# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861. VOL. XII.—NO. 207.


## Daily Appeal.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

CAMP LEESBURG, August 30, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: In my last I fully informed you of our late skirmish at "White's (or as it is generally called "Edward's") Ferry," together with the effects of our brilliant artillery "practice." To satisfy myself fully, a friend and I engaged a buggy and rode out to the scene to observe personally the stage of water and the general practicability of the spot for defense or advance. Turning from the Point of Rocks' road to the right, we rode along some distance very pleasantly, but had not proceeded far when the total absence of wagon ruts or footprints, and the long line of fretted cobwebs across the lane, together with unearthly silence, told us plain y we were journeying along some unfrequented if not dangerous route. Fastening our buggy to the fence, we proceeded down the incline on foot, supposing the stream to be yet far distant among the tall timber before and beneath us. A sudden turn in the road, however, fully undeceived us, for through the tall timber and thick shrubbery we saw the dark waters silently and rapidly flowing eastward. Over all the scene scarce a ray of light could penetrate; cobwebs on trees and bush, no note of bird or hum of bee, scarce a flower decked the thick rank grass or bush; and silence, like that which reigns in old deserted mansions, ruled with chilling solemnity on all things far and near. The old mill lower down on the Virginia side peeped from among the trees to the east, yet no curling smoke of homestead rose among the trees, and, except the sighing of winds, all was still as death! Uneasiness of danger we walked along, also coming to the left followed what once had been a much frequented foot-path along the river bank, expecting at any moment to obtain full view of the ferry and Federal camps. An unloaded for absence of shrubbery brought us in full view of both, not more than 150 yards across; but while reconnoitering from behind a stump our accustomed ears heard the approach of "pickets," stooping like panther hunters, we were advancing to warn us of danger, and dissuade us from proceeding farther. Seated behind a stump we engaged in a long and pleasant chat, which was very much enlivened by a "medicine" bottle we passed freely among our jocular quartette. Our two pickets were of the "8th Virginia," who had tracked with us like old hunters, and, perhaps, saved our lives; for he Hessians, thick as flies, were encamped opposite among the ruins of the ferry, and behind timber where, from their rifle pits, they would occasionally send a volley at any object moving on our side, the Virginia bank being higher than theirs. Impelled from some whim or other we descended the bank upon the sand and washed our hands in the water and although fully exposed and unprotected, we obtained a full and clear view of the river, the ford, and surrounding hills; and it was not until we saw the enemy signaled to approach by a woman, and the foe disc ose their vicinity by appearing in squads and "leveling" at us, that we sought the bushes again and resumed conversation. Yet every now and then the Mississippians shore we would blaze away, and one could hear their heavy bullets crashing among the out-houses and timber. Liking the spot (yet unscathed) my companion borrowed a rifle from a comrade, and from the fork of an old tree obtained some capital shots, which made the enemy repeatedly change their sheltered seats in great haste. Thus far several days our pickets and foes have been amicably exchanging shots, with changing fortune, while at night they frequently talk to each other—the "Yanks" swaggering and blustering as usual, firmly believing nearly all our forces are armed with old flint-locks, and that they have daily "victories" in all directions. Happy ignorance! Nevertheless their main force has moved to the interior out of reach of our Richmond howitzers, thinking that Poolesville is a more "healthy" neighborhood than White's ferry.

[illegible] forward movement of our troops toward Alexandria, which took place a few nights ago. It appears the foe becoming bold drove in our pickets in the vicinity of Falls Church, (with severe loss to themselves in killed and prisoners however,) when next afternoon the compliment was returned with fearful interest, while in the dead of night, Gen. Longstreet moved forward and drove them from a high hill, of great importance, which commands full view of Washington and Alexandria, being but eight miles from the former, and less than three from the latter city. The "affair" was with the bayonet, took the enemy by surprise, and scattered them pell-mell, just before moonrise. Ninety prisoners are reported captured, with many arms, etc.—our loss about a dozen. Upon obtaining possession, earth-works were immediately constructed, artillery sent forwards, and all things prepared for a "visit," but should the "Yanks" attempt a recapture, Johnston may favor them with a general light. This place I have heard called Shooter's Hill, but I think it a mistake, as that eminence is nearer Alexandria, and close to Fort Ellsworth. That the place is of importance, I believe—some say it is the key to Arlington Heights, but this I count also.

The enemy are evidently disheartened; yet, despite all tyranny and surveillance over the press, the truth of repeated disasters will leak out among their troops, and should any action shortly take place, we will be absolutely burdened with prisoners. As it now is, Gen. Mansfield devotes all his care to the long lines of earthworks in and around Washington; the defenders do not like to come out of them, either, and on every occasion experitiously run to such shelter.

I observe that many of your city items speak of "relics of Manassas," etc. Let me say to any enterprising "dealer" that, should he feel so disposed, I could assure him several wagon loads of broken shells, minnie bullets, haversacks, broken gun stocks, together with a large supply of "night-caps," (!) found in the Rhode Island and Connecticut camps. In fact, while I thus write uneasily on a piece of plank, I see a fat Tennessean lolling on the straw dressed out in the fancy jacket of an artillery man; others have caps, canteens, pistols, bullets and shells, while others have been rolling round-shot on the grass till perfectly weary. Should "curiosity-hunters" be "sons of Galen," there are yet very wide "fields" for their exploration—shells and bones from human bodies are whitening in the sun, while among the rank and yellowish down-trodden grass, fragments of uniforms, broken bayonets, live and exploded shell, sword blades and knapsacks, are yet to be found; but should their tastes run in a different way, we can accommodate them with a few fractured cannon wheels! The mania for relics, however, I hope may die away. Those who have been actively engaged do not value "fragments" of shells, etc., as highly as those whose business it is to stand far away from their "poetical" flight through the air, or rush through the timber, bursting suddenly among us! Were it otherwise, I have been in spots where eighty shells have burst over and among us with fearful rapidity, in as many seconds, while minnie bullets fell like hail, and could therefore have supplied your sanctum with princely liberality; but when in memory I look around and miss many of the regiment, who were left reel and torn upon the hillside of Centerville, and know that gallant man, weary and bleeding, rushed up to Miles' breastwork, through canister and grape, twenty feet in front, all thought of relics and souvenirs die within me, and I feel a loathing for the vitiated who industriously seek them.

And of another thing I would hazard a remark. I see fulsome flattery paragraphed through minor journals, regarding the particular gallantry of corps, or the promises of rich individuals. Such "puffs" were evidently written by country editors, or persons who know little of facts; for, although just in some instances, nine cases in ten their foundation may be traced to a lively imagination, or bottomless probability. Where all did well, and States were fully represented, let no foolish scribbler take honors more than his own. Regiments must be in reserve, companies must be in the field without firing a shot, and, strange to say, I could enumerate more casualties in corps held in amicus or reserve than actually befell bodies firing all day! Hence, let wisdom and forethought govern all writing for the press, so as not to wound the feelings of those, or such like unfortunates who have no mention, although "under fire all day," and not allowed to disclose their position and strength by firing it in my power to mention instances that would far eclipse all yet published, but that I am aware that now is not the moment, and that such notoriety, like too much praise, might convert good officers and men into careless or reckless individuals. Where all were heroes, who would desire to be greater?

In haste, yours, etc., T. E. C.,
18th Miss. Vol's.

☞ The Toronto *Globe* mentions in an editorial article "the pressure in Canada of an active sympathizer with Mr. Jefferson Davis—a gentleman who did service to the southern cause as a newspaper writer in Washington—seeking through the ministerial press of this country to stir up strife between the northern States and Great Britain."

NINTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

CAMP EGAN, Florida, Sept., 2, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: While the world is ringing with the brave deeds of our friends on the glorious fields of Virginia and Missouri, and the songs of their praises are in every mouth, I suppose that you have not forgotten your many friends, who, shut out by their hard fate from these scenes of conflict and renown, are doomed to remain here watching the forts and ships where floats the flag against which others fight. It is true, these things often happen in war; some go to the field and have their brow bedecked with laurels, while others who share equal danger never have the opportunity to meet the foe.

This thing we have borne patiently as becomes patriots and soldiers, yet we cannot always repress the wish that it were otherwise, nor keep down the regret that those who first went out to do battle for their country, should have been so unfortunate as to draw the black bean in the lottery of distinction.

It is true we have sometimes the hope of getting away, as when we read a paragraph in the papers that our brave commander is about to be called to other fields, for we know is such is even the case he will not leave behind him the Mississippi 9th. Such removal is very much talked of now about the camp, and the wish is unanimous for our removal.

This regiment, you know, is composed entirely of North Mississippians, not one of them distant one hundred miles from Memphis, and all of them, except one company, much nearer than that, and if we could get with the army of the Mississippi valley we would feel that we were truly fighting for our own firesides.

There is no doubt but that an army will be sent down the river this winter, and that we shall have to meet them with corresponding forces.

The army here, I venture to say, is second to none ever assembled on this continent, composed of those who first rushed to the field, full of ardor for the cause—they have undergone a thorough drill and discipline, which eminently fits them for service in the field wherever fighting is to be done or victory to be achieved. For they have manifested here those highest qualities of the soldier, fortitude, patience, cheerfulness—I speak not of courage, all southern men are brave. And while I speak of the army, I think I may say that the 9th Mississippi regiment stands with the foremost in proficiency, in the duties of the soldier. Their soldiers, both by compulsion and in the battalion, are precise and prompt, and will compare with regular troops anywhere.

For this we are indebted to our desire to acquire skill, and to the assiduous attention which has been bestowed by our colonel, James R. Chalmers, who with that energy and industry for which he is remarkable, has bent all his power to perfecting the regiment. He has been punctual in the discharge of his own duties, and has endeavored to make others so. By such conduct he has won the respect of all good soldiers, and the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact, and should that time come for which we have longed so much, I predict for him a brilliant career on the field. I am glad to hear that Col. A S Johnston has arrived in the States, and that he is expected to command the army of the Mississippi. For who her we can be with him or not, we feel that under him all will be done which man can do to render the West secure. Of course we do not mean to disparage the distinguished and patriotic men who now hold command in the valley. We get the APPEAL regularly, and it always comes a welcome visitor. O.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting held in pursuance to call, by the citizens of the third ward and others, at Engine House No. 3, on Adams street, on the evening of Friday, Sept. 6th, Lewis Amis was called to the chair, and John L. Taylor appointed secretary.

The chairman explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of organizing an association whose object shall be to aid and relieve, by contributions and otherwise, the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, now or hereafter to be on duty in defense of southern rights and independence; that it was deemed important to furnish our soldiers with many of the comforts of life which lay in profusion around us, but of which they are now deprived, and especially was it important to aid the government of the Confederate States to the utmost in supplying clothing, bedding, provisions, arms, medicines, bandages, delicacies for the sick and wounded, etc., and in order to ensure usefulness and success, it was essential to devise some efficient plan of procuring, protecting, and properly disbursing the various articles or moneys contributed, as well as to offer the best possible guarantee that all contributions, both general and special, from far or near, will be correctly applied as intended and instructed.

It is a well attested fact, and one to be proud of, that not a father, mother, brother or sister, not a man, woman or child, white or black, in our entire sunny South, but whose heart would beat and throb with high delight were the privilege afforded of sending directly and promptly to an absent son, brother or father, relaxed, friend, or kind master, any article of comfort or necessity, any little luxury or convenience, any token of kind remembrance, of good wishes and future hopes.

The two great objects of this association, to which every member should stand pledged in the fullest sense of sacred honor, should be to procure and collect, and faithfully distribute among our self sacrificing and patriotic soldiers as many of the blessings of life as possible; also, to furnish to the mothers, sisters, and other kind hearts at home throughout the country, a safe and speedy conveyance of packages, presents, or supplies of any kind, to their loved ones in the Confederate army. And since our city has become, through her numerous freight, express and telegraph lines, conducted, as they are, by men of experience and ability, the great center of communication and trade for the "Confederate West," it is eminently proper and convenient to establish permanently some practical plan of conveyance and communication between the "old folks at home" and the camp, the battle-field, or, it may be, the hospital.

The chairman was well assured that an urgent appeal to the people for aid in this matter would be unnecessary, every sound heart and hand, and every purse was more than ready to do their duty in so noble a cause. Every citizen of the South was prepared to contribute something, and anxious to discover some plan for rendering still more aid and comfort to southern patriotism, and to devise still further means of defeat for the despots and fanatics of the North who have found the high, supreme, pure, practical and reasonable laws of the God of the universe, too low, too base and too unprofitable for their consciences.

Our sunny South is filled with true and enduring wealth, our granaries break with the loads, our wine presses burst out with fatness, our oxen are strong to labor, our cattle browse upon a thousand hills, and our glorious old cotton king, stouter and stronger, and more generous than ever, already shakes his whitening locks at the once busy, but most idle mill and plainly speaks—"thou canst not say I did it." In the midst of such abundance it was unquestionably the duty of every one to contribute largely and freely, according to their ability. Some might contribute money, others clothing, that nothing that could be useful to the soldier, and cheer him in his arduous duties but would be gladly secured and properly appropriated. On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the name of this organization shall be "The soldier's Aid."

*Resolved*, That the present officers shall be considered as permanent, and that others shall be added as may be necessary.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to solicit subscriptions and contributions for the use of our soldiers in the field; that said committee be empowered to use what other means they deem best for the furtherance of the objects of this association; that they select a suitable place to receive and deposit contributions, and a suitable superintendent, officer or agent for the association, who shall keep a strict account of all matters and transactions in his department.

*Resolved*, That all moneys or property contributed to the general fund shall be held subject to the action and control of the association.

*Resolved*, That all special contributions intended for special purposes, or for particular individuals shall be forwarded as promptly as possible in care of vouchers and competent agents, and that he be required to render to this association a correct account of the same.

*Resolved*, That the committee to be appointed by the chair be requested to call upon the military authorities and procure their co-operation and assistance in forwarding and protecting the articles sent forward through or by this association.

*Resolved*, That we cordially invite every friend and well wisher to this enterprise to unite with us as members of the association, and that we solicit and invite contributions of any and every kind that can be useful from the citizens of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and elsewhere, and pledge our best efforts to secure a faithful disposition of the same.

In accordance with the third resolution above, the chair appointed I. N. Henkel, M. Simon and John L. Taylor, the committee.

*Resolved*, That the city papers, and others favorable to the cause, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet on Wednesday at 7½, P. M., (11th inst.) at the same place.

LEWIS AMIS, Jr., Chm'n.
JOHN L. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

☞ Henry Bungarten, late an artillerist in Gen. Sigel's command, was murdered by Lewis Andreas in St. Louis, on Wednesday night, 28th.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS LANES.

We give below a letter from a gentleman who was in the engagement at Cross Lanes:

CAMP GAULEY, August 28, 1861.

Gen. Floyd met the enemy in position at Cross Lanes, within two miles of Camp Gauley, on the 26th, under command of Col. Tyler. Col. McCausland's regiment encountered the enemy on the left, breaking the center, and Col. Heath's regiment attacking the enemy on the left. Capt. S. B. Linkous, with his company, belonging to Col. McCausland's regiment, was stationed in a ravine in the most exposed position between the right and left wings of the enemy, and thus encountering a front and rear fire. The captain had three men badly and twelve slightly wounded. Three companies of the enemy retreated on the rear of Capt. Linkous, Capt. F. P. Tauner's and Capt. Fife's companies giving fire as they passed, taking one man prisoner, with the flag of the "Boone Rangers." The man who was taken was waving the flag to his company, and was unarmed—a trophy without any honor attaching to its capture. The "Boone Rangers" were on the right of Capt. Linkous' company, firing on the enemy at a church.

The residue of the enemy fled in disorder, and were pursued by Col. McCausland's regiment, on the 26th, some eight miles, and some were captured. The pursuit has been continued several days, and the enemy taken in squads, the number now amounting to nearly two hundred. The enemy lost in killed between fifty and seventy-five. We lost four killed, seven badly, and three slightly wounded. Several of the Hessians are yet scattered in the woods, and will probably be taken. We captured four wagons, with some stores and one surgeon's carriage. Among the captured of the enemy we have a free negro, a Massachusetts mulatto by birth, recently a resident of Cleveland, O.

Col. Tyler ordered his men to a "double quick," and then fled by a bridle path, leaving his regiment under the command of Captain Shortliff, who was taken prisoner.

Gen. Floyd was greatly exposed and the gallant officer was delighted at our success, and showed his gratitude to his men. C. L.

THE REACTION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

A late number of the Knoxville *Whig* has an article from which we extract the following:

We say, most unhesitatingly, let the Union men—men who are the real conservative men, in East Tennessee, bring out a good and true man in each congressional district, and elect him to the Confederate Congress. The election comes on in November, and the members are elected for two years. They should not allow the men who assisted in bringing these troubles on the country, to fill these positions. Our folks are able to hold their positions, and to fill them with better men than the ultra secessionists can, and they should by all means do so. We have all fought the heresy of secession, until overpowered by the other portions of the State. Let us now fall into the current, and keep the originators of all these troubles out of Congress, and out of the Legislature, as well as all other offices. In doing this—which is but due to ourselves, to them, and to our country we surrender to a necessity that they have forced upon us.

In another article, Brownlow confesses that he has lost confidence in the ability of the government at Washington to save the Union, and calls upon them to let East Tennessee alone.

**Rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America.**

For the convenience of our readers and the public generally, we have prepared the following simplified statement of the rates of postage, under the act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, adopted on the 21st of February, 1861. It must be remembered that the act is to go into effect from and after such period as the Postmaster-General may, by proclamation, announce.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—ON LETTERS.

Single letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight:—

For any distance under 500 miles, 5 cents.
For any distance over 500 miles, 10 cents.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters 2 cents each.
In the foregoing cases, the postage to be prepaid.

Advertised letters 2 cents each.

ON PACKAGES

Containing other than printed or written matter—money packages are included in this class:

To be rated by weight as letters are rated, and to be charged *double* the rates of postage on letters, to-wit:

For any distance *under* 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.
For any distance *over* 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.
In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelops.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

Sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight:

WITHIN THE STATE WHERE PUBLISHED.

Weekly paper, 61 cents per quarter.
*Semi-Weekly* paper, 13 cents per quarter.
*Tri-Weekly* paper, 19½ cents per quarter.
Daily paper, 39 cents per quarter.
In all cases, the postage to be paid, *quarterly in advance*, at the offices of the subscribers.

WITHOUT THE STATE WHERE PUBLISHED.

Weekly paper, 13 cents per quarter.
Semi-weekly paper, 26 cents per quarter.
Tri weekly paper, 39 cents per quarter.
Daily paper, 78 cents per quarter.
In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of the subscribers.

ON PERIODICALS

Sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 12 ounces in weight.

WITHIN THE STATE WHERE PUBLISHED.

Monthly, 3 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly, 6 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number.
An additional cent each number for every additional ounce, or less, beyond the first 12 ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.
In all cases, the postage to be paid *quarterly in advance* at the offices of subscribers.

WITHOUT THE STATE WHERE PUBLISHED.

Not exceeding 12 ounces in weight.
Monthly, 5 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.
Semi monthly, 12 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number
Two additional cents for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 12 ounces.
Bi-monthly or quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.
In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of the subscribers.

ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, each circular not sealed, handbill and engraving, not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 2 cents for any distance; 2 cents additional for each additional ounce or less beyond the first three ounces.

In all cases, the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelops.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following persons *only* are entitled to the franking privilege, and in all cases *strictly confined to "OFFICIAL BUSINESS."*

Postmaster-General.
His chief clerk.
Auditor of the Treasury, for the Postoffice Department.
Deputy postmasters.

**The New Postal Act of the Confederate Congress.**

The following is the late postal act passed before the Confederate Congress before adjournment:

A bill to be entitled an Act to establish the rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals, and to dealers therein through the mail, or by express, over routes.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That persons engaged as dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive by mail any quantity of such papers and periodicals as they may order, on the payment at the place of delivery, of the same rate of postage as is required by the existing law to be paid by the regular subscribers to such newspapers or periodicals.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for persons engaged in buying and selling newspapers and periodicals to carry any quantity of such papers and periodicals over the post roads of the Confederate States, outside of the mail, upon pre-paying the postage at the same rate charged to regular subscribers to such papers and periodicals, in the post-office nearest the place of publication or purchase thereof, and such pre-payment shall be indicated by the stamp of such post-office, or by writing upon the paper so sent.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name and for the use of the Confederate States.

**The Hickman Affair.**

CAIRO, Sept. 5.—It is rumored that Pillow is leaving Madrid with his entire force. It is believed that the troops at Hickman that fired at the gun boats yesterday were from Tennessee.

Gen. Grant this morning telegraphed the Kentucky Legislature that Confederate forces in considerable numbers had invaded Kentucky and were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. This afternoon he received a reply that his message, with one from Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, to Gov. Magoffin, had been referred to a special committee. Gov. Harris' message says the troops that landed at Hickman last night did so without his knowledge and consent, and he is confident without the consent of the President. He telegraphed President Davis, requesting their immediate withdrawal.

Accounts from the rebels in southeast Missouri are conflicting. Their numbers are variously estimated at from 9000 to 30,000.

## Miscellaneous.


VERY IMPORTANT.

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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.)
S. M. TYRORE, Esq., Attorney at Law.
J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "
JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "
R. B. CHEW, Esq., "
F. J. FINNIE, Esq., "
S. S. HAMMOND, Esq., "

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## Educational.


EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. C. MAINDRON will open her SCHOOL, on Poplar street, on MONDAY, September 9th. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. R. SCHERER will open his SCHOOL, on MONDAY, September 9th, 1861, [illegible] Kimball's Academy.

REFERENCES.—Dr. John de Saussure, R. C. Brickell, John G. Harris, A. P. Walker, A. M. Hadden, R. A. Parker. [illegible]

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

Huntsville, North Alabama.

REV. J. W. WILSON, A. M.....PRESIDENT.

THIS [illegible] annual term will begin on the FIRST MONDAY in [illegible]

*Location.*

[illegible]

*Faculty.*

[illegible]

*Languages.*

[illegible]

*Music.*

[illegible]

*Art.*

[illegible]

*Miss Department.*

[illegible]

*Special Notice.*

[illegible]

FLORENCE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,

WITH A

Military Department!

IN addition to the previous faculty Prof. T. J. Nolan has been appointed to conduct and instruct the Military Department.

College Chorus and Preparatory Department completed recently. First session twenty weeks commences September 16, and second session twenty-one weeks immediately following.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Preparatory Department.....$12 50 to $20 00
In College.....20 00
Modern languages.....10 00
Music.....20 00

G. W. FOWER, Fresh'l Board Trustees.

For further particulars address the President, or Prof. S. J. KIDD,
Secret'y Board of Trustees.
Florence, Ala.

LaGrange Classical Academy.

THE success of this School will be remembered by THOMAS, S. [illegible] 21 and continue ten months, with the session. The school building has just been completed, and thoroughly fitted for the purpose of the school. The services of Mr. T. A. Mann have been secured as assistant instructor for the ensuing session. Text books kept on the premises. For further particulars address the undersigned, LaGrange, Tenn.

W. Z. MITCHELL, Principal.

ST. ATE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Memphis, Tennessee.

THIS [illegible] session of this Institution will commence on the 19th of September next. In its new quarters it offers the following advantages:

1. In point of organization, a thorough course of study and discipline as well as the high standard of moral culture, peculiar to the rank of a strictly distinct Female College.

2. The buildings are new, elegant and commodious. For all school purposes, they are probably unsurpassed by any in the country. Their location, in point of health and other physical advantages cannot fail to entitle the attention of visitors and patrons.

3. In the selection of teachers the following advertisement. The reputation of many is acknowledged to be the highest in the city for all purposes, in trade. Second family reminds to protect the people against the evils of adventurers. It may be safely declared in all directions by enthusiast and trust.

4. The professors and teachers have had a long experience in the business of education. Each teacher is a lady of character and worth. In fact, the school is a sanctuary in which [illegible] be found in any [illegible]

Terms, [illegible] as low as the proper training and education of young ladies can be secured. For particulars, address

C. COLLINS,
President.

aug6-d8w

LaGRANGE SYNODICAL COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES of the above Institution will be resumed on the 19th of SEPTEMBER, under the administration of an able and experienced corps of teachers, the same as last year. The duties will be resumed in a Year Book, the contents will also be instructed in Mr. Mary Tenney's part of beautiful discipline, and as a necessity of the times. The aim will be to make them intellectual, scholarly and patriotic. Parents are solicited to take account of their children and wards who are to be entrusted, and their morals and manners, health and temperament, and to see that they are placed in a commendation the College as eminently worthy of extensive patronage.

The annual expenses are as follow:

Tuition per annum (one-half in advance).....$ 50 00
The remainder 1st of March.....$ 50 00
Contingent Fees.....$ 5 00
Deposit for Amusements.....1 00
Board (including washing, fuel and lights for the collegiate year, from 1st September to 24th Confederate note and bonds taken in payment for tuition and board.

J. G. STRANGAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

aug13-1m

MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SIXTEENTH SESSION will begin on the SECOND MONDAY in September. This Institution is in [illegible] and well equipped for the accommodation of a thousand only pupils and officers. The Hotels and Watering Houses of the Confederate States will be taken at par on Memphis Bank Notes, in payment of dues. The charges, in advance, for board and regular tuition, are $250 per session of twenty weeks. Special tuition extra. Parents should make previous application, as the number of pupils is limited to sixty.

For circulars giving full particulars apply to

G. G. MACPHERSON,
President.

le28-2aw3w*

The Somerville Female Institute

WILL open its 10th session the 23d day of September, (the first Monday) under the continued supervision of J. D. Meredith, assisted by a full corps of competent teachers.

Those wishing further particulars will apply to the Principal for a catalogue.

SOMERVILLE, TENN., Aug. 1, 1861. [aug15-w*

Memphis Races!

Fall Meeting, 1861.

THE FALL MEETING over the Memphis Course, will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 30th, 1861.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, October 30.—Sweepstake for three year olds; mile heats; $25 each, half forfeit, $100 added. Three entries to fill the stake.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, October 31.—Sweepstake for three year old; mile heats; $100 a horse, half $50 forfeit.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, November 1.—Jockey Club purse, $300; mile heats; three in five. Entrance money (ten per cent) added.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, November 2.—Sweepstake for three year old fillies; mile heats; $100 each, half forfeit $50 for colts. Three or more to fill the stake.

The above stakes to come and close on TUESDAY, October 1st, 1861. Security for the forfeit required in all cases.

THE DAY STAKE for three year olds; $500 subscription; $300 forfeit; $50 declaration, closed with twenty subscribers (by declarations) will be run on MONDAY, October 28.

Should the above stakes fill a Proper Stake, three mile heats, entrance (ten per cent) added, will be hung up on MONDAY, October 28.

Nominations to be made to

CHARLES STONE, Secretary.
Box No. 149, Memphis.

Louisville Courier copy one month, or until empowered by S. S.

BOOK BINDERY,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

OF

C. F. Chamberlin & Co.,

(Late of and successors to Oliver, Price, Hogue & Co.)

152 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BLANK BOOKS manufactured to order, at short notice. Also, constantly on hand and for sale, Flat Papers, Cards and Card Boards, Blank Books, Stationery of all kinds, and Blanks adapted to any description, for city and country officers, corporations, bankers and railroad companies, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Orders from the country shall receive our prompt attention. 1y17-1y

Elmwood Male Institute,

*Near Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn.*

REV. J. D. STEWART.....Principal.

THE next session of this institution will open on MONDAY, the 23 day of September, 1861. It is the intention of the Principal to make this a high school, at which youth can receive a finished Academic education, and also a preparatory school to every school or college in the country. Students may enter at any time to advantage.

Tuition from $15 to $27, payable at the close of each quarter.

☞ It is a recreation during the hours of intermission that students will be drilled in military tactics.

aug13-1m

THE MISSES YOUNGS' SCHOOL,

No. 90 Court Street, Memphis.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 11th September.

☞ Each pupil of the School.

aug22-1m

CHANGE OF TIME ON MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

ON and after FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861, the Express and Freight and Passenger Train will leave Memphis at 6 o'clock, A. M., per Christian, every, and arrive at Madison at 3:30 A. M., making close connections with the stages of Hanner, Rainey & Co., and with the three-times-weekly stages of the Overland Mail Company, for

| | |
|---|---|
| Taylor's Creek, | Fort Smith, |
| Sumerville, | Benton, |
| Gurdon, | Rockport, |
| Antoine, | Hot Springs, |
| Brownsville, | Washington, |
| Atlanta, | Arkadelphia, |
| Hickory Plains, | Brownsport, |
| Searcy, | Camden, Arkansas, |
| Bakersville, | Rusk, |
| Little Rock, | Marshall, |
| Pendleton, | Cut Bank, Texas, |
| Van Buren, | San Francisco, California |

Time to Little Rock 10½ hours.

Connect east, train leaves Madison at 10:30 A. M., arrives at Memphis at 2:30 P. M., making close connections with the Memphis and Charleston daily train for all Eastern, Atlantic and Northern cities.

Tickets and fare obtained at Depot of office.

D. H. POAGE, Superintendent.

Storage Goods for Sale.

WE WILL SELL TO PAY CHARGES, IF NOT called for within thirty days from date, the following goods, viz:

1 box, (contents unknown), marked Cornelius Gin Gin, Memphis, Tenn.
12 Plow Handles, marked L. A S.
2 Boxes Cane Seat Chairs, marked M K.
3 Boxes Merchandise.
1 Stove and iron pieces Pipe.
1 Washbowl and one Tub dark.
6 Cane Seat Chairs and two Rocking Chairs.
4 Board Seat Chairs and one Rocking Chair.
1 Stand and one Wash Bowl.
1 Bedstead, one Pot and one Tub, marked Mrs. Steiner, Memphis, Tenn.

LESHER, WHYERS & CO.,
No. 5 Bradley Block.

## Transportation.

MEMPHIS, SENNADA AND NEW ORLEANS AIR LINE ROUTE!

MISSISSIPPI & TENNESSEE RAILROAD,

(AND ITS CONNECTIONS.)

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1861, Trains will run daily as follows, viz:

Leave Grenada, Northward, at 1:30 A. M., or on the arrival of Train leaving Memphis at 6 A. M., and arrive at Memphis at 1 P. M., or one hour in advance of Memphis and New Orleans Railroad Train.

Trains connect at Grenada with Mississippi Central Road at Grenada, and with the Memphis and Ohio and Nashville and Charleston Roads at Memphis.

*Local Schedule—Mail Train!*

| LEAVE | | LEAVE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grenada | [illegible] A. M. | Memphis | [illegible] A. M. |
| Hardy | [illegible] A. M. | Hollly Springs | [illegible] A. M. |
| Holly Springs | [illegible] A. M. | Hardy | [illegible] A. M. |
| Memphis | [illegible] A. M. | Grenada | [illegible] A. M. |
| Depot at Memphis | [illegible] A. M. | Depot at Memphis | [illegible] P. M. |
| Depot at Grenada | [illegible] P. M. | Depot at Grenada | [illegible] P. M. |
| Holly Springs | [illegible] P. M. | Holly Springs | [illegible] P. M. |
| Grenada | [illegible] P. M. | Memphis | [illegible] P. M. |

*Freight and Accommodation Trains.*

LEAVE MEMPHIS AND GRENADA ALTERNATE DAYS, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. Arrive at Grenada at 10 A. M. and Memphis at 5 P. M. LEAVE GRENADA ALTERNATE DAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Arrive at Memphis at 8 A. M. and Grenada at 3 P. M.

R. MURRAY,
General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

*New Orleans, June 1, '61.*

Land Department.

THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, by and in virtue of an act of the United States Congress of the 20th June, 1856, and an act of the State Legislature of the 15th March, 1858, has become the owners of 500,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.

The road runs through the entire length of 80 miles in width, or 10 miles on each side of the railway line, extending from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to the Sabine River, the western boundary line of the State of Louisiana. In the continuous communication of the good into Texas, it will traverse the most fertile portion of the State.

The lands lying opposite the first 125 miles of the company's road are in the rich and heavily timbered region of the Mississippi River, and are well adapted to farming, stock raise and sugar planting. Between the 125th and 200th miles we have a wide prair