Daily Appeal.

GEMS FOR THE ALBUM.

KIND WISHES.

May ev'ry joy of earth be thine,
May peace and plenty both combine
To cheer thee on thy way
Along life's rugged, toilsome path,
Where all of woe art doom'd to quaff,
Till fred'd of mortal clay:
May faith supreme thy course attend,
And 'mid life's darkness ever lend,
Thy soul its cheering light;
For through the anguish and the gloom
Which clouds our pathway to the tomb,
'Twill lead thee ever right;
And in the end may cherish'd hope
Yield fare its sweet, as spring buds ope'
Beneath a morning sun;
Till when the hour of death draws nigh,
Thy lip will breathe no lingering sigh,
But say, "Thy will be done!"

FROM A SLIGHTED FRIEND.

Oh, friendship pure, how art thou,
Tho' fix'd by intent—say, and scal'd by vow,
Like flowers blooming, which we pluck to-day,
To be to-morrow cast unnoticed away.

LOVE DESIRED.

The deep'ning crimson of the east
Foretells the coming morn;
So speaks the blush on maiden's cheek
Of love, just newly born:
I've seen the sun, at summer tide,
In brilliant glory raise,
But when shall love's blush on thy cheek,
Meet my enraptur'd gaze?

The General Hospital--Woman's Devotion.

The Richmond *Examiner* relates an interesting instance of a wife's constancy and devotion as follows:

There are only forty Federal prisoners, we believe, now under treatment at the General Hospital, northeast corner of Second street. Among these is Capt. Roberts, of the old United States army, who was very severely wounded in the right knee by a minnie ball, which shattered the bone, in the battle of Manassas, and whose injuries are of such a nature as to preclude the idea that he will be able to meet the requirements of any active service for months to come, if at all. His office had been in the army twenty-six years, most of the time serving in the South. He has many acquaintances among those who now officer our army, a number of whom have called to see him since he arrived here. At the battle of Manassas, unfortunately for himself, his battery was mistaken for Sherman's, and, in consequence, received the especial attention of the Confederate soldiers. The contest for it possession was so hotly contested, that it was captured and retaken several times during the battle. It finally passed into our possession, the few men in charge, not dead or wounded, having adhered with the rest of the grand army towards the Long Bridge.

The true story of woman's love and devotion was well illustrated by an incident which occurred shortly after the battle of Manassas. The wife of Capt. Ricketts, a lady connected will one of the most respectable families in the State of New York, had followed her husband to Washington, awaiting, in painful anxiety, the result of the contest in which he was engaged. He inquiries about him after the decisive action in which he bore so prominent a part, to which the fears of the flying fugitives, no doubt, gave the most sanguinary coloring, left her no room to doubt but that the rebels had first wounded and then summarily dispatched him, in accordance with their usually supposed bloodthirstiness. Becoming afterward better informed, and ascertaining that he was alive, though badly wounded, she resolved at all hazards to join him. Not being able to hire a vehicle in Washington, she resorted to the only feasible plan: that of buying one and hiring the services of a driver at an exberbitant rate, to conduct her in quest of the object of her solicitude. It is not known whether old Scott, when applied to by her for permission to go beyond his lines, renewed his oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government, but it is supposed that the sordid old huckster did.

Provided with a white flag, which she kept continually flying in the breeze, Mrs. Rickett approached the Confederate picketers, and was conducted, as a prisoner, to Col. J. E. B. Stewart, commanding the First Virginia cavalry. This officer, an old personal friend of the lady insisted upon her going back, offering her an escort, and telling her she could only proceed further as a prisoner, and have her conveyance forfeited as contraband. Refusing to retrace her steps, she was sent to the headquarters of Gen. Johnston, another friend of hers in former days who used the like arguments with the addition of a vivid picture of the horrors she might expect to encounter in the sight of the hundreds of the dead, wounded and dying she would come in contact with. In accordance with her request she was taken prisoner, and joined her husband whom she nursed on the field and since his arrival here with a devotion worthy of all respect. She is, in all respects, regarded by the rules of war as much a prisoner as her husband. The latter, no doubt, like most of the United States army officers who clung to the old wreck, and who were thrown in our hands by the fortune of war, are dissatisfied, to some extent, at the treatment received by them.

They do not like the idea that paroles are refused them, and some among whom, no doubt, is the officer above spoken of, think it hard the consideration usually accorded "officers and gentlemen" in civilized war is not granted them. They forget that this is the most uncivil civil war that the world has ever seen. That any course of conduct that the authorities adopt toward them is necessarily directly brought about by the savage and unmanly policy that governs the sectional hybrids that have succeeded to the miserable remnant of the once flourishing and extensive estate and possession of "Uncle Sam." If Lincoln and his advisers were not mailing tools of the men, who, under a mistaken sense of duty, undertook to fight his sectional, nigger-stealing battles, no officer or private soldier of the United States need stay among us longer than he could be exchanged or get paroled.

Strategic Points in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Journal.]

Louisville, the United States headquarters, is situated on the northern boundary of the State is connected by river and rail with the whole of the Northern States, and also by rail with the country of active operations, as indicated. The plain on which it is situated extends, with but few interruptions, and none of a serious character, for thirty-five miles South of Rolling Fork river, when rail communication with the country beyond has been interrupted by the destruction of the bridge.

Crossing this stream, which is about two hundred feet in width and three feet deep at the bed, near the bridge lately burned, a good road leads through a level country for two miles to the foot of the series of hills known as Muldrough's Hills. Their ascent is of the most rugged character. The railroad follows a little stream called Clear Creek, crossing it about half way up the ascent by trestle work, ninety feet high; further on it again crosses a small tributary to Clear Creek; and passing through a similar rugged country, enters, near its base, Muldrough's—more properly—Tunnell Hill, and merges on a smooth and level plain, which extends uninterruptedly for many miles South to Green river, thus forming the table land of the State.

Tunnel Hill is the last of a series forming the ascent from the low land to the table land of Kentucky, and its virtues as a strongfield depends upon the direction of an approach. Against an attack from the North it presents many advantages; but these become useless against an attack from the South. Tunnel Hill commands those immediately south of it, and they in turn command their northern neighbors The Federal forces, to fight to advantage, must fight beyond Muldrough's Hill, and, for this purpose, require a strong force. To admit the force to advance as far as the hill, would be to allow them to possess themselves of what would be a stronghold to them, and which possession would result in the destruction of the most important and costly part of the whole railroad line. Four miles from Tunnel Hill, Elizabethtown, the advance of the Federal forces is reached. This is an old and rather dilapidated town, with about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and presenting no features of importance. It was the center of a strong disunion community, composed of a class controlled by Ex-Gov. John L. Helm, who is a resident of that town. The rebels looked forward to it for winter quarters, should their attempts on Louisville fell.

Nolin Creek is the first stream of any importance South of Elizabethtown, on the line of the road, and is at all times fordable, the rail and turnpike roads crossing it near its head waters. Thence to Green river the country is a plain, level sward—rich, well watered, and producing plenty. The country immediately on the banks of Green river is rough and poor. The banks of the river at the point crossed by the railroad are very steep. The turnpike road, crossing the road at Munfordsville, winds down a steep declivity, and all vehicles cross the river by boat. The stream here is seldom fordable, is exceedingly swift and dangerous. Beyond Green river, and extending to Barren river, are the barrens of Kentucky, a beautiful prairie land as is to be seen in the West, but not very extensive.

Bowling Green, the present basis of southern operations in Kentucky, is a point of great strategic importance. Located at the junction of the two Kentucky railroads, which enter Tennessee, it affords transportation to an almost unlimited extent, and an army in force there could draw reinforcements and supplies to the full capacity of the Confederate States to spare them. The approaches to the town by railroad can be commanded by a small force, as the track crosses a bridge over Barren river.

STRAWS.—The Secretary of the United States Treasury is a *Chase*, in which is locked up the worst type of mankind.

The *Price* of Lexington was too much for Fremont.

Decidedly the best *Polk*-a of the times will be danced in Kentucky.

Our gallant soldiers under Magruder failed but once. They could not pull *Wool* over the Virginia Neck. The thing would not come down. *Merchants' Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Fashion's votaries have two faults—they are hollow-headed and hollow-hearted.

If you want to sleep quietly, don't praise another woman while your wife is undressing for bed.

A gentleman passing through one of our public offices was affronted by some clerks, and was advised to complain to the principal, which he did thus: "I have been abused here by some of the rascals of this place, and I came to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the *principal*."

It is fortunate that the gentlemen's fashions do not keep pace with the ladies', or else by this time, their hats would have dwindled down to the size of a charity boy's muffin cap, and their trowsers would have swollen out to double the size of a Turk's and a Dutchman's stitched together!

"May I leave a few tracts?" asked a medical missionary of a lady, who, responded to his knock. "Leave some tracks—certainly you may," said she, looking at him most benignly over her specs; "leave them with the bred toward the house, if you please."

Anxious parent, who had just finished whipping a child three years old—"Now, my child, I hope you will be good, so that I shall not have to whip you again." Child—"If you must whip any one, you had better whip one of your size."

"The constitutions of our females must be excellent," says a celebrated physician, "for, take an ox, or a horse, and inclose its sides with corsets, and he would labor,—indeed, but it would be for breath."

When the committee of the French academy dictionary, Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, came one day into the room where they were holding a session, "Glad to see you, M. Cuvier," said one of the forty; "we have just finished a definition which we think quite satisfactory, but upon which we would like to have your opinion. We have been defining the word crab, and we have explained it thus: 'Crab, a small red fish, which walks backwards.'" "Perfect, gentlemen," said Cuvier; "only, if you will give me leave, I will make one small observation in natural history: the crab is not a fish,—is not related does not walk backwards." With these exceptions, your definition is excellent."

"Nobody ever lost anything by love," said a sage looking person. "That's not true," said a young lady who heard the remark, "for I once lost three nights' sleep."

An exchange, in puffing a soap, says it is the "best ever used for cleaning a dirty man's face. We have tried it, therefore we know." This is usually as pointed as the bit of Dean Swift's "Stella," who, when a gentleman lamented his inability to keep clean his finger nails, sarcastically suggested, "He was in the habit of scratching himself."

A gentleman living in an interior town in Tennessee, recently having occasion to be absent from home a short time, was astonished by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch, announcing that his wife—to whom he had only been married some five or six months—*had a child the night before!* He was in great tribulation, but telegraphing home for further particulars, soon ascertained that matters were not so serious as represented. A blundering telegraph operator had made a "child" for a "chill."

The Money Greed Among Southern Merchants.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

While the people are contributing every dollar they can spare for the comfort of the soldiers, it is but just that the merchant and trading classes should afford some evidence of patriotism. At least the negative one of forbearing to speculate on the necessities and distresses of the country. As it is, not only are these classes too much intent upon their vocation of money-making, but, besides enriching themselves out of the needs of the country, their monopolies and speculations stand between the people and the soldiers. They do double injury. They reap their own immense gains out of the double struggles for all that a people holds dear, and battle and prevent the volunteer contributions of the people to their brave defenders by monopolizing articles of prime necessity, inflating prices beyond the reach of general purchasers, and embarrassing the transportation of volunteer stores to the army.

There is no necessity for speaking generally of this subject. We can designate any number of articles, the prices of which have been doubled and trebled by trade monopolies and speculative combinations, without any reason in the nature of things for the sudden and monstrous inflation of former prices. There is, for instance, no just reason why bacon should now be thirty-five cents per pound. Our exchanges say that in the leading markets of this article the stocks are in excess to the requirements of the country, if anything, larger than when it was selling from thirteen to fifteen cents. Again, in dry goods, the same unjust and speculative advance, effected by monopolies of capitalists, is evident We have been told that for blankets, which probably cost not more than one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per pair, five and six dollars is now asked. Homespun that, last winter, sold for six and a quarter cents is sold now (the same stock, too,) at twelve and a half cents. Advances in the same proportion have been made in other articles necessary for the clothing of our troops.

It public sentiment is not equal to chastise and correct the money greed of merchants and speculators, we see no reason to hesitate at the necessity of the government to take the matter under its control, at least so far, without interfering with the legitimate freedom and enterprise of trade, as to break up speculative combinations against itself. There are honorable and noble cases where a few of our patriotic merchants, content with their ordinary regular profits, have consented to dispose of their goods, so long as they lasted, at the usual prices. The profits have been sufficient to pay at least for their time and investments. Why should not this honorable manifestation of justice and patriotism, given by a few of our merchants, be made the rule, if need be, by the rigor of the law, for those others, depraved by avarice, worse in fact than the expelled "alien enemies" who, saving much flour money out of the South, are content to leave it without affecting attachment to a country, the plunder and spoil of which they only cared for.

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.....$ 6 00
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For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion.....$1 00
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☞ One square, nonpareil, twice a week, per annum, $6.
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☞ Two squares, nonpareil, twice a week, per annum, $8.
☞ 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 fancy type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for excepting space over contract, and when large type is required to be used for the advertisement kept on the inside of paper.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra, at regular rates, for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnerships, Notices, No 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—not 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 double rates per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.
McCLANAHAN & DILL

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 FISK & HANNAFORD'S CASES. Also, WOOD COFFINS of every description.
Country Undertakers furnished with CASKETS and CASES at a reasonable discount. i-22-1y

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
At 323 Main Street.
MISS M. PARDUE 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 of all the latest styles.
She keeps constantly on hand the choicest and handsomest assortment of BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, Head Dresses, Ribbons, etc.
DRESS MAKING
Attended to in the latest Parisian style. Patterns received monthly. mar18

JOHN C. CARTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Memphis, Tennessee.
OFFICE in the Adams Express Building, on Court street. mch5-1y

NO MORE COTTON.
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMITTEE,
MEMPHIS, Sept. ber 30, 1861.
It is desirable that no more COTTON and TOBACCO be shipped to this place until further orders. Planters are appealed to not to ship it for the present. Should it be paralleled in the Military authorities will be compelled to order the cotton returned to the country at the owner's expense.
M. J. WILKS, Chairman.

Market Ordinance.
BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:
1. Markets shall be held at the two market houses every day in the week, except Sundays, and during such hours as may be prescribed by the Board.
2. A market master shall be appointed for each market annually, and as often as vacancies may occur, who shall receive such compensation as the Board may allow. Market masters shall take the oath of office, and give bond for the faithful performance of their duties.
3. It shall be the duty of market masters to make all needful regulations for the disposition of stands in and around the market houses, collect market fees, preserve proper order, settle disputes about weights and measures, inspect the quality of provisions offered for sale, keep the markets in a cleanly condition, and to exercise police powers upon the market grounds during market hours.
4. The Mayor shall, after due notice given, cause the stalls and stands to be offered for rent at auction, on the first Monday of October of every year, payment for which shall be made at the time of renting. The rentings shall be made for one year, and no one person or firm shall be permitted to rent, either directly or indirectly, more than two stalls or stalls, and such stalls and stands shall not be occupied by any other person than the renter, except the same be duly transferred by consent of the market master.
5. Stands and stalls not rented by the year, shall be rented by the market master from day to day—stalls once at $1 each, and outside ones at fifty cents each. And persons selling at the market from carts and other vehicles, shall pay twenty-five cents each for the privilege. The market master shall have prepared (outside) vegetable stands of smaller dimensions, to be rented by the day, at ten cents each.
6. No person shall forestall the markets by buying during market hours any article commonly sold in market, for the purpose of selling the same again; nor shall any person offer for sale any article for retail, during market hours, except at one of the stalls or stands provided for the purpose in or near the market houses; and all combinations to influence in any way the prices of articles offered in the market, shall be unlawful.
7. It shall be the duty of occupiers of stalls and stands to leave the same in a neatly and cleanly condition at every close of market hours.
8. No person shall offer for sale at the market houses or elsewhere in the city, the flesh of any diseased animal or the flesh of any animal not commonly considered eatable, or of any animal in a putrid state, or putrefaction, or other spoiled or unwholesome food of any kind; and no person shall offer for sale at the markets, or bring upon the market premises any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors.
9. Butter, bread, and other articles offered for sale in the markets by weight, without being weighed in presence of purchasers, shall be examined by the market master, and if found lighter than the weight represented by the vender, they shall be forfeited and sold at auction by the market masters, for the benefit of the poor.
10. The market masters shall keep an exact account of all moneys received by them in the execution of this ordinance, and pay the same to the Treasurer of the city weekly. They shall make a report of their doings to the Board of Aldermen at the first meeting of said Board in every month.
11. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, with costs.
12. That it shall be and is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons hereafter, during market hours as above prescribed, to peddle or sell by retail through the streets of this city, or at any other place therein except at the market houses; and at regular licensed provision stores, by butter, eggs, lard, or other articles of country produce, cabbage or other vegetables, except strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and the various kinds of fruit and melons, which may be sold at any hour and in any place in the city.
13. All ordinances heretofore passed regulating the markets, and ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting in any way with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.
14. This ordinance shall take effect and go into operation from and after its passage.
Approved October 3d, 1861.
JOHN PARK, Mayor.
Attest—L. B. RICHARDS, City Register.

Accounts--City Officers.
BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:
That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any city officer who shall make an account against the city of Memphis either by the purchase of articles in his name or otherwise, without the authority of the Board of Aldermen so to do, shall be removed from office by order, two-thirds of the Aldermen elected concurring thereon.
Approved October 3d, 1861.
JOHN PARK, Mayor.
Attest—L. B. RICHARDS, City Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a trust deed made to me on the 5 day of October, 1860, by Andrew J. Montgomery and Martha T., his wife, of record in book J., pages 273, 274, 275 and 276, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crittenden county, Arkansas, and to satisfy a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, now due and unpaid, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public outcry, on
Friday, November 1st, 1861,
in front of the Gayoso Savings' Institution, on Madison street, in Memphis, Tennessee, a 12 o'clock m. the following LANDS in said county of Crittenden, Arkansas, to wit:
The north half of the N. E. quarter of Section 8.
" " " " N. W. " " " 9.
The northwest quarter of Section 8.
The east half of the S. W. quarter of Section 6.
The east half of Section 5.
The northwest quarter of the N. W. quarter Section 4—all being in township 6, north of range 8, east.
Also—The south half of section 6, township 6, north of range 8, east, and the S. W. quarter of Section 5, in township 6, north of range 8, east. In all 1240 acres.
JAMES G. BARBOUR,
oct4d4 Trustee.

For Congress.
WE are authorized to announce D. M. CURRIN as a candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District. Election first Wednesday in November.
oct3-d-w-t-s-w

For Congress.
WE are authorized to announce R. D. NABERS as a candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District.
oct28-d

For Congress.
WE are authorized to announce Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS as a candidate for Congress in the 10th Congressional District. Election first Thursday in November.
oct3-d

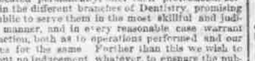
For Congress.
WE are authorized to announce JAS. H. PATTERSON as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of Arkansas, at the ensuing November election.
oct2-td

White Winter Seed Oats.
A FEW sacks just received and for sale by
R. G. CRAIG, Seedsman,
se29 dtw Cor. Second and Union sts., Memphis.

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 of their ability to do their work. Call and examine 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 is 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.
f-28-d1w-w

BOOK BINDERY!
JACOB C. WARD

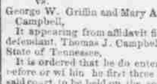


RESPECTFULLY announces to his former patrons that he may be found at No 156 Main street, opposite the Clay Building, where he is prepared to serve the public with anything in his line. BLANK BOOKS of every description, with or without printed heads, made to order.
Having one of the most approved Ruling 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 prompt est attention. JACOB C. WARD,
156 Main street, opposite Clay Building, 3d floor.
mar21 Memphis, Tenn.

BLUFF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS.
Capital, - - - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. D. WILLIAMS, H. LAIRD,
S. M. GATES, C. C. CLEAVES,
J. M. McCOMBS, J. W. CROCKER.
C. S. FENNER.
J. D. WILLIAMS.....President
W. S. MAGRAE.....Secretary
INSURE FIRE RISKS on houses and merchandise, and Marine and River risks on cargoes.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
OFFICE—No. 257 Main street.
☞ OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of losses paid in the city of Memphis in less than three years. ly20 6m

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 9.
HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, September 24th, 1861.
1. INCONVENIENCE has arisen from the detention of trains of cars, and in some cases from their removal by orders of military officers, from one road to another without the sanction of the Superintendent of the road, therefore it is notified to all military officers, acting under 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 Quartermaster General of this department, and subordinately of the Commanders of Divisions.
2. Officers are strictly forbidden to interfere with the running of trains, or to remove from any railroad, or to take any train 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 required to report, by telegraph, to the General, any violation of this order.
By command of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON,
W. W. MACKALL, A. A. General. se27 1m

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 1826, 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 recently sunk in the center of it, the depth of twelve feet, without reaching the clay. It is almost entirely above overflow, the unprecedented floods of last and preceding years 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 bluff 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, and 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 rising city of Memphis, greatly adds to its value, and should that city be made the capital of the Confederate States, as it is now thought it will be, in a very short time it would command $200 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.
aug1-dee6dtw

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.
sel3 3m

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 vitrious body, suitable for conducting 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 G. C. and Granite Ware, and would most respectfully solicit orders for the above goods. W. B. FARROW, Agent,
au10-3m Raedin, S. C.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.
FROM and after this date, we will receive
Confederate Treasury Notes,
in payment of all bills made with us. A discount of TEN PER CENT. will be made to all persons that are indebted to us by notes and accounts, that will come forward and pay in full on their notes and accounts, and the above Treasury Notes or Bonds will be received in payment at par, if paid in three months from date.
QUINBY & ROBINSON.
Memphis, August 3, 1861. au4-3m

NOTICE.
I HEREBY suggest the insolvency of the estate of William Jenkins, dec'd. All those that have claims against said estate are hereby notified to file them in the County Court Clerk's office of Fayette county, Tennessee, by the first day of July, 1862, for pro rata distribution.
W. M. PARKER,
oct2-w6t Administrator.

SUNDRIES.
20 CASKS London Ale,
20 casks London Porter,
100,000 Cigars, assorted,
25 barrels Old Apple Brandy,
5 barrels Old Peach Brandy,
20 eighth casks Cognac Brandy,
20 quart casks " "
1 pipe Old Cognac Brandy, 1 pipe Holland Gin,
25 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne,
25 baskets imitation " "
5 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
100 barrels Louisville Cement,
50 boxes Telegraph Matches, 2 cases Nutmegs,
10 bags Black Pepper, 20 lb Ginger,
100 bags Extra Fine No. 00 boxes Smoking Tobacco,
50 barrels pure Bourbon Whisky.
FLOURNOY & CRAWFORD.

NOTICE!
WE wish to say to our customers in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas that we will receive Confederate Bonds, Treasury Notes, Mississippi Treasury Notes and Arkansas War Bonds at par.
ALSO—Wheat, Cotton, Corn, Wool, Dry Hides, country made Jeans, Socks, and other articles of domestic production at full market prices, to be applied on accounts, until further notice.
100,000 lbs. Wool Wanted for Cash!
☞ Articles sent to our care per railroads, steamboats, or private conveyance, shall receive prompt attention. TAYLOR & McEWEN,
au17 2m M. street.

☞ READ ONCE—THEN FORGET IT.
DR. LOW'S GERMAN SPECIFIC.
POSITIVELY A NEVER-FAILING CURE FOR
DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA
Is 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 *some certificates*. 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 may be addressed either to D. R. LOW, M. D., & CO., Proprietors, or to Messrs. FLEMING & GILBERT, Druggists, No. 261 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

EDUCATIONAL.
MR. J. R. SCUDDER'S school for boys will be found near Second street, between Beal and Gayoso streets. A Military Department and Gymnasium have been introduced under the care of Capt. Cooke. The great point in this school will be to prepare boys for the various business relations of life. For terms apply to the principal. oct3w

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the clerk's office, chancery side of the common law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, Wednesday, September the 25th, 1861.
H. H. Potter and Gayoso Savings Institution, Complainants,
vs.
George W. Griffin and Mary A. Griffin and Thomas J. Campbell, Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, Thomas J. Campbell, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee,
It is ordered that he do enter his appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest: JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
Kortrecht & McDaniel, solicitors for complainants.
oct2-lawtw

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the clerk's office, chancery side of the common law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, Thursday, September the 12th, 1861.
L. Rosen, Complainant,
vs.
George W. Griffin and others, Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant Thomas J. Campbell is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee,
It is ordered that he do enter his appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest: JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
S. V. Watson, solicitor for complainants.
oct2-lawtw

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the clerk's office, chancery side of the common law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, Friday, September 13th, 1861.
David Brown, a free man of color, } Petition filed Oct. 2.
Ex parte petition to convey himself } Subpœna Oct. 11, 1861.
into slavery.
It appearing from the petition filed herein that the petitioner, David Brown, a free man of color, a resident of the State of Tennessee, desires and prays to be permitted to convey himself into slavery unto one John G. Greenlaw, a resident of the State of Tennessee, upon the terms and conditions required by the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in such case made and provided, it is therefore ordered that notice of the filing of said petition be given to interested parties, and that said petition be made at the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, when the petition for the sale of the petitioner, David Brown, will be considered, and the same be granted, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, and unless the petition be made at the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, and the petition for the sale of the petitioner be granted, the petition will be dismissed at the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, and proof taken that the petitioner, David Brown, is a free man of color, and a resident of the State of Tennessee.
A copy—attest: JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
Pickett & Sanford, solicitors for complainant.
oct2-lawtw

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the clerk's office, chancery side of the common law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, Friday, September the 6th, 1861.
N. Stillman, S. Stillman and J. Stillman, firm of N. Stillman & Co., Complainants,
vs.
The unknown heirs of Michael Kelley, deceased, Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, the unknown heirs of Michael Kelley, deceased, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee,
It is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest: JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
John Coleman, solicitor for complainants.
oct2-lawtw

In Chancery at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the clerk's office, chancery side of the common law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, Saturday, October the 5th, 1861.
O. M. Alsup, administrator of N. W. Dill, deceased,
vs. Complainant,
Patsey C. Dill and others, Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, Patsey C. Dill, Martha S. Dill and Franklin Dill, and Mat Dill, are minors of Nelley, their guardian, Caleb W. Richardson and Patsey P. Richardson, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee;
It is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest: JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
W. D. Beard, solicitor for complainant.
oct2-lawtw

To My Friends and Patrons.
I HAVE this day made an arrangement by which I will supply the DAILY APPEAL at $2.