THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861. VOL. XII.—NO. 246.

Daily Appeal.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

For Vice-President,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

Tennessee Electoral Ticket,
For the State at Large.
ROBERT C. FOSTER, 3d, of Davidson.
WILLIAM WALLACE, of Blount.

For the Districts.
1st District—SAMUEL MILLIGAN, of Greene.
2d " WM. G. McADOO, of Knox.
3d " A. S. COLYAR, of Franklin.
4th " S. D. ROWAN, of Warren.
5th " JOHN F. DOAK, of Wilson.
6th " GEORGE W. BRIDEWELL, of Bedford.
7th " LUCIUS J. POLK, of Maury.
8th " G. A. WASHINGTON, of Edmondson.
9th " R. F. LAMB, of Henry.
10th " ROBERT B. CARTER, of Madison.
11th " JOSEPH H. SPERRY, of Fayette.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST.

By the Fort Smith *Times*, of the 17th, we have later information as to the state of affairs among the Indian nations. That paper learns from a young man who arrived at Fort Smith on the evening of the 16th, that there is considerable excitement among the Upper Creeks. Opotheleyoholo is at the head of his party of about 2000 men. A large number of negroes, belonging to southern Indians, have run away, and all the women and children have fled, and are now in the Choctaw country. The southern Indians threaten vengeance on the Lincoln adherents.

Mr. Holmes, from the Creek agency, had also arrived. He says that Col. McIntosh's regiment is moving up toward the Upper Creeks, and Col. Drew's Cherokee regiment is also on the march for that region. It is hoped that the delegation sent by Mr. Ross to Opotheleyoholo, will settle matters amicably. There is no doubt but Lincoln emissaries have been at work among the Upper Creeks.

In another paragraph the *Times* says that the accounts from the Creek country are contradictory. One day they are alarming, and the next nothing is to be apprehended. Mr. Holmes, of the Creek agency, who has been several years trading among the Creeks, says that there is nothing to fear, and that Opotheleyoholo has not enough followers to fight, or, at any rate, to do much damage. He apprehends no danger, and thinks that Mr. Ross' delegation will be able to set all things right.

We find the following items in the same paper:

An express arrived last night from the camp of Mr. Hickory Rogers, who was on his way from Denver City, bringing news of the capture of Mr. Rogers and all his party, except two men, who are now here. The jayhawkers came across the party camped near Walnut Creek, about three hundred miles from here, and captured the whole party, consisting of about eighteen men, twenty wagons, and about five hundred head of cattle.

Capt. Lacy, of the Louisiana regiment, arrived here from Camp Jackson last evening. He says that Price is falling back with his troops, trying to draw Fremont from the railroad. Gen. McCulloch is moving forward along the Kansas line.

Gen. McConaughey has arrived at Van Buren, where all having claims against the State of Arkansas will find him prepared to settle for some time.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

Accounts from the Northern Press.

We take the following Federal account of the operations of a detachment under Gen. Thompson, at Big river bridge in Missouri, from the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 17th. It corroborates our previous advices as to the success of the Confederates in accomplishing the object of their movement. That the Federal force was larger than admitted by the *Republican*, we have no doubt:

THE FIGHT AT THE BIG RIVER BRIDGE. Capt. I. H. Elliott, of company E, 33d Illinois regiment, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening from Big river bridge, and has favored us with a statement of the fight at that point, and the subsequent burning of the railroad bridge. He states that a little over three weeks ago a detachment of his company, himself in command, were sent to that point for the purpose of guarding the bridge.

They encamped in a suitable place near it on a slight eminence the better to observe the locality. After a lapse of three weeks of perfect quiet there, they were suddenly attacked on Tuesday evening, a little after daylight. The picket guard, stationed about three or four hundred yards from camp, were driven in, and one of the guards fired, which gave the alarm. They raised the cry, "They are on us!" The shot awakened all the camp, who were resting on their arms, and were soon in fighting trim.

Capt. Elliott at first thought the alarm was a false one, but he was soon convinced otherwise, and took a musket, which he found lying in his quarters. As he left the tents the bullets came pouring in from all sides, from the brushwood near; and seeing the enemy he endeavored to use the weapon, but the gun missed fire. He found the orderly sergeant lying dead, and taking the soldier's gun he got his men behind a little breastwork, which was in course of construction, but by no means completed.

The little band, by having this defense, saved their lives; otherwise they must nearly all have been killed. The balls came rattling in a perfect shower, and so soon as a man would raise his head above the wall a volley of bullets was directed at him with unerring aim.

The firing was continued hot on both sides for some minutes, when suddenly the attacking party got around, flanking them right and left, and a strong body appeared in their rear, firing continually. They had been fighting in this way about twenty minutes, when a force of cavalry was observed coming upon them on the right.

There being no possible chance to escape, Capt. Elliott pulled a white blanket from a sick man, and stuck it on a bayonet as a flag of truce. The blanket was perforated with twenty or thirty bullet holes in an instant, and then the firing ceased.

The attacking party then came into the camp and asked the company to lay down their arms. Some of the muskets were thrown upon the ground, and others were broken by the men. The attacking force rushed in on all sides.

Men calling themselves Brig.-Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Col. Jack Smith, and Col. McDowell, demanded an unconditional surrender.

The detachment were required to sign a parole not to serve again against the South without an exchange of prisoners. Capt. Elliott wished to remain a prisoner rather than to take his liberty on such conditions, but Brig.-Gen. Thompson replied that, in that case, they would have to "eat" him, which was an entirely too expensive luxury.

As near as Capt. Elliott could judge, the opposing force in sight numbered from four hundred to five hundred, which had attacked the little company of thirty-five fighting men. Four or five of the men were sick, and not in the skirmish.

Jeff. Thompson himself took Capt. Elliott's brace of navy revolvers, sword and sash, and a pair of pistolaloons. Capt. Elliott describes this party as being a motley crowd, with no uniforms—sons of an inferior character, and no discipline. He saw plenty of colonels and majors, but no captains, lieutenants or private soldiers. It was said that some Indians were seen amongst them.

The little band were permitted to depart, and they saw the bridge burning and falling in before they left.

The enemy acknowledged that they had twenty-two killed and a number wounded. They boasted that Ironton and Pilot Knob could soon be taken by them, if twenty-five thousand men were able to do it.

Soon after the surrender of the little band the enemy attacked and drove back Capt. Lippincott's company, which was coming to their assistance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.—At about 7½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the large and extensive saddle-tree and japan shop of Mr. Peter Hayden, situated on the east side of the penitentiary grounds. The engines were promptly on the ground, but the dry and inflammable nature of the building, the effects they are wanted to could avail but to know what New Mexico planned to prevent the organization of a similar [That's so.] [illegible] What has the State government all protection of Kansas? How which has saved? I called the people's Sen. They came. I found arms belong Sen. I took the responsibility of boxes and giving the arms to the people you go to the fort and they will tell

FEEDING THE NORTHERN APPETITE.

If reliance can be placed upon the reports of the Northern press, Andy Johnson fully understands the morbid appetite of the lunatics of the North, and their capacity to swallow any story, no matter how horrible or incredible, that may be told them relating to the social condition of the South. And appreciating the taste of those who flock to hear him, Andy is indulging his lying propensities to an extent that must be satisfactory to the horror-mongers, and establish his claim to be a Munchausen of the first water here where the falsity of his tales are so well understood.

This retailer of slanders against the State that has dishonored herself by honoring him in a moment of mistaken confidence, has recently been making a speech in Columbus, Ohio, a report of which we find in the Chicago *Times*, and from which we make the following extracts. It is needless to say, that every statement made is without foundation in truth:

They came into my own county; they called at my house. Some of their number came forward and demanded of my family whether I was at home, saying that, if I was, they had come to take me, and hang me! Pleasant intelligence this for gentlemen (?) to communicate to wife and daughters! But my daughter, intelligent at their conduct, said: "No, my father is not at home; he is absent in another county, where he is making a speech for the Union; and this I presume you knew, or your cowardly crew would not have dared to show themselves at this house." They then sullenly withdrew. As they passed on through the neighborhood they came upon the house of a Union family; the husband was not at home, but his wife, a stout-hearted woman, had her Union flag at the gate post. They insolently commanded her to remove it; she would not. They attempted to seize it, and she seized it; they struggled for it, and she kept her flag. They then went into the woods, cut a hickory withe, and, returning, scourged her person with it.

This, my friends, is secession, and these are the men you are to "compromise" with. Some of these same demons—five of them, fiends in human shape—stopped at the house of a man named Markham, who, seeing them approach, fearing insult and outrage to himself if he remained, and thinking that they would not be so likely to provoke a quarrel with his family if he were not present, took his rifle from its resting place, and retired, unobserved by them, into a little thicket hard by the house, in order to be at hand in case they offered any abuse to his family. He had an amiable wife and two daughters, the youngest a girl of about twelve years, and the other just blossoming into womanhood, about sixteen, as beautiful as the morning and as pure as the dewdrop. The Secessionists entered, and insolently demanded dinner for themselves and feed for their horses. The wife told them there was the corn and the fodder, and they would give them their dinner. They took the hay and corn and scattered it about the ground, and ordered the ladies to hasten their dinner.

In due time the meal was prepared, and soon greedily devoured. After satiating their appetites at the table, they began to address rude remarks to the wife and daughters. One attempted to make love to the young lady, when her young sister, seizing the tin horn or trumpet which is kept in almost all rural homesteads to make a summons to dinner or sound an alarm to the neighbors in case of an accident, sprang to the door and blew a blast. At this the ruffian demon turned, draw a pistol from his girdle, fired and buried through her brain, and with one wild shriek she fell in agonizing death at the feet of her screaming mother. That blast, the shot, the shriek, and screams, pierced the ear of the waiting father; he sprang from his retreat, he stood at the door—one glance revealed all; and, taking deliberate aim, he sent his rifle bullet straight through the villain's heart! The other four, alarmed at the trumpet blast, and knowing that the whole neighborhood would soon be upon them, mounted their horses and fled. The enraged father, finding them beyond his reach, returning to where the slayer of his daughter lay, seized his ax and cut his brutal body into quarters, and threw them out as only fit for the dogs to devour!

Such, my friends, is secession at home. It is robbery, rapine and murder. And it is marching toward you, and will be upon you. You must arm for your own defense. I speak not to you in jokes. These things occurred not in a remote country, but right over there in Tennessee. I seem even yet to hear the shriek that went up from that young and innocent heart, as it took leave of life, so wild, so clear, so agonizing, that even angelic spirits might come to listen and average! Will you not, then, rush to the support of your government and the rescue of your country from the reign of terror that has no parallel in the history of civilized man!

The English Press on Lincoln and Garibaldi.

The application of Mr. Lincoln to Garibaldi is the source of a great deal of comment in the London journals. The *Times* of the 17th ult. says:

But here comes another "let down," really worse than before. As if despairing of native genius or enterprise, the President at Washington has actually went to ask Garibaldi! to accept the post of commander-in-chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves. It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal. Had the government at Washington confessed their ignorance of war on the grand scale, and sent for a great tactician, even one of the Piedmontese generals, that would have only been what has often happened before.

The London *Herald* of the 12th ult. says:

The whole army of the North is, in fact, dishonored by the advances that have been made to Garibaldi; and the terrible humiliation which Mr. Seward shuddered at when the idea of England's mediation in the American quarrel was broached, sinks into insignificance compared with the death-blow dealt by this grandiloquent politician at the pride and self-consciousness of every American patriot. What must be the effect of such manifest want of faith and courage in the Cabinet at Washington upon the generals and soldiers?

Garibaldi's refusal, for his own sake, would have pleased us better had it been more direct. No doubt the plea of ill-health is perfectly valid. But it looks like an evasion. It is, in fact, too much like the fashionable "not at home" to an importunate visitor. As it is, President Lincoln may hug himself in the belief that but for a twinge of rheumatism, Garibaldi might have immortalized him, and handed him down to posterity a second Washington.

From a letter, dated Turin, 14th September, to the London *News*, we get the following interesting information in respect to the proffer of A. L. to Garibaldi:

The Minister of the United States of North America has returned from Caprera. He went there officially to offer Gen. Garibaldi the command of a Federal army, and also to treat for an Italian legion, which would likewise be under his command. The answer, if I may believe persons usually well informed, has been in the negative, but by no means so decidedly as to deprive the American Minister of all hopes. It appears the general wished first of all to obtain more exact information, so as to understand the political question fully, and what the military resources of the States really are. So he asked for some time that he might reflect and consult—it may be the king, or it may be the chiefs who served under him. This is most probably the reason why some persons are already announcing Garibaldi's refusal, and others his probable departure.

Not Paying Up.

The following telegraphic correspondence between the Federal War Department and Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, which we find in the Chicago *Times*, of the 21st, exhibits the delinquencies of the Abolition government:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 2.

To his Excellency, Gov. Randall:

SIR: Please consider yourself authorized to raise and organize three additional batteries of artillery, and five regiments of infantry; also, six companies of cavalry to be added to the six already authorized under Mr. Daniels, thus forming a full regiment of cavalry from Wisconsin. These organizations to be perfected as rapidly as possible, and in accordance with the general orders as issued from time to time from the adjutant general's department.

Respectfully, THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War.

October 17.—Disbursing officer will soon have funds to pay just accounts.

J. W. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant General.

October 16.—Send the 1st and 10th regiments, if they are armed, to Gen. Sherman, Louisville. Also, two artillery companies. T. A. SCOTT.

October 17.—Send your two regiments and companies of artillery direct to Louisville without delay, whether armed or not. Provide arms if possible. T. A. SCOTT.

Gov. Randall to Secretary Cameron:

Cannot send regiments out of the State until properly fitted out. Can send two or three regiments per week if the government will begin to reimburse. ALEX. W. RANDALL.

October 18—We are in all sorts of trouble. Your mustering officers don't pay for feeding the troops. ALEX. W. RANDALL.

LATEST MISSOURI INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PRESS.

Special to the St. Louis Republican.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

SYRACUSE, Mo., October 16.—Gen. Fremont yesterday removed his camp still further south toward Versailles, and is now with his forces twenty miles from Tipton.

Gen. McKinstry and his division will move as soon as they can obtain transportation, which will probably be in a day or two, and McK. will then combine his forces with those of Fremont.

Gen. Pope will leave here to-day, and, as Sigel has already quitted Sedalia, it is supposed that the five divisions will ere long make a junction with each other, and proceed together in a body.

One of Gen. McKinstry's scouts arrived this evening, having left Sterling Price's camp, south of the Osceola, on the Osage. The scout passed three days in the rebel camp, where there were about nineteen thousand fighting men, all State troops, who were in a wretched condition, poorly clad, and with hardly any provisions. Their arms were of a varied character, but mostly shot-guns and old fashioned rifles.

Price was anxious to get further south, as he had heard and believed Fremont was pursuing him with sixty thousand troops. It is reported that he expressed great disappointment in not being joined by McCulloch's forces from Arkansas. If Price does not find them soon he will hurry into that State, and it is not improbable he has crossed the line by this.

The wagons and mules for transportation from the adjacent counties come in slowly here. Two of the cavalry detachments arrived this afternoon almost empty handed.

Gen. Fremont thinks there is a prospect of a fight with the rebels on the Osage, and perhaps a skirmish near Warsaw.

Special to the St. Louis Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 16.—A scout arrived here to-night reports Price's army on Sunday, at Clintonville, Cedar county, which is twenty-five miles south of Papinsville, on the Carthage road. The whole army have effected the passage of the Osage, and are still in full retreat. They spent two days in crossing the Deep Water, having to march near its source in Bates county to find a ford. The scout corroborates the report of dissatisfaction and distress in the rebel army. Half the troops are barefooted, and the greatest suffering will follow the approach of cold weather.

Ben. McCulloch is at Camp Walker with 5000 men.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—A dispatch to the Iron Mountain railroad office says that the enemy, in force, supposed to amount to ten thousand, are advancing against Pilot Knob.

Superintendent Phillips was asked to come down, to take charge of trains in case of emergency, as a battle is hourly expected.

Mr. Phillips has just gone on an engine.

The Federal force consists of four companies of the 24th Missouri.

Samuel Gaty was discharged to-day by the Provost-Marshal, the cannon-boring implement found at his foundery proving to be made last spring for Cleib, Jackson, and never finished.

Samuel B. Churchill, a member of the State Senate, and Uriel Wright, a member of the State convention, were arrested to-day, and consigned to the military prison.

Churchill was one of the original advisers of Cleib, Jackson, and has a brother and other relatives in Price's army.

J. W. Tucker, late editor of the *State Journal*, has turned up in Boone county, where he made a speech to one hundred of Price's men. He has been in Boone county for several weeks.

The Columbia *Statesman* learns that a good many members of the Legislature have recently passed through Lexington for the South.

It thinks that Cleib, Jackson has called a special session of the Legislature at Cartilage, Springfield, or Mount Vernon, to pass an ordinance of secession, and to attach the State to the Southern Confederacy.

Gen. Hunter's immediate command is at Tipton. It consists of the 14th and 15th Illinois infantry, 1st Missouri cavalry, and three batteries of Indiana artillery.

The 14th Illinois regiment have one hundred and twenty sick.

A detachment of cavalry captured a rebel officer and twenty-four privates, bound south.

Two men in the 6th Missouri regiment were poisoned with bread bought from a country wagon.

Three hundred sick men, from the western army, have been brought to the government hospital in this city.

An old man named Deisler was taken from his home in Ozark county, and shot by rebels of Captain Bray's company.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—The Rolla correspondent of the *Democrat* furnishes the following items:

A scout has just come in from the west, and reports that Price has made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles from Springfield.

The Legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November.

The rebels at Vienna have dispersed, a portion going home, and the remainder will join Johnson, who has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and who has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property (meaning slaves) from the State. It is not stated whether Johnston supersedes Price.

The rebels who burned the Big river bridge the other day were marauding bands from St. Genevieve and St. Francis counties, numbering about six hundred. Jeff. Thompson has not been in that region for some weeks. Capt. Lippincott, with 80 men of the 38th Illinois, met this force two miles below Big river and cut his way through them, inflicting a loss of seven killed and a considerable number wounded. Seven of his men were taken prisoners and several wounded, but none killed.

In the engagement below Ironton, on the 17th, the rebel loss is known to be thirty-six killed and wounded, and it is believed to be larger, as quite a number were carried off the field. The Federal loss was ten wounded, one mortally. The rebel force was about 2000, and believed to be the advance guard of a much larger body some distance below. Officers at Pilot Knob say there were Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments among them. Citizens were fleeing from the vicinity, and the troops were under arms, expecting an attack.

The State convention adjourned yesterday, subject to a call from the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature to be elected in 1862.

Uriel Wright, a member of the State convention, Samuel B. Churchill, a member of the Legislature, and John T. Chappell, all notorious Secessionists, were arrested to-day by order of the Provost Marshal.

It is now believed that the large number of men reported to have deserted from Gen. Price's army, including some five or more thousand said to have been disbanded after the fall of Lexington, are still in the service of the rebellion, and will form in bands in various parts of the State for bridge burning and general marauding purposes.

SYRACUSE, Mo., October 20.—It is reported that Acting Brig. Gen. Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with about 2,500 men, has arrived at Lamb Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number, taking over 200 prisoners, and recapturing eighteen wagon-loads of goods, belonging to McClurg & Co., a prominent Union firm, whom the rebels had robbed.

Advices from Gen. Fremont are to 7 o'clock Friday night. He is still at Warsaw, and the pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished on Saturday.

Gen. Sigel's division had crossed the river.

It was reported in our camp at Warsaw that Price had been largely reinforced by McCulloch, and that their combined forces were fortifying Osceola, where they intended to give Fremont battle.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—A special to the *Democrat*, Jefferson City, 20th, says: "Major Wilce, of the First Missouri Scouts, arrived here to-day on the steamer Sioux City, and reports that, on the 16th, 750 of his regiment, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington, and recaptured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols, and other articles which the rebels threw away in their flight. Two pieces of cannon, which were in the fort, were also captured.

"The Sioux City brought down about one hundred of our sick and wounded—among them Colonels White and Grover, who are slowly recovering.

"The rebel garrison, numbered 300.

"The pickets at Osage bridge were fired on last night, and matters are somewhat unsettled in Callaway county.

"A rebel company is being recruited in St. Auberts.

"Work on the fortifications here has not been suspended, and no order to that effect was ever issued."

ROLLA, Mo., October 20.—The capture of Linn Creek is confirmed. The place was surrounded on the 14th by Maj. Wright's cavalry—the same that routed the rebels near Lebanon—and a company of secessionists under Capt. Roberts, and a number of other persons, were taken prisoners, including the sheriff of the county.

A rebel captain and lieutenant were killed in the affair near Lebanon, and Lieut.-Col. Somers taken prisoner.

All the prisoners taken at both places, seventy-four in number, have arrived here.

The statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, to the effect that Secretary Cameron, on his recent visit to this department, brought an order from the President instructing Fremont to transfer the command of the western department to Gen. Hunter, and that the execution of the order was delayed at the request of Gen. Fremont, is pronounced untrue. If Cameron had such an order, it was not presented. The interview was a satisfactory one to both parties.

CHIROPODIST.

VERY IMPORTANT!

CORNS,
BUNIONS,
CALLOSITIES,
DISEASED NAILS,
CLUB FEET,
ALL EXCRESCENCES AND DEFORMITIES
OF THE
Feet, Hands and Face,
Will be EFFICACIOUSLY and PERMANENTLY ERADICATED by
DOCTOR WARNER,
RESIDENT
Surgeon Chiropodist!
No. 327 Main street, over Jones & Tagg, Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. WARNER, with grateful thanks, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Memphis, that, through the kind and liberal patronage which he has received from them, he has been induced to settle here permanently and become a citizen of Memphis. He considers it unnecessary, in this connection, to publish the hundreds of
Flattering Testimonials
Which he has received from gentlemen of the highest respectability, in this city and elsewhere. They are in his possession and open for the inspection of all, but the reference below are of a nature that will abundantly satisfy all who peruse them.

REFERENCES:
T. A. Nelson, Esq., President of the Bank of West Tennessee.
LeRoy Pope, Esq., Sup't City Schools.
Dr. P. S. Jones, firm Sheldon, Jones & Co.
E. M. Yerger, Esq., Attorney-at-Law.
J. Knox Walker, Esq., "
John Hamilton, Esq., "
R. E. Chew, Esq., "
T. J. Finnis, Esq., "
E. S. Hammond, Esq., "

CONSULTING ROOMS,
327 Main Street, 327
Between Union and Gayoso streets, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Office hours—from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Ladies will be waited on by leaving their address at the Doctor's office. mr17

TO THE LADIES.
FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT
DRESS MAKING,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES!
LADIES furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.
Mantillas, Waists and Childrens' Clothing, cut and basted at the shortest notice, from the latest Paris designs.
M. CARTER,
No. 327 Main Street,
Over Messrs. Jones & Tagg.
se10-6m

OCTOBER 18, 1861.
L. ROCCO,
Plain and Fancy
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Green and Dry Fruits,
PRESERVES,
Nuts, Pickles, Etc.
No. 220 Main Street,
Under Odd-Fellows' Hall;
AND
Corner of Second and Madison streets, Masonic Building, Memphis, Tennessee,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Oysters, in one and two lb. cans,
Sardines, 1-4 and 1-2 boxes,
Raisins, whole, half and quart. boxes,
Nuts, of all kinds,
Jellies and Preserves,
Candy Fruit, Pie Fruits,
Pickles, Wines and Cigars,
Tobacco,
And a general assortment of Plain and Fancy Confectioneries!
The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has this day opened his
New Store,
On the corner of Second and Madison streets, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Confectionery line, either at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.
L. Rocco,
220 Main street, and corner of Second and Madison streets, Memphis, Tenn. oct18-1m

W. B. MILLER.....GEORGE DASHIELL.
JOHN H. TAYLOR.....W. F. TAYLOR.
W. B. MILLER & CO.,
197 MAIN-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
Brown Linens,
Irish Linens,
Bleached Shirtings,
Brown Shirtings,
Heavy English Sheetings,
Flannels,
DeLaines,
Merinoes,
Prints,
Brilliants.
☞ Second Hand Blankets Wanted for the use of the Army. CASH paid at full prices. oct19-daw

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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 PHARMACOPEIA.
Brushes, Window Glass, Glassware, Seeds,
PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, COAL OIL, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL,
Brandy, Wines, Tobacco, Mediterranean Sponges, Druggists' Sundries.
Agents for Virginia Alleghany Springs Water; Cure Soda Water from Glass Fluid Fountains.
DEARING & WETHERILL,
apl1-1daw 335 Main Street.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF VIRGINIA.
Richmond, July 1st, 1861.
STATEMENT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Virginia, on the 1st day of July, 1861, made in compliance with the law of the State of Tennessee, showing:
1st. The name and locality of the Company—Insurance Company of the State of Virginia.
2nd. The amount of its capital stock—Three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
3rd. The amount of said capital stock paid in—Three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
4th. The assets of the Company, including—
1st. The amount of cash on hand and in the hands of Agents or other persons.....$ 36,939 57
2d. The Real Estate owned by the Company unincumbered.....9,000 00
3d. Bonds owned by the Company and how they are secured, with the rate of interest thereon—
1st. Bond—for Loans on demand bearing 5 per cent. interest:
1. Secured by mortgages on Real Estate.....$200,150 00
2. Secured by Bills and other stocks.....22,438 00
$222,588 00
2d. State and Corporation Bonds bearing six per cent. interest:
1. Bonds of the State of Virginia, $70,000 00
2. Bonds of the State of Tennessee.....
3. Bonds of the City of Richmond, 8,500 00
$100,650 00
3d. Bonds of the Confederate States bearing eight per cent. interest.....5,000 00
4. Debt of the Company secured by mortgages.....none.
5. Debts otherwise secured.....9,926 42
6. Debts for Premiums.....1,9 95
7. All other securities:
1st. Bills Receivable.....20,420 21
2d. Interest accrued.....11,748 13
3d. Bank Stocks:
1. 24 shares Bank Commonwealth..$ 2,400 00
2. 25 shares Exchange Bank.....2,500 00
3. 152 shares Farmers' Bank.....15,200 00
$ 20,100 00
5th. Office Fixtures and Furniture.....1,500 00
6th. Advanced on unadjusted Loss.....100 00
$457,521 94
5th. The amount of the liabilities of the Company due or not due to Banks or other creditors.....25,148 00
6th. Losses adjusted and due—none.
7th. Losses adjusted and not due.....20,518 13
8th. Losses unadjusted—including such as are partially reported to the Company.....9,000 00
9th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof.....5,000 00
10th. All other claims against the Company, none.
$ 59,666 13
11th. The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $13,000.
12th. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any town, city or village—depends upon the size of the town and character of the buildings.
13th. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, depends upon its size and character.
14th. The act of incorporation of the Company—same as last statement, except the following amendments, viz.: (See copy accompanying.)
BOLLING W. HAXALL, Pres't.
O. P. BRESEE, Secretary.
AN ACT to amend the Act incorporating the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia of Richmond, passed March 10, 1860.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the first and second sections of the act passed March 29, 1858, entitled an act to incorporate the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia of Richmond, be and the same are hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:
SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That James Alfred Jones, Wellington Gordan, Daniel Dodson, and such other persons as may be hereafter associated with them, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and made a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, and by that name and style are vested with all the rights and privileges conferred, and made subject to all the duties, regulations and restrictions imposed by the code of Virginia applicable to such corporations, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.
SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars nor more than one million dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each.
This act shall be in force from its passage.
BOLLING W. HAXALL, Pres't.
O. P. BRESEE, Secretary.
STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:
Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a justice for the city aforesaid, Bolling W. Haxall, President, and O. P. Bresee, Secretary of the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, and made oath that the within statement of the affairs of said Company are correct and true.
Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1861.
J. L. AFFERSON, N. P.
The undersigned continues to write Policies in the above reliable Company and settle losses promptly.
J. T. WEST, Agent.
Madison street, opposite the Bank of Memphis.
oct4-d1w

FOR SALE.
A STEAM FLOURING MILL, in Tipton county, with two run of mills once, six series of bond, about fifty head of hogs, two yoke of oxen, wood wagon, etc., in a splendid wheat district. Plenty of grain going during the whole year. The above property will be sold reasonable. Reference to Thos. Avery, Esq., Eagle Mills, Memphis, or to S. R. Hayman, Esq., inspector, 58 Washington street. Address
SAML. G. McMURTRY,
oct23-3w* Portersville, Tipton co., Tenn.

NOTICE!
A TEACHER is wanted immediately to take charge of six or eight pupils, in a private family. One competent to prepare boys for college required. Adequate salary will be given. Apply personally, or address
JOHN S. PEETE, M. D.,
Sharon, Tipton county, Tennessee.
oct2-1m

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 with 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. mar22

JOHN C. CARTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Memphis, Tennessee.
OFFICE in the Adams Express Building on Court street. apl6-1y

NO MORE COTTON.
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMITTEE, MEMPHIS, September 20, 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 persisted in the Military authorities will be compelled to order the cotton returned to the country at the owners expense.
M. J. WORSHAM, Chairman.
oct1.

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings held in the Clerk's office, chancery court of the Memphis law and chancery court of the city of Memphis, Saturday, October 12th, 1861.
William T. Quinby and William A. Robinson, Complainants,
vs.
The Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and others, Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, "The Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, is a non resident of the state of Tennessee,
It is ordered that said company do enter its 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 said company, 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. LANER, Clerk and Master.
W. D. Beard, solicitor for complainants.
oct3 lawtw

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 9.
HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, September 24th, 1861.
1. INCONVENIENCE has arisen from the delegation 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, 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 of 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 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 railways are requested 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. se27-3m

BUSINESS CARDS.
PLANTERS' OIL WORKS,
MANUFACTORY OF
COTTON SEED OILS,
(Crude, Refined and Bleached.)
OIL CAKE AND MEAL,
First Navy Yard Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
J. R. CHRISTIAN, President.
T. B. SPEIDER, Secretary.
L. V. DIXON, Treasurer.
W. N. COCKRIN, Superintendent.
oct16-d11y

A. BOWER & CO.,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
123 Lafayette St., New Orleans.
PRODUCE consigned to us will be sold at the street by competent sales. Advances made on produce when desired. se11-1y

GALBREATH & PUTNAM,
Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Natchez St., New Orleans, La.
DUNCAN GALBREATH, Late of Memphis. ERNEST PUTNAM, New Orleans.
se26-3m

A. S. LEVY. A. F. FRANKLAND.
A. S. LEVY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 196 MAIN STREET,
Opposite the Gay Building.
Prompt attention to all Sales of Real Estate,
NEGROES, MERCHANDISE,
Furniture and Groceries,
In City and Country.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Account Sales promptly Rendered
Cash Advanced on Consignments.

Butter and Eggs Depot.
BUTTER AND EGGS DEPOT.
JACOB J. PERES & CO.,
General Produce Dealers,
NO. 60 MAIN STREET.
Bet. Market and Winchester Sts.
KEEP constantly on hand Fresh Butter and Eggs, White Fish, Mackerel, Trout, Lake Shad, Pickerel, a variety of Cheese, etc., at the lowest market rates.
oct17-1m

C. S.
Military Cap Manufactory.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
BLUMENTHAL & FRIEND,
No. 175 Main street, corner of Adams, over the Drug Store of Wardt & McClintock.
THE undersigned are prepared to accept and fill the largest orders for CAPS of any desired style, at the shortest possible notice and at the lowest rates. Orders from abroad will be especially attended to.
Address BLUMENTHAL & FRIEND,
se26-2m Box 424, Memphis, Tenn.

BOHLEN, WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
LAKE ICE,
276 Main Street.
Water Street, Near Foot of Jefferson Street.
And Beal St., Near South Memphis Market House.
A LARGE supply of ICE on hand. Steamboats furnished, and city and country orders promptly attended to. my19

FASSMANN'S IRON TIE!
NOTICE.
HAVING received information that certain parties are illegally manufacturing and selling
FASSMANN'S IRON TIE:
For fastening iron bands on cotton bales, I hereby notify all persons that any such package for the transition of my Iron Ties have been duly filed in the Patent Office and that none of my Ties can be manufactured or sold without my license, and that they are only for sale at my establishment in New Orleans.
All persons violating my rights will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
H. FASSMANN.
oct5-daw6m

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Memphis.....Tennessee.
Jefferson Street,
Two Doors from Planters' Bank.
Capital - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:
W. H. ROSS. S. R. DENSCOMB,
J. S. WILLIAMSON, C. DELOACH.
A. C. TREADWELL. W. B. ROSS, President.
WM. BOLMES, Secret