THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861. VOL. XII.—NO. 192.

Daily Appeal.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

EDITORS APPEAL: Gentlemen, permit me through the columns of your widely circulated paper, to call the attention of the public to the importance of subscribing to the loan, and also to answer some of the objections to the plan of raising means to carry on this great war of independence.

That we are in the midst of a great revolution, none will deny, but that we are at war with a mighty and formidable foe, with those who were, as it were, but yesterday our brothers, and that the present is perhaps the last great struggle that ever will be made upon the continent of America for honor, *Liberty*, and the Constitution of our country, untarnished by the band of abolitionism, with all of its guarantees, of the equality of the States, the rights of the citizen, in the enjoyment of his property, in the protection of his person, from arrest and confinement in dungeons and jails, and his houses and private papers from seizure and search, except by due process of law. We say all do not or cannot realize these great truths, and of the great importance of action on their part. Yes, we say action, for the day of talking is past, and the time for action has come. Yes, action, individual and collective, is now necessary, and every man and, indeed, every woman in the land, should feel that it is necessary for them to do something.

The government of the Confederate States is not like an old and well established government, having been duly recognized by all the great nations of the earth, with an army and navy, and credit abroad, so that it can go into the markets of the world, and borrow money upon its bonds. And, again, the people of the South are not a manufacturing people—neither are they a commercial people; they are emphatically an agricultural people. Their wealth does not consist in banks and bank stocks, but our wealth is in land and slaves; we are a producing people. And such being the case, it is to the great farming interest of the country that we appeal, to come up to the aid and assistance of the government. And when we say the government, we mean simply the agents of the people, whom they have selected to carry on the machinery of government, for ours is a government of the people.

The plan, then, by which the government proposes to raise the revenue to carry on the war, is that which we propose to explain, so that all may understand it, and understanding it, that they will then apply to the agents of the government who have the subscriptions, all over the country, (or soon will have them,) without waiting to be specially called upon to subscribe, for I will here state that those having the subscriptions are not paid agents, but are acting for the good of the cause, without fee or reward.

The plan is that, A B comes forward, subscribes, say fifty bales of cotton, specifying the time and place of delivery—say Memphis, and in whose hands he will place it, to be sold—on or before the first day of March next. The proceeds of said cotton when sold to be paid over to the agent of the government, and then and there, to receive the bonds of the government, having twenty years to run, bearing eight per cent. interest, the interest payable semi annually, no bond to be issued for a less amount than one hundred dollars. An individual may also subscribe wheat, flour, corn, tobacco or anything else that will bring money—the proceeds of which, when sold, the subscriber agrees to loan to the government and receive in lieu thereof the bonds of the government as aforesaid.

We are often asked why not let the government purchase the cotton at once, and pay for it in treasury notes. It is or would be all the same to the government. Our answer to this is no, because in the first place, the loan is that upon which the treasury notes are based, and it was this fact that was before the convention of bankers, who met at Richmond on the 25th of July last, that caused them to agree to take on deposit and in payment of debts due them, the treasury notes of the government. If now the government was to change its policy, and go into the market, buying up all the cotton and paying for it in treasury notes, the notes would soon become depreciated, the banks would no longer receive them at par, and neither the government nor the planter would be benefited.

Yes, we are told, the government will have the cotton, she can sell it to England and France, or she can borrow money upon it. We ask how can we do either, so long as our ports are blockaded? We cannot borrow money until it is manifest to all the world that we are able to maintain our independence as a nation among the nations of the earth. And again, suppose we could, how could we get it, with all our ports blockaded?

Then, again, we are asked, suppose the blockade is not raised, and there is no market for our cotton, how are we to sell it to set the proceeds on loan to the government? Our answer to this is, if the blockade is not raised, let every man keep his cotton at home, under his own gin-house. When you shall have subscribed your cotton and the return of that subscription is made to the Treasury Department, the government is then enabled to ascertain the amount of cotton subscribed (in bales) and to estimate its value, say at $40, or $50, as the case may be; then upon that the government can issue its treasury notes, which can be used as money to purchase everything necessary to carry on the war, and the ends of the government, for the time being, are accomplished just as well as if the money was paid over at the time of subscribing.

But again, we are asked what is the difference to the government whether she pays treasury notes or bonds? Well, the difference is that the treasury notes, or most of them, as we understand it, have only two years to run, while the bonds have twenty yea rs.

Yet there is still one other class of persons, who say, well, if the government will set pay us in treasury notes, then let it purchase our cotton, at once, and pay us for it at a price to be agreed upon, in bonds. Well, our objection to this is, that it is always best for governments to let the trade and commerce of the country alone, giving only such protection as may be necessary to facilitate its operations.

Secondly—that there would necessarily have to be a delivery of the cotton at the various ports, which, it would be subject to the torch of the incendiary, and an inducement to our enemies to make an effort to get possession of it.

Thirdly—that it would cost the government at least ten per cent. to take care of it, and to have it sold. This would be a great loss, and that loss would eventually have to come out of the people, to say nothing of the many agents that the government would have to employ in attending to the great machinery of the purchase and sale of only one single crop of cotton.

And lastly, suppose the government was to become the purchaser of the entire crop, amounting in value to $200,000,000. The government could not turn merchant, and go to buying whatever the country may need. It could only take or receive in payment for the cotton gold and silver, and it would not do to draw that amount at once from the banks of Europe. Two hundred million would bankrupt the whole of them, or cause them, for the time, to suspend specie payment.

Again, a man says I am in debt, and unless these bonds will pay my debts, I cannot subscribe to the loan. Well, let us see how that is. Suppose that the blockade is kept up, will there be any market for your cotton? No. Then how are you going to convert your cotton into money? The answer is, you cannot. Then, as you cannot get any money for your cotton to pay your debts with, had you not just as well subscribe it all to the government, and let the government have the use of it, as a basis upon which to carry on the war, for the reason that so soon as the war shall be over, then the bonds will be just as good as gold, because they can be sold in any market for the gold at par, if not at premium, on account of the high rate of interest which they bear?

In case the blockade should be kept up, it might be nothing but right, and, in fact we think it would be nothing but justice, for the government to issue to present subscribing to the loan, bonds to the amount, say of $30.00 on the bale of cotton, these bonds could and would be used in many instances in the payment of debts, and to some extent as a circulating medium; this, however, will depend upon the future action of Congress, in the premises.

This article is already longer than I intended, and I will close for the present. I may, however, say more at another time.

S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Agent Treasury Department, S. C.

N. B.—Since writing the above, I find the following article in the New Orleans *Picayune*, taken from the Charleston *Mercury*, upon the subject of advances by the government upon cotton subscribed to the loan:

SUCCESS OF THE COTTON LOAN.—The Confederate government, it is believed, will have in its possession by the 1st of September certificates of transfer to the amount of 1,000,000 bales of cotton of the growing crops, for which Confederate bonds are to be exchanged. The price regulating the exchange is to be the minimum value of cotton during the last three years. On these certificates of transfer it is said offers have been made by British capitalists to advance eighty per cent. in sterling exchange, taking as a basis of the purchase the average price of cotton during the past few years.

S. P. H.

FROM MISSOURI.

GENERAL PRICE'S PROCLAMATION.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Aug. 20.—As the train which left Syracuse this morning, having on board twenty-five passengers and about 250 United States soldiers, passed a point two miles west of Lookout Station, about thirty shots were fired at it from behind a woodpile, killing one of the troops and wounding six, one of them mortally. The conductor, who was acting on the top of the locomotive cab, had his hat perforated by a ball.

The train was stopped about half a mile from the point of attack, and 200 soldiers were put off and sent after the miscreants. One of the secessionists is known to have been killed.

Guerilla parties are scouring the country in all directions in the counties west of here, seizing property and arresting prominent persons.

The following proclamation issued at Springfield has been received here:

To the People of Missouri:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The army under my command has been organized under the law of the State for the protection of your homes and firesides, and for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri.

It is kept in the field for those purposes alone to aid in accomplishing them. Our gallant southern brothers have come into our State; with them we have achieved a glorious victory over the foe—scattered them far and wide.

The well appointed army which the usurper at Washington has been more than six months gathering for you subjugation and enslavement. This victory frees a large portion of the State from the power of the invaders, and restores it to the protection of its army.

It consequently becomes my duty to assure you that it is my firm determination to protect every peaceable and law-abiding citizen in the full enjoyment of all his rights, whatever may have been his sympathies in the present unhappy struggle, if he has not taken an active part in the cruel warfare which has been waged against the good people of this State by the ruthless enemies whom we have just defeated.

I therefore invite all good citizens to return to their homes and the practice of their ordinary occupations, with the full assurance that they, their families, their homes and their property shall be carefully protected. I, at the same time, when evil disposed persons who may support the usurpations of anyone claiming to be provisional or temporary governor of Missouri, or who shall in any other way give aid or comfort to the enemy, that they will be held as enemies and treated accordingly.

[Signed] STERLING PRICE,
Major-Gen. Com. Missouri State Guard.

Information has been received here that Warsaw, Bolivar and Osceola, in the Southwest, have been occupied by portions of Price's army; also, that the Secessionists under Col. Staples have gathered in considerable force in Pettis and Johnston counties, and have taken military possession of Warrensburg in Johnson county, and Georgetown and Ladalia, in Pettis county.

Squads and companies of men are constantly leaving the northern counties and pushing southward to join the State forces. Much excitement exists among the people west of here and many are leaving their homes.

It is said that Col. Staples can concentrate a force of 3000 men, and will co-operate in a movement on this city.

Should one be determined upon, we have about 3500 troops here now, which force will doubtless be considerably augmented in a few days.

Subscription in aid of the Confederate States.

RICHMOND, August 15, 1861.

To the People of Tennessee:

You have responded with unparalleled unanimity to the calls of your country in furnishing troops to repel the invader from our soil, and to defend the common liberties.

The government requires the means to keep its great armies in the field and to meet the requisitions of the war of subjugation which is proclaimed against us.

These means will be abundantly supplied from the resources of its patriotic citizens, who have evinced their determination now, as in the olden days which "tried men's souls," to sacrifice every interest and possession, even life itself, to maintain independence.

An issue of treasury bonds has been authorized to be made in exchange for the proceeds of the sales of crops and other industry, and these are to draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. These bonds will equal in character any other investments which can be made, and supported as they are, will enable the government to issue and protect its treasury notes to such extent as may be proper.

The government proposes to every planter and farmer to receive from him a subscription in advance of his crop, of any portion thereof exceeding one hundred dollars in value, and will pay him in Confederate bonds when the crop shall be made and sold. The illustration is simple: You subscribe 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels corn, 100 bales cotton, etc., or less, and specify the place of delivery; you or your own merchant will sell it and receive for the same Confederate bonds to the amount.

The subscriptions already made to this loan embrace an aggregate of many millions of dollars, and they are still being received in a ratio, which warrants the belief, that every want of the Treasury will be anticipated as the war advances.

Tennessee has not yet had the opportunity to respond, and the appeal is now made to her patriotic citizens. Those who will undertake in the several counties of the State to solicit subscriptions, will confer a public benefit and greatly aid the cause.

The form adopted for subscriptions is annexed.

The agency of the press is earnestly solicited in calling attention to the above.

J. D. B. DeBow,
Supt. Cotton and Produce Loan.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defense of the Confederate States, the portion of our crops set down to our respective names, the same to be placed in warehouse or in our factors' hands, and sold on or before the first day of ——— next; and the nett proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, for bonds for the same amount bearing eight per cent. interest.

N. B.—The agent in charge of this subscription will fill the blanks as to the date of sale, with the month best suited to the locality of the subscriber. In all cases selecting the earliest practicable date.

Names.	Post Office and State.	Quantity Subscribed.	Place of Delivery.	Name of factor or warehouse.

Arrest of A. R. Boteler.

The Clarke county (Va.) *Conservator* is reliably informed that a number of federal troops went to the residence of Hon. A. R. Boteler, near Shepherdstown, on last Tuesday morning, and forcibly carried him off. They went to his house before daybreak, and took him out of his bed.

Since the above was written, we have received the Winchester *Republican*, which confirms the report of Mr. Boteler's arrest, but says he was subsequently released by order of Gen. Banks. The *Republican* says that some two hundred abolitionists surrounded Mr. B.'s house, when one of his daughters, a beautiful young lady, demanded to know their business there. She was responded to be the most genteel looking of the ruffians, who politely told her unless she immediately withdrew her brains would be blown out. Mr. Boteler, as soon as he could dress, presented himself at the door, and demanded to know by whose authority this outrage upon his person and family was committed. This they declined to give, and ordered him to immediately accompany them. As he was unarmed and surrounded by two hundred armed men, resistance was out of the question; but as they appeared apprehensive of an attack from him, to quiet their fears he suggested that they had best handcuff him, in order to insure their safety. He was taken on immediately through Shepherdstown, across into Maryland, to the headquarters of General Banks, where he was courteously treated, and released as above stated.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF TREASON.—Before the breaking out of actual hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States, and before intercourse between the two sections had been interdicted, several business houses of Baltimore had removed their stock of goods to Richmond, for reasons satisfactory to themselves. Among them was the dry goods house of Lanier, Brothers & Co. We are informed that they brought their goods hither by the way of Washington, and were not obstructed. One of the firm, Mr. L. L. Lanier, returned to Baltimore a few days ago, and on Tuesday last was arrested by Lincoln's police on the charge of treason, in having furnished aid and comfort to the enemy!! These facts we learn from the Baltimore Sun, which paper also announces the arrest of Mr. J. W. Shelby, of the same firm, by order of Gen. Banks, at Sandy Hook, Md. The Baltimore *Exchange* of Thursday, confirmed the arrest of Mr. Lanier, but the Sun of the same date reiterates its previous statement, that he was arrested and sent to the fort. We are unable to say which is correct, but we suppose the friends of Mr. Lanier in this city are in possession of the facts.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Destructive Fire.

BUFFALO, August 20.—Steinburger's grain dock elevator was burned last night, and a large amount of grain destroyed, variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. The building was insured for $20,000.

A CONTRAST.

From the New York Daily News.]

The war organs claim that the question of "relative manhood" has been settled to their satisfaction; that of relative humanity, unless a change of policy should be adopted, bids fair to be decided in a way not at all favorable to the administration. An extract from a letter to the *Herald* of yesterday, written by Dr. James Norval, surgeon of the Seventy-ninth regiment New York State Militia, suggests a comparison that is humiliating, notwithstanding the course of the government in that respect is not in accordance with the desire of the northern people. Mr. Norval writes:

"There is one thing I cannot refrain from advertising to—the feelings of the wounded and prisoners toward our government. If the passive treatment they are now receiving is continued, and which is hostile to every principle of civilized warfare, there will be such a howl from those dungeons and hospitals as will be felt throughout the whole length and breadth of the North, and would do more to damage our cause than two such battles as at Manassas; besides, it will bring down upon the administration the condemnation of other powers—in short, the whole civilized world. It would be injudicious to say more on this subject at present. You may hear from me in a future communication. I had a petition to his excellency the president from the imprisoned officers. I showed it to Gen. Winder of the Confederate forces. He said he could not allow it to pass without showing it to the War department, and if they passed it, it was to be sent by the Adams' express. The prisoners anxiously await the result of this petition before giving vent to their feelings.

"I have brought with me about four hundred letters from the prisoners. Should any of their relatives or friends wish to communicate with them, address their letters, "Prisoner of war, care of Gen. Winder, Richmond," and delivered open at Adams' Express office, I have been assured by the general that he will faithfully see them delivered. The same with clothing and money.

"In concluding this letter allow me to bear testimony to the uniform kindness to us—wounded and prisoners—by the Confederate authorities; they did all in their power to ameliorate our condition. To Col. Stone, of the 4th South Carolina regiment, and Dr. Smith, of the 19th Mississippi, I am under an everlasting debt of gratitude for supplying the wounded in my hospital with food when we were starving, my hospital being

"In a wild, unknown to public view."

The Farmers and soldiers in camp often brought good substantial tokens of their visits."

It is not difficult, nor is it grateful to northern sensibility, to make the contrast. We trust to have no more falsification from the war organs in regard to the treatment of our wounded and prisoners by the Confederates, but that in future, whatever sympathies for suffering humanity may linger with fanaticism, may be expended in an effort to inspire the administration with some degree of charity for those who should be the immediate objects of its care. How different the considerate conduct of the Confederate leaders toward those captured in arms against them, from the unfeeling barbarous exhibited by our Government toward our own citizens, who have chanced to become the victims of its suspicion. When we remember what our fellow-countrymen of Baltimore (to whose unprecedented case we made allusion yesterday) are enduring at this hour at the Bastile Lafayette; when we reflect what slights, what insults, what unnecessary confinement and deprivation they are subjected to, with no charge against them, and no prospect of a trial; when we consider that they have been refused the most harmless recreation, the perusal of newspapers, the privilege of hearing from their families and friends; when we bear in mind that all this petty by-play of tyranny is being done within hail of this great, bustling metropolis, where a million quondam freemen pursue their daily avocations, liable, each one, at any hour to become the next victim of government distrust; when these things are placed in their true light before our eyes, how is it that we still claim to have a Constitution, liberty and law?

The letter from which we quote the above contains an extract from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which, though it presents a harrowing picture of war's misery, may be studied to some purpose by those who have not yet realized what horrors have been, and must yet be, undergone, to prop the yielding timbers of the Chicago platform:

"Of this same house the Richmond *Enquirer* says: 'The stone house above noted was, it will be seen, not far from the center of the scene of the shifting battle. The visit of our friend on Monday morning revealed much that was horrifying. The stone building had been appropriated as a hospital for the enemy's wounded. The enemy's Generals had been invited by Gen. Beauregard to send surgeons and attendants to their relief. In this building were thirty-two (forty-two) wounded, many of them dreadfully mangled by cannon shot. There was but a single surgeon; men lay on the floor with their clotted wounds still undressed; some had died and not been removed. On the road side, two wounded northern men, who lay there, begged our informant to report their cases to their surgeon, and asked to be taken to the hospital. He did so. The surgeon said his officers had sent him no help, he was there alone. The wounded in the hospital, he said, had all been brought in by the Confederate men.'"

A Voice from Connecticut.

The Hartford *Times* says:

Since the recent terrible defeat of our northern army, the truth begins to be acknowledged by our neighbors, that we can never conquer the South. Our abolition papers at the North have constantly impelled us on to destruction. The South has an enrolled militia of over 600,000 men. They have more than 1,000,000 muskets, besides powerful artillery equal to ours, and now they have captured five of our best batteries. In the face of these stubborn facts, are our war-breeding abolitionists to push us on in this ruinous civil war?

Within a few months, or perhaps weeks, we must be subject to the war-draft upon the enrollments which are now being made throughout this State, according to the recent act of our legislature. Men must be taken from their families and their peaceful occupations to fight—for what? Can intelligent Christians tell? The wealthy can pay the $75 demanded, and stay at home; but where is the poor man to obtain the cash to pay his penalty in this present time of business ruin? He must go to war and there is no discharge except by death. In a few days comes upon us the assessor appointed by Abraham Lincoln, from whose assessments there is no appeal; soon upon his heels comes the United States collector, also appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and the war tax must be paid forthwith—$463,000 is the sum taxed upon Connecticut for the war.

About $100,000 have already been borrowed by this State, to pay and equip our five regiments. Our snug State fund of near $500,000, well invested in bank stocks, has been spent, and more than double that amount already incurred and demanded. For the first time in the history of our little State have Connecticut bonds been hawked about the country, and yet the war has just commenced.

THE REAL OBJECT OF THE WAR.—The annexed extract from the editorial columns of the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph*, the organ of the national and State administration in that capital, specifies one of the preliminaries, as understood by that journal, without which peace is impossible.

There cannot, and there never will be peace again in what once formed the United States, so long as slavery exists in the South. This is the decree of God himself, who has declared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong. Some of our readers may pronounce this as fanatical, but they dare not question its truthfulness.

To talk of peace, therefore, as long as slavery exists on this continent, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable. One or the other is bound to succumb. And if we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our freedom will last and the nobler it will become.

A meeting of the New York Republican Central Club was held at the Cooper Institute. The following resolution, presented at a previous meeting, was considered:

Resolved, That the surest and quickest way to end the rebellion and establish a permanent peace, is to declare immediate and unconditional emancipation.

Several speeches were made in favor of the resolution, when it was adopted without dissent.

From Boston.

BOSTON, August 20—The 2d and 4th battalions of Boston have voted unanimously to offer their services to the government for three months.

Gov. Andrews, in a brief proclamation, calls on the citizens of Massachusetts to come forward and fill the regiments already accepted for the war. Between three and four thousand men will be forwarded during the week.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.—The Boston *Traveler* says:

The railroads in New England are now beginning to feel the effects of the stagnation of business caused by the war. The passenger travel, both through and local, is quite small, and the local freight train has almost come to a stand-still, indicating the light demand upon Boston for goods by the interior towns. Such roads as are out of debt, however, feel confident of earning a dividend, though it will probably be smaller than for several years past.

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

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

J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

R. B. CHEW, Esq., "

T. J. PINKIN, Esq., "

S. S. HAMMOND, Esq., "

CONSULTING ROOMS,

NO. 327 MAIN STREET,

OVER JONES & TAGG'S,

Between Union and Gayoso Streets,

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

Ladies will be waited on by leaving their address at the Doctor's office. m217

JOHN C. CARTER,
Attorney at Law.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Office in the Adams Express Building, on Court street. m16-1y

$10 Reward.

STRAYED from my premises, about six weeks ago, a light sorrel HORSE, about sixteen hands high, blind feet white, marked with a cut on his right ear, upper side. The above reward will be given on his return to me.

S. KRAFT, Baker.

Market street, between Main and second.

jy26-1m*

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,
au6 257 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

New Orleans Delta and Richmond (Va.) Enquirer copy one month.

NOTICE!

WE wish to say to our customers in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, that we will receive Confederate bonds, Treasury Notes, Mississippi Treasury Notes and Arkansas War Bonds at par.

ALSO—Wheat, Cotton, Corn, Wool, Dry Hides, country made Jeans, Sash, and other articles of domestic production at full market prices, in payment of accounts, until further notice.

100,000 lbs. Wool Wanted for Cash!

☞ Articles sent to our care per railroads, steamboats, or private conveyance, shall receive prompt attention.
TAYLOR & MCEWEN,
au17-2m Main street.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.

THE CHARLESTON HOUSE, at Memphis and Charleston Depot, will accommodate the Volunteers at ONE HALF the usual price for the next two months.

JNO. D. ARMOUR,
au13-2m Proprietor.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL!

YOUNG & BROTHER, 216 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Printing Ink,

Made by H. D. Wade. A superior article.

Parchment Paper.

For sale by YOUNG & BROTHER,
No. 216 Main street,
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YOUNG & BROTHER,

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Printing Ink,
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Wrapping Paper,
School Books,
Parchment Paper,
Blank Books,
Letter Paper,
Miscellaneous Books,
Ink and Inkstands. For sale by
YOUNG & BROTHER,
216 Main street, under Odd-Fellows' Hall,
au6 Memphis, Tenn.

Miscellaneous.

AUGUST 12, 1861.

WARD & M'Clelland,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS,

Patent Medicines,

Grass and Field Seed, Etc,

NOS. 177 and 179 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE WORSHAM HOUSE,

Memphis, Tenn.

JUST TO HAND

100 bush. Seed Rye,
200 bush. Seed Wheat,
100 bush. Seed Clover,
50 bush. Seed Barley,
100 lbs. Axle Grease for Wagons and Carriages, a splendid article.
20 bbls. Alcohol,
15 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1000 oz. Quinine,
50 oz. Morphine,
200 bush. Herd Grass Seed, etc.

We will endeavor to furnish goods at as reasonable rates as the times will admit.

au13 1m WARD & MCCLELLAND.

Avalanche copy.

W. B. MILLER.....GEO. D. ASHELL
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197 MAIN STREET,

HAVING run the blockade, offer that essential article for Southern independence,

GERMAN

BOLTING CLOTHS!

AT OLD PRICES
AND IN LARGE QUANTITIES!
au16-daw

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Chesnut Hill,

Near LaGrange, Tennessee.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL TERM of this Institution will open on the 10th of September, and close the last of June, without intermission, except for the Christian holidays. The success of the Institute, thus far, has enabled the proprietor to provide thoroughly teachers for every department. A gentleman of superior talents, an accomplished Drill Master in both Infantry and Artillery Tactics, has been employed, who will likewise have charge of the Mathematical department. The arms used hereafter will be one rifled piece, a six-pounder, for the purpose of giving practical and thorough instruction in artillery service, and the rifled rifle, made to order, and of suitable size for boys from ten to seventeen years of age. Target shooting practiced at least once a week. It is our object to make every pupil thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the soldier in detail, both in the camp and in the field. Good scholarship and good military discipline, after all, form the basis of the soldier's courage. He must have intelligence to value his rights, and military discipline to give efficiency to the defense of them; and daily gymnastic exercises are not only invaluable to the scholar, but essential to giving physical development and activity to the soldier. Of the truth of this remark we have had abundant proof in the last three years, in the remarkable improvement in health, strength, and activity of every student in the Institution. We have secured the services of one of the best Gymnasts in America, as teacher in this department.

We can assure our friends and the public that the Institution is now complete in all its arrangements, in order to secure the highest degree of physical, mental and moral development, and we feel confident of being able to give satisfactory return for every expense. The Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, is accomplished in all he teaches, and a great acquisition to the Institution. In the last two years the progress made has made but two professional visits. The Uniform will be the same as heretofore: blue dress suit and gray undress. In order to save trouble and much expense to parents, we have engaged a good tailor and boot maker for the Institute. The cash must be deposited for all expenses, as the proprietor allows no accounts to be made. All pocket money must be deposited with the Principal. No student can go beyond the bounds, except to church, or when on furlough. The discipline will be strictly military.

Terms---Per Annual Term, $275.00.

This includes fuel, board, and tuition in the rudiments of English, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, the use of the Gymnasium, the Military Drill, and arms.

Modern Languages, French and German, (to be spoken daily), Drawing and Instrumental Music, at Professors' rates in schools. Vocal Music taught to all gratis.

No pupil taken for less than the annual term, except by special agreement.

Pupils entering after the first month, will be charged only for the remainder of the academic year.

One-half payable on the 10th of September, and the balance on the 1st of February.

J. D. FERRYMAN, Proprietor.

P. S.—It will be observed that we admit boys at any age under seventeen, and as they can be of no use in war, they should lose no time from school. All engaged in the School are Southern.

J. D. F.

au30-d6w

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

MEMPHIS.

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open on the 2d usual day, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1861, with the same teachers.

Mr. WINKLER has charge of the Music. Mrs. M. A. E. Morgan will continue to give lessons in Drawing and Painting, and will also have classes in the higher scholastic departments, for which she is eminently qualified, having given up a flourishing school for the purpose. Banning, as before, will be taught in the house. Twenty-two boarders can be accommodated.

TERMS.—Payable invariably in advance.

Board, per session of five months	$80 00
Tuition in English, with French and German	25 00
Music	25 00
Latin	15 00
Drawing and Painting, in oil or water colors	15 00
Embroidery	10 00
Flower making	10 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Dancing per month	5 00
Washing per dozen	75

At the desire of the parents, the uniform is abandoned; but bonnets, feathers, flowers and jewelry, will still be prohibited. No money will, in any case, be advanced for purchases of any kind.

A dress maker will, as before, be employed in the house, and such bills must be paid at the end of the month.

Memphis, July 22, 1861.

Shoemakers

Wanted Immediately.

THE undersigned wish to employ twenty-five or thirty good SHOEMAKERS, at their Boot and Shoe Factory, in Batesville, Arkansas, and are prepared to give them permanent employment and the highest prices for work.

Those wishing a good situation in that line of business will do well to apply immediately.

All work paid for at the end of each week.

FORTER, RICHARDSON & CO.,
au11-d2w Helena, Ark.

SOUTHERN LITHOGRAPHIC

AND GENERAL

MAP PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALL branches of this Art neatly executed—such as

PORTRAITS,
Views, Checks, Bonds,
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK AND COLOR PRINTING.

O. Lederle,
South side Court Square,
au4-1y Memphis, Tenn.

Druggists.

Dearing & Wetherill,

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 335 MAIN STREET,

Between Union and Gayoso streets west side, Greenlaw Block.

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

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Drugs, Paints,

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

Genuineness and Purity,

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

Brushes, Window Glass, Glassware, Seeds,

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

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

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

DEARING & WETHERILL,
jy11-daw 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

MARK R. McCLELLAND,
CHANDLER & CO.,
DEARING & WETHERILL,
H. F. FARNSWORTH & CO.,
TALBOT & DANDY,
SENGSTACK & CO.,
S. C. CRISTOPHER & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
au13-1m Real street, Memphis, Tenn.

MOUND CITY FERRY.

MARK R. CHEEK.

THIS MARK R. CHEEK has been repaired 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 at 6 A. M. (Sundays excepted) at 6, 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Mound City at 5½, 8 and 10½ A. M. and 1½ and 5½ P. M.

On Sunday leaves Memphis at 8, 11 and 3 A. M. and 2 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 crinoline accommodation allowed 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.

jy28-tf THOS. H. CHEEK & CO.

MEMPHIS and LITTLE ROCK

RAILROAD!

PERSONS going out on the road, and those living in Memphis, will find it 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.

jy26-tf H. CHEEK.

MOUND CITY HOTEL.

THIS fine establishment has been enlarged and improved, and renewed exertions will be made to please. All who wish to embrace the war, should patronize the MOUND CITY HOTEL. Map 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.

jy19-tf H. CHEEK.

TENT CANVAS!

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE AT

GRANT FACTORY,

Columbus, Ga.

jy28-1m

Dissolution.

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

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

Memphis, April 1, 1861.—[ap2

AUSTIN & CO.,

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

291 Main street,

ap2 BRINKLEY BLOCK.

Just Received.

250 BASKETS Piper Heidsick Champagne;
25 casks London Porter;
10 bbls. German Whisky;
20 casks Brandy, Rhine and Shoulders;
100 bbls. Extra and Superfine Flour.

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

J. P. FRANK,
mr10 No. 35 Front row.

NOTICE.

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

GEO. PATTISON & CO.

To the Public.

As you perceive, I have purchased the stock of Books and Stationery of Messrs. Geo. Pattison & Co. I propose 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

jy6

JUST RECEIVED!

1000 bbls. Fine and Coarse SALT;
20 cases Bacon Sides and Shoulders;
20 tierces Lard;
50 casks London Porter;
100 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne.

ALSO—Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars and Whisky, etc. For sale by

J. P. FRANK,
je30-d4w No. 35 Front row.

JUST RECEIVED

100 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne, pints;
100 casks Younger's Scotch Ale;
100 casks Byass' London Porter;
100 cases Rhine Wine;
100 cases Claret and White Wine.

Also, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Raisins, Lemons, Almonds, etc. For sale by

J. P. FRANK,
my18-daw No. 35 Front row.

Direct Importation and no Humbug!

250 BASKETS Piper Heidsick Champagne;
3 puncheons Irish Whisky;
10 casks Mond. Bauer Brandywein;
100 casks London Porter and South Ale;
10 pipes Otard Dupuy Brandy.

ALSO—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, etc., etc. For sale by

J. P. FRANK,
ap30-daw1w 35 Front row.

☞ READ ONCE—THEN FORGET IT.

DR. LOW'S GERMAN SPECIFIC.

DEFINITIVELY A NEVER-FAILING CURE FOR

DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA

Is certainly found at last—never known to fail.

This remedy is offered as a *specific, immediate cure*, in every instance, for *Dysentery*, (or Flux,) *Diarrhœa*, and every species of bowel complaints; and as such we *guarantee it*. We here only state brief and *reliable facts*, and invite you to examine the circular accompanying each box, for full *particulars, proofs*, and *home certificates*. Reader, when afflicted, will you try one box of these pleasant powders? *Try it*, and be immediately cured. To delay is to suffer, perhaps to *die*.

Sold by the principal Druggists throughout the land. Price, 50 cents per box. Orders may be addressed either