Daily Appeal.

INTERESTING SCENE IN THE CONFEDERATE COURT.

From the Nashville Union.]

We have heretofore noticed the arrival in our city of the distinguished and venerable Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, and we also announced, a few days since, that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States government. Judge Monroe, attended by several friends, presented himself in open court, before his honor, Judge Humphreys, (who now presides in the district court of the Confederate States, after having for some years presided with high honor in the district court of the old Union.) The following are the proceedings as extracted from the records of the court on this interesting occasion:

THURSDAY, October 3, 1861.

Present, the Hon. West H. Humphreys, Judge of said court. The Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, late of Kentucky, appeared in court and said:

If the court please: It is agreed, we know, by all jurists and men of common sense that the obligations of protection by the government and allegiance of the citizens or subjects, are reciprocal and dependent, and that, therefore, whenever the government has ceased to afford the protection, the obligation of obedience and support by the citizens no longer exists, and the body of the people have the inalienable right to revolt, and having accomplished the revolution, may adopt the new government, which they believe will best insure the protection of their rights and promote their welfare: or any proper portion of the people may separate themselves and the territory they occupy—"secede"—and form such new government within their own dominion as they think proper; or any number of such oppressed people may emigrate and adopt themselves citizens of any other government. The government of the United States ceased to afford protection to its citizens in Kentucky.

Every right of life, liberty and property has been there ruthlessly violated by both lawless men and the government itself, and a despotism avowedly established, worse than any heretofore known in the history of the world. In the worst of the oriental and northern despotisms even the Autocrat is bound at his peril to observe certain established customs, but in Kentucky all usage is ignored and the rights of men violated in the most aggravated and insulting modes. In this state of affairs I elected to expatiate myself and emigrate, and I resigned the office I held under the government, and departed its territory. In doing this, having the right to choose the country of adoption, I chose the Confederate States. I was born within their territory, I approve the Constitution and institutions, admire their people and their statesmen, and I believe that the composition and character of their people, and position and circumstances of their country, are such that it may be confidently expected, their public affairs will always be administered by high, honorable and able men.

I have unbounded confidence in their ability to maintain their independence, and that here will be performed all the duties of a good government to its citizens. I am, therefore, ready to take the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and allegiance to it.

Whereupon the following oath was administered to him:

I, Thomas B. Monroe, hereby declare that, having renounced my citizenship of the United States, I hereby adopt myself a citizen of the "Confederate States of America," and solemnly swear that I will support their Constitution, and will true allegiance bear to its government so long as I am a citizen thereof.

The Court said: The Court receives with the liveliest satisfaction your renunciation of allegiance to the United States and your declaration that you will bear true allegiance to the Confederate States.

You left the United States when the Constitution established by our forefathers ceased to have existence within its limits. You are welcome to the Confederate States, where it exists in fullest vigor and most effective operation.

The Court gives expression to the confident belief that the day is not far distant when Kentucky, the theater of your distinguished usefulness as a jurist, Kentucky, unchained and free, will, by her unbiased suffrages in the exercise of her highest right cast off the despotism of northern usurpers, and establish herself as one of the members of the Confederate States.

After which the court adjourned.

We are persuaded that there have occurred but few scenes more interesting than the one above described. To be appreciated properly, the reader should bear in mind that Judge Monroe had been for some forty years a jurist of great eminence: had presided in the District Court of the United States, for Kentucky, for more than twenty years with great credit to himself and most beneficially to the public—that he had been driven forth from his long cherished home by the most abominable tyranny that the world has known, and that he is now on his way to the State of Virginia, where he was born, and whose honored soil holds the sacred ashes of a dozen generations of his ancestors. The whole scene was pathetic and imposing in the highest degree, and all present, together with the Court, were seen to be deeply affected.

It was a scene worthy to form one of the most imposing and captivating pages in the history of the Confederacy of the South. A dramatic historian like Macaulay, would illustrate and adorn the progress of this great revolution, which the picture presented by that venerable jurist, just escaped from the bloodhounds of the despot, who had driven him from a State in which he had lived, beloved by his companions, honored by his profession, and venerable in years, voluntarily and proudly abjuring an allegiance which no longer returned to him the rights of a citizen, but made him an obsequious slave, and with all the dignity of one thus honored and respected and conscious of his rectitude, appearing in that presence, and with the pure eloquence of truth, offering the remaining years of his life to the service of the new government, which had arisen as the successor of the old Union, as it was in its purer and brighter days. By this act, the venerable judge, now seventy years old, does not retire from the responsibilities and duties of a citizen, but transfers them from the despotism of the North to the Confederacy of the South. Having two sons and two grandsons in the service of the Confederate States, he expresses himself ready to assume his citizenship in the new States, now struggling for their independence, which includes, not only his civil duties, but every obligation that may devolve upon any other citizen, to defend his country against the invaders and to chastise them into justice.

It was a scene worthy of the painter's pencil and the historian's pen, and cannot fail to impress every one with its imposing dignity.

Accident to the Great Eastern.

From the New York Herald, 26th.]

Mr. Howard Paul, one of the passengers on board of the Persia, furnishes us with the following items concerning the leviathan:

The steamship Persia, which left Liverpool on Saturday, September 14, met the Great Eastern on Monday, September 16, at eleven o'clock A. M., two hundred and twelve miles from Queenstown. On approaching her the passengers of the Persia observed that she was rolling very much, but had no idea of her condition, which a nearer view afforded. It was found that she had lost both of her paddle wheels, the whole of the boats (with the exception of two) on her port side were stove in or disabled, and the rudder head being carried away, she was steering for home with the rudder chains. Large ropes were stretched from bulwark to bulwark for the passengers to cling to, and the rolling was so fearful that one moment the great ship revealed the whole of her decks at a most distressing angle, and the next the bilge was plainly visible.

On discovering the plight of the vessel, Capt. Judkins hoisted a signal—"Do you requirement" which was only replied to by a large board being displayed on the paddle-box; but the characters thereon being so small the writing could not be decipherd. The Great Eastern still kept on her course, working with her screw, and for twenty minutes the Persia followed her in order to get an answer to her signal. The passengers of the Great Eastern were scattered over her decks (there were reported to be about four hundred on board of her,) all of whom straining anxiously forward to catch a view of the Persia. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the men their hats, and, notwithstanding the extraordinary roll of the vessel, the utmost enthusiasm seem to be manifested by her passengers. Up to this time no answer had been given to the signal of the Persia, and as she dipped her ensign and turned her head away, another board written on was elevated from the paddle-box of the Great Eastern, with no better result. Even with the aid of the glasses of the officers the characters could not be distinguished.

During the time the Great Eastern had not slackened her pace, and when the Persia had gone some distance from her she hoisted the signal "course outside Isaac" here as Capt Judkins justly said, he had followed her for half an hour, asked her if she required aid, and receiving no reply in the usual manner, he could lose no further time by again putting back. It was a matter of wonder on board of the Persia, why this signal had not been given before, as ample time was afforded. After the Persia left Liverpool on Saturday she met with rough weather along the channel; the wind was blowing hard from the westward, and it is supposed that the Great Eastern must have experienced a tremendous gale to have met with the disasters that have overtaken her.

The history of this large vessel has been one of continuous calamity, and this last misfortune will shake public faith in her to a vast extent. It is fortunate there were no cavalry in her, as the rolling was so terrific that the horses must have been literally dashed to pieces. Many of the seagoing passengers on board the Persia gave it as their deliberate opinion that they never, in the greatest storm, saw any vessel roll so wildly as the Great Eastern did. By the next steamer from England, we hope to be able to report the safe arrival of the passengers, many of whom were Americans. It is a curious circumstance that at the London office of the Great Eastern the name of the captain was not known five days before she sailed. A gentleman on board of the Persia called there and asked the question. The reply was—"they did not know." The officer in charge of the vessel was Capt. Walker, formerly of the Adriatic. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, September 11, and when met by the Persia had been, therefore, five days out.

SECESSION IN THE NORTHERN THEATERS.

The last trick of the Yankees has been to introduce into their theaters burlesques of "the rebellion and its causes." New York is all agog with this new excitement and entertainment. We would suggest to the *Herald*, when this shall have had "its run," that Barnum, or some other Yankee showman, will bring out on "the boards" the retreat of the Grand Union Army from Manassas. We are sure that it would make a decided hit, and would prove quite as profitable to Barnum as did the Woolly Horse or the Living Hippopotamus. *Herald* says of the burletta, intended as a hit at the South, and just brought out in that city:

In the new burletta called the "Seven Sons," and produced at Laura Keene's theater on Monday evening, the questions of the rebellion and its causes, and of the conduct of England toward this country, are very fully and freely discussed. Indeed this could hardly have been avoided in a burlesque which is designed to be the vehicle for hits at the manners and matters of the times, for these very questions are those which occupy the public mind and absorb the public attention. It was noticeable, at the first representation of the play, that the applause which followed every telling hit announced that Miss Keene had not only selected popular subjects for her dialogue, but had hit to a nicety the current public opinion upon these subjects.

At a reference to the Crittenden compromise the audience cheered enthusiastically; but they applauded not less heartily a philippic against any peace mongering until the rebellion was put down. Hits at the insulting course of the English press, and at the libels of the *Times'* correspondent, were also cordially received by the audience, and denunciations of abolitionists and Secessionists alike vehemently indorsed. Of course there happened to be a few individuals among the crowd whom some of the sentiments did not please, and who tried to hiss the pieces. Their efforts were greeted with tremendous cheers, however, and the applause and cries of "turn them out," which fairly drove the abolition hissers from the house.

We are not surprised to find that the abolition organ, the *Tribune*—of which anti-slavery Gay is one of the managers—attempted, yesterday to smoor its friends and damn the play, which the public has pronounced the best spectacle yet produced on the New York stage. The *Tribune* will have to change its tune, as it did its "Onward to Richmond" clamor, or it will soon be suppressed by the government, as it has long enough deserved to be. As for the abolitionists of the school of Beecher, Cheever and Garrison, let them go and see the "Seven Sons," and, in the universal execration and ultimate damnation of their representative on the stage, let them see the premonition of their fate here and hereafter. The temper of the audience will show them very plainly that the public think that fate cannot come too quickly and could not be better deserved.

Interesting from Texas.

We were pleased to-day to greet once more our friend Wm. De Forrest Holley, Esq., one of Mobile's old and well known citizens, who abandoned its some time since to adopt the independent and patriarchal life of a Texas stock raiser and wool grower. Mr. Holley is just from his ranches in Comal county, Western Texas, and, with his family, has been nearly a month in accomplishing a journey made tenfold arduous by Dr. Lincoln's blockade. Mr. H. gives us an interesting narration of the toils of the journey, the crops, etc. The returns of the cereal crops are unprecedentedly abundant all through the grain regions—the cribs and bins not sufficing to hold the abundant yield of wheat, corn, rye and barley, great quantities of these latter varieties of grain being raised by the German population. The cattle upon the thousand hills and plains were never so thriving and well conditioned, and if there were railroad communication Western Texas could feed and forage all the army of the Confederacy at the lowest rates.

Mr. Holley and the other wool growers have abundant "clips" on hand, and have bought up great quantities of wool at exceedingly low prices, but the difficulties in the way of getting it to market keep it on their hands. Could it come forward there would be no lack of wool to weave and knit into army clothing, blankets and socks. His three thousand sheep, as well as the myriad flocks of his neighbor Kendall, of the *Picayune*, are thriving wonderfully. On his ranches are horses roaming numerous enough for a battalion of cavalry if they were only here, and they might be bought by thousands in the neighborhood at ridiculously low prices.

Mr. H. encountered the transportation party which was toiling its way across North Louisiana with a battery of four columbiads and several rifled cannon, with ammunition, for Galveston. In this herculean undertaking of the government, a draught force of between two and three hundred oxen were employed, and the conductors were endeavoring to obtain two hundred more to aid in dragging the vast weight through the soft, mud-soaked roads. The conducta was making a progress of about ten miles per day, the line of march having been taken up at Alexandria, on Red river, where the ordnance was disembarked from New Orleans boats.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* furnishes the following:

After the battle of Bull Run eight thousand horses were advertised for, and still larger demands have been made upon the country for cavalry, for artillery and wagon horses, to aid in the war, the result of which has been an active demand in all parts of the country. The horse market in New York has its headquarters in Twenty-fourth street. Here, during the week past, at a single stable, two hundred horses have been purchased and forwarded for Mr. P. Copeland, who is at present engaged in procuring one thousand animals. To meet the requirements, either a team of eight fifteen and a half to fifteen and three-quarters hands high, long tailed, and sound in every respect.

These requirements being fulfilled, everything is bought that offers itself at prices ranging from eighty to one hundred and thirty dollars. The market is being supplied by drafts from the country—from this State, Ohio, Canada and Vermont, principally. Some very fine specimens, which, in ordinary times, sold at two hundred dollars, are daily changing hands for the service of the country at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The better classes are selected for dragoon service; the stouter, coarser and slower ones, are put into harness.

The national mule academy (mule training ground) in Washington is being removed from the neighborhood of the observatory grounds to Bladensburg. Seven thousand long eared quadrupeds were bought by the government for $119.50 per head, all as wild as hawks, and utterly unbroken. The depot for the horses purchased by government will also be Bladensburg. Since the middle of July 9840 horses, 3687 mules, 2705 wagons, and 1100 ambulances, have been received at the Washington depot.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, before leaving Washington, was authorized by the government to raise a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery for the war.

Three quarters of the cases of sickness now in the hospitals are of typhoid fever, and the proportion is increasing. The patients, however, are successfully treated.

Wheat a Substitute for Coffee.

EDITORS DISPATCH: Being on a visit to the county of Mecklenburg, a short time since, I was told by one of my female acquaintances, near Clarksville, that she had found an excellent substitute for that very popular and indispensable article called "coffee." It consists in wheat parched, ground, and prepared in the same manner you do coffee. Experienced and devoted lovers of coffee have tried the wheat and report it equally as good as the genuine article. The grains being of different sizes, they should be parched separately, and afterwards ground together, when the coffee imparts to the wheat its genuine aromatic properties. Two-thirds wheat and the remainder coffee makes a most excellent drink.

Truly "necessity is the mother of invention." Let those who disbelieve but make the experiment. We have plenty of wheat; who cares for the blockade?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Charlotte county, Va., Sept. 28, 1861.

WOODEN SHOES.—The shoe question has come to a consideration of much importance, since the manufacturers experience great difficulty in procuring the "raw material," and charge for their work in proportion to their outlay. We would not intimate that they reap undue profits, although we have heard this broadly hinted at. We have always believed that there was "nothing like leather," and supposed it impossible to substitute anything for it in the manufacture of shoes; but we find that a good and comfortable covering for the feet can be made of wood, and so closely in imitation of leather that the eye can not readily detect the difference. Mr. Philip Theim, of Raleigh, North Carolina, has shown us some specimens of wooden shoes very handsomely finished, and we are convinced that they can be made to answer very well as a substitute for leather, while in durability they will far surpass it. Servants' brogans can be furnished at a dollar a pair, and will possess the advantage of more comfort than the cowhide shoes generally worn on plantations, and equal, if not greater pliability. Mr. Theim is about to apply for a patent.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

20,000 LARGE AND SMALL GUNNY BAGS FOR SALE!

ALSO, a large quantity of Scrap Brass and Copper, Pig Lead and Slab Zinc. For sale by PHILIP MCGUIRE, 164, 166 and 168 Magazine street, New Orleans.

se10-3m

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly BY JOHN R. McCLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL, Under the firm and style of McCLANAHAN & DILL, To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

Price of Subscription.

Daily, (in advance) per annum	$10.00
Tri-Weekly, (in advance) per annum	5.00
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Daily Rates of Advertising.

For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion...$1.00
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SQUARES.	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
2	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 75	22 50	37 50
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	31 25	37 50	62 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	75 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	43 75	52 50	87 50
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	56 25	67 50	112 50
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	62 50	75 00	125 00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $10.
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☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.
☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page an advance over stated rates.
☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occupying space over contract, and when large type is required to be used or the advertisement kept on the inside of paper.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra, at regular rates, for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnerships, Notices, To Consignees, etc.
☞ *Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.*
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.
☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.
☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news—but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations as all other advertisements.
☞ All legal and transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.
☞ Editorial notices in local column will be charged twenty cents per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

McCLANAHAN & DILL.

MEMPHIS NOVELTY WORKS!

THOMAS LEECH & CO.,
CORNER MAIN AND McCALL STREETS,
Memphis.....Tennessee,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ARMY CUTLERY AND BRASS CASTINGS
OF ALL KINDS.

WE are now prepared to receive and fill orders for the following articles, viz:

Infantry Swords,
Cavalry Swords and Sabers,
Artillery Cutlasses and Knives!
BOWIE KNIVES
Of every description.
Bayonets for Shot Guns and Rifles,
ARTILLERY AMES,
STIRRUPS AND SPURS
Of the latest and most approved patterns, Bullet Moulds of all kinds, Brass Mountings for Gunsmiths, Brass Mountings for Saddlery.
Special attention paid to repairs of
Printing Presses,
Light Machinery and Machine Blacksmithing Generally.

We have engaged the services of competent workmen and will war ant our work to give complete satisfaction. All orders will meet with prompt attention. We will pay a high price for all the old Copper and Brass you can send us.

se18-1m

SELLING AT VERY REDUCED PRICES!

BEARD & M'ANALLY
205 Main Street.

A LARGE LOT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Consisting as follows:
All Linen Bosom Shirts, and others;
Shaker, Merino and Cass. Undershirts,
Shaker, " " " Drawers,
Silk Undershirts and Drawers,
Home Knit Wool, Merino, Silk and Cotton Socks!
A LARGE LOT OF FINE
CLOTHING!
Sack, Beaver and Napier Overcoats;
Cassimere Business Coats;
Cloth, Frock and Dress Coats;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Cloth Cassimere, Black Silk and Silk Velvet Vests;
ALSO—A lot of Cloth Cassimere, suitable for Officers' Uniforms.
ALSO—A lot of home made Tennessee Jeans.
100 dozen home knit WOOL SOCKS!
All of the above we are determined to sell and will sell at low figures. Call and try us.
Beard & McAnally,
se10-1m 205 Main street.

ESTRAYS---SHELBY COUNTY.

TAKEN up by John McIlwath, on the 25th day of July, 1861, a chestnut sorrel HORSE, six years old, fifteen hands high, and valued at $100. Said McIlwath lives in the Fourteenth Civil District.

Taken up by J. B. Howell, on the 10th day of September, 1861, a dark brown mare MULE, fifteen years old, fifteen hands high, branded on the left hip and shoulder. The brand resembles the Mexican letters "A. T.," and the mule is valued at $50. Said Howell resides in the First District.

Taken up by John Caraway, on the 8th day of June, 1861, a bay HORSE and brown MULE. The horse is five years old, little sore on the back, barefooted all round, left hind foot white, and valued at $70. The mule is of a dark brown color, seven years old, no marks or brands, and valued at $75. Said Caraway resides in the Sixth Civil District.

The estrays were not advertised before, because they were not paid until recently.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1861. B. S. FIFE, Ranger.
oct6-w3w

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN GOD WE TRUST!

To All Good Secessionists Generally,
BUT TO ALL
Kentucky Secessionists Particularly!

I HAVE some very VALUABLE PROPERTY, which I will sell for less than the price heretofore asked for it, and will, with great pleasure, take the BONDS of the Confederacy in payment as cash.

816 *Acres--Homestead.*

Two miles southeast of Jackson, Tenn. Two hundred acres are in cultivation and under a good fence—balance of the tract is good land and excellent timber. A new FRAME HOUSE, with seven rooms and good springs. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad goes through the north end of the tract.

Several valuable improved LOTS in Jackson.

2000 acres in different Tracts in Shelby county.
15,000 " " " Lauderdale county.
6500 " " " Obion county.
7500 " " " Dyer county.
3500 " " " Benton county.

My sons, Dr. John Chester and Robert H. Chester, in showing the Madison county property, are authorized to sell. My post office is Arkansas, Shelby county, Tenn.

ROBERT I. CHESTER.
sell-1w1m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell an extremely VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, lying on the Mississippi river, about two miles south of Memphis, on the Arkansas side. It contains

235 Acres,

According to a survey made in 1859, with a river front of half a mile. The soil consists of a remarkably fertile black loam, nearly as light as a bank of ashes, and some idea of its depth may be ascertained from the fact that a cistern has been dug, in the immediate vicinity, to the depth of twelve feet, without reaching the clay. It is almost entirely above overflow, the unprecedented floods of '58 and '59 covering only a small portion of it, and it is also protected by a fine levee, which has been greatly strengthened during the past year. It has no improvements except some rough cabins, but has several roads through it, for the purpose of hauling wood to the river, where two fine landings have been cut. It is one of the finest locations for a wood yard on the river, having a fine bank and sufficient depth of water for boats to land at any season of the year. The timber is very heavy, consisting of gum, ash, hackberry and walnut, which, if cut off and sold, would more than pay for the land.

I have been told by competent judges, that the peculiar advantages of this land are so great, that but for the present war, it could be sold readily for $100 per acre. Its nearness to the rapidly growing city of Memphis, greatly adds to its value, and should that city be selected as one of the Cotton-rate States, as it is positively thought it will be, in a very short time it would command $500 per acre.

It is now offered at the low price of $60 per acre—one half cash, and the balance in twelve months. Nothing but pecuniary embarrassments induce the owner to offer it at such a sacrifice. Possession given immediately. Title perfect.

E. M. APPERSON.
se18-6tod1w

MEMPHIS RACES!

FALL MEETING, 1861.

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

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

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

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, November 1.—Jockey Club purse $500; 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 stake.

The above stakes will come off as on TUESDAY, October 1st, 1861. Security for the forfeit required in all cases. My post office is Arkansas, Shelby county, Tenn.

ROBERT I. CHESTER.
sell-1w1m

JOHN C. CARTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Memphis, Tennessee.
OFFICE in the Adams Express Building, on Court street.
se16-1y

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having suggested the insolvency of the Estate of H. R. Robards, dec'd, do hereby, pursuant to an order of the Clerk of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Robards, to appear and file the same with the Clerk of said Court, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or against the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in March, 1862, or they will be barred.

J. WICKERSHAM,
H. A. BERCHER,
sell-1m Executors of H. R. Robards, dec'd.

BOOK BINDERY!

JACOB C. WARD

RESPECTFULLY announces to his former patrons and the public that he has fitted up his store, opposite the Clay Building, where he is prepared to serve the public with anything in his line. BLANK BOOKS of every description, with or without printed heads, made to order.

Having one of the most approved Ruling Machines, he is prepared to do any kind of ruling. Particular attention paid to the binding of Music and all kinds of periodicals, either plain or in extra style.

All orders from the city or country will receive the prompest attention.

JACOB C. WARD,
196 Main street, opposite Clay Building, 31 floor,
se22 Memphis, Tenn.

BLUFF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS.
Capital, - - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. D. WILLIAMS, S. M. GAYTES, J. M. MCCOMBS, H. LAIRD, W. C. CLEAVES, J. W. CROCKER, C. S. FENNER.
J. D. WILLIAMS.....President
W. S. MACRAE.....Secretary.

INSURE FIRE RISKS on houses and merchandise, and Marine and River risks on cargoes. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

OFFICE—No. 271 Main street.

☞ Over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of losses paid in the city of Memphis in less than three years.
jy20 6m

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

J. & M. FLAHERTY,

HAVE on hand and are daily receiving, a large assortment of most elegant

FURNITURE,

PIANOS, CARPETS,
OIL CARPETING, Etc., Etc.,
At No. 41 Union Street.
And invite the public to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
se21

C. K. HOLST & SON,
UNDERTAKERS!
No. 300 Main Street,
Memphis.....Tennessee,
AGENTS FOR

MARSHALL'S SOUTHERN METALLO-PERCHA

BURIAL CASKETS!
ALSO, FOR

Barstow's Metallic Burial Caskets!

KEEP constantly on hand all sizes of FIRE & BURGLAR SAFES. Also, WOOD COFFINS of every description.
County Undertakers provided with CASKETS and CASES at a reasonable discount. de22-1y

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
At 323 Main Street.

MISS M. PERDUE having received a large and well selected stock of MILLINERY GOODS from the first importing houses in New York and Baltimore, is now prepared to open and sell at the latest styles.

She keeps constantly on hand the richest and handsomest assortment of BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, Head Dresses, Ribbons, etc.

DRESS MAKING
Attended to in the latest Parisian style. Patterns received monthly.
mar22

GUNSMITHS WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, to work in the Confederate Armory Shop, in this city, a number of GUNSMITHS. None but competent workmen need apply, and to such liberal wages will be paid as the steady situation afforded. Apply to R. STEPHENS, Master Armorer, or

WM. R. HUNT,
Captain of Ordnance.
jy21

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 9.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, September 26th, 1861.

1. INCONVENIENCE has arisen from the detention of trains of cars, and in some cases from their removal by out-rod military officers, from one road to another without the sanction of the Superintendent of the road, therefore it is notified to all military officers, serving in or passing through this department, that transportation of every kind is furnished and regulated by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under instructions of the Commanding General of the department, and subordinately to the commanders of Divisions.

2. Officers are strictly forbidden to interfere with these arrangements, or to remove cars from any railway, or to take any trains beyond or to a different point from that prescribed to the conductor in his instructions, or to detain any train for shelter for the troops.

3. Presidents of railroads are requested to report, by telegraph, to the General any violation of this order.

By command Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON.
W. W. MCCRIEY, A. A. General.
se27-1m

GEO. H. VINTEN,
TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE!
No. 105 Poydras Street,
New Orleans.
Presses, Type, Paper, Ink and Furnishing
Of every known description, at manufacturers' prices.
se13-3m

☞ READ ONCE—THEN FORGET IT.
DR. LOW'S GERMAN SPECIFIC.
EMPHATICALLY A NEVER-FAILING CURE FOR DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA
In certainly found at last—never known to fail.
This remedy is offered as a *specific, immediate cure*, in every instance, for *Dysentery*, (or Flux,) *Diarrhœa*, and every species of bowel complaints; and as such we *guarantee it*. We here only state brief and *reliable facts*, and invite you to examine the circular accompanying each box, for full *particulars, proofs*, and *testimonials*. Reader, when afflicted, will you try one box of these pleasant powders? *Try it*, and be immediately cured. To delay is to suffer, perhaps to *die*.
Sold by the principal Druggists throughout the land. Price, 50 cents per box. Orders should be addressed either to D. S. LOW, M. D. & CO., Proprietors, or to Messrs. PURNELL & GILBERT, Druggists, No. 301 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.
jy23-y

300 Bushels Seed Rye

Nature said for sale by R. G. CRAIG,
se29-daw Cor. Second and Union streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

fe28-6tw-w

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 no house 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 PHARMACOPŒIA.
Brushes, Window Glass, Glassware, Seeds,
PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, COAL OIL, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL,
Brandy, Wines, Tobacco, Mediterranean Sponges, Druggists' Sundries.
Agents for Virginia Allegheny Springs Water; Pure Soda Water from Glass lined Fountains.
DEARING & WETHERILL,
jel1-daw 335 Main Street.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

WARD & M'CLELLAND,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
Nos. 177 and 179 Main Street,
Opposite the Worsham House,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

TANNERS' OIL!

25 bbls. in store and to arrive,
500 bushels Seed Rye,
50 bushels Red Clover,
100 bushels Herds Grass,
100 bushels Seed Wheat,
50 bushels Orchard Grass,
10,000 lbs. White Lead,
5000 lbs. Zinc White,
1500 ounces Quinine,
100 ounces Sul. Morphia,
100 lbs. Gum Opium,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
5 bbls. Castor Oil, etc.
Which we will sell at as reasonable rates as the expense of obtaining goods will admit.
Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes,
taken at par for all debts due us on or before April 1st, 1861. [se14] WARD & McCLELLAND.

WATER PIPES,
FIRE BRICKS, ETC., ETC.

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

ALSO,
FIRE BRICKS,
WHICH HAVE NO SUPERIOR.
We also manufacture all kinds of C. C. and Granite Ware, and would most respectfully solicit orders for the above goods.
W. H. PARROW, Agent,
se10-3m Kaolin, S. C.

NOTICE.
Contributions of Blankets, Socks, Etc., FOR THE VOLUNTEERS!

IN compliance with a request of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, the undersigned have appointed the following named citizens to receive and solicit contributions in their respective Districts of BLANKETS, SOCKS, and CLOTHING, for the Volunteers, and earnestly request prompt and prompt attention of the people to the furtherance of the object. Let each individual and every family respond with patriotic zeal to the wants of our brave soldiers, that while they are fighting our battles, they may know we are mindful of their comfort. As fast as these contributions are made, let them be deposited at the store of W. R. Miller & Co., or J. D. Williams & Co., in the city of Memphis.

District No. 1.....J. S. DICKASON.
District No. 2.....H. P. THOMPSON.
District No. 3.....J. T. PERSON.
District No. 4.....W. T. HINSON.
District No. 5.....M. D. L. STEWART.
District No. 6.....O. M. ALSUP.
District No. 7.....J. M. THOMPSON.
District No. 8.....D. A. HARRELL.
District No. 10.....J. G. MOORE.
District No. 11.....J. M. WOODSON.
District No. 12.....LLOYD PERSON.
District No. 13.....JOHN ARNOLD.
District No. 15.....A. O. EDMONDSON.
District No. 16.....WESLEY MOORE.
J. W. PETTIT,
se24-wtf Judge Etc.

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.,
(Formerly Hyde & Goodrich,)
Corner of Canal and Bend streets, New Orleans, La.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Jewelry, Silverware, Swords and Military Accoutrements!
And Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Bronzes, Fine Table Cutlery, Porcelain Plated Ware, Guns, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

THE subscribers, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas and Geo. A. Griswold, call attention to the change in the style of the firm, which is still constituted of the same partners who have managed its affairs for the last fifteen years, with the same capital and business facilities as formerly. We shall have always on hand for the inspection of our friends and the public the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line in the Confederate States.

au31-w6m THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

Non-Resident Notice.

William H. Stevens, vs. Susan A. Stevens. } Circuit Court Fayette County, Tennessee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from the allegations in complainant's bill and affidavit annexed, that the defendant, Susan A. Stevens, is a non-resident of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered by me that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal, a newspaper published in Memphis, Tennessee, notifying said non-resid ent to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court for Fayette county, to be held at the Court House in Somerville, on the second Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

W. M. BURTON