THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861. VOL. XII—NO. 211.

Daily Appeal.

A Spanish General's Opinion of the "Grand Union Army."

General Lanz, the Spanish officer mentioned in Mr. Russell's last letter, gives his impressions of the "Grand Union Army" in the following letter, as formed from personal observation:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

You will be surprised on seeing my letter dated from this city, since, perhaps, you supposed I was already in Madrid. It would have been so had it not happened that I found, on my arrival at New York, that the famous steamship Great Eastern was expected, a circumstance which created in me a hope of making my trip to Liverpool in that colossus. In the meantime, in order to make the most of my time, I visited Saratoga, where I learned the news of the battle of Bull Run, and since the Great Eastern does not sail from Quebec till the 6th of August, I felt a curiosity to see what was going on, now that these people appear to be fighting in earnest; and at one bound I planted myself in the capital of the old Union.

Her Catholic Majesty's minister, Sr. Tassara, received me very well, and did everything in his power to put me as fully as possible in regard to the military and political state of this country, from which information I believe I have formed a sufficiently accurate idea of the actual situation, although hereabouts they are as silent as the dead on certain matters, and have very little news of what is taking place on the other side of the Potomac.

It is necessary to see this place to be convinced of what is occurring and to form an idea of what kind of affair an army is composed of men without any military habits, and led by officers—chiefs and generals—who are for the most part devoid of the knowledge necessary. Excepting the war material in the transportation department, such as wagons, gun carriages, ambulances, etc., etc., which is magnificent, all else is a confusion of ill clad men, without any military instruction, and, what is worse, without trying to acquire it, according to appearances, since during the time I remained there I have seen them pass days and nights in the camps without doing anything, with the exception of battalion drill for a short time in the morning and again in the evening. As far as I have been able to observe, they have no large fields for maneuvering or target exercises, which surprises me, since I know the fondness they have for it in this country.

Nothing impresses you that there are seventy thousand men in the neighborhood preparing for war. Silence and tranquility reign in the city and camps, neither more nor less, if everything were in a normal state.

For all I have searched, I have not succeeded in finding any cavalry or artillery. True, the latter they abandoned on the Bull Run field of battle, and the former they have never had except in comparatively insufficient numbers. Was they have in draught cattle such as I have never seen anywhere; the harness and gun carriages are magnificent, all brand new, and either they lost those they previously had in the battle, and that, too, in great numbers, as every one says.

Today I saw more than a thousand most beautiful mules, as good as the best which are used in the pastures of La Mancha (New Castile). All of them were destined for draught-service in the army; they had just come from Kentucky. Certainly all that money can produce is had here in abundance; but there are things which cannot be improvised. Hence it is that, according to my opinion, these gentry will be beaten as often as they go into battle, at least for the present.

Nothing of all that is said by the southern papers on the result of the battle is exaggerated. Here it is known perfectly well that the Federalists, besides having run away helter skelter, lost about 19,000 muskets, seventy odd cannon(?), all their wagons and provisions, field train, tents and a great part of their knapsacks. It is only necessary to take a peep at an encampment to notice that not one of these latter is to be seen. The soldiers use no more clothing nor uniform than what we understand by barracks dress, and their clothes are so comedy worn dirty and motley that it is necessary to see to believe. Beards and long hair are also very much in fashion. I wonder if they imagine the enemy will be frightened by showing them disheveled heads and dirty, hairy faces. I could continue to write many pages to relate some out of the much which is seen about here in these days of the remarkable and strange. But I can neither spare sufficient time for that, nor would you have patience to read it.

By the time you receive his letter, it is very probable the scene may have been transferred more to the northward. I believe, if the southerners avail themselves duly of time and circumstances, they will very soon oblige their enemies to evacuate Harper's Ferry, offer battle to the corps of Federal troops marching through Western Virginia, and also present themselves at Bull Run, threatening the force in possession there. In that case the army which is here encamped will have to retire to Philadelphia, and then Virginia and Maryland will remain in the power of the Southern Confederates. I am thoroughly convinced that this may happen very soon.

I endeavored in vain to get a glimpse of the southern troops, and convinced myself that it was in less to attempt it. Their pickets allow no one to pass, not even the country people; in which case, to penetrate the country it would be necessary to take a great round, for which I have not sufficient time.

To morrow I start for New York, and, after passing there a day, will make an excursion to Niagara to see the bridge which the English have built over the river St. Lawrence(?), proceeding on the 5th to Quebec to embark for Europe on the 6th.

Sutlers---Information from the Enemy.

The New York *Herald*, of the 5th, has the following letter, which conveys information by which we should profit:

Pamlico Sound is eighty miles long and from twenty to twenty-five wide, provided with steamboats and vessels intended for the privateering service in large numbers. From the western coast of the sound, and from Virginia on the north, an army might almost instantly be raised of several thousand for an attack upon the handful of men left in the captured forts by Messrs. Butler and Stringham. It is manifest, from the reports your enterprising journal has laid before the public, that there are on the island, at the sound, plenty of arms, only to transport these hostile troops from the main land north, east and south of it, to the captured forts. If they have the spirit at the South which animated the people of Vermont when Plattsburg was invested by the British, before this time Pamlico Sound is swarming with volunteers going to the rescue; as was Lake Champlain with the Vermonters on the occasion alluded to. If they go, they carry with them the spirit of the "bear robbed of her whelps in the field," and will not be sparing of their vengeance upon the handful of men left with only five days' provisions and, for ought that appears, almost entirely destitute of ammunition.

The cannon taken are nearly all spiked. The ammunition shipped there by the Federal forces is not likely to be suitable for the 32 pounders which compose the armament. The Harriet Lane is there in a disabled state, without guns to fight with or coals to get away with; our men are left there in imminent danger of Carnation, upon a narrow strip of sand hills in forts that furnish them little or no protection from the overwhelming force that can be easily dispatched to it north and south of them. I cannot myself see with what zeal the military and naval commanders can receive the plaudits lavishly bestowed upon them for their skill in the capture of so important a position, unless they have left behind them who remain behind them upon a Major and inhospitable strip of land in a condition to defend themselves, to keep what has been won, and to render it powerful and efficient as an auxiliary to the blockade, than they appear to have been so by the reports you have so voluminously and promptly published. There is a feeling of painful suspense in the community on this subject, and I hope they may be able to show us that all is perfectly safe. It would be mortifying, beyond the power of even Russell to express, if we lose the signal advantage we have thus gained for want of reinforcement of the troops and an abundant supply of provisions and munitions of war.

LYING ON A LARGE SCALE.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is determined to be ahead of all competitors in the sensation line. Hear him:

A story is told of the Confederates, which, if true, displays a daring on the part of their men, which can only arise from desperation. The strict military discipline of the Federal camp on the Virginia side of the Potomac has completely "blocked" the usual sources through which the Confederates have heretofore obtained information. A few nights ago they determined, at all hazards, to learn the password, in order that their agent might enter our lines and reach Washington. To do this, they dressed two of their men in government uniforms which had been captured, and succeeded in placing them between our pickets unobserved. The impostors and the true soldiers pursued the regular duty for some time, when finally the Confederates challenged one of our men, who was about to give the requisite password when he discovered the cheat and gave the alarm, but not in time to effect the arrest or death of the daring but unpleasant adventurers.

THE SECESSIONISTS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

The news of the battle of Bull Run fell like a spark on gunpowder among the Secessionist agents here, and started them into a supernatural activity. While our credit sinks like lead, these busy hands are writing money articles for the *Times*, and pumping their ideas into the brain of that journal's city oracle. They are in the markets all over the country bidding furiously against our government for arms, and as seems to be thought, not without success. They have got money—ready money—of that there can be no doubt, though from whom, and at what awful discount, I do not undertake even to guess. They are sanguine as ever of recognition, and very likely have their reasons for being so. Nor is all this the worst.

Within the last few days, it is rumored that they have succeeded in equipping and sending off an armed steamer with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Southern States, which has been for some time past quietly receiving its stores, under the direction of a Liverpool firm in the American trade. Of the particulars of this affair I am not informed; but it is said, still further, that the British government, when called upon to prevent the departure of the vessel, declined to interfere—on what grounds I have not heard.

If these stories are true, and whether they are so or not most soon be known, all talk of the good will of this government towards us, and all the talk of the English press about our ingratitude, will receive a quietus.

But even if the story were not true, it must soon become so, for there is more than one armed vessel lying out it British ports, and intended to be run under the British flag till they have escaped the blockade and land their cargoes. Then they will become ships-of-war, no doubt, and cruise as the southern nation does. The English government, true to its neutral ground, will not interfere to prevent the fitting out of these vessels until its own interests begin to suff r.

From the European Times.]

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Hitherto, India has only sent us some seven per cent. of cotton, other parties eight per cent., and the United States supplies the remainder—eighty-five per cent. This year India sends a much larger proportion, but by no means what we might expect, considering how earnestly and urgently the subject has been pressed on the attention of the authorities during the last ten or twelve years.

The three great cotton fields in our possession are India, Queensland and the island of Jamaica, the latter formerly producing cotton of very fine staple, and which could produce it again if the necessary stimulus were applied. It was toward that field that the spinners of Manchester and the manufacturing districts ought to have directed their attention when they first began to entertain fears respecting an almost exclusive dependence on the American supply. The island wants too requisites—more capital and more labor.

It is in the power of the cotton interest in England to furnish both, and then Jamaica would possess advantages greater than either India or Queensland. In the first place, its more immediate proximity to the mother country is a very important feature; and second, the means of transit, though not always so good and rapid as may be desired, are far in advance of the other sources of supply referred to. We believe that the immigration of coolie labor into Jamaica has been improving recently, but this is a subject to which the attention of the Manchester manufacturers may be directed with advantage. This much, at all events, is certain, that if Jamaica had had the same attention bestowed upon it in the way of cotton producing that India has had, the results would have been on a much larger and more satisfactory scale.

A German View of the Despotism.

The New York *National Zeitung* defies and denounces the despotism in language not less bold than the *News* and *Day Book*. In a late issue, it says:

While the South is from day to day succeeding in throwing off the yoke of military despotism, we at the North have to suffer more from day to day by the iron grasp of the dictator. Terrorism against all who do not bear a leginece to the usurper, becomes more rampant every day. Systematic suppression is waged against opposition papers; meetings of citizens, belonging to the opposition party, are hounded down by hired mobs; arrests and imprisonments of suspected persons are carried on in all portions of the country almost hourly, and they have become so numerous that it is next to impossible to keep account of them. To this is now added the decision of the dictator, not to have published any more news of political interest, since, by doing so, the objects which the government has in view might be foiled. To render complete the system of Asiatic despotism, nothing is wanting now but secret execution.

But, go on! You may hide by the evil of darkness the abominations perpetrated under sanction of law trampled under your feet—dawning day will reveal them the more terribly. You may heap oppression upon oppression; you may stop the valve of free speech—the more surely will an explosion take place.

The day of relief will come, and the greater our torment has been the brighter will be our day of jubilee.

Late from California.

Our western exchanges publish later California intelligence, from which we extract the following:

Relief committees, composed of former residents of New York and most of the New England States and Michigan, are organized in San Francisco, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to aid the families of volunteers from the States named.

The body of Terrance Bellow McManus, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, was shipped to day by the Uncle Sam for Ireland via New York. The Irish residents of San Francisco joined in a grand funeral demonstration previous to the placing the body on the steamer.

Shaw's dry, in Tuolumne county, was the scene of a destructive fire on Saturday. The total loss is estimated at $18,000. Supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

There seems to be a good many sympathizers with secession in Nevada territory. They held a convention at Silver City on the 28th, and adopted resolutions reaffirming the Breckinridge-Baltimore platform; in favor of the preservation of the Union; the duty of the Territory to yield obedience to the constitutional acts of Congress; recognizing Mr. Crittenden's compromise as sound; a Union formed in peace was not to be maintained by force; that it was the duty of the general government to establish a branch mint, and to provide for entering lands, and to leave the universal lands to private enterprise. Also, the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States has been guilty of a violation of the Constitution, and an usurpation of power, in borrowing and appropriating money, raising armies and increasing the navy, without the authority of Congress, and that such acts are dangerous to liberty, and tend only to convert the government into a military despotism.

PORTRAIT OF PICAYUNE.—A biographical sketch of Benjamin F. Butler, which we find in a late northern paper, closes as follows:

With the exception of the battle at Big Bethel—which proved a defeat—and the occupation of Hemp on and its subsequent evacuation, Gen. Butler has not had an opportunity to distinguish himself until this expedition against the forts above mentioned. While stationed at Fort Monroe Brig.-Gen. Butler was appointed a major general by the President, and subsequently confirmed by the Senate. He had a taste and talent for military life, either for itself or the distinction which it affords. He cannot be called a graceful soldier, for he has an awkward hitch in his gait and apparently no ear for music; but he has a bold and martial air, a fearless, defiant, self-reliant bearing, which more than makes up for all trifling deficiences of that sort. The same qualities which mark him as a lawyer and politician distinguish him as a soldier.

SOUTHERN MONTHLY.—Messrs. Holle & Co., to whom we are daily indebted for supplies in the newspaper and periodical way, and whose well frequented place of business is in Exchange Place, have handed us a copy of the first number of a handsomely got up monthly magazine, published at the "Southern Publishing House" Memphis. This literary enterprise, if the first number may be taken as a fair specimen of the abilities of those engaged in it, gives good promise of supplying that desideratum in these States, a good magazine, to take the place of the now thoroughly Lincolnized periodicals of the North. Messrs. Hutton & Freligh are the projectors and directors of the new monthly, and Messrs Holle & Co. are the new Orleans agents for it. Copies may be had at their counter. The September number contains a good lithographic likeness of Gen Beauregard, and the table of contents is varied and interesting. We shall soon give it, as in duty bound, a more particular review, meantime calling on all true friends of the South to come forward with "material aid" to the support of this laudable enterprise.—*N. O. Picayune.*

CROPS IN LOWER ALABAMA.—A gentleman who has recently made a tour through the lower counties of Alabama, writes us that he found the corn crop in every section to be superior, and much more has been cultivated than formerly. Cotton is much damaged by the recent rains, which have fallen every day for more than a month past. There will not be half the cotton that was made last year.—*Columbus Sun.*

Rue Beauregard--A Rich Incident.

The *New York Courrier des Etats Unis* relates the following:

The arrival of the Arago was marked by an incident which serves to show that the vigilance of the government agents is not an empty word. Just when the passengers were preparing to disembark, a custom-house officer noticed one of our compatriots, whose pocket, suspiciously bloated, seemed to invite an exploration. He accordingly required the traveler to display its contents, which was done without hesitation. At first nothing was discovered but invoices and business papers; but at the very heart of the parcel the watchful eye of the official detected a letter, the superscription of which bore the tell tale word—Beauregard!

With such proof it is superfluous to talk of explanations. The rash passenger is seized, and dragged to a private cabin. The report of the discovery expands with the rapidity peculiar to that kind of news. The officers press around the prisoner and plunge wildly into conjectures as to the importance of the capture about to be made.

Meantime our fellow-countrymen manages to snatch a moment to ask for enlightenment—what has happened to him? They thrust under his eyes the treacherous letter, and he begins at last to understand. That fatal missive is addressed

Monsieur Bouderol,
Rue Beauregard No. 9,
Paris.

The police had fallen into an error which the precedent of the monkey in the fable excuses. They had mistaken the name of a street for the name of a man. It was, nevertheless, not until after tedious parleyings that they were convinced that they had laid hands on an innocent denizen of the Quartier St. Denis, whose only treason consisted in having in his pocket a letter addressed to himself.

Medicines for the Army.

An experienced army surgeon in Virginia, gives the following list of articles much needed by the sick and the wounded. He says:

Such persons as are inclined to do so, can contribute to the necessities of the sick and wounded, should we get into a battle, by making up a box of bandages, and furnishing any amount of any kind of medicines. A package of bandages might be made up as follows: Take a piece of coarse, unbleached sheeting from eight to ten yards long, and tear into stripes:

1 dozen,	½ inch wide.	
2 "	2 inches wide.	
3 "	2½ "	"
4 "	3 "	"
4 "	4 "	"

These should be rolled tightly and the loose end pinned.

Several pounds of tow.
Curved splints of all sorts.
Oil cloth, 20 dozen.
Pillow cases, 2 dozen.
Sheets, 4 dozen.
Flannel, a bolt. All are needed.

Should any one take a notion to fit out a box of medicine and hospital stores, the annexed is a list of the articles most needed:

FOR A REGIMENT.

Simple cerate, 10 pounds; basilicon ointment, 5 pounds; chloroform, 2 pounds; creosote, 6 ounces; liquor ammonia, 5 pounds; blue mass, 1 pound; morphine, 5 drahms; spirit turpentine, 5 gallons; sugar of lead, 2 pounds; powdered gum arabic, 4 pounds; powd. cayenne pepper, 1½ pound; powd. ipicac, 1 pound; Dover's powder, 1 pound; powd. opium, 2 pounds; powd. mustard 12 pounds; crushed sugar, 25 pounds; spirits of nitre, 1½ gallon; brandy, (good), 24 bottles; wine—port, madeira or sherry—24 bottles; Bourbon whisky, 24 bottles; opium gum, 2 pounds; Seberaque's disinfectant, 3 bottles; chloride of lime, 5 pounds; Seidlitz powders, laudanum, paregoric, ess peppermint, tinct. capsicum, ointments, cathartic pills, any quantity.

The foregoing is an imperfect list, but may serve as a sort of guide for any person who may be moved by feelings of benevolence or duty to get up supplies for a regiment.

A NATIONAL ARE.—The Portsmouth *Transcript* says:

Our readers will remember that we published a few weeks ago a poetical effusion from "Hermine"—the nom de plume of Col. A. G. Blanchard's accomplished daughter—entitled "The Confederate Flag." The sentiment of the piece at once attracted the attention of that well-known composer, Signor George, of Norfolk, and he resolved to set it to music. This he did, and on Saturday last we were permitted to hear it sung with piano accompaniments. Like others who shared the pleasure, we think it far excels any other southern national song which has resulted from the war. Confessedly the particular objection to all the old national airs was that the style of music wanted a captation to popular capacity. This was true with respect to the "Star Spangled Banner," and we are glad to hear witness that Signor George has given us a piece in which, while there is due invasion of the grand, stirring, and ardent, the claims of smoothness and finish are not ignored. To appreciate, one must hear it, and we presume that only a short time will elapse before the public may possess it, as we are informed that Signor George intends arranging for its early publication.

A WOMAN'S ANSWER.—A writer, illustrating the fact that some errors are lifted into importance by efforts to refute them, when they need to be treated with contempt and ridicule, observes that all the blows inflicted by the Herculean club of certain logicians, are not half so effectual as a box on the ear of a celebrated atheist by the hand of some charming beauty.

After having in vain preached to a circle of ladies, he attempted to avenge himself by saying:

"Pardon my error, ladies. I do not imagine that in a house where will lives with grace, I alone should have the honor of not believing in God."

"You are not alone, sir," answered the mistress of the house, "my horse, my dog, my cat, share the honor with you; only these poor brutes have the good sense not to boast of it."

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE WAR.—On a late visit of Secretary Seward to his home in Auburn, New York, a large crowd of people had gathered, and in the course of a few remarks Mr. Seward said:

You will ask, tell us when the war will end? It may terminate next week, next month, next year. That depends upon you. If you are brave, if you are loyal, if you are noble, the war will soon be brought to a successful issue. If you have the strength it is for you to compel a peace. The United States possess 20,000,000 of free citizens, the disloyal States 8,000,000. If you are equally as brave, as devoted to the cause of your country as they are to their cause, the war must soon terminate; but if they are more courageous, more active; if they are the stronger—then the duration of the war is, indeed, an uncertainty. It amounts to just this—an appeal has been made by the minority from the verdict of the majority at the ballot-box, to the cannon's mouth; if the majority now submit, it is only because they are less brave, true and courageous.

MOSQUITOES.—Our citizens are generally complaining of great annoyance of these little pests. Some assert that they cannot sleep at all, on account of their little hungry "cousins" singing around their ears the live-long night, and preying upon them. We have heard of various remedies to keep them off—one is to place a piece of raw, fresh beef near your bed—they will all be attracted to it, and forget you. Another infallible mode of preventing their bites is to divest yourself of all clothing, and give yourself a thick coating of tar, from head to foot, then lie down—not a single mosquito will annoy you. You can wash off the tar, at your leisure, with strong lye and turpentine. By the way, we have been informed by a bachelor friend that it is only the female mosquito that is at all a pest. This is characteristic of the whole female race.—*Oxford Intelligencer.*

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives currency to the following as a good item, and sound Lincoln doctrine:

GEN. CASS ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. Gen. Cass, in a recent conversation with President Fairchild of Hillsdale College, Michigan, said that although he had always been opposed to abolitionism, yet this was now the way to success—fully and permanently end the contest. Without abolition, if we had peace to day we should have war to-morrow. This is saying considerable for one who has always been so conservative as the great Michigan statesman.

THE DUE OF YOUR FARMERS AND PLANTERS.—The season for sowing wheat and rye approaches, and our farmers and planters should not forget to prepare their ground and put in as much or more wheat or rye than they did last fall. They already see the wisdom of this move. We have corn, wheat and rye in abundance in the South, indeed we have them in larger quantities this year than ever before; and this will enable them to commence raising their own horses, mules, pork and beef, the very first step to render us independent of the North, and without such independence the blood and treasure we may spend will all be in vain, and worse than in vain; and by adopting the plan of raising our own breadstuff we prepare the way to establish and build up manufactories among ourselves and in this respect render ourselves independent of Yankeedom.—*Holly Springs Cotton States.*

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 Shelton, Jones & Co.)

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

J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

R. B. CHEW, Esq., "

F. J. FINNIE, Esq., "

S. S. HAMMOND, Esq., "

CONSULTING ROOMS,

NO. 3 7 MAIN STREET,

OVER JONES & TAGG'S,

Between Union and Gayoso Streets,

Memphis, Tennessee.

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

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

Duties of City Engineer

BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:

That the City Engineer is hereby instructed to examine all works of improvement hereafter ordered to be done under contract from this Board, and report or reject the same; and hereafter no work done by any person or persons shall be received or paid for by the city until the said work has undergone inspection of the City Engineer, and his certificate that the work is done in a good, substantial and workman like manner can be produced by the undertaker.

Approved September 9th, 1861.

JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Attest—L. R. RICHARDS, City Register. se9-10t

Fire Premiums.

BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis:

That Section three of article two on page 234, of Bankhead's Codified Charter and Ordinances, entitled "Of Fire Companies," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved September 7th, 1861.

JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Attest—L. R. RICHARDS, City Register. se8-10t

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 and fill the large orders for CAPS of any description, style, at the shortest possible notice and at the lowest rates.

Orders from abroad will be especially attended to.

Address BLUMENTHAL & FRIEND, Box 494, Memphis, Tenn.

aug20-3m*

SEED STORE.

GRASS SEEDS—Grass Seeds

Red Clover,
Timothy Seed,
Herds Grass,
Ky. Blue Grass,
Orchard Grass!

Just receiving by a new route, and for sale wholesale and retail.

R. G. CRAIG,
Seed Store,
Corner of Second and Union streets,
Memphis, Tenn.

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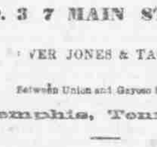

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Main Street, Brinkley Block,

WE call especial attention to our stock of Brushes, embracing every quality:

Shoe Brushes, Cloth Brushes,
Hair Brushes, Grumb Brushes,
Counter Brushes, Chimney Brushes,
Silver Brushes, Lager Beer do., Floor do., Scrubbing do., Horse do., Whitewash do., Bottle do., at low prices.

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283 MAIN STREET, 283
BRINKLEY'S BLOCK.

Ingraham & Lees,

HAVE now on hand, and will sell to wholesale buyers, at extremely LOW PRICES,

300 nests Tubs;
200 dozen Buckets;
50 boxes Clothes Pins;
50 Rolling Pins;
50 dozen Wash Boards;
200 dozen Brooms;
50 nests Market Baskets;

AS a complete stock of Shelf Goods. Try us before spend your money at the NORTH. no18

CORN.

2000 BUSHELS prime White and Yellow. For sale by BURSALL, HURD & BURTON.

Educational.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. J. S. SNODER will open his SCHOOL for young MEN, THIS DAY, September 10th, 1861, in the room formerly occupied by J. W. Armstrong, near the old Adams Academy.

REFERENCES:—Dr. Geo. R. E. C. Bickley, Isham G. Harris, S. P. Walker, A. M. Boyd and H. A. Parker. se4 2w

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

Huntsville, North Alabama.

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

THE eighth session will begin on the FIRST MONDAY in September.

Location.

This is healthy, pleasant and secure from danger, either of epidemics or waits alarms.

Faculty.

The present full and able corps of thirteen accomplished Teachers is retained for next year.

Languages.

Ancient Languages no extra charge. Modern Languages by a native and a native teacher.

Music.

This department is of very high grade. Peculiar advantages in Vocal Music.

Art.

Our accomplished Teacher of Drawing and Painting, in their different varieties, will still remain in charge of this department.

Boarding Department.

Health and comfort are cheerfully cared for. Arrangements will be made for comfortably accommodating all who may come.

Special Notice.

Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes, Cotton, Wheat and Bacon will be received in payment.

Catalogues, containing full particulars, sent on application to the President. aug 4-6

Private School.

ON MONDAY MORNING, September 9th, Mrs. FANNIE F. MCGEHEE will open a

Private School,

For young Ladies, at Grace Church, Hernando street. The course of instruction will be all the common and English branches, the Modern Languages, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Competent Teachers will be employed to assist in the various departments.

For terms, apply either at the school or at the residence of the Principal, corner of Avery and Elliot streets.

Refers to the Rev. Bl. McGuire, Leroy Pope, late Superintendents City Schools; Dr. Frazier, Messrs. J. T. Johnson, H. F. Farnsworth, Dr. H. A. Saunders, J. Bledsoe and others. se6-1m*

MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SIXTEENTH SESSION will begin on the SECOND MONDAY in September. This institution it is believed, affords unsurpassed facilities for the acquisition of a thorough and polished education. The Spring and Twenty Rooms of the Confederate States will be taken at par value or Cotton at the market price, in payment of dues. The charges, in advance, for board and regular tuition, are $101 per session of twenty weeks. To secure situations patrons should make previous application, as the number of pupils is limited to sixty.

For circulars giving full particulars, apply to

C. G. MACPHERSON,
President.

jn28-3m&w*

LaGrange Classical Academy.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, September 2d, and continue ten months, with the exception of a short vacation during Christmas holidays. The school building has just been completed, and is thoroughly fitted for the purposes of the school. The services of Mr. T. B. Moon have been secured as Assistant Instructor for the ensuing session. Tuition kept by the principal. For further information or catalogues, address the Principal, LaGrange, Tenn.

ag31-2m* W. E. MITCHELL, Principal.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Memphis, Tennessee.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 12th of September next. In its favor we claim the following advantages:

1. Its plan of organization, thorough course of study and discipline, as well as the high standard of instruction, place it in the rank of entirely first class Female Colleges.

2. The buildings are new, elegant and commodious. For all school purposes, they are probably unsurpassed by any either North or South. The furniture and general school equipments have not failed to excite the admiration of visitors and patrons.

3. In local situation it combines the following advantages: the region of country is acknowledged to be healthy as well as beautiful. It is surrounded by one of the most wealthy, intelligent and hospitable communities. It is sufficiently near to the city for all purposes of trade, and sufficiently remote to protect the pupils against habits of extravagance. It may be easily reached in all directions by railroad and hack.

4. The professors and teachers have had long experience, and are known as thoroughly entitled to the confidence of the South. In fact, they will compare advantageously in every particular that can be found in any similar institution, are endeared at this, for the proper training and education of young ladies.

Expenses as heretofore. For particulars, address

C. COLLINS,
President.

aug-dtw

LaGRANGE
SYNODICAL COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES of the above Institution will be resumed on the 19th of SEPTEMBER, under the administration of an able and efficient Faculty, to which is added a Text book of the Bible was taught as a Text book; the students will also be instructed in Military Tactics as a part of healthful discipline, and as a necessity of the times. The aim will be to make them christians, scholars and patriots. Parents and guardians may rest assured that their children and wards will be well instructed, and their morals and manners carefully and tenderly looked after. The Trustees take pleasure in commending the College as eminently worthy of extensive patronage.

The annual expenses are as follows:

Tuition per annum (one-half in advance and the remainder at the end of March).....$ 50 00
Contingent Fee..... 5 00
Deposit for damages..... 1 00
Board, including washing, fuel and lights (or the equivalent thereof), from $100 to 140 00

Confederate notes and bonds taken in payment for tuition and board.

J. O. STREADMAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

au23-1m

THE MISSES YOUNGS' SCHOOL,

No. 90 Court Street, Memphis

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 17th September.

☞ For particulars apply at the School. au22-1m

The Somerville Female Institute

WILL open its next session the 2d day of September, (the first Monday) under the continued supervision of Mr. Memmingher, assisted by a full corps of experienced Southern Teachers.

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

SOMERVILLE, TENN., Aug. 1, 1861. [au3dtw*

Memphis Races!

Fall Meeting, 1861.

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

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, October 30.—Sweepstakes for all ages, heats of two miles, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit; three or more to fill the stakes.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, October 31.—Sweepstake for three year old, mile heats; $200 subscription $50 to forfeit.

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

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, November 2.—Sweepstake for three year olds, heats of two miles; $300 subscription $100 forfeit. Three or more to fill the stakes.

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

The LAST STAKE for three year olds, $500 subscription; $200 forfeit; $50 declaration, to name with twenty-eight subscribers (or declarations) to run on MONDAY, October 28th.

Should the above stakes fill a Purse of $300, three mile heats, entrance (ten per cent) added, will be hung up on Tuesday.

Nominations to be made to

CHARLES STONE, Secretary,
Box No 440, Memphis.

Louisville Courier copy one month, or until approved by Jockey Club.

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 Quarter-masters, Soldiers' Rations and mode of cooking them; Suggestions to Soldiers, Blank Forms, etc.

Price $1; three copies $2.50.

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

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

GUNSMITHS WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, to work in the Confederate States Armory Shop, in this city, a number of GUNSMITHS. None but competent workmen need apply and to all such liberal wages will be paid, and a steady situation afforded. Apply to R. STEPHENS, Master Armorist, or W. M. R. HUNT, Captain of Ordnance.

STEAM

BAG MANUFACTORY!

372 MAIN STREET,

UP STAIRS.

GRAIN and FLOUR BAGS printed, on hand or manufactured to order at the shortest notice.

THAD. R. WARING.

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 we can offer a stock superior in

Genuineness and Purity,

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

Brushes, Window Glass, Glassware, Sec'ls.

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

Brandy, Wines, Tobacco, Mediterranean Sponges, Drugsists' Sundries.

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

DEARING & WETHERILL,
jy11-dw 336 Main street.

CHILL KING!

THE NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER,

Dumb Ague,

AND FEVER OF EVERY CHARACTER.

☞ GUARANTEED in every case to effect a cure. Try it and be satisfied. For sale by

WARD & McCLELLAND,
CHANDLER & CO.
DEARING & WETHERILL,
H. F. FARNSWORTH & CO.,
TALBOT & DANCY,
SENGSTACK & CO.,
and S. C. CREIGHTON & CO.,
Real street, opposite South Market.

Pulmonic Cordial;

FOR THE RELIEF OF

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

THIS delightful preparation is prepared from fresh and carefully selected roots and herbs, is most deservedly recommended as a pleasant safe and reliable remedy for the above affections. Sold only by

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CHANDLER & CO.,
DEARING & WETHERILL,
H. F. FARNSWORTH & CO.,
TALBOT & DANCY,
SENGSTACK & CO., and
S. C. CREIGHTON & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
Real street, Memphis, Tenn.

Butter and Eggs Depot.

BUTTER AND EGGS DEPOT.

JACOB J. PERES & CO.,

General Produce Dealers,

No. 69 Main Street,

(Between Market and Winchester streets,)

☞ Keep constantly on hand Fresh Butter and Eggs, White Fish, Mackerel, Trout, Lake Shad, Pickerel, all kinds of Cheese, etc., at the lowest market rates.

WATER PIPES,

FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

THE SOUTHERN FOREHLAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KAOLIN, S. C., is now prepared to furnish, at short notice, WATER PIPES, composed of pure Kaolin, with a perfect vitrious body, which will not corrode, and will last a lifetime; they are made in different sizes, 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. PARROW, Agent,
au10-3m Kaolin, S. C.

CONFEDERATE

Treasury Notes.

FROM and after this date, we will receive

Confederate Treasury Notes,

in payment of all bills made with us. A discount of TEN PER CENT. will be made to all persons that are indebted to us by Note and Account, that will come forward and pay in full on their notes and accounts, and the above Treasury Notes or Bonds will be received in payment at par, if paid in three months from date.

QUINBY & ROBINSON.

Memphis, Tenn., August 3, 1861. au4-3m

Liquors.

40 BBLS. Old Apple Brandy, 5 do. Peach Brandy,
25 bbls. Old Bourbon Whiskey,
25 bbls. Old Rye White Whisky,
25 bbls. Old Rye Whisky,
25 quarter casks Champagne Brandy,
25 eighth casks Champagne Brandy,
10 quarter cs. Old Cognac Brandy, 1 pipe do. do.
1 pipe Hol