THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861. VOL. XII—NO. 220

Daily Appeal.

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, KY., September 22, 1861.

Gen. Johnston having assumed command of the forces now here, is pushing forward to a speedy completion the fortifications and defenses of this stronghold—the to be Gibraltar of the South. Never was there more confidence inspired by a commander than has been inspired by Gen. Johnston among those in whose charge they have been placed. His course since arriving here has been conciliatory, though firm and decided. His every act, movement and order, mark the man as possessing all the qualities of a wise, discreet, and brave general.

The following proclamation, issued by him, made its appearance this afternoon. Its tone is in keeping with the course marked out and strictly adhered to by the Confederates toward Kentucky in the position assumed by her.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the armed occupation of a part of Kentucky by the United States, and the preparations which manifest the intention of their government to invade the Confederate States through that territory, have imposed it on these last, as a necessity of self-defense, to enter that State and meet the invasion upon the best line for military operations; And whereas, it is proper that the motives of the government of the Confederate States in taking this step should be fully known to the world; Now, therefore, I, Albert S. Johnston, general commanding the western department of the army of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that these States have thus marched their troops into Kentucky with no hostile intention toward its people, nor do they desire to seek to control their choice in regard to their union with either of the Confederacies, or to subjugate their State or hold it as sold against their wishes. On the contrary they deem it to be the right of the people of Kentucky to determine their own position in regard to the belligerents. It is for them to say whether they will join either Confederacy, or maintain a separate existence as an independent sovereign State. The armed occupation of their soil, both as to its extent and duration, will therefore be strictly limited by the exigence of the self-defense on the part of the Confederate States. These States intend to conform to all the requirements of public law and international army, as between themselves and Kentucky, and accordingly I hereby command all who are subject to my orders, to pay entire respect to the rights of property and the legal authorities within that State so far as the same may be compatible with the necessities of self-defense.

If it be the desire of the people of Kentucky to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, then the effort to drive out the lawless intruders, who seek to make their State the theatre of war, will aid them in the attainment of their wishes. If, as it may not be unreasonable to suppose, these people desire to unite their fortunes with the Confederate States, to whom they are already bound by so many ties of interest, then the appearance and aid of Confederate troops will assist them to make an opportunity for the free and unbiased expression of their will upon the subject. But if it be true, which is not to be presumed, that a majority of these people desire to adhere to the United States and become parties to the war, then none can doubt the right of the other belligerent to meet that war whenever and wherever it may be waged. Be harboring no such suspicion, I now declare, in the name of the government which I serve, that its army shall be withdrawn from Kentucky so soon as there shall be satisfactory evidence of the existence and execution of a like intention on the part of the United States.

By order of the President of the Confederate States of America.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General-Commanding the Western Department of the Army of the Confederate States of America.

My prediction to the contrary, the gun-boats from Cairo again made their appearance Saturday afternoon coming within a distance of five or six miles of this place. Several volleys were fired from them upon either shore, and the woods for a distance of two or three miles were thoroughly shelled to the no little amusement of spectators on the hill, who in large numbers had congregated for the purpose of witnessing their manœuvrings. It was no doubt the intention of the Federalists to wake up a masked battery supposed to be in the bend; in this they did not succeed; another visit, however, may be more fruitful.

A rumor was current yesterday that several of Jeff. Thompson's men, who are encamped upon the Missouri shore, opposite this place, had been killed in a reported skirmish about ten miles above here. The facts are these: A picket of twenty men were sent out in the morning (Sunday) up the river. They were suddenly surprised a short distance below Norfolk, by a large number of the enemy. None are known to have been killed, although up to this hour but seven have returned. The daring of Thompson is only equaled by that of his command, one and all of whom know not fear—they are a great annoyance to the Cairoites, and are the best picket pickers in the service. The fate of those left behind is not known. It is hoped, however, that they will return this evening.

Yesterday morning the Tennessee cavalry battalion went up the river to Elliott's Mills, located on Mayfield Creek, twelve miles above here, and two and a half miles from its mouth. While near the Mill, information was received that the enemy was posted in a lane, hard by, with a 6-lb battery protected by three hundred men. Maj. Hill was dispatched on a road below the lane with three companies, to reconnoiter their position, and if possible, to ascertain their strength, while Col. Logwood, commanding the forces, proceeded in their front. Maj Hill's column was unexpectedly fired on from an ambush of infantry, who, after firing, retreated through a cornfield. They were followed by the dragoons and a running fire kept up until Col. Logwood, meeting Maj Hill's forces, who had found a strong Federal force posted, ordered a retreat.

It was for doubt that our troops retired at the time they did, as a large body of infantry were concealed near the road upon which they were advancing. Had Maj Hill become engaged in a regular fight, Col. Logwood's column would have advanced and fallen into an ambush which was well laid, but luckily miscarried. The encounter resulted in five Federalists killed and a number wounded. None of the Confederates were killed or wounded, although they lost three horses. The health of our troops is good, the hospital reports showing but few inmates. Col. Knox Walker is rapidly improving; it is confidently hoped that he will speedily recover.

MEMPHIS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

"CAMP BLAIR," FAIRFAX, VA., Sept 19.

EDITORS APPEAL: The duties devolving on the Confederate soldiers at this point have been quite severe for the past few weeks, as we protect a frontier of nearly seventeen miles, and are unused to the onerous task of fortifying and intrenching. Yet a full view of the dome of the capitol in Washington, the tall spire of the Theological Institute in Alexandria, and the clouds of sulphury smoke which daily issue from the guns at Arlington, give an instinct to our toils and buoyancy to our spirits, beguiling labor of its tedium.

From the celebrated Munson's Hill we can plainly see the Federal outposts and an advanced encampment of the foe. From every steeple and mountain eminence the stars and stripes are sporting with the winds; and opposing bands are discoursing "Hail Columbia," the "Jeff. Davis March," and many national airs. The whistling of minnie balls from hostile pickets attest that "war is disunion," and our superior marksmanship often foils the Federal foe to the soil of his unnatural sacrilege.

The skirmishing of pickets was on last Wednesday initiatory to the battle of Lewinsville, where two pieces of the renowned Washington artillery, supported by the gallant 13th Virginia, and a detachment of Col. Stuart's cavalry, engaged four northern regiments, with an entire battery consisting of eight pieces, and one hundred United States dragoons. The shot and shell from our guns precipitated the Yankees from their house of concealment, scattering death and dismay broadcast among their hosts of infantry and cavalry. The roar of musketry and the deadly fire of the rifle companies of the 13th, filled up the intervals and carried the pointed ball to many a Black Republican's heart. A ball from our rifled cannon pierced the rear of the flying dragoons, passing through their entire length, which was rapidly followed by a second, where the commingled mangling of rider and horse was piteous even to a foe. The Federal cavalry was between us and the infantry, and we charged upon them to effect a passage and escape. The charge was returned by the infantry, who insisted that the dragoons should shield them from our bursting bombs and showers of canister. So complete was our victory over four times our number, that Gen McClellan, who was in the reserve, much preferred remaining to a bayonet charge or second artillery duel with the braves of Louisiana and the Old Dominion. Our glorious 13th Virginia rested under the especial and warmly expressed admiration of Gen Jos. E. Johnston, for this bold achievement in accepting the mailed glove of combat against such fearful odds, and vindicating our valor and military genius without the loss of a man, under command of Maj. Terrill.

The Washington *Star*, edited by Wallack, a renegade Virginian, admits the presence of McClellan, eight killed and sixteen wounded without mentioning the capture of a gay lieutenant and his three privates. Right gracefully did that officer surrender his damascene blade, and we will use the Enfield rifle in a worthier cause than did the Abolition miscreants. Braver hearts never ennobled the bosom of man than the tried souls and true of the Confederate States army, be whether it was an *excess of temerity* or an inkling of *timidity* that caused those queer demi-semi-quaver sort of flutterings when the bombs were bursting, and their iron ball whizzing above, around and among us—despoint saith not. Still, the *actions* of the "*bloody Thirteenth*" betrayed only an ardent resolve to "*do or die*," preferring carnage to capture, and the mangled horrors of a soldier's death to manacles and dungeons in that God forsaken land of terror, whose *American Nero* revels and riots amid the downfall of republics and the desolation of his myrmidons.

Louder than the deep-toned thunders of prophetic Sinai should the sacred truth be rung into the heart of the suicidal and nation-murdering President, "Know, O man! that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment!" Having blighted and vitiated his own government and impoverished his people beyond all hope of redemption, this unnatural and monstrous administration is persisting in outrage, and heaping violence upon usurpation until the mist of hypocrisy and ignorance shall have melted from the popular mind before the sun of truth, when reason will return to the minds of men and war be supplanted by independence and the genial reign of peace.

Let Him in whose hand, our cause is, be the grand arbiter of our destinies, that the right may prevail and life and liberty and light may attest and abide with the South as a distinct nation. Every soldier in the Confederate service should derm his patriotic co-operation in founding a government so just, generous and immovable, an honor not to be attained once in a cycle of centuries. *Esto perpetua!* W. A. W.

Northern Advices from Fort Hatteras.

We find in the N. Y. *Herald* of the 16th, two letters from Fort Hatteras, N. C., detailing some particulars of interest from which we make the following extracts:

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Your Fortress Monroe correspondent left Old Point Comfort in the steamer S. R. Spaulding, Capt. Hawes, which had been chartered by the government to carry reinforcements to our posts at this point, on Tuesday evening last, at ten o'clock, and entered the inlet at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Our passage down was marked by nothing worthy of mention. The weather was delightful and the sea quite smooth—a fact to which many owe their escape from the terrible *mal de mer*, although the crowded state of the ship and the impure atmosphere between decks naturally tended to a great extent to produce it. We passed Body's Island, near Oregon Inlet, and discovered that the rebels had blown up or in some other manner utterly destroyed the lighthouse at that point. A number of horsemen were seen on the beach near it, and were undoubtedly destroying the residue of government property in the vicinity. The lighthouse was built in 1847, and rebuilt in 1859. It was well constructed of stone, nearly seventy five feet in height, supporting a revolving light of the third order, visible fifteen miles distant. It was extinguished some months since by the rebels, and on the capture of the fort at this inlet they took immediate measures to destroy it, which they did on Monday or Tuesday last. The rebels have evacuated their fort at Oregon Inlet, after spiking the guns and making the position useless to us as they were able. About a week ago a crack regiment of Georgia Volunteers were sent down to that position, but we used to stay there, for fear of a visit from our fleet, which they have good reason to dread, and a forced visit to their friends at Bodloe's Island or Fort Lafayette. Four last wings to their feet, and they fled to the arm of their friends on the mainland in a most hurried and undignified manner.

The rebels have deserted their fort at Ocracoke Inlet, as I have before informed you, leaving the guns there spiked, of course. At Roanoke Island, which controls the channels between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, the rebels have one strong fort completed at the northern end of the island, and a second one in process of erection at the southerly end. They are there in force, and are working day and night to put themselves in the best possible position of defense. The importance of this position will be readily seen by a glance at the *Herald's* map, of Sunday last. In our hands once, we could effectually close the last avenue of internal water communication between the northern rebellious States and those South. Our possession of Oregon, Hatteras and Ocracoke Inlets, without efficient light draught gunboats to cruise in the sounds, will help us very little in cutting off the internal commerce of the seaboard States; but with Roanoke Island in our hands, we can effectually break it up, and also all communication with the outside world. The sooner this is done the better.

Fort Hatteras appears to be very strongly constructed and well laid out. All the guns are in good order, and, with the best of ammunition sent for them, they can be made very effective in defense. The truth columbiad received from Richmond a little before the surrender will be mounted in a day or two on a circular traverse in a position to cover the approaches at every point. With other guns, which we shall soon have, some rifled of immense range, we can bid defiance to the rebels Fort Hatteras will be garrisoned in part by Capt. Morris and Lieut. Hooks' company from the Third artillery, and by a detachment from Hawkins' Zouaves. Other reinforcements will be here in a day or two, and we expect to see Brig-Gen Reynolds, of the Second artillery, with them, to take command of this department. With more troops and an able, experienced and high-toned general to lead them, we may expect an aggressive movement from this point in a short time.

The operation of "the efficient blockade" has been very well illustrated here, not only by the stoppage of outward bound privateers and traders, but still better to-day by the capture of three schooners, owned in North Carolina, which were returning from the West Indies.

The first, the Mary Wood, of Edenton, ran down from Cape Hatteras soon after daylight, and came in sponging of the Pawnee before the colors were hoisted. Lieut. Crosby boarded her and was met by her skipper with the remark, "All right, I suppose?" "Go, yes! all right!" "Glad of that," said the skipper, "for I was afraid the northerners would come down here." "Why, some have," answered the lieutenant, "and you are a prisoner and your vessel a prize."

The second, the Ocean Wave, ran in in the same manner, and was as easily possessed, the skipper thinking he had cleverly escaped the Cumberland, which was in sight to leeward.

The third schooner, the Harriet Ryan, followed the Ocean Wave closely, but seemed to "smell a mice," for after reaching the breakers she tacked and stood off shore in full sail. Lieut Crosby went out in the cutter Fanny and extemporized a rebel flag from a torn American ensign found in the fort. This seemed to encourage the schooner, for she came round again and now ran up a flag—red, with a blue cross and a palmetto tree in the canton—under which her skipper expressed, as well as the rug would permit, a determined intention to live and die. When under our guns this vessel attracted his attention. I should observe that neither this vessel nor the forts showed any colors. "What steamer is that?" "The Pawnee." "Why, she is a United States vessel; what is she doing here?" "Why," said Mr. Crosby, "the United States have taken this place, and you are a prisoner, and the Harriet Ryan a prize!" The skipper willed, with a faint declaration that he did not mean to do anything wrong.

The three schooners are from St. Thomas, Guadaloupe, and Turks' Island, and were cleared from northern ports. They have valuable cargoes of molasses, sugar, salt, coffee, rum, and fruits. The Ocean Wave has a valuable supply of medical stores, quinine, castor oil, tapioca, and brandy. They all sailed from the inlet in July last.

So the "efficient blockade" works, and so it will work. All among the coast the government will continue the plan so well begun. The present naval force is amply sufficient to attack and possess all such points from Cape Henry to Florida, if the War Department will send troops to hold them after the ships drive out the rebels.

It has annoyed us not a little to see how little credit has been given to the navy for the capture of this place. Lieutenant Lowry, the first lieutenant of the Pawnee, at Alexandria, called the attention of the department, in May last, to the importance of occupying this sound and submitted a plan of operations, which was tardily and partially acted upon.

The best result of this government has been the hasty recall of the ten thousand North Carolina troops from Virginia—a greater loss than a pitched battle would have cost the army at Manassas. The same result would follow a demonstration against South Carolina and Georgia. Had this been made two months since no southern army would have threatened Washington, or trampled the soil of Virginia, and the dread realities of war would have been presented in the homes of those who excited this contest. Ten thousand men here would free North Carolina of secession, which half her people still resist. We are interested not hundreds on the other side of Pamlico Sound who will join the old flag, if we will but go over.

The present naval force and 20,000 men of the army now at Washington would threaten Charleston and Savannah at the same time (they are but six hours apart) and would paint the stars and stripes upon the ramparts of Fort Sumter. Then secession would be but short lived.

The Pawnee is the only man-of-war here at present. The other vessels of the squadron are between Hampton Roads and Savannah. The garrisons remain unchanged; Col. Hawkins commands at Fort Clark and Col. Weber at Fort Hatteras.

CASTLE PINCKNEY—CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Castle Pinckney is to become to the South what Fort Lafayette is to the United States government—the receptacle for State prisoners. The 156 men (part of the number taken at Bull Run) having been sent from Richmond, to be detained as prisoners of war in this fort since more brings it into public notice, although not in the same attitude as in the engagement and bombardment of Fort Sumter. We therefore give a short description of the abiding place of our imprisoned soldiers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT.

Castle Pinckney is a small work situated on the southern extremity of Shute's Folly island, between the Hog and Folly channels. Though not in itself a very considerable military work, yet from its position—commanding, as it does, the whole line of the eastern wharves—it becomes of the utmost importance to be held by the State of South Carolina. It is, in fact, the immediate outwork of the city of Charleston, useful at least as the means of preventing the landing of an enemy, or as a prison for those poor fellows who may be taken by the rebels.

In its plan it presents to the south a semi-circular face, the sea on and western faces being formed by the line of ramparts following the direction of the banks of the island; it is at its extremity, and for the distance of twenty yards; the northern side is plain at both the northeastern and northwestern angles are semi circular bastions, the outer extremities of the arcs being tangent respectively to the eastern and western sides of the fort.

There are two rows of guns—the lower being in casemates (bomb proof), the embrasures for which are about seven feet above low water mark, and the upper being *en barbette*. The height of the rampart between and the width thirty-two feet. The width of the outer wall and of the parapet is six feet; the depth of the casemates is twenty feet, the light two, the diameter, east and west, of the castle is one hundred and seventy feet.

The entrance is on the northern side, on either side of which are the officers' and private' quarters, mess-room, etc. The ascent to the barbette is made on the northeastern and northwestern corners of the *terre paradelplein*. In the center of the latter is the furnace for heating shot, in case of an engagement. Around the foot of the scarp wall is a brackish water, about twelve feet in wid h, horizontally, which has its western side extended in a tangent direction to the south to form the landing. The landing is protected by the fire of several guns, sweeping its length. The armament of this castle consists of about twenty five pieces—twenty four and thirty two pounders, a few seacoast mortars and six columbiads. The work has of late been put into as thorough repair as possible.—*N. Y. Herald*, 16th.

FROM EUROPE.

The New York *Herald* of the 16th instant, gives the following European intelligence, brought by the steamer Kangaroo:

ENGLAND.

It was reported in Europe that spies in the employ of the government at Washington were on board of all the transatlantic steamers.

The announcement is made that three more English regiments are ordered to Canada. They start about the middle of September, and will leave in the Great Eastern, which goes to New York as advertised.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, says that the government may have private reasons for the movement, but that there are none apparent. If it is purely a defensive movement, and a mere declaration of identity between England and Canada, it hopes that Canada will do take it for more than it means, but hold herself ready, if it should be needful, to protect herself. It is regarded as a wise guarantee against all complications, and calculated to strengthen her interior.

The *Times*, in another editorial, says that the great question with capitalists is this: "How will the Americans endure the burthen of taxation to which they are as yet strangers?" It also argues that the temptation of high prices is almost sure to get your best part of the cotton crop free, especially as the crop of Texas is not far from the potts of Mexico.

FRANCE.

The following French diplomatic changes have been announced: The Duc de Grammont is changed from Rome to Vienna; the Marquis de Lavalette from Constantinople to Rome, and the Marquis Moustier goes to Constantinople.

A new pamphlet on the question of "Rome" had appeared and was attracting considerable attention. It was regarded as a daring imposition on the manifesto of the Emperor.

The Paris bourse had advanced, but closed dull at 69 20 for rentes.

ITALY.

The resignation of Menghetti, the Minister of the Interior, had been accepted.

Baron Ricasoli had been nominated to the vacancy, with the charge, *ad interim*, of foreign affairs.

Victor Emanuel had informally received M. Benedict, the new French minister.

Additional successes were reported over the Neapolitan organs.

It was also reported that some collisions had occurred between the Piedmontese troops and the Papal gendarmes.

Cotton in New York.

The New York *Shipping List*, of the 4th, says of the supply of cotton at that port:

At a careful examination, the stock of cotton in this port, 31st ult., was ascertained to be 37,229 bales, as follows:

On land, mostly—bales	28,000
Sold, but not delivered	9,000
On shipboard, not cleared	229
Total	37,229

Spinners took 213,000 bales from this point during the year ending the 31st ult, against 240,802 bales last year, and 223,081 the year before, or, say 4100 bales per week this year against 4623 last year, thus:

Stock, August 2, 1861—bales	61,591
Received at same	251,098
Making a supply of	499,917
Receipts exports to foreign ports	213,000
Present stock, Aug 31, 1861	286,278
Leaving for consumption	213,639

The quantity taken from this port for consumption the past year, shows a falling off from the quantity taken in 1859 60, of 524 bales per week, and 181 bales per week less than in 1858-59.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to contract or trade with my wife Polly Muller, (formerly Polly Bender) as I pay no debts she may contract nor will be responsible for her debts or liabilities.

sep17-10t* CHARLES MULLER.

Railroad Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, for the election of nine Directors, for the succeeding year, will be held at Memphis on the fourth THURSDAY, (24th) October next. Stockholders will pass to and from election free.

sep14-1m C. F. VANCE, Sec'y.

VERY IMPORTANT.

CORNS,

BUNIONS,

CALLOSITIES,

DISEASED NAILS,

CLUB FEET,

AND

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 this, 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.

C. A. NELSON, Esq., President of the Bank of West Tennessee.

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

RD. P. S. JONES, (firm Shelton, Jones & Co.)

A. M. TURNER, Esq., Attorney at Law.

" KNOX WALKER, Esq., "

" JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

" R. B. CHEW, Esq., "

" T. J. PINNER, Esq., "

" S. S. HAMMOND, Esq., "

CONSULTING ROOMS,

NO. 327 MAIN STREET,

OVER JONES & TAGG'S,

Between Union and Gayoso Streets,

Memphis, Tennessee.

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

Ladies will be waited on by leaving their address at the Ladies' parlor. sep17

To the Ladies!

FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT

Dress Making,

In All its Varieties!

LADIES furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being art fully fitted and the work done in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price.

Misses and Children's Clothing, cut and basted at the shortest notice, from the latest Paris designs.

M. CARTER,
No. 327 Main street,
sep19-6m Over Messrs. Jones & Tagg's.

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 accounts, this 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

Avalanche copy.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

MEMPHIS HAT MANUFACTORY!

WE are now prepared to manufacture from 3600 to 4000 HATS per week, and will fill all orders at the lowest cash prices.

Military Trimmings!

Officers' Hats trimmed in any style, at short notice.

MILLER & DUNN,
sep6 267 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

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

WATER PIPES,

FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

THE SOUTHERN PORCELIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KAOLIN, S. C., is now prepared to furnish at short notice, WATER PIPES, double glazed with a perfect vitrious body suitable for conduit pipes for cities, etc., from twenty six inches diameter to one inch suitable for 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,

au10-3m Kaolin, S. C.

J. MORGAN & CO.'S

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

Cor. Third and Washington sts.

All orders for new work and repairing attended to on the shortest notice. fel-1tm

Educational.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

Huntsville, North Alabama.

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

THE eighth annual term will begin on the FIRST MONDAY in September.

Location.

This is healthy, pleasant and secure from danger, either of epidemics or war's 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 thoroughly competent lady teacher.

Music.

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

Art.

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

Boarding Department.

Health and comfort are violently 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. sep8-3m

Private School.

ON MONDAY MORNING, September 9th, Mrs. FANNIE P. MCGREHEE will open a

Private School,

for young Ladies, at Grace Church, Hernando street. The course of instruction will be all the common and higher 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. Rt. McIlvaine Lamar Pope, late Superintendent City Schools; Dr. Fraser Meneer, J. T. Johnson, H. F. Farnsworth, Dr. H. A. Saunders, J. Bierbaum and others.

sep8-1m*

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 Books and Tuition Notes 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 $401 per session of twenty weeks. To secure satisfactory rooms, should make previous application, as the number of pupils is limited to sixty.

For circulars giving full particulars apply to

G. G. MACPHERSON,
President.

jy26-dawtm*

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

MADISON Street, Memphis, was re-opened, as usual, on the 10th of September inst. No changes have been made in the management. All necessary information may be obtained by application to Mrs. Mary E. Pope, at the house. Persons desiring information are requested to call after 4 P. M. Hitherto, as the Principal is personally engaged in teaching. sep13-1m

LaGrange Classical Academy.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, September 9th, 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. S. Moore have been secured as Assistant Instructor for the ensuing session. Text books will be furnished by the principal. For further information or catalogues, address the at LaGrange, Tenn.

aug31-2m* W. L. MAYFIELD, Principal.

Memphis Races!

Fall Meeting, 1861.

THE FALL MEETING over the Memphis Course, will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 23d, 1861.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, October 30.—Sweepstake for all ages, heats of two miles, $400 subscription, $100 forfeit. Three or more to fill the stake.

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

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 olds, heats of two miles; $400 subscription; $100 forfeit. Three or more to fill the stake.

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

The LAY STAKE for three year olds; $300 subscription; $200 forfeit; $50 declaration, closed with ten subscribers (six declarations) will be run on MONDAY, October 28th.

Should the above stakes fail, 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 suspended by A.

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, sliced Cheese, etc., at the lowest market rates.

je 6-3m

Tent Cloth

Of Superior Quality,

30 INCHES wide, weighing twelve ounces per yard.

ALSO,

OSNABURGS,

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

LEHMAN & CO.,
corner Main and Jefferson streets,
Memphis, Tenn.

C. A. NUTTING, Agent.

v24-3m

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 execute all the largest 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.

Address BLUMENTHAL & FRIEND,
au20-3m* Box 194, Memphis, Tenn.

Planters' Oil Works,

MANUFACTORY OF

Cotton Seed Oils,

(Crude, Refined and Bleached.)

OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

First Navy Yard Building.

Memphis, Tennessee

J. R. CHRISTIAN, President,
J. R. SYPHER, Secretary,
L. V. DIXON, Treasurer,
W. N. MAKIN Superintendent

mr19—dat1-1y

Memphis Steam Bakery,

E. G. DAVIDSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Crackers of all kinds. Also Navy or Pilot bread, etc., Second street, between Adams and Jefferson.

We have connected with the above business, Confectionaries and Cakes of all kinds at wholesale or retail. Will furnish families or parties and weddings at short notice and at reduced prices.

For Rent,

WE offer for rent, from the first of September next, our STORE No. 95 Front Row. To a good tenant the terms will be made quite liberal.

HILS, CROMWELL & TAYLOR

au15-tf

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.

Seed's
Corner of Second and Union sts.

R. G. DUNLAP.

se8-6m

Tuberlin & Co.,

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 to the standard authorities, illustrated, to which is added Manuals for the Sabre and Colt's Revolver, Guard Mounting, Duties of Sentinels, Duties of Commissaries and Quartermasters, 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,
se8 Jackson, Miss.

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.

ap8-3m EDWARD & TOBIN

FASSMANN'S IRON TIE

NOTICE.

HAVING RECEIVED INFORMATION CERTAIN parties are illegally manufacturing and selling

FASSMANN'S IRON TIE,

for fastening cotton bands on cotton bales, I hereby notify all persons interested that currents of the invention of my iron Tie have been duly filed in the Patent Office, and that none of my patents 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.

my3-dawtm H. FASSMANN.

STATEMENT

OF THE CAPITAL, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF

The Insurance Co. of the Valley of Virginia.

JULY 1, 1861

[Made 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, Va.

2. The amount of capital stock..... $300,000 00

3. The amount of capital stock paid in in specie..... $265,325

The remainder due is represented by stock notes of unlimited responsibility..... 4,675 100,000 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

Amount of cash on hand in the hands of the Treasurer			24,991 94
Real estate			None.
Bonds secured 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 Albemarle coupon bonds	3,000	1,200 00	
2 Lewisburg coupon bonds	1,500	1,200 00	
2 Corporation of Winchester 6 per cent coupon bonds	500	500 00	
2 Certificates of Virginia registered stock	1,000	1,020 00	45,620 00
Debts secured by mortgage on real estate worth double the debt secured			5 10,527 52
Debts otherwise secured by pledge of stock			174,013 43
Debts for premiums			8,445 36
Other securities as follows to-wit:			
Bank stock, viz:		Par value.	Market value.
140 shares Farmers' Bank of Virginia stock	$12,000	11,540 00	
90 shares Mechanics and Merchants Bank	8,000	6,480 00	
54 shares Bank of Virginia stock	5,000	3,748 80	
50 shares Bank of Va.	5,000	4,750 00	
20 shares Bank Commerce	2,000	1,600 00	
20 shares Fairmount Bank	1,000	900 00	
78 shares Bank of the Valley of Va.	7,800	6,812 00	
16 shares Bank of Winchester	500	400 00	
25 shares Bank of Louisville, Ky.	2,500	2,000 00	
5 shares Bank of Kentucky	500	500 00	
8 shares Commercial Bank of Kentucky	800	800 00	
10 Winchester Gas Company	500	400 00	41,120 80
Office furniture, stationery, plates, etc			600 00
			$323,492 66

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

Amount of liabilities due and not due to banks and other creditors..... $32,220 84

Losses adjusted and unpaid..... 1,221 24

Losses adjusted not yet due 10,378 66

Since paid..... 4,690 00

5,968 66

Losses in suspense, waiting further proof, none except those are included on the ground of fraud, and not affected.

All other claims against the company, there are none unsettled unless in which it is believed there will be a balance in favor of the company, and the effects in these cases are not embraced in the above statement of assets.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk, the amount of the premium in all to exceed $5000 in any one risk.

The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the company to be insured in any city, town, or village, depending upon the nature and hazard of the risk.

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

The act of incorporation of the company the same as heretofore filed.

J. B. CARSON, President.

W. L. BENY, Secretary.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, Frederick County, to-wit:

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

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

J. R. BOWER, 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. Bower, before whom the foregoing affidavit was made to the annexed statement, 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 well in courts of justice as elsewhere.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and fixed the seal of said court, this 20th day of August, 1861, and in the 85th year of the common wealth.

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, et