Daily Appeal.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

From the London Times.]

The mercantile letters from New York by the present packet describe great dispondency, owing to the impression produced by the bad management and inefficiency shown at Bull Run. People, it is said, are losing confidence in the government, and another defeat would bring a large number over to the policy of allowing Secession to take place peaceably. Some persons now express a belief that the North will have to acknowledge the South before the end of the year, but the real tendency of events seems to be more and more in the direction of the state of affairs that will render both parties glad of a compromise. The Federal troops are stated to have evacuated both Harper's Ferry and Hampton, and much anxiety was felt as to the safety of Washington. The opinion was, however, that it would be a great mistake on the part of the Confederates to attack that city. If defeated, they would lose all their prestige gained at Bull Run; and if successful, they would again unite the North against them as one man; while, if they abstain from needlessly arousing animosity, and remain on the defensive, the North, it is asserted, will soon divide into two parties, an event which would greatly interfere, not only with enlistment, but with the raising of money.

The expenses of the Federal government are enormous, being estimated by a good authority at considerably more than £200,000 per diem. The 6 per cent. Treasury notes are already at four discount, as they have only twelve months to run, it is equal to the rate of ten per cent interest. As they were being issued as fast as possible, a further depreciation seemed imminent. The abundance of money at New York was much in their favor, and it is clear that if, owing to the scale of expenditure, this abundance should not continue, a rate far above 10 per cent. will speedily be found necessary. This state of trade in all departments was most harrassing and unsatisfactory, and heavy failures were again taking place, especially among the dry goods jobbers.

Every Englishman knows, by the experience of his own country, where the shoe would begin to pinch the American belligerents. In that country, as elsewhere, any number of men can be procured to fight, after some fashion, in any cause, good or bad, if they are only well paid, well fed, well clothed, well housed, and moderately well commoded, with some prospect, if not a booty, at least of a whole skin. So it becomes a question of money. A confidence in money alone has always proved false; but money there must be, and there is no country in which it is more necessary than in the United States, where wages are high and work is abundant. A war will cost there almost as much as it did here; for if the work is nearer home, and the area of the war somewhat less than the whole surface of this terraqueous globe, still for that very reason, there is much interruption of the ordinary pursuits of life. In the first place, all the bonds of debtor and creditor, whether public or private, and all the relations of business in cotton and other cultivation, are at an end. The State governments themselves set the example of repudiation by refusing to cash bonds, or coupons, which can be traced to the possession of the other party in the struggle. Searching interrogatories are put, and must be answered on oath, before a State would pay interest which may find its way to hostile hands. Meanwhile, commerce is interrupted by blockades and privateers, and immense works commenced in the depths of peace are stopped by the withdrawal of hands and resources, and not less by a general diminution of confidence in the prospects of the country. At Washington, finance observes the forms of Union, and supposes a tax to be levied on all the States. It is obliged, however, to condescend to fact, and calculate on the certainty that only half the States will respond to the call.

So the Congress of Washington is looking the difficulty, as they say there, "square in the face;" not so "square," however, as they will one day have to look it. There appears to be no difficulty in the authorization of loans to any amount; indeed, at this moment, government has large powers for the issue of treasury notes for three years, and has found the market, we presume, unfavorable for the exercise of its powers. The real question is how to find a proper basis for loans in the augmented and well paid revenue. This involves taxation, and, unfortunately, taxation appears to be a point on which the Eastern and Western States of the Federal Union are almost as much at variance as both are with the Southern Confederacy. The Western States have a particular objection to taxes; and when we read the war budget which the Congress seems finally to have decided on, one feels that such an objection may be expressed not only in good sentences on the floor of Congress, but also in a not less formidable manner far West. Besides a direct tax of $20,000,000, appropriated among the States, and expected from only half, the new budget proposes a tax upon carriages, varying from one dollar to fifty; a tax upon watches, an excise duty on spirituous liquors of five cents a gallon, and on fermented liquors of sixty cents a barrel; and a general tax upon incomes, the rate of which, as well as the income liable, is not yet decided. Meanwhile the Morrill tariff is untouched, except by the imposition of additional duties. Every item in this budget suggests a financial war, as difficult, if not so sanguinary, as the war in open field.

But there is another question which presents itself to the capitalists before even the solvency of a State, or the yield of a tax, or the final success of a cause; and that is the manner and frequency of similar calls. If we are to judge from the immense figures on paper paraded by the northerners this is a war that may take rank with any of ours—with the European war, which cost us from first to last more than a thousand millions of money, or the Russian war, which cost a hundred millions in two years. If the Government of Washington is obliged to ask for a hundred million dollars to-day, when and how soon will it have to repeat that demand; and how many such demands will it have to make this year, and for how many years? Every such demand will compete in the market with the bonds of the last, and our old folks can remember with what celerity a promise to pay £5 a year became worth not so much as £50. Prudent people do not like buying stock at its present price when they know that twenty or thirty millions more will soon be thrown on the market for what it will fetch. Nor is this the only apprehension to damp the courage of the leader. Already, while this war is still in its very cradle, the bankers of the seaboard States are suggesting, in the form of treasury bonds, a very large increase of paper currency. How long would this be convertible? We may safely predict that if the war lasts as long as it now threatens to last, both sides will be driven to the same pitiable expedient of a depreciated paper currency as the mother country was in a similar extremity. No doubt there are enthusiasts in the United States who will lend money and buy treasury bonds for three or ten years, all the more freely because they feel deeply the social and religious aspects of the quarrel. These may, too, for aught we know, be abolitionists and philanthropists in this country who will buy American notes in a falling market, and prefer to give a good price for them rather than a bad one, because they care more for the Federal cause than they do for the amount of their own fortune. We cannot think, however, there are so many such people as largely to affect the quotation of American securities in our market.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—We learn from the New York *Herald* of the 29th that Mrs. President Lincoln had left the Long Branch watering place and gone to Niagara. A great crowd was following on her footsteps. The *Herald* says:

Of the accounts of watering place life which we have published this year, those from Long Branch have of course been the most interesting. Thither, following in the train of Mrs. President Lincoln, flocked all the fashionables who usually lie about loose at Sharon Springs and Lake George, dance, drink, and dress to death at Saratoga and Newport; or bathe, like hermit mermaids, at Cape May. While all the other summer resorts were comparatively deserted, the hotels at the Branch were overcrowded, and belles and beaux basked in the brilliant atmosphere of the Republican court, and shone with sublime but softened splendor alongside of Mrs. Lincoln, like stars seen through the tail of a comet. Mrs. Lincoln has now gone to Niagara—which is not exactly a watering place, though there is undeniably a great deal of water there—but she has left so much of her influence behind her that the hotels at Long Branch have decided to keep open for at least another month.

The "sublime and softened splendor" of this extract is admirable. None of the other Jenkinses, we are sure, can eclipse it.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—It is understood that the New York *World* and *Courier and Enquirer*, was sold out a few days ago, machinery, stock, good will, and all, to Mr. John R. Ford, one of the principal stockholders, for $30,000. Out of this sum, Mr. Ford is to pay all the debts incurred by the establishment since the first of July last, and the $17,000 mortage on the press, held by Mr. Hoe. As the *World* paid $100,000 (in stock) for the *Courier and Enquirer* a few weeks since, Mr. Ford has evidently obtained a bargain. The expenses of the *World* are said to be $1500 a week in excess of the receipts, the old *Courier* advertisements being by the year, and paid for in advance, proving a loss, instead of a source of income to the *World* concern. The experiment of publishing a daily religious newspaper, has cost the proprietors $200,000 in cash, and their journal the very slight reputation for piety which it established at the start.

THE ANTI-WAR FEELING IN CONNECTICUT.

From the Baltimore Exchange.]

[The following letter, addressed to one of the soldiers in the column of General Banks, reached us in rather a curious sort of way. As the column was falling back from Hyattstown upon Washington, a gentleman of this city, who happened to be in that neighborhood at the time, observed an ambulance pass containing a number of sick soldiers. From that ambulance the letter in question was dropped, and was subsequently picked up by the party who has kindly sent it to us for publication. It is interesting, not only as coming from one who is evidently in favor of prosecuting the war, but as corroborating the statements in regard to the change of sentiment in Connecticut which have been made through the columns of the newspapers.—*Eds. Exchange.*]

NEWINGTON, Conn., August 23, 1861.

DEAR H.: I have been looking every day for a letter from you, but none has come since your No. 3. People are every day asking, "Have you heard from H.?" especially Democrats. You cannot imagine the advance that the Democratic party is making in their opposition to the government. They grow more and more bold in their denunciation of the war, and under the guise of peace are advocating the most damnable schemes of secession, compromise or *reconstruction*. The leaders seem not to have united upon any plan, whether of separation or reconstruction, but they join in the most bitter denunciation of the war, and are now using all their influence to hinder enlistments. I was down to the post office last eve, and C. said that he "hoped that every one who had gone down South would get flogged out," and the sentiment seemed to meet with no opposition among the bystanders, except from me. I gave them a piece of my mind. I told them that I thought C. was the most honest and frank of the whole lot, for he avowed the doctrine to which all their talk and influence tended. Tom A. and J. S. K., the trash, etc., were there, and I thought H. J. would have been better suited if the trash had been a little more prudent, and had not injured their respectability by such an open avowal of the *secret hopes and designs* of the Democracy. If anybody preaches secession to me, why, and he will get hallelujah, and that's all.

Revulsion of Feeling in Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange* writes from Norristown, Pennsylvania, August 26th, as follows:

A great excitement exists in different parts of Pennsylvania just now, and you need not be surprised to hear of stirring scenes before many days. What would you think if the State should pattern after Missouri? And yet I have heard Republicans and Democrats freely suggest the idea. Hitherto Democrats have furnished the majority, if not two-thirds, of the volunteers. They now refuse, and the consequence is that soldiers are hard to get. Officers are plenty, but men are scarce. The reason is that the Republican journals have taken high ground in denouncing Democrats and disunionists, until many good Union men have almost been driven into the secession idea.

But the great operating cause now is the action of the authorities at Washington, in attempting to drive Democrats into the Republican ranks under the cry of "no party." This will not be submitted to, and in every county where the Democrats strike for the old Democratic doctrine, the edict has gone forth from Washington that Democratic organs must be "confiscated." Several papers, I understand, have already been seized by the marshal.

The Easton *Sentinel* was mobbed and destroyed on Monday last, and the result in old Northampton is a terrible state of bad feeling.

The *Jeffersonian*, West Chester, was also destroyed by a secretly organized mob at midnight on the same day. On the next day I passed through or rather into the village, and the excitement ran very high. This is a State camping ground, and parts of two companies organizing to make up a regiment were almost broken up by the attack on the *Jeffersonian* office. Out of about 150 to 170, one lieutenant and fifty men withdrew their names, declaring that if such was to be the order, the Republicans might fight their own battles. The feeling ran so high that an immense patrol, armed with rifles and muskets, has been kept up to prevent an attack upon the borough, while depositors have withdrawn their names from the bank. Since, I understand, the marshal has closed the office of the *Jeffersonian*, though the materials were destroyed. This has increased the excitement through the county to a high fever. If this goes on, you may take it for granted that Uncle Sam can get no more Democratic soldiers, or in fact, any kind, for they will be needed at home.

President Davis as Viewed by a Northern Press.

The Chicago *Post*, an ultra northern sheet, published the following paragraphs at the time it was circulated in the North that President Davis was dead. The commendations, to come from an enemy, are liberal; yet much more might be justly and truthfully said of the distinguished Southron:

It is not known at the time these lines are written whether Jefferson Davis, the President of the southern rebels is or is not dead. His death is, in our judgment, an event of the deepest importance to the rebels, and consequently, to the Union. In his loss the rebels lose the only man they have who united in his own person the peculiar characteristics of a successful leader. He was a man whose personal integrity had always stood high. He had never been connected as far as we have ever heard, with any scheme of plunder for personal gain. The people of the South respected him for his talents and for his personal worth. He has also the credit of being an accomplished soldier. When in the Senate he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and afterwards served four years as Secretary of War. In both positions he was considered a competent and thoroughly informed officer. He had always been an ultra southern man; he had always been extreme in his demands for slavery, and in this way had become, when the rebellion broke out, the leader of the ultra faction. He was a practical man in all the details of business. He was a good speaker—his voice, though sharp, was not unmusical, and his manner when speaking was confident and pleasing.

To those who knew him only by reputation, his general manner and appearance indicated a sourness and austerity which was foreign to his nature. In personal intercourse he was remarkably pleasant, and possessed of an affability and courtesy that never failed to produce a pleasant impression.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* annihilates the South in the following curious calculation:

The gain in the population of the Northern States during the last ten years has been about ten millions; at the same rate for the next decade it will be fifteen millions, for the natural decrease caused by war will be fully balanced by the exit of many thousands from the southern States and by the many thousands who annually go thither. If we gain fifteen millions in ten years, as we are quite certain to do, this is a million and a half a year; but call it a million and a quarter. This, in round numbers, will be 100,000 a month, or 24,000 a day. It is more than 1400 in an hour, more than 23 in a minute, and more than one in every three seconds of time. Of the whole number, that is a million and a quarter, 500,000 young men will come of age every year, and we can easily spare of these one-fourth, that is 125,000, which will be new recruits every year. This is saying nothing at all of those now in the field or who are ready to take it.

Now, if I am not mistaken in my figures, and if I am, the mistake is so slight as not to affect this general conclusion, we can fight the slaveholders in just such battles as we fought at Bull Run; and lose from five hundred to one thousand men oftener than twice a week, year after year, and yet annually gain in population more than three-quarters of a million.

Meanwhile, what will be the result with regard to the rebels? Excluding those who are Union men, and who never will fight for them, and those who are forced to take care of the slaves, their population is less than a quarter of ours; consequently, if they lose no more than we do, their population will decrease annually more than sixty-four thousand; and as these will be out of their best men, it follows, if this war is to last any number of years, that they are destined to be annihilated.

C. S. MILITARY CAP MANUFACTORY!

New Establishment.

Blumenthal & Friend,

No. 175 Main street, corner of Adams, over the Drug Store of Ward & McClelland.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept all the latest orders for CAPS of any desired style, at the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest rates.

Orders from abroad will be especially attended to.

B. BLUMENTHAL & FRIEND.

ae26-3m* Box 484, Memphis, Tenn.

LIGHT ARTILLERY TACTICS!

NOW READY, a complete and handsome edition of

Light Artillery Tactics!

Embracing the Schools of the Piece and Battery, and full instructions for field service, from standard authorities, illustrated, to which is added Manuals for the Sabre and Colt's Revolver, Guard Mountings, Duties of Sentinels, Duties of Companies and Quartermasters, Soldiers' Rations and mode of cooking them; Suggestions to Soldiers, Blank Forms, etc.

Price $1; three copies, $2.50.

Notes of any of the Confederate States taken at par. Liberal discounts to the trade.

Address: J. L. POWER, Jackson, Miss.

se5

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN & DILL,

whom all Letters on Business, or otherwise, should be Directed.

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4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	31 25	37 50	62 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	75 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 75	52 50	87 50
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The Bonds of the Confederate States as Good as Gold!

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

COME AND SEE!

THE undersigned offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Bayou Bartholomew, in Ashley county, Arkansas, containing about 1600 acres of land, 500 of which are in a fine state of cultivation and 400 acres deadened. There is upon the place a comfortable Dwelling and good Gin, with mill attached; also, new frame Negro quarters, with plenty of good water, and other conveniences. This place is entirely free from all overflow, accessible to steamboats during the shipping season, and only 17 miles from the Mississippi river. As a cotton plantation it challenges comparison with any other place in the southwest, as the growing crops will abundantly testify.

In connexion with the above, I offer my handsomely improved FAMILY RESIDENCE, two miles southeast of Monticello, Drew county which, for beauty of situation, excellence of health, comfort and purity of water, is not surpassed west of the Mississippi. For high toned, moral and religious sentiment, the citizens of Monticello and vicinity stand unrivaled.

I propose to sell the above described property at a fair price for Confederate States Bonds, or Negro property at a fair valuation, or gold and silver. My terms are one-third cash, balance in one and two years. I think I offer the best bargain in every respect that in the State for sale, and I only do it because my business demands my presence in South Louisiana.

For further particulars address Wm. J. Montgomery, at Lebanon, Tennessee, or the subscriber at Monticello, Drew county, Arkansas.

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ATTENTION!

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

Confederate Army,

Will find a complete assortment of

CAMP CHESTS;
CAMP STOOLS;
CAMP CHAIRS;

In addition to our present stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

At INGRAHAM & LEES,
283 Main st., Brinkley Block.

au28

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, Socks, and other articles of domestic production at the 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 & M'EWEN,
Main street.

au17-2m

E. D. CRANDALL'S

TENT AND ARMY CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,

374 Main Street,

GAYOSO BLOCK.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HAND-MADE HEAVY DUCK TENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH TENTS of every description, and in any quantity, on short notice. Also, to manufacture

Army Clothing,

In the best style and of the best quality, to any extent.

All orders executed promptly.

E. D. CRANDALL.

j12-4m

LATE ARRIVALS!

FOUR HUNDRED DOZEN SPOOL COTTONS!

TWO THOUSAND YARDS SOUTHERN MADE

Military Goods.

TEN CASES PURE

SOUGHONG

(English Breakfast)

TEA!

☞ Direct from Canton. ☜

Solar Pith Hats!

NEW STYLES AND PATTERNS.

Tennessee Gray and Brown Jeans!

Plantation Jeans, Linseys and Osnaburgs.

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SOUTHERN LITHOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL MAP PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALL branches of this Art neatly executed—such as

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

C. Lederle,

South side Court Square,
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Tent Cloth

Of Superior Quality,

30 INCHES wide, weighing twelve ounces per yard.

ALSO,

OCMULGEE OZNABURGS,

the best and heaviest goods in the Confederacy, manufactured by the Ocmulgee Mills, Seven Islands, Georgia, and, for sale by

INGRAHAM & COX,
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C. A. NUTTING, Agent.

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Professional Cards.

DRS. J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON, NO. 320. DENTISTS, NO. 320.

HAVE moved their office to corner of UNION AND MAIN STREETS, where they have fitted up and furnished rooms suitable for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their confidence, and having thus located permanently, offer their professional services in the different branches of Dentistry, promising the public to serve them in the most skillful and judicious manner, and in every reasonable case warrant satisfaction, both as to operations performed and charges for the same. Further than this we wish to put out no indictement whatever, to enshrine the public or draw them to our office, by any exhibition of Dental Specimens, or propositions to do "cheap Dentistry," or "at prices as low, or even lower than the very lowest," or by any other interpretation of facts in any way whatever. Neither do we wish any one to mistake our store (Watson) for that of another, as the name is plain, and place of business easily found. Office corner of Union and Main, No. 320.

ly24-d1wsw

DR. VAN BUREN,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Office in Jackson Block,

CORNER OF MAIN AND GAYOSO STREETS,

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JOHN C. CARTER,

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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ONLY FOR CASH.

WOOL CARDS,
COTTON CARDS,
SPINNING WHEELS,
KNITTING NEEDLES,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET WARPS,
BROGANS AND BATS!
KENSAUKY TWILLS AND LINSEYS,
JEANS JEANS AND LINSEYS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS,
BEST HALF-POUND OSNABURGS,
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COATS' SPOOL COTTON, all sizes.

To arrive:

WOOL ROLLS,
COUNTRY SOCKS, Jeans, Linseys, etc.

We will take Wheat, Flour, Wool, Dry Hides, Socks, Jeans, Linseys, Dried Fruit, etc., for goods, or in settlement of accounts.

se3-1y TAYLOR & M'EWEN.

W. B. MILLER.....GEO. D. ASHHILL
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W. B. MILLER & CO.

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

Notice.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. CO.,
MEMPHIS, August 30, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Company that the books for the transfer of Stock will be closed on the 10th day of September next, and remain closed until the 1st day of October, 1861.

A dividend of four per cent. is declared by the Board of Directors to the stockholders, who are such on the 15th September, 1861. Said dividend will be paid at the Treasurer's office on and after the 1st October next.

GEO. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

ac30-dawlocl

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,

At 326 Main Street.

MISS M. PERDUE,

HAVING received a large and well selected stock of MILLINERY GOODS from the first importing houses in New York and Baltimore, is now prepared to open with all the latest styles.

She keeps on stastly on hand the choicest and handsomest assortment of HATS, MANTS, HATS, CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, RIBBONS, etc.

DRESS MAKING

Attended to in the latest Parisian style. Patterns received monthly.

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WATER STREET, NEAR FOOT OF JEFFERSON STREET,

And Beal street, near South Memphis Market.

A large supply of ICE on hand. Steamboats furnished, and city and country orders promptly attended to.

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WATER PIPES,

FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

THE SOUTHERN PORCELIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KAOLIN, S. C., is now prepared to furnish, at short notice, WATER PIPES, suitable for cities, etc., from twenty-six inches diameter to one inch capable of sustaining a pressure of one hundred and fifty head of water.

ALSO,

FIRE BRICKS,

WHICH HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

We also manufacture all kinds of C. C. and Granite Ware, and would most respectfully solicit orders for the above goods.

W. H. FARROW, Agent.
Kaolin, S. C.

au10-3m

Hernando Insurance Company,

OF MEMPHIS,

Jefferson Street,

Two doors from the Planters' Bank.

Capital.....$200,000.

DIRECTORS:

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S. B. WILLIAMSON, C. DELOACH,
A. C. TREADWELL.

WM. HOLMES, Secretary. W. B. ROSS, President.

my28-1y

CHANCERY SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

ON BEAL STREET.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, rendered November Term, 1860, in the case of John B. Mead vs. David Looney, R. F. Looney and others, I will, on

Thursday, October 3d, 1861,

in front of my office in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

A Valuable Lot of Land,

situated on the north side of Beal street, in the city of Memphis, and bounded and described as follows: A part of block No. 52, lying between DeSoto street and Bayou Gayoso, beginning at the north-east corner of a lot sold by T. P. Apdieto to Spivey & Clark, on the north side of Beal street, running thence east with Beal street seventy-five feet; thence north one hundred and sixty feet to a stake; thence west seventy-five feet to a stake; thence south and parallel with DeSoto street one hundred and sixty feet to the beginning.

TERMS OF SALE—The above described lot of land will be sold on a credit of seven and thirteen months, purchaser to execute notes with approved security for the purchase money—a lien to be retained on the premises until payment of purchase money. Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.

sept4dwtds

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. MATTHEWS & HUNT, LATE of the school of the great and celebrated Chemical Dyers and Scourers, Cook & Matthews, of St. Louis, have been induced to open an establishment for carrying on the above business in all its branches. Every description of gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants are dyed, cleansed and restored to their original perfection. They certainly do remove every spot of grease, paint, wax and tar, together with all other blemishes and impurities to which such garments are liable, and warrant the spots not to reappear. Call and examine their samples of Coat dressing. If they fail to please you, no charge will be made. Their office is on Jefferson street, between Main and Front Row.

my21-1y MATTHEWS & HUNT.

Miscellaneous.

NAVY MILLS,

(IN NAVY YARD,)

KEEP constantly on hand superior FLOUR and CORN MEAL, made exclusively of the best Grain offered in the market. The peculiar construction of these Mills renders our brand of

FLOUR,

equal to any ever offered for sale in this city. Cash paid for Wheat.

ORDERS FOR FLOUR SOLICITED.

In addition to the above we keep Bran, Shorts, Chop Feed, etc., constantly on hand.

ly8-2m KERWAN & TORIAN.

FASSMANN'S IRON TIE.

NOTICE.

HAVING RECEIVED INFORMATION CERTAIN parties are illegally manufacturing and selling

FASSMANN'S IRON TIE,

for fastening iron bands on cotton bales, I hereby notify all persons interested that caveats for the invention of the Iron Ties have been duly filed in the Patent Office, and that none of my Ties can be manufactured or sold without my permission, and are only for sale at my establishment in New Orleans.

All persons infringing my rights will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

my5-dawlm H. FASSMANN.

Memphis and Charleston R. R.,
MEMPHIS, July 11, 1861.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 13th inst., the Evening Express Passenger train will be discontinued.

The through mail train making close connections at Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur, Stevenson and Chattanooga, will leave daily at 6.30 A. M. and arrive at 1 P. M.

The Grand Junction Accommodation train will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) arriving at 9.10 A. M. and leaving at 5.30 P. M. This train will connect every evening run through to Iuka Springs, and offers a fine opportunity for families and persons wishing to visit these celebrated Springs.

W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent.

jy11-tf

STATEMENT

OF THE CAPITAL, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF

The Insurance Co. of the Valley of Virginia.

JULY 1, 1861

[We'e in accordance with the law regulating Agencies of Insurance Companies, other than those chartered by the State of Tennessee.]

FIRST.—The name and locality of the company, "The Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia," located at Winchester, Virginia.

2. The amount of capital stock.....$300,000 00
3. The amount of capital stock paid up.....$295,325
The remainder due is represented by stock notes of responsible security.....4,675 200,000 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of cash on hand in the hands of agents and other persons..... 24,992 98
Real estate..... None.
Bonds owned by the company, viz.....
Stock Bonds of Stockholders..... 4,675 00

	Par value.	Market value.	
20 Missouri 6's coupon bonds	$20,000	12,000 00	
11 Virginia coupon bonds	11,000	7,700 00	
20 Tennessee coupon bonds	20,000	14,000 00	
10 New Orleans coupon bonds	10,000	8,000 00	
3 Alleghany coupon bonds	3,000	1,200 00	
2 Lynchburg coupon bonds	1,000	1,200 00	
2 Corporation of Winchester 6's coupon bonds	500	500 00	
3 Certificates of Virginia registered stock	1,600	1,020 00	45,620 00

Debts secured by mortgage, to-wit:

On real estate worth double the debt secured..... $ 16,827 53
Debts otherwise secured by pledges of stock and personal security..... 174,013 41
Debts for premiums..... 6,445 36
Other securities, as follows, to-wit:

	Par value.	Market value.	
Bank Stocks.			
150 shares Farmers' Bank of Virginia stock	$13,000	11,310 00	
80 shares Merchants and Mechanics Bank	8,000	6,400 00	
31 shares Bank of Virginia stock	3,870	3,748 50	
50 Exchange Bank of Va.	5,000	4,750 00	
20 shares Bank Commerce	2,000	1,600 00	
20 shares Fairmont Bank	1,000	900 00	
78 shares Bank of the Valley of Virginia	7,800	8,112 00	
10 shares Bank of Winchester	500	400 00	
22 shares Bank of Louisville, Ky	2,200	2,090 00	
5 shares Bank of Kentucky	500	500 00	
6 shares Commercial Bank of Kentucky	600	600 00	
10 Winchester Gas Company	500	400 00	41,440 50
Other furniture, viz: furniture, plates, etc.			800 00
			$423,492 48

The market value of the above stocks have been put at the home price as far as could be ascertained.

Amount of liabilities due and not due to banks and other creditors.....$23,270 94
Losses adjusted and due and unpaid because of contest among creditors..... 1,931 24
Losses adjusted and not due..... 10,376 08
Since paid..... 4,460 00 5,916 08
Losses unadjusted (at risk)..... 4,708 66
Losses in suspense, waiting further proof, none except what are resisted on the ground of fraud, and not allowed.

All other claims against the company, there are some unsettled matters in which it is believed there will be a balance in favor of the company, and the offsets in these cases are not embraced in the above statement of assets.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk, the general rule of the company is not to exceed $5000 in any one risk.

The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the company to be insured in a city, town, or village, depending upon the size and how built.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block depends upon its extent and construction.

The set of Incorporation of the company the same as heretofore filed.

J. S. CARSON, President.
W. L. BENT, Secretary.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, }
Frederick County, to-wit: }

J. S. CARSON, President, and Wm. L. BENT, Secretary, of the company personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, in the State aforesaid, and made oath that the annexed statement is true, as shown by the books and papers on file in the office of said company.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of August, 1861.

J. R. BOWEN, J. P.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, }
Frederick County, to-wit: }

I, J. C. REILY, Clerk of the County Court of Frederick county, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that J. R. Bowen, before whom the foregoing affidavit was made, is a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, duly commissioned and sworn, and that to all his acts as such, full faith and credit are due, and of right ought to be given as well in Court and out of Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and fixed the seal of said court, this 12th day of August, 1861, and in the 86th year of the commonwealth.

J. C. REILY, C. C.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, }
Frederick county, to-wit: }

I, Robt. B. Wolfe, Notary Public, in and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that I have examined, and compared with the foregoing statement, the bond, certificates of stock, mortgages, etc., belonging to the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, and find them to correspond therewith. And I do further certify that the value affixed to each is correct, so far as I am able to determine from quotations, and other reliable sources of information, and that the mortgages are on property of double the value of the debts secured thereby.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal, at the town of Winchester, Va., August 13th, 1861.

ROBT. B. WOLFE, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, Aug. 19, 1861. }

This is to certify, that the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, located at Winchester, in the State of Virginia, has complied with all the requirements of the code on the subject of foreign insurance companies, in sections 1498 to 1507 inclusive, as well as the act of 24th of March, 1860, chapter 215, section 70, requiring a deposit with the controller of twenty thousand dollars of six per cent. bonds of the State, and that G. W. L. Crook is the legally authorized agent of said company in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee.

J. T. DUNLAP, Controller.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Insurance Agent and Average Adjuster, Telegraph office, Exchange building, is now applicable for and receive policies for the above old and reliable Southern Insurance Company at rates as low as any solvent Company can afford to take.

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C. K. HOLST & SON,

UNDERTAKERS,

NO. 300 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

AGENTS FOR

MARSHALL'S SOUTHERN METALLO-PERCHA

BURIAL CASKETS.

ALSO, FOR

Barstow's Metallic Burial Caskets.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand all sizes of FISK & CRANE'S CASES. Also, WOOD COFFINS, of every description.

Country Undertakers furnished with Caskets and Cases at a reasonable discount. dp22-1y

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