THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

Daily Appeal.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21.

THE CAPTURE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

Opinions of the Press.

The New Orleans papers, of the 19th inst. contain some able and instructive comments upon the recent arrest of the Confederate commissioners, from which we extract as follows:

The *True Delta* says:

The late moment when we saw the telegraphic announcement of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on an English steamer on the high seas, and their removal thence to Fortress Monroe, as prisoners, prevents our doing more at present than to express the opinion that a more outrageous or unjustifiable proceeding—one more defiant of the opinion of the civilized world—has not occurred since the abduction from neutral territory of the Duke d'Enghein, by order of Napoleon Bonaparte. The parallel only wants the execution of Mason and Slidell to make it complete, and this, mayhap, will follow. It remains to be seen what course Great Britain will now pursue to vindicate the honor of her flag, thus disgraced and outraged.

And the *Bulletin*, in the same connection says:

The above information was received early last evening and created much excitement in our community, most of our citizens who heard of it expressing the opinion that the arrest of our commissioners while traveling on the high seas in a British steamer, would be considered by the British government and people as a gross insult to the British flag, and would be resented as such. This we hope and believe will be the case.

The *Bee* lays it on tersely, asserting that "a disgraced government, wretched in the accumulation of defeat, dishonor, and of baffled hopes, and desperate in the foresight of still greater disasters—blinded with rage at the departure of Confederate ministers from one of our ports, and maddened at the proof it gave of the inefficiency of its own blockade, has perpetrated an act that has not its parallel in the history of the world."

The same paper continues:

That it was the official act of the Lincoln government, that the step was gravely considered and deliberately resolved upon in cabinet council, and that the San Jacinto was sent out upon the highway of ocean travel with explicit instructions to overhaul the mail packet at all hazards, violate the flag of Great Britain and snatch from the protection of its neutrality the men it feared so much, there is not room for a doubt. No naval officer would have dared to assume such a responsibility, nor would Lincoln otherwise have cast the prisoners into the dungeons of Fortress Monroe. Whatever has been done, though prompted in the blindness of passion, was the result neither of ignorance nor of accident.

What the consequences of this outrage may be, time will soon determine. The British government is not noted for allowing insults to its flag to pass unnoticed, nor will it wait for precedents, in the course of that power which now defies it, to demand the extremest reparation. It has no continental wars to tie its hands; it has no possession within reach of the United States except the sparsely populated Canadas; it has a navy equal to the task of obtaining redress, and the traffic it would lose would be far more than compensated by the reopening of the cotton supply. But the serious consideration of this affair, in its various bearings, we leave for another occasion.

It pains us to think of the sufferings which have fallen to the lot of the gentlemen and their families, who are now immured at Fortress Monroe. The Hon. J. M. Mason and his secretary, Mr. McFarland, were, we believe, unaccompanied; but the Hon. John Slidell had his wife and two daughters, and his secretary, the Hon. George Eustis, was accompanied by his wife. Dr. Lemat of this city, and several other southern gentlemen, were in the party. There is no probability, we fear, of their release during the present war, as the Lincoln dynasty must anticipate such a demand from England and be resolved to refuse it, or they would not have placed themselves in such a position.

The *Crescent* in its "talk on 'Change," says:

The talk centered on the intelligence of the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason on the high seas. Many of the habitues of the flags, as well as the more retired frequenters, would not give credence to the advices. We regret to have to say that we believe the accounts are too true. On the arrival of Messrs. Slidell and Mason in Havana, that arch ingrate, Consul Shufeldt, the consul-general of the defunct Union, sent immediately for the steamer San Jacinto to come to Havana to watch any vessel on which our Commissioners might embark. The result is now known. Two or three weeks since, the safety of our Commissioners was questioned, even under the British flag, based on the following extract from Wheaton's elements of international law:

"The limits assigned to the operations of war against ambassadors by writers on public law are, that the belligerent may exercise his right of war against them wherever the character of hostility exists—he may stop the ambassador of his enemy on his passage."

The *Crescent* says editorially that the news created intense excitement in the city, and the expression of regret over the mishap was universal, and adds:

Speculations as to the probable course of Great Britain in regard to the gross outrage upon her flag, were innumerable. Nearly every one had a theory of his own, but a large majority of the theories converged to one point—that England would bring the "Gorilla" government to a severe account for the insult. For our part, we have seen no reason to change the views boldly expressed yesterday. John Bull will either get into a towering rage, and demand immediate and ample satisfaction, or else he will say comparatively nothing, because of a little private understanding that has existed all along with the Lincoln administration. But, no matter which alternative is taken, it will be no evidence of friendship on the part of England to the people or government of the Confederate States.

The government of England has expressed neither sympathy, nor extended any encouragement or support, express or implied, to us since our declaration of independence. On the contrary, the weight of her influence, when exercised at all, has been thrown in favor of the North. She has departed from a fixed, well-established rule, in one case. When a party, in some beggarly, ignorant South or Central American State, of two or three hundred thousand miserable inhabitants, establishes *a de facto* government, England at once recognizes it. Such has been the invariable custom for more than one-third of a century. But, when millions of unlike, intelligent, brave and wealthy southerners, declare their independence with one accord, establish a free government, and maintain their position victoriously for months, giving unmistakable assurance of ability to do so for all time to come, this English government, for some cause or other, cannot, or at least will not, do unto us as she has frequently done unto others, who had no claims either to respectability, intelligence, strength, or commercial importance.

However, be this as it may, and it is possible the future may afford some reasonable explanation to that which appears inexplicable now, our smug is evident: We shall never achieve our independence of the North by foreign aid. Nor ought we to expect it. Our own strong arms and unquailing hearts must accomplish that object. We have no other safe, earthly reliance. Let us win a few more such fields as Manassas, Oak Hill, Leesburg, Belmont, etc., and our abolition foes will be right glad to acknowledge that we are, as we of right ought to be, in accordance with the principles of truth and justice, free and independent States, clothed with all the attributes of government, and entitled to all respect as such. Then, foreign nations will be more glad to treat us as equals than they now are reluctant to extend the barren courtesy of a formal recognition, which, while it could do us no substantial good, would only render their course consistent. Let them go their own ways. We supplicate nothing from them, never have, and never shall, but rely entirely upon the bravery and patriotism of as noble a people as the sun ever shone upon.

Of course we would be delighted if John Bull would take it into his head to make the insult offered his flag a pretext for inflicting condign punishment upon Lincoln's ocean hordes. But John will not do anything of the sort, unless he is forced to it, or sees that he can make a great deal of money by it. Just now the cotton famine in Manchester, etc., is becoming oppressive, and in a few weeks will become terrible. The long manufacturing pole may stir up the old fellow to do a good act once in his life. We shall see.

The *Delta* observes with great force:

The injury to the South, then, resulting from the mere frustration of the diplomatic voyage of Messrs. Slidell and Mason to Europe, we think may be safely set down at the smallest appreciable amount. Unquestionably we will have cause for regret if the South shall be deprived during the war of the general abilities of these distinguished gentlemen, so well qualifying them for high positions of public service. But their arrest and imprisonment, in the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, are scarcely a matter for regret; and no doubt, however little they may indulge in romantic or fanatical aspirations for martyrdom, they themselves will be inclined to welcome the event as one well adapted to bring about precisely the diplomatic imbroglio between England and the Lincoln government which they would have rejoiced in fomenting by their presence as recognized ministers abroad.

If the Lincoln government had ransacked the catalogue of conceivable and possible methods of national provocation, it could scarcely have hit upon one more seemingly calculated to go home and stir up mortal rancor than the invasion of the neutral deck of a British ship on the high seas. The only ground approaching to decent plausibility upon which to attempt a justification of the proceeding, is that of the right of search. Had the old Union not denied that right to the last, the government which now professes to represent it and to have inherited its international doctrines, might, perhaps, be in a situation to assert it as against Great Britain if that power had persisted in its theoretical and actual maintenance. But Great Britain has not done this. Her embassadors have more than once in their correspondence implicitly, and her government has virtually, abandoned the right. The utmost which Great Britain now claims in that direction is the right of visitation at sea, for the purpose of verifying a ship's nationality where it is suspected of sailing under false colors. To go further than this, as in the case in question, and capture on board a neutral ship, sailing between two neutral ports, passengers embarked for neutral territory, is to violate the neutrality of Great Britain and insult her traditional hospitality not less than if the act were committed upon the soil of Canada or within sight of St. James.

It is hardly supposable that the Lincoln government, professing to represent the United States, would have the effrontery to perpetrate the outrage with the expectation of defending it to Great Britain upon the plea of the right of search, which has been repudiated by both powers. But, should it have rested any hopes upon so frantic an audacity, they are doomed to be blasted, unless there be, indeed, an explanation of the deed lying much lower than the surface. In case Great Britain should favorably entertain such a plea, coming from such a source, we would be constrained to infer that it was acting in complicity with the Lincoln government in the matter, and the capture of our ministers on board a British ship at sea would not be so much an offense against Great Britain as the acquiescence in it by that power would be a declaration of unfriendly disposition toward the South. We are forced, then, to adopt one of two conclusions, assuming any ulterior purpose to be contemplated in the act: either that it was committed with the intention of provoking Great Britain to hostilities, or committed with the expectation authorized by that power that it would no be seriously resented.

The master of the British steamer overhauled by the San Jacinto, manfully disputed the pretensions of the latter, and delivered up the two ministers under protest. If the British government do not at once support his protest and demand reparation, its silence and inaction will certainly look ominous.

The *Picayune* thinks the seizure an extraordinary and unaccountable proceeding, and proceeds to comment at some length as follows:

It was done with the consent of the British government or without it. In either case it is one of the most remarkable events of these remarkable times.

No government has more jealously—and more consistently—maintained the inviolability of its territory, as an asylum for political offenders, against the pursuit or reclamation of foreign governments, than that of Great Britain. It came near a war with France, for giving shelter to men, of themselves without claim to personal consideration, accused of plotting against the life of the emperor; and a ministry was overthrown, but a few years ago, at a moment when the alliance with France was most necessary to get European interests, because the minister brought forward measures which were thought to be inhospitable towards such political exiles.

England, is moreover, sensitive above all nations as to the inmunities of her flag on the high seas. Her ships carry their nationality with them, and the right which she upholds on land, she upholds with even more uncompromising tenacity at sea. Her flag on the high sea covers the stranger and the exile, from violence, as completely as it does her own subjects. If she can have consented that the ships of another power may stop her merchant vessels at sea, and take out of them designated passengers who, confiding in her good faith, have trusted themselves to its protection, she will have perpetrated an infamy, of which her whole history shows her to be incapable. These passengers would have been entrapped by her to be delivered to enemies whose brutality has became a by word of reproach among Englishmen. It is inconceivable than an arrangement so utterly perfidious for the public disgrace of her own flag could have been entered into by any British authority.

On the other hand it is equally difficult to conceive the audacity of the Lincoln government, if it shall have authorized this violation of the British flag.

The ship was proceeding on her regular trips, and took up these passengers at a Spanish port, to convey them to a port in Great Britain. Great Britain and Spain are at peace; both are at peace with the United States; and both have officially declared neutrality in the war between the United States and the Confederate States, as a civil war, indeed, in which the Confederate States have not been recognized as independent—but are recognized as entitled to equality of belligerent rights.

If these passengers were only exiles fleeing from the pursuit of their undisputed sovereign, so soon as they put foot within British dominion, or under a British flag, they would be entitled, by national law and British uniform usages, to absolute safety. The attempt to remove them would be a violation of the territorial sovereignty which the flag carries with it, and an indignity to the sovereignty of the nation. The offense is not greater, in fact, but more conspicuously great, when the passengers upon whose persons such an outrage is perpetrated are of a community to which the British government has expressly conceded that it is a lawful belligerent; they are not reclaimable from her except in such a capacity.

There was never an instance in British history of any civilized nation, in time of war, when a belligerent ship could be permitted to take, in this manner, the subjects or citizens of another belligerent out of a neutral vessel, navigating between the ports of neutral nations.

There would have been a grand row at the North and in England, if during the Crimean war, a Russian frigate had stopped an American steamer, on the Atlantic, bound from Rio to New York, in order to take out from her some obnoxious Englishman, on his way to Washington.

The enormity of the act is not at all palliated by the plea which was suggested in advance by northern journals, when this mode of transit was suggested here, that neutral vessels cannot carry dispatches for an enemy. This is true only of dispatches of the enemy communicating with each other; it is not true of dispatches addressed to neutral governments themselves, nor of any other dispatches than those carried fraudulently by a neutral from a belligerent port. The penalty, too, in these cases, by the law of nations, is not the seizure of the bearer, but the confiscating of the ship for a breach of the laws of war. There is no law for the stopping of neutral trading vessels between neutral ports, on the high seas, for the purpose of taking forcibly parties of persons who were carrying communications to a neutral government, and to persons entirely within neutral jurisdiction. The pretension to such a right would be scouted in any court in Europe as utterly inadmissible, and the attempt to put it in force, an audacious outrage.

It is not material whether the character and immunities of public ministers attach to Messrs. Slidell and Mason or not. If their government were a recognized one, these would attach, and the protection of the British government would be necessarily extended to them, even before they present their credentials. The possession of those would be sufficient to give them the title to be defended as such. But they are not public ministers, in fact, until their credentials are accepted. An interposition by the British government, on their behalf as such, would carry with it, that for which that government is not prepared, the affirmance that the Confederate States are independent and that Great Britain is ready to receive them. The case stands, therefore, on the simple ground, that in order to reach and seize two southern gentlemen, who are specially objects of animosity to the U. S. government, it has arrested a British ship on the high seas, and forcibly taken them from the protection of the British flag, and thus committed an outrage upon the dignity and sovereignty of that nation.

THE HEROIC JACKSON.—Now is the time when the men of South Carolina may recall with profit the heroic fall of the first martyr of our revolution, the dauntless James W. Jackson, of Virginia. Had his noble spirit guided the rulers, as we believe it animates the soldiers of our armies, no Yankee footstep would now pollute the soil of Virginia. With pride and pleasure, we record the gratitude of the southern people, in announcing that no less than $30,000, made up by the free will offerings of men, women and children, now stands to the credit of the widow and children of the brave Alexandrian. Should the marauders penetrate to our hearthstones, we trust that they will find that the example of Jackson is not lost upon the fathers, husbands, sons and brothers of our city.—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞ The Yankees are exulting over the rebellion in East Tennessee. They think it will convince the Federal government "that East Tennessee will redeem herself if an opportunity offers."

Beauregard and McClellan Compared.

From the American Correspondent of the Lond. Times.]

When I had the pleasure of conversing with Gen. McClellan for the first time, he asked me several questions, with evident interest and friendly curiosity—not unusual on the part of generals in reference to their antagonists—and fanned for muscular power since their college days. Beauregard, indeed, is lean and thin ribbed; McClellan is full and round, with a Napoleonic tendency to *embonpoint*, subdued by incessant exercise. Beauregard sleeps little; McClellan's temperament requires a full share of rest; both are spare and Spartan in diet, studious, quiet. Beauregard is rather saturnine, and, if not melancholic, is of a grim gaiety; McClellan is genial even in his reserve. The density of the hair, and the squareness of the jaw, the firmness and regularity of the teeth, and the outlines of the features are points of similarity in both, which would be more striking if Beauregard were not of the true Louisiana Creole tint, while McClellan is fair complexioned.

Beauregard has a dark, dull, student's eye, the dullness of which arises, however, from its formation, for it is full of fire, and its glances are quick and searching. McClellan has a deep, clear eye, into which you can look far and deep, while you feel it searches far and deep into you. Beauregard has something of pretension in his manner—not hauteur, but a folding-armed, meditative sort of air which seems to say, "Dont disturb me; I'm thinking of military movements." McClellan seems to be always at leisure; but you feel at the same time that you ought not to intrude too much upon him, even when you seek in vain for the grounds of that impression in anything that he is doing or saying. Beauregard is more subtle, crafty, and astute; McClellan is more comprehensive, more learned, more impressionable. Beauregard is a thorough soldier; McClellan may prove he is a great general. The former only looks to military consequences, and disregards popular manifestations; the latter respects the opinions of the outer world, and sees political as well as military results in what he orders. They are both the creatures of accident so far as their present positions are concerned. It remains to be seen if either can control the current of events, and if, in either the artilleryman or the cavalry officer of the old United States army, there is the stuff around which history is moulded, such as that of which the artilleryman of Brienne or the leader of the Ironsides was made.

Secretary Chase's Financial Feats.

From the London Telegraph]

If we might believe the last assurances from the United States, the monetary position there has actually "improved" as much as it has here: for they tell us among other things, that Mr. Secretary Chase has secured the second installment of ten millions sterling toward the national loan. It is obvious, however, that the grounds of hope are at least as weak in New York and Washington as they are in Paris and London. The latest movement of the Federals indicates the reverse of any real progress in the war, unless it be a step toward a fresh defeat for their government. Everybody knows that the aim of the Confederates has been to draw Gen. McClellan into an engagement; and for weeks the Young Napoleon has been making reconnaissances in force in order to test the true nature of the enemy's position.

Heretofore he has prudently abstained from any forward movement; but the last advices indicate a change. They inform us that the Confederates have decidedly made a retrograde movement, and that the Federals immediately began to march, with great slaughter on both sides. At the same time it is evidently announced that Gen. Fremont in at last advancing upon Lexington—after it has fallen into the hands of the Confederates. Such military movements may be steps toward a closing of the war, but they do not look favorable either to the supremacy of Mr. Lincoln's government, or to the monetary operations of Mr. Secretary Chase.

All this is known in New York as well as it is here; and we believe the statement which is made to us that Mr. Chase has "succeeded" only in disguising the real failure of the second installment. He has, we believe, agreed to take treasury bonds as part and parcel of the funds which are to be furnished to him. These bonds still had some years to run, and they carried interest of only six per cent; the government, therefore, is simply taking back its own paper at a discount, with the chance of any real cash that may happen to float in along with the bonds. So that the real monetary value of the ten millions lies somewhere between that sum and nil, but whereabouts, no one can say.

The Battle of Belmont.

(Special Correspondence Missouri Democrat.)

CAIRO, November 8.—The gloom which saddened all our hearts at the news of our defeat at Columbus last night, is somewhat dispelled by the light of this beautiful morning. Although there is no disguising the fact that we were defeated, and badly, too, the result is not as bad as first reported.

Belmont is a secession camp, with a few dwellings, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi river.

The gunboats advanced and opened fire on the batteries near Columbus, diverting the attention of the rebels, while our fleet landed the soldiers above. Our troops made a short march, met the enemy, drove them back on Belmont, captured it, and burnt the tents.

The rebel loss was severe and the ground was literally covered with rifles, revolvers, etc., which our soldiers, finding them superior to their own, appropriated.

Had we retreated when we had captured Belmont, we should have gained a splendid victory; but being so elated with success, we got a little careless, and before we were aware of it, reinforcements were sent over from Columbus in overwhelming numbers, which flanked our little army, and it was obliged to retreat to the boats as fast as possible, under a terrible fire from the enemy. It was here that the gunboats did such admirable execution, in covering the retreat of our fleet. The havoc made at this juncture by the gunboats among the rebels was terrible.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Gen. McClernand and Gen. Grant had each a horse shot under them. Gen. McClernand was not wounded, as reported.

We captured two guns and left the other two in the woods and spiked them.

The rebel cavalry pursued us along the banks of the river, doing us great damage, until within reach of our gunboats, which scattered them like chaff with grape and canister.

STUBBORN FACTS.

The rebels have better guns than we, but not as well served; they shoot over, invariably. They have better arms than we have, and are well disciplined, and they *will fight.*

Major McClurkin, of the 13th Illinois, is mortally wounded.

Louisiana Intelligence.

PRODUCE LOAN IN TENSAS PARISH.—Five lists were sent a few days ago from St. Joseph to Secretary Memminger, with cotton subscriptions from this parish, showing that so far thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven bales have been subscribed. There are still some other lists out, and it must also be remembered that quite a number of persons, residing in Jefferson and Adams counties, Mississippi, have subscribed at their respective domiciles, a large portion of the crops raised on their plantations in Tensas parish.—*Tensas Gazette.*

From the Alexandria *Democrat* we get the following items:

The vote in our parish last year for President was 1785: at the recent election, although a full vote was polled, it only reached 1283. The decrease is easily accounted for—Rapides has nine companies gone to the war, otherwise the vote this year would have reached 2100.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN RAPIDES.—It is impossible at this season of the year to desire more beautiful and pleasant weather than we have been blessed with the past week. We have heard no one grow or complain. The fact is, our planters are in perfect raptures at it, and certain it is they are making every edge cut, and turning out sugar at an awful rate. All they ask is a like continuance for one month, and then Old Abe can boil on as much as he pleases.

BEEF PACKING.—We paid a visit on last Friday to the extensive beef-slaughtering and curing establishement of Dr. R. A. Porter, and found over forty workmen busy completing the large buildings. There has been put up four sheds, two hundred and seventy-six feet by thirty, besides two other buildings of smaller size. They all will be finished by Saturday, and on next Monday will commence the work. The contract is to kill 20,000 beeves, all to be well cured and packed in fierces or barrels. We are informed by Dr. Porter that he is prepared to slaughter 250 beeves daily. Certainly this is doing things on a grand scale, and is plainly one of the evidences and profits of the present war. We shall refer to this enterprise again.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The quiet of more than one neighborhood in our city has been broken within the past two or three days by the marchings and countermarchings of soldiers—by the inspiriting sounds of martial music, and by the noisy bustle consequent upon the movements of large bodies of troops. The precise object of this unwonted animation in military circles, is of course a matter wholly of conjecture, but it is safe to assert that they are dictated by a thorough knowledge of the hostile designs of the vindictive Yanks, and that they are controlled by sound requirements of the public safety. Quite a large number of troops have arrived here from the South within a day or two past.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

PAYMASTER ABSCONDED.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* contains a letter dated at St. Louis, on the 7th, in which the following statement is made:

Col. Andrews, paymaster-general of this department, received a dispatch this afternoon, that Major Finney, paymaster on Gen. Fremont's staff, had suddenly disappeared, taking with him $300,000 of the government funds. Every effort has been made to discover the course he has gone, and recover the money, if possible.

A subsequent dispatch from Washington, says:

Advices from St. Louis state that Major Finney, who left Springfield, Missouri, with Gen. Fremont, brought away the military chest, with about $300,000, having failed to pay off the troops. The money has been secured, and the major has been arrested and returned to Springfield.

GEN. SCOTT.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, says:

The general was well enough yesterday to receive callers at the Brevoort House, and about two hundred persons, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, military officers, and merchants embraced the opportunity to shake the veteran's hand, and wish the speedy improvement of his health. Among the visitors was Secretary Seward, who carried to the general the gratifying intelligence that the great naval expedition had been heard of, in safety, off Bull's Bay, near Charleston. The general was delighted with the news. It is now settled that he will start for Europe, by advice of his physician, in the steamer of Saturday, in the hope that the sea air and a change of climate may strengthen his enfeebled system.

Fire Hose.

BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:

That from and after this date no draw, cart, wagon, nor any vehicle whatever shall pass over any of the fire hose belonging to the city or fire department, whether such hose have water in them or not.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the first section of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars; and all persons violating this ordinance shall be arrested by the police and reported to the Recorder.

Approved November 5th, 1861.

JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Attest—L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

no14-10t

Paving Notice.

RESOLVED, That the property owners and claimants on both sides of Vance st., from DeSoto to the residence of Mr. C. A. Bond, be required to grade the side walks and lay down good brick pavements, furnish usual curbing and pave the gutters with good brick in front of their respective lots, where not already done according to ordinance, and that the usual notice be given. [Adopted.]

Approved November 5th, 1861.

JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Attest—L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

no14-10t

ATTENTION!

I HAVE been authorized by Major General Polk to raise a REGIMENT for twelve months service. My encampment will be at Jackson, Tenn. Captains having companies desirous of joining my regiment, will please report to me at Jackson. Those forming companies in Decatur and adjoining counties, will report to me through J. W. Doherty, Esq., at Decaturville. When a sufficient number of companies are raised to form a Regiment, they will be duly mustered into service and armed by the Government. But to avoid any contingency, those having arms are requested to bring them.

JOHN J. BROOKS.

no12 1m

NOTICE.

Memphis and Charleston R. R.,
MEMPHIS, July 11, 1861.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, the 13th instant, the EVENING EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN will be discontinued.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN, making close connections at Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur, Stevenson and Chattanooga, will leave daily at 6.30 A. M. and arrive at 1 P. M.

The Grand Junction Accommodation Train will run daily, (Sundays excepted), arriving at 10.30 A. M. and leaving at 3.30 P. M.

W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent.

no13

Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company.

FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, November 12, 1861.

FREIGHT will be received TO-DAY for shipment to Nashville, Clarksville, Tennessee River and intermediate points. The completion of the Tennessee river bridge affords unequaled facilities for shipment by this route.

JAMES TALLMADGE, JR.,
Agent.

no13

SOUTHERN NURSERIES!

Grand Junction, Tenn.

EVERGREENS, STRAWBERRY PLANTS, including the famous WILSON'S SEEDLING, and all other varieties. The finest lot of Apple Trees, three years growth, ever seen in any country. All kinds of Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Cherries, etc.

Orders left at the store of J. E. Merriman & Co., 323 Main street, or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention. Cash payments required in all instances.

W. J. SMITH & CO.,
Grand Junction, Tenn.

no10 2w

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. L. ANDREWS & CO., (late Gilbert, Andrews & Co., 262 Main street,) take this method of informing their friends and patrons that they are again in the field, having rented the fine and commodious store

No. 330 Main Street,

Magevney's Block, below Union street, and are fully prepared to receive consignments and transact all

Auction and Commission Business

As heretofore.

A. L. ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 330 Main street.

N. B.—To correct any erroneous impressions, either accidental or otherwise, we would say that the firm of A. L. Andrews & Co., the Auctioneers, burned out at the late fire, is composed of the undersigned.

A. L. ANDREWS,
FRANK HYDE.

no2 1m

MOUND CITY FERRY!

MARK R. CHEEK.

THE MARK R. CHEEK has been repainted and the cabin enlarged. She will run in connection with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and to suit persons who wish to patronize the Mound City Hotel.

She leaves Mound City daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30, A. M., and at 1 P. M.

Leaves Memphis daily (Sundays excepted) at 7, 9.30, 10½ A. M., and at 2 and 5 P. M.

The ladies are particularly invited, assuring them the kindest attention.

☞ All that is received, after paying expenses, will be given to aid in carrying on the war.

JAS. F. BARTON & CO.

no2

RECEIVER'S SALE!

ON MONDAY, the 18th of November, 1861, I will commence selling, under an order of the Confederate Judge for Tennessee, a fine lot of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Spring Wagons, etc. Also, a lot of Harness. The entire stock is now stored in the Gayoso Block, on Main street, where it can be examined by parties wishing to purchase. Mr. Walton will be constantly on hand at the store rooms.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth cash, balance on six and nine months' time, with approved security.

HOWELL E. JACKSON,
Receiver for West Tennessee.

no15 1m

RECEIVER'S SALE!

ON SATURDAY, the 23d of November, 1861, I will sell at the Auction rooms of J. V. Gilbert, on Second street, under an order of the Confederate Judge, thirty mules of Quenemoer's. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS.—One third cash, balance at ninety days, with security.

J. V. GILBERT, Auctioneer.)
HOWELL E. JACKSON,
Receiver for West Tennessee.

no15 4t

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 interested that patents for the invention 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 permission, and are only for sale at my establishment in New Orleans.

All persons infringing my rights will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

H. FASSMANN.

my5-dawly

STARCH MANUFACTORY!

H. HECKLE & CO. have established a STARCH MANUFACTORY in this city. Orders left at the office of F. & C. Heckle, on Shelby street, between Gayoso and Union streets, will receive prompt attention.

no15 1w

COIN! COIN!

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

WE wish to buy TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of Gold and Silver during this week.

We will be permanently in the market now for Coin, and parties having it to sell will do well to call on us before disposing of it.

BOLLING & CO.,
Union street,
Opposite Appeal Office.

no12 1w

NOTICE!

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
October 30, 1861.

WE beg to advise our friends and correspondents in the Confederate States, that our Mr. SAMUEL GWYN, has removed his residence permanently to MEMPHIS, Tennessee, to which point they will please direct all communications. Address as follows:

GARVIN, BELL & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.

no30 dawfw

GUNNIES! WHEAT SACKS!

10,000 New Single Gunnies,
20,000 second-hand Single Gunnies,
20,000 " Double Gunnies,
10,000 two-bushel Osnaburg Wheat Sacks,
10,000 two and a half bushel Osnaburg Corn Sacks,
5000 5 and 10 lb. Salt Sacks,
200 lbs. English Sewing Twine.

For sale by HUBBELL, HURD & HUSTON,
no7 159 Main street, Webster Block.

JOHN C. CARTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Memphis, Tennessee.

OFFICE in the Adams Express Building, on Court street.

no16-1y

WATCHES---JEWELRY.

OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

OUR stock is large and well assorted in all its branches—our leading articles are

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
CUTLERY, CLOCKS,
SPECTACLES,
TO SUIT EVERY CONDITION OF SIGHT,
FANCY GOODS, CANES, Etc.

OUR MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

In addition to our own force we have in our employ skillful and experienced workmen; also, a large stock of tools and materials, embracing the latest improvements and inventions, and can do all kinds of work in our line, including the making of new and complicated parts, in the best manner and with dispatch. Also, plain and ornamental engraving.

Our Daguerrean Gallery.

WE have built and arranged a suit of Rooms for this express purpose. Our light combines all the modern improvements.

Producing Pictures Quickly and True to Nature.

Our Laboratory is furnished with all the appliances necessary to prepare the best chemicals. We are aided by a first class Artist, and can furnish our customers with superior pictures in all the various styles known to the art.

☞ Artists furnished with stock.

F. H. CLARK, }
J. S. WILKINS. }
F. H. CLARK, & CO.,
No. 1, Clark's Marble Range.

oct8-daw

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between W. A. B. WIGGS, J. J. WIGGS and W. H. PICKETT, under the style and firm of WIGGS BROS. & CO., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of all parties. J. J. Wiggs and W. H. Pickett withdrawing from the above firm. Either party is authorized to collect and receipt for all debts due us.

W. B. WIGGS,
J. J. WIGGS,
W. H. PICKETT.

Memphis, November 8th, 1861.

WM. B. WIGGS & CO.,

298 Main Street,

WILL CONTINUE THE

DRUG BUSINESS,

At the old stand, 298 Main street, where they would be pleased to see their customers and the public generally assuring that they will sell nothing but

Pure Drugs,

AND AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Respectfully,
WM. B. WIGGS & CO.,
Druggists.

no9 1y

GREAT SOUTHERN MANUFACTORY!

WAGGENER & CHEEK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Ayres' Block, Second Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS in our line in the Southern Confederacy.

Red, Dark Blue, Light Blue And Gray Cloths,

For military purposes.

ALSO—MILITARY BUTTONS, ETC.,

Which we will sell at wholesale or retail. Also a magnificent stock of

Black, Brown and Adalia Cloths,

Together with Beaver Cloths for Overcoats, Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Vestings, Business Coatings, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Ready-Made Clothing, and a No. 1 article of Needles. In short, our stock is very large, containing all needful articles of Clothing for soldiers' or citizens' wear.

OUR MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT!

We are now prepared to manufacture our goods with dispatch, as our force is much larger than heretofore.

We have the best of workmen, and no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

no10-3m

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, October 24th, 1861.

NO Freight will be received at the river by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company except with the privilege of storing and insuring at expense of owners until it can be shipped. The demands of the Government upon the Company for rolling stock to transport troops and munitions of war, has rendered this course necessary.

W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent.

oct25-1m

IRON.

30,000 LBS. Iron Ties and Hoop Iron for sale by STANTON & MOORE,
Front Row.

no16-1w

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY,

Memphis ..... Tennessee,

OFFICE south side of Jefferson street, two doors from the Planters' Bank.

Capital - - - - - $160,000.

DIRECTORS:

W. B. ROSS, S. B. Williamson, S. H. Dunscomb, C. Deloach, A. C. Treadwell.
S. H. DUNSCOMB, Pres't pro tem.

A. P. DUPUY, Sec'y.

This "Home Company" will continue to insure against the loss and damage by Fire and the perils of the rivers, at the current rates of premium. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

A. P. DUPUY,
Secretary.

no13

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. Finnie, 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. m17

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.

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. oct18-2m

W. B. MILLER.....GEORGE DASHIELL.
JOHN H. TAYLOR.....W. F. TAYLOR.

W. B. MILLER & CO.

197 MAIN-ST.,

H