THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861. VOL. XII—NO. 225

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

The Siege and Surrender of Lexington.

Particulars of the Fight from Northern Accounts.

A COMPLETE VICTORY ADMITTED!

We are indebted to a gentleman in the army at Columbus, for a copy of the Chicago Tribune, of the 26th inst., from which we extract the following particulars of the battle at Lexington, Missouri, as given to the public by the morning press. It will be seen that they acknowledge the completeness of the victory gained by the Confederate forces, and also that there is an ingenious attempt to lessen its importance before the northern public. We extract at length:

On Sunday, September 1st, the Irish brigade, Col. James A. Mulligan, who were then in a partially intrenched camp at Lafayette City, were ordered to proceed to Lexington, Lafayette county, 100 miles up the river, to reinforce the troops already at that place, and Col. Peabody, consisting of several hundred Home Guards, a few Kansas troops, and a portion of the Missouri 8th regiment, Col. White, with 700 of the Illinois Lithman cavalry, Col. T. M. Marshall. These latter had preceded Col. Mulligan's force, one week in their advance from Jefferson City.

Col. Mulligan's arrival with the Irish brigade swelled the force at Lexington to about 3,500 men, Col. Mulligan taking the command as senior officer. The brigade reached Lexington on Monday, September 9th, and from the attack by the enemy, under Gen. Price, immediately thereafter, the

was very fierce. Some of the work were actually bayoneted or sabered in their pits. Rev. Father Butler, an esteemed Catholic clergyman of this city and the chaplain of the Irish brigade, was wounded in the forehead by a ball which passed across it, laying open the skin. He was taken prisoner, as also was Dr. Winer, surgeon of the brigade, thus depriving the regiment of the valuable services of both, during the dark and trying days that followed, preceding the surrender.

The siege of the 12th, warned the enemy that they had a task before them which was no easy one, and they commenced on Friday morning a new system of approaches. They secured the entire region for the staple, hemp bales. These were thoroughly wetted as a safeguard against red hot shot, and then were ordinarily used to mask the battle-lines of the rebels, and rolled forward as they made their approaches.

The fight went on thus for several days, the enemy bringing more of their artillery into action. Following the skirmish of Thursday, Mulligan ordered a portion of the old town on the east to be burned, to prevent the rebels from gaining their from the advantage of shelter. Meanwhile, the little garrison, already worn by labor on the intrenchments, began to look eagerly for the coming of reinforcements.

On the 16th, Col. Mulligan had sent Lieut. Bonn, of Company K, of the brigade, with a squad of twelve men, to the town of Sarcoxie, in Jefferson City, one hundred and sixty miles distant, pressing the necessity for reinforcements. Forty miles below, the Sontinas was captured, and Reine and his men brought back to New Lexington and lodged as prisoners in the old Fair Ground. Other messengers were sent off to guard against the failure of any one.

The enemy were in sufficient force to throw out pickets to intercept the Federal troops en route for the relief of Col. Mulligan. This, however, did not give thousand strong met and turned back fifteen hundred Iowa troops from Richmond, sixteen miles from the river, by rerouting, it is reported, to St. Joseph. Our informant says heavy cannonading was heard at a distance, several times by those in various direc tions from Lexington, which they understood to be encounters between the enemy and these relief parties.

The situation of the Federal troops grew more desperate as day after day passed. Within their lines were picketed about the wagons and trains, a large number of horses and mules, nearly three thousand in all, now a serious cause of care and anxiety, for as shot and shell plunged among them, many of the animals were killed and wounded, and from the struggles of the latter the danger of a general stampede was imminent. The havoc in the camps of the intrenchment was immense. Wagons were knocked to pieces, stores scattered and destroyed, and the ground strewn with dead horses and mules.

On Wednesday, the 17th, an evil from the first apprended fell upon Col. Mulligan's command. They were cut off from the river, and their water gave out. Fortunately a heavy rain, at intervals, came greater to their relief. But to show how severe were the straits of the man the fact may be stated of its taunts according where soldiers held their blankets spread out until thoroughly wet, and then wrung them into their camp dishes, carefully saving the priceless fluid thus obtained. Rations also began to grow short. The fighting at this time, from the 16th to the 21st, knew little cease ion. The nights were brilliant in moonlight, and all night long the roar of the guns continued, with an occasional sharp volcanic outbreak outside the works.

From the first but one spirit pervaded our troops, and that was no thought or word of surrender, except among some of the Home Guards, who had done the least share of the work and the fighting. The cavalry behaved nobly, and could the full details be written up, some of their charge, brave charges on the enemy's guns would shine with any battle exploits on record.

Gen. Price sent Col. Mulligan a summons to surrender, to which the gallant commander sent a refusal, saying "If you want us you must take us." But the defection and disheartenment of the Home Guards intensified daily, and on Friday, the 21st, while Col. Mulligan was giving his attention to some matters in another portion of the camp, the white flag was raised at his own in answer by Major Becker, of the Home Guards, from the portion of the intrenchment assigned to him.

Capt. Simpson, of the Earl Rifles, called Col. Mulligan's attention to Major Becker's action instantly, and the Jackson Guard, Capt. McDonald, of Detroit, were sent to take down that flag, which was done. The heaviest fire of the battle then followed in a charge upon the nearer battery of the enemy, the Illinois cavalry suffering severely.

The Home Guards then left the outer work and retreated within the line of the inner intrenchments, about the college building, refusing to fight longer, and here again raised the white flag, this time from the center of the fortifications, when the fire of the enemy slackened and ceased. Under this state of affairs, Col. Mulligan, calling his officers in council, decided to capitulate, and Capt. McDermott sent out to the enemy's lines, with a handkerchief tied to a ramrod, and a parley took place. Maj. Moore, of the brigade, was sent to Gen. Price's headquarters, at New Lexington, to know the terms of capitulation. These were made unconditional, the officers to be retained as prisoners of war, the men to be allowed to depart with their personal property, surrendering their arms and accoutrements.

Reluctantly this was acceded to, and the surrender took place. At 4 p. m. on Saturday the Federal forces having filed down their arms, were marched out of the intrenchments to the tune of "Dixie" played by the rebel bands. They then piled their arms and accoutrements, deserting only their clothing.

The boys of the brigade many of them wept to leave behind their colors, each company in the brigade having its own standard presented to it by their friends. At the surrender the muster rolls of the companies were taken to Gen. Price's headquarters, the list of officers made out, and these ordered to report themselves as prisoners of war.

The scenes at the capitulation were extraordinary. Col. Mulligan shed tears. The man threw themselves upon the ground, raved and mourned in well nigh frenzy, demanding to be led out again and "finish the line." Lt. Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment, the feeling was equally great. Much blood had already been shed among their horses during the siege, and but little more than half of them remained. Numbers of the privates actually shot their horses dead on the spot, unwilling that their companions in the campaign should now fall into the enemy's hands.

The privates, numbering some 1300 strong, were first made to take the oath not to serve against the Confederate States, when they were conveyed across the river, and the barges of Gen. Rains marched on Saturday night to Richmond, sixteen miles, whence on Sunday they marched to Hamilton, a station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, where they were declared free to go where they pleased.

While on this march they experienced generous and humane treatment, both from Gen. Rains and from the residents along the route. Such is the statement of several of our men. Gen. Rains ordered an entire flock of sheep to be given to them, and there was no time lost in appropriation or appropriation. The inhabitants also liberally gave them provisions. Wagons were provided for those unable to walk, either from wounds or fatigue, and the whole party thus came through with extraordinary expedition.

Word was sent to Gen. Prentiss at Quincy, and means of transportation provided by which the men were brought down to Quincy, where they arrived on Monday. There were with the force only eight women, Col. Mulligan and several of his officers having left their wives at Jefferson City.

The prisoners will be taken to Springfield and held for exchange, rank for rank. Chief Justice Lawrence, who left Lexington on Sunday, it is reported, bringing his traveling Legislature with him.

We have thus hastily thrown together the main features of the protracted defense of Lexington, without detail, and almost without touching upon the question of loss. That of the enemy is variously estimated at from one to two thousand killed and wounded, and on the side of the rebels from three to five hundred. Of our men one hundred and forty were left in the hospital at Lexington. A full list of the killed and wounded must be awaited.

Col. Mulligan was wounded on the last day of the fight by a ball through the calf of the leg, and a flesh wound on the right arm from a grape shot. We have already referred to the injury of Capt. Gleason, received in the defense of the hospital.

In the same encounter among the killed was Jos. Neville, of the city, private in company G, Irish brigade; also Corporal Andrew Hill, of the Jackson Guards, and Corporal O'Leary. Sergeant Morris was shot through the shoulder. Private Morris was instantly killed by a round shot, half his head being carried away.

Col. Marshall is wounded, a ball having struck him in the chest, and doing a serious wound. James Conway, the hospital steward of the Irish brigade, is killed.

On last night's dispatches, in the telegraph column, we have continued list of the killed and wounded as far as made up last evening.

Among the lamented dead is Col. White, of St. Louis, of the Missouri 8th, a gallant officer who did his duty nobly and was mortally wounded in the last day's fight.

BLACK REPUBLICAN DISPATCHES TO THE NORTHERN PRESS.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Boating for the army begins in Iowa to-morrow. Orders to hasten it at work issued on Saturday.

A special dispatch to the Times, from Quincy, at 11 o'clock this morning, says the mail signal on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, which arrived at 7 o'clock on Sunday night from St. Joseph, states that Col. Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington surrendered on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. The seize commenced from Monday until the time of surrender. Col. Mulligan's men were without water all Thursday and Friday, and cooked nothing. They fought valiantly and desperately, but were compelled to yield to vastly superior numbers. The Union loss in killed and wounded is said to be from eight to nine hundred, while that of the rebels is between three and four thousand, with a proportionate number wounded. The report of the battle is confirmed by passengers on the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being distant forty miles. Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt.

The 3d Iowa regiment of volunteers, on the way to Lexington to reinforce Mulligan, date not given, and only and unexpectedly came upon a body of 4,000 rebels at Blue Mills, Mo., where a battle commenced, and continued an hour and a half.

The Iowa regiment was about to retire, when the rebels retreated and crossed the river just in time to fall into the hands of Lane's brigade, 4,000 strong, who were also marching to reinforce Mulligan.

The Union men captured between 700 and 800 and killed 200 of them. The rebels fled and recrossed the river, when the Iowa regiment retired in pursuit.

In the first encounter, the Iowa troops lost 19 killed and 50 wounded.

Ten to twelve rebel prisoners were brought to Quincy from St. Joseph on Saturday. Also two others, who were known to have been concerned in burning the Platte river bridge.

St. Louis, September 23.—Gen. Prentiss' dispatch announcing the surrender of Mulligan at Lexington, states that the Federal loss is 87 killed and 140 wounded. The rebel losses in killed is stated 800 killed and wounded.

The repulsed fight between the rebels and Gen. Lane's brigade near Blue Mills, is discredited here, Lane being some distance east of that point at last accounts, marching on Lexington. The accounts of the battle of Blue Mills, forward of last night, was derived from official dispatches, written on the spot, and can therefore be relied on.

New York September 23.—A distinguished citizen from Missouri has just provided for that State 3,000 muskets and 1,000 equipments, to be sent at once from New York to Missouri by the most expeditious railroad route. The President and cabinet gave the order on Friday, and the arms will be sent on their way to-morrow.

St. Louis, September 23.—Charles G. Ramsey, proprietor of the Evening News, was arrested this afternoon by order of the Provost Marshal. He was taken to headquarters for examination. His office was published an editorial article lately, entitled "Fall of Lexington." Following, in bitter terms, upon the conduct of the campaign and military authorities, in the department of the West. His paper was suppressed; all manuscripts in the office were seized, and the buildings now in possession of the Provost Guard. The name of the author was divulged, and it is thought that the publication of the paper will be allowed to continue.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 22.—The greatest activity prevails here in military affairs. The steamer Sioux City was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled as reported. She will doubtless be soon repaired, as it is said the captain was paid in Confederate bonds, for his services in ferrying Greene's forces across the river at Glasgow.

CHICAGO, September 23.—A special dispatch this evening from Quincy to the Journal says:

Col. M. Higbee's command has been released on parole, and will be here this evening, and remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received.

Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the assistant quartermaster to provide subsistence for two thousand men, and to have it ready on their arrival. The commissioned officers are detained prisoners by the rebels.

St. Louis, September 22.—All the officers of Gen Fremont's staff were ordered to day to rep at themselves to headquarters forthwith.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—Great enthusiasm was manifested to day at the successive arrivals of Federal troops from the North destined to form a portion of our advance.

There is no news from below. No telegraphic communication south of Lebanon Junction.

The 49th Ohio arrived here this morning. In passing the headquarters of Gen Anderson at the Louisville hotel, they were addressed by the general in a brief and patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically responded to by Col. Gibson, commanding.

[Special to the New York Herald]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—From the developments made to-day, I am satisfied the statements forwarded last night purporting to come from a man just from Manassas concerning the strength of the rebels was garbled, coming through a third party. Today I have seen him and his statements are very clear and is confirmed by numerous other statements made by persons who have arrived from the position of the rebels at Richmond, Manassas, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Munson's Hill and Fairfax, at different periods, and his extensive acquaintance with many things, have enabled him to judge well of the condition and movements of the rebels. He says the number of the troops from Richmond to the Potomac at Leesburg in one direction, and Aquia Creek and Machines Point in another, very safely be put down at 150,000 to 160,000 of them were at Richmond three days ago. Another 50,000 at Manassas, the remaining 75,000 are scattered along from that point to Munson's Hill, and from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and the Potomac. There are 25,000 near Norman's Ferry. The force at Fairfax Court House is quite small. Gen. Beauregard and Johnson took this their headquarters. The main battery at Munson's Hill consists of three 42 pounders. Gen. McClellan reviewed Meagher's brigade to-day. He was received everywhere with enthusiasm.

An order has been issued forbidding all civilians, officers or privates, not on duty, from visiting the opposite side of the army.

The rebels burned Bull's Cross Roads to-day. While burning, a large rebel force appeared. Upton's Hill, a mile and a half distant.

The rational fast day will be generally observed here.

The War Department has authorized the raising of a cavalry company in Oregon.

Ross Winans, of Baltimore, has been released from imprisonment. He will immediately return from Fort Monroe to his home in Baltimore. It is orders and that he has taken the oath of allegiance.

Washington reports assert that there is correct account of the strength of the rebel army are magnified by the contract jobbers and their agents in this city, in order to further their own purposes.

The Treasury Department is still actively engaged in the issuing of treasury notes. Large amounts have been sent to the Western States, where they enter into the home circulation, and are eagerly taken up.

The loyal men in Maryland are doing their share for the support of the Government. Two full regiments of excellent troops have already been raised in that State, and a third is forming.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded. The President especially contradicted the rumor.

A letter from Paris received to-day, says that the French Government has respectfully declined to inform the Mexican minister of the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico, saying that the latter will be duly apprised of it through the French minister. So far as it appears from the letter, the movements of France and England are not necessarily hostile.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The Secretary of State, in reply to memorials asking the attention of the government to what they call treasonable matter, in Russell's letter of August 10, in the London Times, says it has been the habit of this government to take no notice of representations, however obnoxious, by the press of foreign nations. This government has only recognized as worthy of observation the language and actions of the executive organs of foreign States, and says the publication complained of had not attracted the attention of himself or any member of the administration; that these representations stand upon the individual authority of the person making them. The government of the United States does not depend upon the good will or favor of foreign nations, but upon the just support of the American people, and that it seems to him that censure ought to fall upon those papers which reproduce these articles as the proper tribunal, rather than the foreigner who wrote the articles for remote publication, and finally that interference with the press even inspiring exciting insurrection cannot be justified on grounds of public danger.

A telegram received yesterday by a prominent government officer at Indianapolis, says Governor Morton and Col. Wood left for Louisville on the 19th inst. The government has ordered the home guards and the regiments on the border to hold themselves in readiness, and it is further stated that ten thousand additional troops could leave the State in twenty-four hours.

Government accepts the tender of the military services of the Count of Paris and the Duc de Chartres. They will probably enter Gen. McClellan's staff.

The young Count Pontbriant, son of the Prince de Joinville, enters the United States naval academy. He is six years years old. M. J. Heuenwen, Aide de camp to Garibaldi, has to day been commissioned in the military service of the United States.

CUMBERLAND FORD, KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Louisville Bulletin, writes an interesting letter from Cumberland Ford, the position occupied by Gen. Zollicoffer's command, from which we make the following extracts:

This is a very important position in the prosecution of this war. We are encamped in a bottom containing about fifty acres, surrounded by spurs of the Cumberland range, two miles five miles in circuit. One lode in from the Gap and passes out at the opposite side, at the ford over Cumberland river, being the only practicable road for the transportation of a force through this part of the country. The narrow defile where the river breaks through the mountains, constitutes a large spur of country, including that portion between it and the Gap on the Tennessee border, sixteen miles distant. It is a position regarded almost impregnable by nature, and it was for fear that the Union forces in Kentucky would discover its importance and seize it. This accounts for our hurried midnight march. We have planted one rifled cannon, two six pound rifled and two twelve pounders, at the river, three hundred yards distant, with an unobstructable range of a mile, covering the entire road toward Barbourville, so as to render the advance of a very superior force readily unclear. In the bottom we have Battle's, Newman's, Cummings' and Rains' regiments, amounting to about 3,500 men, with a fair stranding of cavalry, under command of Col Rains, being the sending Colonel. Squirrel jer-chased by priority of organization. We have mounted pickets ranging the neighborhood, and keep latent outposts on the surrounding peaks to prevent a surprise, which renders us comparatively safe.

The Cumberland is as clear and bright as spring water, where it dashes down these mountain declivities, and affords us a delightful pastime with its angling and bathing facilities.

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You may rest assured we will have our heads full via autumn has donned her "mete and yellow leaf." We are undaunted everywhere of the determined hostility of the people to us. On our march to this place instead of being greeted with peeping heads and curious eyes, every house upon the roadside was closed as if deserted, and looked ominously silent and solemn. Hatred is deeply rooted and darkly malignant when it stifles curiosity. Minute muskets and other weapons of war were found in the possession of the people and captured. A very unhappy incident occurred on our march which will lose us many a friend in the State. An old gray haired Kentuckian was seen straggling through the woods with a gun in his hand, and being ordered to halt by a soldier in Co. Newcastle's regiment, fled and was shot down. This incident for cowardly murder will ring like the Campanian rallying cry through the hills and valleys of Kentucky, and one hold will be picked off like wolves from behind every bush and tree. Already have our pickets and straggling soldiers been fired at, and it is dangerous to go out of the encampment. We have never received a cheering shout from the people of Kentucky.

It is worse than folly to disguise the fact; our prospect is certainly a dark and cheerless one. Winter is approaching, the streams are without bridges, the roads will be impassable and our provisions will be cut off. Though not sixteen miles from the Tennessee line, with good roads and no army to harass us, I have more than once seen a soldier divide the last meal in a hungry cavalcade. Our only hope is to retreat to Tennessee, or collect force enough to sustain itself and push on to the heart of Kentucky. What our war without I propose doing, we have no means of learning, but whatever is done must be prompt and decisive. We are strong enough to stop the determined resistance that invasion implies, but too weak to meet it.

SCARED!—The movements of the Confederates, under Gen. Buckner, have given rise to a big scare on the other side of the Ohio, as may be inferred from the following paragraphs from the Evansville Journal of the 24th:

THERE IS WAR TONIGHT, O INDIANA!—Man of Evansville, the hour of speculation and discussion is past. The time of the rebellion rolls toward your own firesides. Roger Hanson is on Green river with 2000 traitors and six cannon; 2000 rebels are reported a Morgan's, and they are miles distant. Henderson is in danger; Evansville is threatened not an hour, not a moment is to be lost. He who now stands back and refuses to bear arms in defense of the city, richly deserves a coward's grave.

Miscellaneous.

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FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS

which he has received from Gentlemen of the HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY in this city and elsewhere, and 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.

A. NELSON, Esq., President of the bank of West Tennessee.

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

DR. P. B. JONES, (firm Sheldon, Jones & Co.)

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

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "

S. R. CROW, Esq., "

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He also treats with the utmost success, to the most improved science of medicine in Europe, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Gout, Fistula, Fistula in Ano, Scrofula Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Dysentery, Torpid Liver, Bravel, Fits, Tapeworm, Piles, Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, Dandruff, Consumption, all diseases of the Blood and Kidneys, and give particular attention to all Female Complaints, especially those of the womb.

Persons who are afflicted with any of the above diseases will be cured, and on good board and accommodations while under the treatment at the doctor's dispensary.

The doctor calls attention of patients at a distance that they are not prejudiced against the treatment by mail, by writing to him, with an exact account of all the symptoms of the disease, medicine will be forwarded by the express.

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DISEASES OF THE EYE, THROAT AND LUNGS.

DOCTOR CARLETON will hereafter devote a portion of each day to the treatment of the diseases of the

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Persons wishing his services will find him at his office over the drug store of J. C. Chambers & Co., Beale street, every afternoon from 2 until 5 p. m., and consult him free of charge, as this division of the time is to be devoted to diseases of the Eye, Throat, Chest, Lungs, etc.

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86 Acres—Homestead,

Two miles out of Jackson, on the road to Brownsville, and under a high state of cultivation, about one-half cleared and in good fencing. A new FRAME HOUSE, with seven rooms and a hall, up-stairs. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs through the north end of the tract.

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10,000 " " " Tipton county.

12,000 " " " Benton county.

My name Dr. John Bailey and Robert H. Counsel in charge. The Madison county property are on hand to sell. My address is Augusta, Shelby county, Tenn.

J. T. BAILEY.

WAR MATERIAL!

A GOOD stock of

DRY GOODS!

Embracing a large stock of Heavy Male Clothing, cheap for cash. For particulars apply to

F. N. PATRICK & CO.,

No. 19 Front Row.

Educational.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

Huntsville, North Alabama.

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

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

Location.

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

Faculty.

The present 10th and other corps of thirteen accomplished Teachers is retained for next year.

Languages.

Ancient Languages as extra charge. Modern Languages by a Graduate in Paris or native Teachers.

Music.

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

Art.

Our accomplished Teacher of Drawing and Painting, in the use of Pastel varieties, will still remain in charge of this department.

Boarding Department.

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

Special Notice.

Confederate Notes and Treasury Notes, Cotton, Wheat and Corn will be received in payment for tuition, or we may this patronizing extra application be by 20 odd ult.

Private School.

ON MONDAY MORNING, September 23, Mrs. FARRIS will open a

Private School,

for young Ladies, at Grace Church, Hernando street. The school will be in the same building with the Male Department, and Music and Instrumental Music.

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

For terms, apply at the school or at the residence of the Principal, corner of Adams and Michigan streets.

Refers to the Rev. Dr. Martin, Lyon, Page, Rev. Dr. Johnson, R. B. Fontaine, Dr. B. A. Cain, esq., Hernando and others.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

MADISON Street, near the corner of Second street, will open on the 16th of September. Pupils can be boarded in the institution, or at private boarding houses, as may be desired. Parents desiring information may have the same by application to Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Dr. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Dr. Hunter, Mrs. Dr. Dickson and others, Memphis.

LaGrange Classical Academy.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on MONDAY, September 23, and continue uninterrupted with the regular session, with a vacation of two weeks in the holidays. The school consists of two departments, the primary department, where the pupils are prepared for the study of the Latin and Greek languages, and the classical department, where the pupils are prepared for the sophomore class in the University of Virginia, Yale College, Princeton, etc.

W. M. MCPHERSON.

Memphis Races!

Fall Meeting, 1861

THE FALL MEETING will commence at Memphis Course on MONDAY, October 28th, 1861.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, October 29—Purse of $200, free for all ages, 1 mile and three quarters; $100 entrance, $50 added, horse or money to pay if made.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, October 30—Jockey Club purse $300, free for all ages, 1 mile; $20 entrance, $100 added, horse or money to pay if made.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, November 1—Jockey Club purse $300, free for all ages, 1 mile and a half; $20 entrance, $100 added, horse or money to pay if made.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, November 2—Purse of $300, for three year olds, 1 mile and two miles; $20 entrance, $100 for mile. Three of mile to be run twice.

The races start to drum and close on TUESDAY, October 29, 1861. Monday is the sweep day.

The LAST STAKE for three year olds, $300 and one hundred added, $50 entrance, money with least payable three days after the race. Will be run on MONDAY, October 28th.

Should the $1,000 Stakes, Purse of $300, three mile heats, and Purse (entrance cent) closed, will be heavy on Tuesday.

Nominations to be made to

CHARLES STONE, Secretary.

aug26 digest Box No. 246, Memphis.

Louisville Courier copy one time, and send bill and proof to

Butter and Eggs Depot.

BUTTER AND EGGS DEPOT.

JACOB J. PEBER & CO.,

General Produce Dealers,

No. 66 Main street,

(Between Monroe and Winchester streets)

Keep constantly on hand Fresh Butter and Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Tallow, Dried Beef, Pickled, Smoked or Dried Tongues, and all the usual articles.

Tent Cloth

Of superior Quality,

30 INCHES wide, weighing twelve ounces per yard.

ALSO,

OSNABURGS.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

C. S. MILITARY CAP MANUFACTORY!

New Establishment.

Blumenthal & Friend,

No. 178 Main street, north side, over the Dollar Store, Memphis, Tenn.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish any and all the Army Caps in use at the present time, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices.

Orders from Sutlers will be promptly attended to.

aug26-2m BLUMENTHAL & FRIEND.

Planters' Oil Works,

MANUFACTORY OF

Cotton Seed Oils,

(Crude, Refined and Bleached.)

OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

First Navy Yard Building

Memphis, Tennessee

J. B. CHRISTIAN, President.

J. R. SYPHER, Secretary.

L. V. DIXON, Treasurer.

W. W. DAVIS, Superintendent.

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, Cotton, Domestics and Cakes of all kinds, wholesale or retail. Will furnish fine tea or parties and weddings at short notice and reduced prices.

For Rent,

WE offer for rent, from the first of October next, for a term of years, one WHOLE SQUARE, on Front Row, to a good tenant the terms will be made quite liberal.

HYER, CRAWFORD & CO.

SEED STORE.

GRASS SEEDS—Grass Seeds!

Red Clover,

Timothy Seed,

Herd Grass,

Ky Blue Grass,

Orchard Grass!

Just receiving by new rows, and for sale wholesale and retail.

Corner of Second and Gayoso streets.

LIGHT ARTILLERY TACTICS!

NOW READY, a complete and handsome edition of

Light Artillery Tactics!

Containing the Schools of the Piece and Battery and all points of Horse Drill in accordance with the latest authorities, illustrated, to which is added Manuals for the Sabre and Sabre Exercise, Field Manual, Regulations Service in Garrison of Cavalry and Course in Cavalry Tactics, Regulations for Sabre, Rifle Practice, etc.

Price all the complete $2.00.

Note—Any of the above named books taken at par in exchange for Confederate Notes in the trade.

Address J. T. POWER,

aug Augusta, Maine.

Notice.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed on the 15th day of September next, and remain closed until the first 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. ROUNSEVELL,

aug30-dawtod Sec. and Treas.

Cotton Factors.

J. J. RAWLINGS ..... JOHN L. WEBB

RAWLINGS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO WEBB & RAWLINGS)

COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants.

OFFICE—262 Main street, up stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

Refers to Messrs. Jones Tagg & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

W. H. FARRIS ..... H. S. BOWEN ..... W. W. SHEPHERD

Farrington Howell & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

No. 17 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A WELL assorted stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging and Rope kept constantly on hand.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of Brown, Owen & Co. was this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Miles Owen. The business will be continued by A. S. Brown and Henderson Owen, who are fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Indebtedness of the firm will be paid by the undersigned.

MILES OWEN,

A. S. BROWN,

HENDERSON OWEN.

Recommend them as men worthy of confidence and patronage.

MILES OWEN.

July 1, 1861.

A. S. BROWN ..... HENDERSON OWEN.

BROWN & OWEN

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Monroe Street

E. PICKETT ..... J. WARD

PICKETT, HODGES & WARD,

COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants.

NO. 17 FRONT ROW ..... MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. H. HORTON ..... W. E. GARDEN.

H. H. HORTON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

No. 5 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—We will give our best efforts to the sale of Cotton, Wool, Hides, Peltries and Produce generally, and will make Liberal Cash Advances on consignments when desired.

C. H. WHITMORE,

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 25 Front row,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WEST & FUSSELL,

(Success