm, dragging after it the cars, which piled one upon another in a confused mass. A scene of indescribable terror ensued, which the darkness made still more appalling. It is miraculous that a large number of the passengers were not killed outright. As it happened, however, the two companies named above were all that sustained serious injury. To rescue the sufferers from the debris of cars and baggage, was a task of much difficulty. One only was killed, and but few were dangerously wounded. We append a list, furnished by Captain Fitzhugh:

DAVIS GUARDS.—John Lykin, immediately killed; Wm. F. Donaldson, wounded dangerously—head, left arm and left leg broken; S. M. Templeton, shoulder and breast; Richard Long, back, arm and ankle; J. W. Parker, contused through the hips; T. M. Hounell, breast and back; Orderly Sergeant C. White, wounded in head, breast, and internal bruises; John Fabin, bayonet wound; Henry McCullough, head, thigh and knee; G. W. Smith, wounded in both legs; P. H. Walker, wounded slightly in hip and side.

Davis Rangers.—John Coleman, wounded in head, back and hip; R. Overton, shoulder and leg; G. H. Coffey, back, arm and shoulder; John Kembrow, left knee; M. L. Gist, hip; T. B. Monks, collar-bone broken; J. B. Quisings, collar-bone broken and other bruises; J. J. C. Swin, cut in face; Lieutenant Wm. Gilmore, bruised internally; Geo. Holbrook, wounded in back; Mr. Mahan, arm sprained; S. A. Atkinson, hip badly bruised, and a number of others slightly injured.

A dispatch for surgical aid was received the same night at the St. Charles hospital, which was responded to as soon as possible by the departure of Drs. Beale, Hancock, and Mills. The road has been repaired, and the accident will not interfere with the regular running of the trains. The engine was not much damaged, though some of the cars were smashed up.

The Release of T. A. R. Nelson.

The following telegram was received by Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey from President Davis:

RICHMOND, Va., August 13.

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Knoxville:

Yours received. Mr. Nelson has acknowledged his obligation, as a citizen of the State of Tennessee, to submit to her late decision; and upon his promise to act hereafter in accordance therewith, I have ordered his release.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Nelson in East Tennessee, and we are satisfied with the result.

The Southern Confederacy has no feelings of revenge to gratify. All they ask and require is "submission to the late decision" of the State of Tennessee, and citizens to "act hereafter in accordance therewith." Had this "obligation been acknowledged" and acted upon by Mr. Nelson, he would never have been arrested. The supremacy of the Constitution and laws have been vindicated, and Mr. Nelson has honored himself in accepting the terms on which his release was granted. We hope this will serve as a salutary lesson.—*Knoxville Register.*

Incidents of Northern Social Life.

The following account of a recent tragedy in New Ashford, Massachusetts, is copied from a northern paper:

A shocking affair occurred in New Ashford on Monday evening last. A man by the name of Henry Pratt, who had been residing in the town of Oscar Lewis county, New York, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Vanderbarker, left some weeks since, and was followed by his neice, Eunice Elizabeth Vanderbarker, in the 17th year of her age. They had been married a few days in the town of New Ashford. On Monday, Mr. Vanderbarker arrived in New Ashford with the intention of taking the daughter back. She remarked that she would not be taken back alive. Her husband and herself retired to a chamber in the house, and, not appearing soon, were sought for, and were found upon a bed in each other's embrace, with their throats cut. Mrs. Pratt lived but a short time after the discovery, but her husband will probably recover. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that appearances indicated that her life was taken by her husband. Pratt is under arrest.

GOV. FLOYD'S BRIGADE.—The Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 14th, says:

Gen. Floyd's present encampment is four miles beyond Lewisburg, where he will remain for the present. The men composing his brigade are of the best material—large and able-bodied, well drilled and disciplined, and admirably equipped for service, especially the cavalry. A portion of the Lincoln forces, it is said, are now encamped at Gauley bridge.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MY SOLDIER BOY.

My darling, gallant soldier boy,
What anxious weight I bear!
How dull life is every round of joy!
What throbs my heart strings tear!
Yet tho' my fearful heart is sad,
My country's call is mine;
And in my moment cool, I'm glad
Her holy cause is thine.

Through all the live long summer day,
Amid the sights and sounds,
That fill the house or throng the way
Along my daily rounds,
Before my tear-dewed eye all be,
The tall, lithe form I see,
Upon my ear thy love fraught tone,
Rings out most tenderly.

In dreams I thread with loving hand,
Thy childhood's golden curls,
And start to see the gleaming brand,
The soldiers' arm now hurls;
I shudder lest thy soul shed weigh,
Among the charging host,
Where troubles in the furious fray,
The foeman yields the ghost.

Yet banished be these visions still,
My woman's heart is strong;
I hush my fears with nerve and will
That to true souls belong;
And glory that no craft knight,
By cream fear assured,
Was that which blessed my yearning sight,
When on thy face I gazed.

Even tho' no laurels deck thy brow,
Amid the countless throng,
Of dauntless Southern sons who now
For fight so sorely long,
'Twill be to me a blessed thought,
When freedom's cause is won,
That when the priceless pearl was bought,
No recreant was my son.

And should it then—God be that my day,
When rent my heart's core turn—
Cut down amid the murderous fray,
To bless me ne'er return,
Through all the desert waste of life,
'Twill balm the wound to feel
My bore-by in lady's wife,
To Father land was leal.

MEMPHIS, August 11, 1861. P.

MANASSAS—ITS TRUE SIGNIFICATION.

EDITORS APPEAL: When in your office, some days since, you asked me whether the name *Manassas* was Hebrew and what might be its meaning. I replied that I had not examined the matter, but that I would do it. Accordingly upon my return home I went into my library and made the examination, the result of which I now briefly give you.

The name *Manassas* is of Hebrew origin and significance. The name in the original Hebrew is *Manasseh*, and you will find it in the 41st chapter of Genesis and the 51st verse: "And Joseph called the name of the first born Menasseh: for God said he hath made me forget all my toil, and all my father's house."

Some minister at Richmond, in opening the Confederate Congress with prayer not long since, prayed God to so impress his people with a sense of his goodness in the recent great victory at Manassas, as that they might ever remember that the meaning of *Manassas* was "God hath made us forget all our toil." This minister was mistaken in thus interpreting the actual meaning of the word. In so doing he makes Joseph a much poorer Hebrew scholar than I suppose he was. The words of Joseph ("For God hath made me forget all my toil," etc.,) are not an actual definition of the word Menasseh, but a statement of the reason why he had named his first born son Menasseh. The literal and true meaning of the name, according to the Hebrew, is *making to forget*. The meaning of Joseph, therefore, in the record of Genesis is this: "I name my first born Menasseh," which signifies "oblivion," "forgetting," or *causing to forget*, and I give him a name of such significancy because "God hath made me (by my present blessing and prosperity) forget all my toil," and all the maltreatment of my brethren.

If you will compare the Greek of the Septuagint and the Latin of the Vulgate with the Hebrew, you will see how easily and naturally we get our form of the name Manassas or Manassas. The Hebrew, you observe, is Menasseh, the Septuagint rendering is Manassa, or Manassa with a long, and the Latin Vulgate rendering is Manasses or our Manassas.

Wonderfully had God delivered Joseph out of all his troubles and trials, and honored him with distinguished promotion, and he in turn honors God by giving his first born son a name which might ever be a grateful remembrance of all God's goodnes to him in the darkness of his trial. I assume him, says Joseph, because "God hath made me forget all my toil"—that is the affliction and hard labor of his false imprisonment—"and all my father's house," that is the unkindness of his brethren, who were the cause of all his trouble. And is it not wonderful that God, in his own wise and controlling providence, should bring us, in this our great political crisis, to meet our enemies at a point and place previously so named as that the first or first born of our battles and victories should be called Manassah or Manassas? And the more remarkable is this when we see the ancient reason and Hebrew significancy of the name so completely fulfilled in the public and universal rejoicing of the people in their songs of religious praise and prayers of thanksgiving to God. So it was when the news reached the Confederate Congress; and so upon the Sabbath following, in all the assemblages for worship throughout the Confederate States. And everywhere the reason of all this was in the single word *Manassas*; or because God had made us, by the signal manifestation of his presence and power, forget all our toil, *and all our father's house*, or the unkindness of our brethren of the old political household, who are the cause of all our trouble.

And now, sirs, in this striking historic coincidence, touching the deliverance of Joseph and that of ours in the recent great fight, and the application of the same name and for the same reason, I leave you and your numerous readers to see and admire the clear revelation of the hand of God in our behalf; "and if God be for us who can be against us?"

Very respectfully, R. C. GRUNDY.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

The Richmond *Examiner* calls loudly for retaliation by our government upon the enemy's prisoners, for the atrocious and inhuman deeds of cruelty perpetrated against such of our soldiers as have fallen into their hands. It says:

Do we owe no debt of protection to the brave men who have been made prisoners of war in the peril of the service of their country? Does not their honor touch us—are not the disgraces of them by prisons and halters, and the ignominies of the hangman also our own? Do we owe nothing to patriotic pride and to the dignity of our national position, that we should submit to be treated as mutinous Sepoys and gallows-birds? Are all these just, humane, honorable demands for retaliation to be drowned in the pleadings of sentimental romance and the drivel of old women in epaulets about "claims of humanity?" Are mercy and protection to be spoken only of Yankees by shuffling and snivelling humanitarians on the streets of Richmond, and not of our own brave and beloved prisoners? Out upon such impostures! A *duty*—stern, but civilized and merciful—awaits performance.

Mortality Among the Soldiers.

RICHMOND, August 14.—The names of the soldiers buried here, since the 9th inst., were, as stated in this morning's *Dispatch*: John Glidden, 2d Florida regiment; Bernard Thaker, 10th Louisiana regiment; Henry Fleming, Tiger Rifles; Albert J. Eastman, 11th Alabama regiment; J. C. Tabers, 19 b Alabama regiment; Wm. Goolman, 5th Alabama regiment; S. Cannon, Fayette Guards, Georgia; F. Weeks, 5th South Carolina regiment; and W. Hampton, 7th South Carolina regiment.

The above deaths were caused by the excessive hot weather.

The weather has become quite cool, and the soldiers are in need of flannels and other warm garments.

RICHMOND, August 15.—A. J. Boggs, Surveyor General of the State of Georgia, died this morning of typhoid fever.

☞ The following is the text of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States, which extends the prohibition on the exports of cotton through any route except by the seaports of the Confederate States, and by land across the Mexican frontier. There is but one section, as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the provisions of the above recited act be, and the same are hereby extended, and made applicable to the exportation of tobacco, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, and naval stores, from the Confederate States, from and after the tenth of August next.

The act is therefore now in force.

SQUINTING TO SEPARATION.—At a private convivial party in Boston, the other day, the following toast was drank: Our country—"*Be the same: more or less.*"

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.

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

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

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

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

J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

R. B. CREW, Esq., "

T. J. PINNIN, Esq., "

S. S. RAMMOND, Esq., "

CONSULTING ROOMS,

NO. 327 MAIN STREET,

OVER JONES & TAGG'S,

Between Union and Gayoso Streets,

Memphis, Tennessee.

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

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

JOHN C. CARTER,
Attorney at Law.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Office in the Adams Express BUILDING, on Court street. mr6-1y

$10 Reward.

STRAYED from my premises, about six weeks ago, a light sorrel HORSE, about sixteen hands high, both hind feet white, branded with a cross on his right ear, upper side. The above reward will be given on his return to me.
S. KNAPPE, Baker.
Market street, between Main and Second. jy26-1m*

ARMSTRONG & FERGUSON,

DEALERS IN

HIDES, OIL and LEATHER,

Shoemakers' and Tanners'

TOOLS AND FINDINGS,

No. 13 Madison street, next to Union Bank, Memphis, Tennessee. au11-1y

HATS! HATS! HATS!

MEMPHIS HAT MANUFACTORY!

WE are now prepared to manufacture from 2000 to 3000 HATS per week, and will fill all orders at the lowest cash prices.

Military Trimmings!

Officers' Hats trimmed in any style, at short notice.
MILLER & DUNN,
ac6 257 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.
New Orleans Delta and Richmond (Va.) Enquirer copy one month.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

Brownsville, Tenn.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on MONDAY, the 23d of SEPTEMBER.
Parents will continue to find, in this School, all they desire for the education of their daughters.
For particulars, address
au7-d2w* WM. SHELTON, President.

A Chance for Active Service.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

HAVING been authorized by Governor Harris to raise a Battalion of Mounted Rangers for the war, I desire to enlist five hundred able-bodied men, mounted and equipped with such arms as they can procure (shot guns and pistols preferable), suitable to the service. Those who cannot entirely equip themselves will be furnished arms by the State. When mustered in, a valuation of the property in horses and arms will be made, and the amount credited to the volunteers.
Those wishing to enlist are requested to report themselves to me at the Gayoso House, where quarters will be assigned them until such time as the Battalion is raised.
N. B. FORREST,
jy25-dtf Lieut. Col. P. A. Tenn.

The Somerville Female Institute

WILL open its next session the 2d day of September, (the first Monday) under the continued supervision of J. D. Meredith, assisted by a full corps of experienced Southern Teachers.
Those wishing further particulars will apply to the Principal for a catalogue.
SOMERVILLE, TENN., Aug. 1, 1861. [au3d6w*

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 PHARMACOPOIA.

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,
jy11-1aw 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.,
DRAKING & WETHERILL,
H. F. FARNSWORTH & CO.,
TALBOT & DANCY,
RENGSTACK & CO., and
S. C. CRIGTON & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
Main street, Memphis, Tenn.
au10-1y

MOUND CITY FERRY.

MARK R. CHEEK.

THE MARK R. CHEEK has been resoitered and the cabin enlarged. She will run in connection with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and to suit persons who wish to patronize the Mound City Hotel.
She leaves Memphis daily (Sundays excepted) at 6, 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.
Leaves Mound City at 8¾, 9 and 10¾ A. M. and 1¾ and 5¾ P. M.
On Sunday leaves Memphis at 8, 11 and 3 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. Leaves Mound City at 7 and 9 A. M and 2 and 5 P. M.
The ladies are particularly invited. There will be no drinking or gamblingallowed on the boat, and every attention to accommodate.
☞ All that is received, after paying expenses, will be given to aid in carrying on the war.
jy26-tf THOS. R. CHEEK & CO.

MEMPHIS and LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD!

PERSONS going out on this road, and those living in Memphis, will find to their interest to patronize the Mound City Hotel. They can have the ride up and down breakfast and supper for $1.25. Give it a trial.
jy23-tf E. CHEEK.

MOUND CITY HOTEL.

THIS due establishment has been enlarged and improved, and renovated throughout. It will be made to please. All who wish to encourage the war, should patronize the MOUND CITY HOTEL. Maps of the seat of War will be placed on the boat and at the Hotel.
☞ All that is made after paying expenses, will be given to support the war.
jy26-tf H. CHEEK.

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE,

Holly Springs, Miss.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for ten years, and for the last two years under its present principal. The course of instruction is delightful, and southern parents seeking a home school can be secured every advantage afforded by the best female seminaries in the country. The President will be assisted by a faculty fully qualified to give a thorough course of instruction in the Literary, Scientific and Ornamental departments. The College is thoroughly southern in its organization.
Holly Springs is eminently healthy, and easy of access to the entire Southwest.
The next session will open on MONDAY, the 23d of September next.
For circulars, containing full particulars of terms, etc., address
REV. J. R. DOUGLASS, President,
au6 2w Holly Springs, Miss.

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 Mathews' 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.
Bridle Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Pad Skins,
French and American Calf Skins.

SHOE FINDINGS,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
GIN AND MILL BANDS,
PLASTERING HAIR. jal-tf12ts

NOTICE.

HAVING sold our entire 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 tender to the new firm a continuance of their favors. Respectfully,
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