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Memphis Appeal [Memphis], August 1860-February 1861

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MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN]

August 10, 1860 - March 3, 1861

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Just Received
A new supply of those
Earthen and Glass
Fruit Jars.
Call soon, to [illegible] your supply, at
Chas. N. Brick's.

333 Main Street.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 24, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

How to Preserve Peaches.--The present peach crop in this region will be larger than it has been for six years past, and consequently our lady friends are making preparations and calculations for preserving this delicious fruit in cans. Some of our friends know so well how to preserve fruits that any advice from us would be considered gratuitous, if not positively impertinent. Others there are who may receive benefit from the following directions: To preserve peaches in cans, take the ripe fruit, pear [sic?] them, and throw them into cold water, which will keep them from losing their color. When ready, put them in cans, adding as much sugar to them as would make them palatable. Then set the cans in a vessel of boiling water, allowing them to remain until heated through. A quart can will require at least twenty minutes to heat properly. Seal at once, taking care to keep the lid pressed down until the cement hardens. This is said to be the best plan for preserving peaches.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1860, p. 1, c. 10

Brotopoian!
A Substitute for Cream of Tartar.
A New, Healthy & Cheap Article
for Making
Bread, Cakes

And all articles of Food requiring the use of Yeast.

This new and valuable article is not a Drug, but an Article of Food, containing nothing but what gives nourishment to the body. It is guaranteed equal in strength to pure Cream of Tartar, is used in the same way in cooking, is cheaper in price, and makes Bread and Cakes of superior quality, which remain fresh and palatable much longer than when Cream of Tartar is used.

This article is approved and recommended by Messrs. Booth, Garrett & Reese, Analytic Chemists, of Philadelphia, Dr. Samuel Jackson, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Horsford, of Harvard College, Mass., Dr. Jackson, State Assayer of Massachusetts, Dr. Nichols, of Boston, Dr. Chilton, of New York, and all other scientific men, whose attention has been called to it, and all Housekeepers who have used it, recommend it in the highest terms.

For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally. Wholesale orders addressed to
Burgin & Sons, 133 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Who also have constantly on hand--

Bi Carb soda, the well known "Stella brand," in kegs, boxes and papers.

Sal Soda, in barrels and casks

Soda Saleratus in [illegible], kegs, boxes and papers.

Brotopoian Yeast Powders

Tartaric Acid--S. Kidder & Co's, etc. etc.

For sale by Talbot & Dancy, [illegible] Main street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

State and County Fairs.

These excellent stimulants to agricultural improvement increase in numbers, extent and popularity each year. Our own Shelby county fair has been a subject of much labor and anxious attention on the part of the county association, and a large and heavy premium list will this year greatly increase its attractions. The following list of fairs for 1860, will be found useful for reference:

State Fairs.--Alabama, at Montgomery, Oct. 29 to Nov. 2; Georgia, at Atlanta, Oct. 22 to 27; Illinois, at Jacksonville, Sept. 10 to 11; Indiana, at Indianapolis, Oct. 15 to 20; Iowa, at Iowa City, Oct. 2 to 5; Kentucky, at Bowling Green, Sept. 18 to 22; Tennessee, at Nashville, Sept. 10; Maine, Sept. 25 to 26; Nebraska, at Omaha, Sept. 19 to 21; New York, at Elmira, Oct. 2 to 5; Ohio, at Dayton, Sept. 25 to 28; Oregon, second Tuesday of October; Pennsylvania, at Wyoming, Sept. 22 to 25; United States, at Cincinnati, Sept. 20; Upper Canada, at Hamilton, Sept. ____; Vermont, at Burlington, Sept. 11 to 14; Wisconsin, at Madison, Sept. 24 to 27.

Tennessee Fairs.--State Fair, Nashville, Sept. 10 to 15; Middle Division, Franklin, Sept. 24 to 28; Bedford county, Shelbyville, Sept. 18 to 22; Putnam county, Cookeville, Oct. 1 to 4; Maury county, Columbia, Oct. 1 to 6; Smith county, Rome, Sept. 26 to 29; Marshall county, Lewisburg, Sept. 11 to 14; Warren county, McMinnville, Oct. 9 to 11; Giles county, Pulaski, Oct. 9 to 13; Perry county, Linden, Oct. 16 to 19; Lincoln county, Fayetteville, ____; Franklin county, Winchester, ____; Fayette county, Somerville, Oct. 3 to 6; Shelby county, Memphis, Oct. 9 to 15; Wayne county, Waynesboro, Oct. 16 to 20; Montgomery county, Clarksville, Oct. 23 to 27; Hickman county, Centerville, Oct. 9 to 15.

Mississippi Fairs.--Grenada county, Oct. 30 to Nov. 4; Warren county, Vicksburg, Oct. 18; Attala county, Liberty Chapel, Nov. 1 to 3; DeSoto county, Hernando, Oct. 9 to 13; Choctaw county, Bankston, Nov. 9 to 10; Oktibbeha county, Starkville, Oct. 23 to 25; Lowndes county, Columbus, Oct. 9 to 12; Monroe county, Aberdeen, Oct. 16 to 19; Pontotoc county, Pontotoc, Oct. 30 to Nov. 2; Chickasaw county, Okalona, Oct. 23 to 26; Scott county, Hillsboro, Nov. 7 to 8; Claiborne county, Port Gibson, Nov. 13 to 16; Franklin county, Meadville, Oct. 11 to 13; Panola county, Panola, Nov. 6 to 8.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 23, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

Fashionable
Dancing Academy.
Prof. T. St. Maur Bingham,

At the new and stylish building of Messrs. Farrington, Howell & Co., east side of Main street, between Gayoso and Beal, second floor. The Hall will be fitted up comfortably for the occasion, and no pains will be spared for the accommodation of his pupils and visitors.

The pupils meet every Saturday evening for practicing at half past seven.

A Soiree will be given once a month for the Pupils, who will have the privilege of inviting their friends.

References.--Wm. S. Pickett, Esq., Memphis; Dr. T. J. Harding, Nashville; T. M. Bass, Esq., Nashville; C. W. Phillips, Esq., New Orleans; Dr. J. Waters, Nashville; S. K. Cockrell, Esq.

Prof. J. St. Maur Bingham,

Teacher of fashionable dancing and graceful gesture to the elite of fashion in the principal cities of the South, respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Memphis, that he will open a class at the above Hall, on Monday, Oct. 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the reception of a ladies' class; 3 P. M. for the children's class, and 7 1/2 P. M. for the gentlemen's class.

In addition to a thorough course of elementary instructions in gesture and graceful deportment, and society dancing he will also instruct the following fashionable dances as practiced at the principal assemblies of the beau monde throughout United States and Europe, viz: The celebrated Quadrille Prince Imperial (or Des Dames), The Royal Horse Guards, Quadrille Les Lanciers de la Reine; the new, beautiful and graceful Quadrille Beersheba, Wiener, Carnival, Quadrille, the Grand Continental quadrille, and Society Quadrille. Also, Waltz, Mazurka, Varsovienn, Cinq Temps Waltz, Ridowa Waltz, Gallopade, Imperial Schottische, Parlor Polka, and all fancy dances, with the Highland Fling and Sailors' Hornpipe. A very [illegible] care shall be taken to render to each pupil a graceful and easy deportment, most essential to the education of youth.

Days and Hours of Tuition.

Ladies' Classes Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 o'clock A. M. Children's Classes, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 P. M. Gentlemen's Classes, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7 1/2 P.M.

Terms--for a full course of 12 Lessons and 4 Practicing Nights, [\$10 or \$40--hard to read].

An early application is respectfully requested.

Residence--Gayoso House.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Astrology!
Madame Clifton

Is now at the Merchants' Hotel, Room No. 11, Union street, in this city, where she will remain for a few days only. Come one--come all!

Caution! Look Out! Madame Clifton is the greatest Fortune Teller of the age! She succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble fly to her for advice. In Love Affairs she never fails. She has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex. She shows you the portrait of your future wife, husband, or absent friend. It is well known to the public at large that she is the [illegible] and only one who can show the likeness in reality, and can give entire satisfaction in all the concerns of life, which can be tested and proved by thousands, both married and single, who daily visit her. She can tell any lady or gentleman's name as soon as they enter the room.

Ladies, \$1 to \$3; Gentlemen, \$2 to \$4. Extra charge for drawing likenesses.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Fashionable Women.

Fashion kills more women than toil or sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washer-woman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all die around her. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad truth that fashion pampered women are almost worthless for all the great ends of human life. They have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life; they accomplish no worthy ends. They are only doll forms in the hands of milliners and servants, to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody; they feed nobody; they instruct nobody; they bless nobody, and save nobody. They write no books; they set no rich examples of virtue and womanly life. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all, save to conceive and given them birth. And when reared what are they? What do they ever amount to, but weaker scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue or power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from strong-minded women, who had about as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

AFFECTATIONS OF SENTIMENTAL MISSES.--The Chicago Journal, in speaking of the *penchant* which possess so many young ladies to affect sweet-ending cognomens, says that "the names of girls in these latter days have a decided tendency to terminate in 'ie.' Taking up a couple of catalogues of ladies' schools the other day--pleasant reading, by the way, those pages full of the names of school girls are--we found the following angels in 'ie:' Essie and Elsie, and Carrie, and Kittie, and Katie, and Fannie, and Annie, and Millie, and Mollie, and Minnie, and Lizzie, and Libbie, and Lottie, and Lucie, and Laurie, and Lillie, and Addie, and Nellie, and Hattie, and Jeannie! Whether blossoming out of the dear old-fashioned names into foreign posies is the result of European tours, or [incomplete]

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

Clairvoyant
and
Astrologist!
Madame Arrabelle Clifton

Has mastered all the science embraced in the glorious gift of prophecy, and has astonished many thousands of visitors from the ranks of the most respectable citizens in this city.

Madame Arrabelle Clifton is the only natural and true Clairvoyant and Female Physician known at present. Don't fail to call on the Madame. Residence at the Planters' house.

Remember--Poplar street, between Main and Second.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 6, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

About Our Hair.--We suspect that gentlemen would be considerably surprised, could they learn how little of the "genuine" there is about a woman's hair. We risk nothing in asserting that nine ladies out of ten, now-a-days, wear false hair. Don't be horrified, Mr. Public--we don't mean wigs, nor fronts, but long masses of hair, not unlike ponies' tails--an unromantic smile [simile?], but very expressive--twisted skillfully into the "back hair," and skewered up so scientifically with deceptive combs and hair-pins, that it requires a sharp eye to detect the differences between false and real. American Ladies have not fine hair by nature--or rather their fast mode of living has dwarfed it sadly--so art is called in to help. Nor is it much better in England. "The London hair merchants annually import *five tons* of hair. The brown hair from the south of France is most sought for--the black hair comes chiefly from Britany [sic]. The price paid for a head of hair varies from one to five francs, according to its weight and beauty. The itinerant dealers in hair are always provided with an extensive assortment of ribbons, silks, laces and cheap jewelry, which are frequently taken instead of money. They attend all the fairs and merry-makings, and at one Breton fair, no less than four purchasers were attending for the purpose of buying the hair of the peasant girls, which they bring to market as regularly as if it were peas and cabbages!"

Remember this, gentlemen, when you next write rapturous verses to the lovely tresses of your *inamoratas*!

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Fashions for November.

From various sources we gather the following information relative to ladies' fashions for the latter part of autumn:

The *redingote* form of dress will inaugurate the season, and can be worn either with a pointed or a round body. Of course with the latter the skirt must be set in large plaits. Flounces will be the ornament mostly used on silk dresses, either several narrow ones to the knee, or one large, surmounted by narrow ones, or by a trimming. *Passementerie*, which has so long played an important part in toilettes, will continue so to do. It is much employed both for robes and mantelets. The paletot is the form of mantle most used, and is made in either cloth or silk. The burnous is still worn with either a round or square hood, though our *elegantes* seem to prefer the

capuchon vieille femme, on account of its being more becoming to the figure. Both paletots and burnous are generally trimmed all round with some opposite color. The tight sleeves, which have been laid on one side during the summer season, have again made their appearance. Nothing is at present considered so thoroughly *distingue* as extreme simplicity. Dresses, mantles, bonnets, everything as unpretending as possible. This luxuriant simplicity is the best criterion of taste and style, for the various articles must be well made, and worn with elegance and taste, or they make both wearer and cloths appear common; while, on the other hand, if *bien faites* and *bien portes*, they given an aristocratic *cachet*, which cannot be obtained by any other means.

For evening dress tarlatane and Chambery gauze are much worn, generally with a *foule* of narrow flounces. With white, the ornaments are generally of some light color, such as pink, pale blue, or apple green. The skirts of ball dresses are made with a train, and expanding like the tail of a peacock. The trimming is very varied; it is rare, however, to see any reach above the knee. Narrow flounces, perhaps, form the most general style. In light materials the robe is as wide at the top of the skirt as at the bottom, while in other articles it is frequently made an *en pointe*, and quite flat at front and on the hips. It is not probable that this fancy will last. Zouaves jackets will most probably be in vogue this winter. Their smart appearance and great convenience are strong recommendations in their favor. They will no doubt prevail, more or less, for some time. It will be difficult to find a substitute possessing equal advantages. There is a tendency to wear dresses open at front; they are even now occasionally seen. They will no longer be worn so closed. It is expected that revers will be fashionable. Embroidered guimpes in muslin, and a moderate sized collar [sic] are worn with these dresses. Some are also made in Valenciennes with insertion. As a rule, paletots in silk take the lead, and burnous predominate in wool. Each has its advantage on certain occasions, and in its turn is better adapted for particular use.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

The Billiard Tournament--Mr. Phelan the Victor.--The last game of the billiard tournament, says the New York *Times* of Friday, was played yesterday at the billiard rooms, Fourteenth street, Union square. The game, according to announcement, was between Dudley Kavanagh, the winner of the prize cue, and Mr. Phelan. The room was crowded with gentlemen and ladies. Messrs. Phelan and Kavanagh were warmly applauded upon entering the arena, and also at times during the game. The greatest interest was shown by the audience during the fluctuations in the game, which, for the first two hundred points, was greatly in favor of Kavanagh, Phelan seeming out of practice. As the game progressed, both came out within a few points of each other on completing each hundred, up to the six hundred, when Phelan took a decided lead, and kept it, winning the game by sixty points, out of a total of 750. In his play, Mr. Phelan showed some splendid combinations, by which he made most difficult caroms after taking four or five cushions. His ability to nurse the balls, and when they had separated, of bringing them together again, was astonishing in many instances. Kavanagh made a fine display also, in every point of the science of billiards. Thirty innings were played, averaging twenty-five points. Phelan's highest runs over 40, of which there were several, were 61, 46, 75, 54, 60, 68, 51 [?] and 58--total 750. Kavanagh run 49, 149, 43--total 690. The prize cue will be presented to Mr. Kavanagh at two o'clock today, by Mr. Phelan, at his rooms, corner of Tenth street and Broadway.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Great Yield of Oil in Ohio.--The Warren (Trumbull county) *Chronicle* says:

We visited the Hoxie and Wilson oil well in Mecca, on Saturday. We saw the oil (which was the product of eight hour's pumping) measured in the vat, and it was found to be twenty-four barrels, of forty gallons each and a fraction, it being at the rate of three barrels per hour, or seventy-two barrels per day. As the oil sells at the wells or twenty-five cents per gallon, at this rate the income of this well would be \$720 per day. That is as profitable as publishing a country newspaper.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Apple Marmalade.--To make apple marmalade, boil some apples with the peel on them until they are perfectly soft, which may be known by pressing them between the thumb and fingers; then remove them from the fire, and throw them into cold water; pare them; place them on a sieve, and press the pulp from the cores; the pulp, which has passed through a sieve, place in a stewpan, and place the pan on the fire long enough to remove the moisture, so that the pulp may become rather thick; take an equal quantity, in weight, of lump sugar as of pulp; clarify the sugar, and boil it to a good syrup; add the pulp to it, and stir them well together with a good spatula or wooden spoon; place them on a fire; and as soon as they begin to boil, remove them. The process is completed. When the marmalade has become a little cool, put it into pots, but do not cover the pots until it is quite cool.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Will Lager Drive Men Mad?--The Maine law fanatics say it will, but we think they lie--under a mistake. Lager beer has certainly *some* stimulus in it, but the quantity is so small that a man would be likely to explode from hydrostatic pressure before he could drink enough of the fluid to give him the delirium tremens. Any man who seriously believes that lager alone ever occasioned *mania a potu* [sic?] is only fit to "suckle fools and chronicle *small beer*."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

An Alabama Town Destroyed.--Ten houses, constituting the entire business portion of the town of Opelika, in Alabama, were destroyed by fire last Thursday night. It is stated that the fire was undoubtedly the work of some incendiary, and suspicions are entertained that abolitionists are at the bottom of it. One man, who was unable to give an account of himself, has been arrested. It is said that his neck is in some danger.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 17, 1860, p. 1, c. 1

Chit-Chat on New York Fashions for November.

The materials for the present season are very beautiful; the rich fabrics with flowers embroidered on taffetas antique. A new fabric is mentioned by the Parisian journals, called the *velours Imperatrice*--a kind of terry velvet, but more solid and firm, and exquisitely shaded. For visiting dresses, this fabric, in dark colors is very elegant. The skirts are made without flounces, and rimmed with colored velvet ornaments.

Open bodies are mentioned as a novelty of the season. They are much made for home or dinner dress.

Nearly all the walking dresses are made with plain skirts, trimmed *en tablier*, or fastened up the front. Sometimes one plait is fastened under each arm, and two behind. Gimp trimmings for dresses are made in great and elegant varieties. Aiguillettes, buttons, bows with square ends, acorns trimmed with lace and enlivened with black beads and flat, graduated ornaments, both for bodies and skirts, are all in demand.

We need scarcely tell our lady readers that the "scoop" or "coal scuttle" hat has entirely vanished, and the style of the new fashions is a neat, small bonnet, suitable to almost any feature, adding beauty to the beautiful, dignity to the queenlike, and improving the appearance of all.

Among the various new dress materials for this season are "watered poplin," "velvet poplins," "zebra velvet," "Armure silks," a yard and a half wide, and "Texanna cloth," an article for mourning wear. Flounces will be in vogue for evening dress, and plain skirts for promenade and morning wear. Trimmings will be more profuse than ever. The corsage may be made high and plain, and trimmed with brandebourgs, round or pointed before and behind.

Turkish sleeves will also be much worn. "The Sultana," "La Imperatrice," and the "Pagoda sleeve," are all fashionable, and gauntlet and tight sleeves are frequently seen. Lace quilling will be worn about the neck and lace collars and sets, of course, will be admired. They always are.

A new style of air-inflated bustle has recently been introduced, and hoops will be larger than ever. If they only lifted the dress out of the mud, we should be well content, but, alas! the skirts will be made longer, [illegible] the hoops exposed, and the cloaks of this year nearly trail upon the ground.

In the matter of robes there is as yet little change, the cool autumnal breeze [illegible] scarcely hitherto begun to make itself felt, but we may expect that in the course of the present month warm stuffs will of necessity be required. There are few variations to signalize the extra number of plaits of the [illegible] is the most striking. Cloaks and mantles appear to be preferred to shawls.

Velvet is a favorite material for dinner dresses. [Illegible] is also much worn.

The skirt of dresses is still worn very ample, but it is no longer absurdly so.--Louisville Democrat.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Fur Fashions.--The New York *Journal of commerce* has the following in regard to the fur fashions:

The once despised "mink" taking rank only one step higher than the muskrat, has got into such high favor from its close resemblance to the Hudson bay sable, that importations of the genuine article have been displaced to a large extent, and now the [get rest of article]

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], December 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Secession Bonnet.--The Charleston *Mercury* gives the following description of a bonnet worn by a South Carolina lady:

"The bonnet is composed of white and black cotton, and streamers ornamented with gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted."

What would our Lincoln ladies think of a distinctive bonnet of Connecticut corn cobs, trimmed with pumpkin vines, and ornamented with wooden nutmegs?--Hartford paper.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], December 9, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

A gentleman of this city, now travelling in Mississippi, says the Nashville Gazette, writes back to a friend as follows:

The further down I get, the more secession I see. Not content with wearing the blue cockade themselves, the people put them up on wagons, carriages, riding horses, etc. At one place where I stopped, all the negroes had them on. You may safely put Mississippi down as dead out for secession.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], December 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 6
For the Memphis Appeal]

"Krissskringle done Forgot."

'Twas "Happy Christmas" morning,
And I lay still in bed,
When from the couch beside me
There peeped a little head,
With a pair of roguish eyes
That sparkled wild with fun,
And a silver voice said softly--
"Dear Sis, has Cristmas [sic] come?"

Then the restless, dimpled fingers
Threw aside the snowy sheet,
And chasing to the hearth-stone,
I saw two pinky little feet;
Then I saw a dainty little sock,
(Unnoticed quite before),
'Twas grasped between the tiny hands
And carried to the floor.

But, Oh! the disappointment;
It was lean, and empty quite!
And sobs that touched my stony heart
Said something was not right;
Then a little check all trembling
Was laid against my own,
And a voice all "broke" with sobbing
Breathed out in saddest tone:

"Oh! Sister dear, my sock was hung
Just in the lucky spot,
And, Oh! sweet sister, darling,
Krissskringle *done forgot!*"
I soothed my little sister,
"Till I won a smiling kiss,
Then I pointed to a table,
Full of messages from Kris!

A doll full two feet high
 With the blackest real hair,
And loads of cakes and candies
 And all sorts of toys were there;
A couch just made to fit Miss Doll,
 A wardrobe for her clothes.
And the daintiest fairy library
 With gilded books in rows.

A dinner set of China,
 Fit to serve a fairy queen,
And a parrot "mighty knowing"
 In a coat of red and green--
My little sister's grief soon changed
 To wildest merry play,
And one young heart was happy quite,
 Upon last Christmas day.

Memphis, Tennessee.

Nannie Oh!

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], December 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

Church Decorations.--We were kindly admitted yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. White, to a sight of the Christmas decorations of Cavalry church, and were not a little struck with its appropriateness and beauty. Along the side wall evergreens are disposed in double lines of festoons, the intersections of which form a space bounded with graceful curves; within the alternate spaces appears a neat cross. From the four corners wreaths hang in festoons like the drooping of a canopy of foliage. The altar and its furniture appear to great advantage. High above the chancel window is a circle of evergreens, inclosing the motto: "When they saw the star they rejoiced." Beneath this is a large star, among the foliage of which are skillfully placed jets, and when the gas is lighted at night, the effect will be extremely beautiful. Below the star is a large cross, covered with evergreens and ornamented with white roses. We acknowledge that we like to see this cross, which heathen despised and spat upon, displayed with honor in the house of God; it looks as if the worshipers were not "ashamed of Jesus." On the sides of the altar the stones containing the epitaphs of the Rev. Mr. Wright, the first, and of the Rev. Mr. Slater, the second rector of the church, are neatly decorated, as is also the whole of the noble chancel window. On the two walls flanking the window appear the two mottoes: "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel," and "For he hath visited and redeemed his people." The font, of white marble, is twisted round with a thick wreath of ivy, plentifully intermixed with white roses, the latter an emblem of purity, well suited to the baptistry [sic]. The reading desk and rostrum are similarly decorated. Over the organ appears the motto: "Hark, the heavenly angels sing," and in front of the gallery: "Glory to God in the highest." The whole is in good taste and very pleasing; it was the work of Mr. J. P. Lallemand, to whose skill it does very great credit. The decorations of the Roman Catholic church are less ornate, in harmony with the style of the interior. The pillars have wreaths twisted from top to bottom. The front of the gallery is very pleasingly ornamented, and in the center appears a large drawing of an angel; with the motto: "*Gloria in Excelsis*." The altar will excite the most attention, but as it was necessarily late before the decorations were

commenced here, we are not able to give the full description we would wish. The altar itself has evergreens and roses, with candles at intervals, very tastefully arranged. On one side is an angel with one hand pointing to a brilliant star above and beyond; on the other, a second, with a trumpet, bearing the motto: "Tidings of great joy." We understood a third would most likely be added, with the motto: "Hallelujah," and probably, also, figures of the three kings of the East. To the labors of Mrs. Gilmore and the ladies of the Society of the Altar is due the handsome decorations of the church.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], December 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

Weber's Grand Mass.--The choir of the Roman Catholic church, at the corner of Third and Adams street, assisted by some of the first musical talent of the city, and a full orchestra, the whole numbering thirty-five performers, will this morning execute Weber's Grand Mass in G. We are assured by a musical friend, who has attended the rehearsals, that it will be the richest musical treat ever produced in Memphis. The service commences at 10 1/2 o'clock this morning.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], January 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Etiquette of the Street.--We have already, in connection with a resolution introduced into the board of aldermen, discussed "the law of the street." We have no doubt a few remarks upon "the etiquette of the street" will be acceptable to many of our readers. When a stranger, in visiting a city, finds order among the people passing along the streets, sees vehicles and people keeping their own side of the road or footwalk, observes that there is no jostling nor boorishness, and when he sees friends exchanging salutations, and gentlemen attending ladies, behave with ease and correctness, he leaves the place with a very favorable impression, and does not fail to speak and write of it in terms of praise. This good character is easily earned; in fact, where self respect is prevalent and every citizen is determined to be a gentleman, it cannot fail to be secured. While walking the street, acquaintances should be recognized by a bow or a word. If you stop, offer your hand without removing the glove. If you meet an acquaintance walking with a lady whom you do not know, salute him by lifting your hat. In meeting a lady with whom you are intimate, salute her by lifting the hat; if she is only a casual acquaintance, wait for her to recognize you first. If you wish to converse with a lady whom you meet, do not stop her, but walk on with her. At night, or when ascending the steps of a public building, offer your arm to a lady in your company, also during the day if her comfort, convenience, or safety require it. Be careful to keep step with those with whom you walk, moderating the pace and stride when walking with a lady. If the lady enter a store, open the door and allow her to enter first. If a lady stop and ask information of a gentleman in the street, he will touch or lift his hat as he replies. When ladies are walking before you in the street, whom you desire to pass, if the width of the walk will not allow you to do so without pressing against their dresses, walk behind them until the next crossing is reached, then pass forward. In passing a lady, as a general rule and where there is ample space, give her the wall; if she take the outside of the pavement, leave the choice with her. When in the street or other public place with a lady, however intimate may be your relations, let attention, courtesy and deference mark your behavior to her. Ladies when walking the streets during bad weather, should gracefully raise the dress to the ankle [sic], holding the folds of the gown, and drawing them to the right side. It is pronounced vulgar by the *ton* to raise the dress with both hands, except momentarily in very bad places. Rich and costly dresses are not proper for the promenade. A ball room display in the street is decided to be "snobbish." A

mantle, shawl, or scarf, are indispensable in the street. It requires attention to wear the two latter gracefully, and a lady who wishes to appear well out of doors will bestow that attention; a loose, easy flow of the garment must be obtained. A gentleman should always appear in a clean shirt. Better have a threadbare coat than disreputable linen. Diffidence is one of the greatest bars to the attainment of good manners, for no manners are good manners that are not easy manners. To overcome the obstacle, determinately act as you wish, or as your sense of propriety dictates. You thus comply with the suggestions of self-respect; that brings self-reliance and imparts self-control. Persevere, and you will conquer. Some of the above recommendations may appear so obvious as not to require calling attention to. Every day's observation, however, will bring under notice flagrant violations of the clearest requirements of good bringing. In such cases, if our remarks do not give information, they will awaken reflection.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], January 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Fashionable Women--A Financial View of Matrimony.

You're going to enter into the matrimonial state, are you, Mr. Brown? And you think you're coming into possession of an angel?

Yes, but angels cost money. Did it ever occur to you what an expensive article your fashionable young wife was likely to prove? Bless your unsophisticated soul! you've no more idea of it than you have of the price of onions, or the market value of a wash-tub. You'll find out on day, however--to your grief.

Two or three stout Irish girls to wait on her--a French maid to arrange her hair--fifty dollar silks and camel's hair shawls to make her female friends envious, and half a dozen bonnets per annum--white kid gloves and silver card-case--otto of roses and bouquet-holders--why, you deluded young man, she'll throw money out with her ringed and lily-white fingers faster, by the bushel, than you can shovel it with a spade! You don't believe it? Let us make a rough estimate, then, of what she will cost in full promenade costume:

Bonnet (a lovely thing, the "sweetest" white chip, and such a bargain) fifteen dollars. India shawl (of course you won't be such a brute as to expect your wife to wear common cashmere or broche, just like the butcher's better half), only seventy-five, the cheapest thing in New York! Dress, an eleven-flounced silk, forty-five dollars, including the trimmings and the poorly paid labor of the hollow-cheeked dressmaker. Valenciennes collars and sleeves, at twenty-five; cunning little-heeled gaiter boots, three; gloves, one; etruscan bracelet, fifty (you expect your wife to dress like other women, don't you? and everybody has etruscan bracelets); brooch and earrings in Italian cameo, thirty; enameled watch and chain, seventy-five; card cases, twenty; a "duck" of a chantilly veil, ten; embroidered handkerchief, eight; lace parasol, lined with lavender silk, ten; crinoline, three; and other "belongings," lace-edged and sumptuously decorated, about ten, as near as a body can venture to guess.

Now all this is an exceedingly moderate assessment. There are probably as many who exceed it as fall short of it. How much do you suppose it amounts to, my good Mr. Brown? Well, your angel, in the simple matter of plumage for this one occasion, cost you not far from four hundred dollars. Yes, you may open your eyes and twirl your moustaches in that incredulous sort of way. Do you suppose we don't know all about it? Yes, and when the bills come in, you will remember our words of warning. You're doing a remarkably foolish thing when you marry one of these camellia-japonica divinities, white-handed, helpless, and knowing

just about as much of real life, everyday life, as a canary-bird might be expected to understand. If we were a man, we should as soon think of marrying a frail house-plant as one of these delicate sprigs of the ornamental.

Give us the apple-blossom type of women--sunny, cheerful and useful--something equal to every emergency, from washing-day to a Fifth avenue soiree--something that understands the handling of a broom, and knows what the kitchen poker is made for, and can calculate to a nicety the exact amount of mince meat requisite in a model pie, beside liking a bit of fun as well as the next woman, and possessing a pretty weakness for lively books and spicy newspapers. That's the article for our money.

A wife would select gingham instead of silk when she went shopping, and freshen up her old bonnet with a bunch of satin violets and a new ribbon, instead of paying an extravagant price for the latest Paris fooleries--not because she hadn't a woman's natural penchant for such fine and showy things, but because she wanted to save money, because her little head was full of schemes some day to contribute something toward releasing her husband from the bondage drudgery of desk or counter. Do you suppose the value of such a wife can be counted in gold pieces? Let your satin-robed doll sweep contemptuously past her on Broadway, Mr. Brown; time will prove which is the best instrument.

Only, before you purchase the useless jeweled toy, think twice about it. Ask yourself soberly and reasonably, "What is the price?" and "can I afford it?" or it may be the dearest bargain you ever made in your life.--Life Illustrated.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], January 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

The Homespun Party.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Union]

The ladies of this city, or at least a good many of them, had a homespun party at Newwell's hall, on last Thursday evening, which was decidedly the most pleasant affair that has occurred in the city for many years. The ladies all wore homespun dresses, and their persons were tastefully and appropriately ornamented with native jewels and charms. Many of the dresses, though of the plainest cotton fabric, were beautiful, and the wearers looked charming in them. Dancing, conversation, promenading, etc., marked the earlier hours of the evening. Towards midnight a fine collation was discussed, and the fun, frolic and flirtation was kept up till the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal," when the company broke up in the best good humor, delighted with the first experiment of a social gathering in plain and unpretending attire. The *animus* of this party was decidedly *secession*, but we believe there was perfect *union* among the company. Our space forbids a more detailed account of the party, and of the characters--but we believe, by universal consent the queenly form of Miss S. N. _____l, and the tasteful dress of Mrs. L-----r were admitted to be worthy of the highest admiration, as was also the good humor and playfulness of the usually sober and dignified matron Mrs. N-----t, who though not so young as she once was, was earnestly solicited for the first dance by our gallant young mayor. The party was a perfect success, and we hope to see it repeated in a short time. The gentlemen were, most of them, dressed in character but they will be better prepared for the next party.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], February 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Fashions for January.

From the Le Follet.]

The season for grand balls has not yet commenced, but we have already observed some varieties in dinner and evening dresses. The fashion is also nearly fixed for high bodies, and the different kinds of silk for winter wear. The Gabrielle form of dresses is distinguishable among the many others. The body and skirt are made in one in front, without a band to mark the waist. There is a decided variation in the cut this winter, and it is known by the name Imperatrice. Last year, it was the deep casaque--very full, without plaits in front or behind--a fashion that was difficult to promote. The improvement renders the robe Imperatrice more graceful and more easily worn by all figures and in all toilettes. In front, it is formed like a long casaque, widening considerably at bottom. At the seam, under the arm, there are wide plaits, like other dresses, and the back is flat and rounded at the waist, the sleeves are with elbows and turned back cuffs.

Black taffetas, with small bouquets, are decidedly the fashion this winter. The plain brilliant taffetas, with plain or flounced skirts, and the moire antique are no longer the "mode." Dark colors for bonnets as well as dresses, are more and more in favor for dress visits.

Plush is much used for paletots and burnous, and is preferred to velvet on account of its novelty. Dresses are also trimmed with plush, even when made of velvet, if of a sombre [sic] color, and for negligee. Morning dresses of white plush, lined with blue or gold color, are very elegant and becoming. It has been [a] matter of surprise that plush has not been more adopted for bonnets and their ornaments, but it will not be long before we see this beautiful material employed for those purposes.

Bonnets have not undergone much change in form since last month. The mixture of black and white is still very fashionable, although colors are rather gaining favor.

We must pass from the description of bonnets to some of the newest and most charming coiffures for evening dress. And first of these we mention the coiffure Gabrielle d'Es[illegible], of ponceau velvet, over which was rolled a thick, gold cable chain, forming bows, with a bunch of elegant white feathers at the side. The coiffure d'Etampes, of violet velvet, forming a kind of glory round the head, with a medallion of gold lace in the middle, fastened with an agraffe of diamonds, a long, white feather curling at the side. The coiffure Watteau--shepherdess style--composed of rouleaux and bows of blue ribbon, with a wreath of moss rose buds at the side of the head. The coiffure Recamier, having two barbes of blonde, draws with strips of mauve ribbon, falling in a manner to resemble a curtain, and on one side a large rose surrounded with buds and leaves. A flat bow of mauve ribbon on the summit of the head. The coiffure Z[illegible], made with a fulling of Magenta velvet, with a branch of white hyacinths on one side, and the foliage, with gold straw, placed in the midst of quilted velvet. This same style of head dress may be made of black velvet, with white feathers and gold flowers.

The coiffure Castiglione, a bandeau of green velvet, white daisies, and ivy leaves advancing over the forehead in a bouquet; at the back, a drapery of tulle illusion crossing over a soft crown. A turban cap of tulle drape, fastened with gold gauze, forming agrafes[illegible]. On one side, some black lace falling over the tulle draperies, and on the other a group of mauve anemone, with black anemones with gold centers and two bunches of green moss. Black and lace fichus are both worn of an evening, and frequently are ornamented with bows and ruches of ribbon, which enlivens them, and render them very charming in appearance. One fichu, which is of a novel style, surrounds the shoulders, forming revers, and terminates in front in two wide ends crossed, and falling down nearly to the knees. At the back, it has the form of a canezou,

with a slight point. The most beautiful are made in guipure, with the small foundation of the fichu lined with a color suitable to the dress worn--the trimming also, of course, being made of guipure. The fichu may be worn with any dress, and is particularly becoming to the figure, giving a width to the shoulders.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], February 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 2-4

The Secession Demonstration.
Multitudes, Excitement and Enthusiasm!
Brilliant Illumination!
The Ladies for Secession!
Designs, Mottos [sic], etc., etc.

The Unionists assumed so much from their torchlight procession on Thursday night, that the secessionists were put on their metal, and received, universally, that a demonstration should be made of the strength of their party, of its weight and influence, and of its prevalency among all classes, from the laborer and the mechanic to the merchant and the capitalist. Throughout the day, the great question which the election of this day is to settle, and the intended procession in the evening, so entirely and universally attracted public attention that business was to a great extent neglected. In every public place, at the corners of the most frequented localities, knots of individuals engaged in warm discussion were to be seen throughout the day. As the hours advanced the feeling widened and deepened until toward evening the approaching event occupied the thoughts and conversation of all classes and all ages.

Opening the Ball.

As the sun began to decline the stores were deserted, and in hundreds of windows, and [illegible] the fronts of buildings busy hands and nimble workmen were occupied in the necessary preparations. The streets became comparatively quiet for a while. A hush of brooding expectation rested for a while over the city. As the sun withdrew his beams from the rolling wave of the Mississippi--that rolled on as of yore, in grand unconsciousness of man's passions, and of the fate of empires--and sank behind the dark woods of Arkansas, a gun rolled out its boisterous echoes. Like a mighty enchanter, the sound awoke the multitude. Thousands of pealing voices gave back in exultant hurrahs their reply to the far pealing resonance. As the light of day died out, and night's dim shades called out the glimmering stars, peal after peal came bursting from the gun; rapidly the streets were filled with their living tenants; in quick succession wild and vigorous shouts rent the air. Bonfires were lighted at the corners of streets; colored lights threw their green and scarlet glare from many house tops; huge rockets few hissing through the air. Then the vast array of light began to scintillate over the length and breadth of the city. From hundreds of windows refulgent beams illuminated the deepening night. As the hour advanced, the squadrons that were to appear in the coming spectacle began to muster. As horsemen and footmen, military and civilian, carriages and wagons passed for their rendezvous, the gazing crowds cheered gallantly.

The Spectacle.

According to the plan announced the delegations of various parts of the city met in localities from which they passed in order to the final rendezvous in front of the Exchange building. With a correctness that reflects great credit on the marshals, the sections were placed in their proper positions as they arrived on the ground and the vast aggregation was ready to commence a display far, very far beyond any similar thing ever before seen in the streets of Memphis. The order to march was given, and amid the clangor of music and the shouts of men the vast multitude began to move, and the great army of secession proceeded to display its might and manifest its claim as an exponent of public sentiment.

To give a description of the pageant is entirely beyond our power. In attempting some faint enumeration of its individual features we must, by the very work of detail, lose the effect of the enormous groupings; the passing on and on of marshaled multitudes; the fiery glare of thousands of torches; the far stretching and vivid brilliancy of the vast train of light that wound in and out in seemingly interminable convulsions; the effect of waving of flags, of hundreds of passing transparencies, of the light gushing radiant and dazzling from a thousand windows, of the many designs, rich and beautiful, that met the sight on every turn! This can not be described and equally impossible it is that it should be imagined--those alone who saw the vast display can have a conception of its imposing features, its wondrous grandeur, and they will never forget it; the young that gazed in wonder when their heads are whitened with the hoary mark of age will tell their descendants of the great secession procession in 1861.

The Procession.

The *avants courriers* of the procession, were a half dozen marshals on horseback, decorated with silk scarfs [sic]. These were followed by a wagon drawn by four horses; in front of the vehicle were two of the largest sized railway lanterns with their powerful reflectors; these opened the procession with a flood of light. As the vehicle advanced, the illumination of surrounding objects by the stream of dazzling brilliancy induced a peculiar and an enchanting effect. Several blue and red transparencies were suspended in the same wagon. A fine band of music came next, whose stirring strains had the most enlivening effect. The stimulating strains of the Marseillaise again and again through the evening, produced an effect little short of those the streets of many a French city have witnessed when experiencing its weird and stirring influence in scenes not unlike those that are called into being among us at the present time. A train of men bearing red lights; a wagon with drum and fife and transparencies; a skiff mounted on wheels and filled with men bearing a large flag, transparencies and torches, came after. Then followed a wagon with two transparencies each twenty feet long by six feet in height. On one side was represented Andy Johnson with his head hanging down, while Joe Lane points him out with an exclamation: "I have no respect for a traitor!" Between the futures "bleeding Kansas" was typified by a burning house; the figures were flanked by the mottoes--"We have exhausted the argument, we now stand by our arms," and "Our Fathers fought for freedom from one tyrant, we fight for freedom from millions of tyrants." At the end of the wagon--"A united South will prevent civil war." On the reverse side is a portrait of Vice President Hamlin, flanked by full length figures of a Yankee, in the act of whittling, and a jolly negro wench, with the motto: "The Republican Vice President and his pedigree." These figures are flanked by the mottoes--"Negro slavery, it must and shall be preserved;" "We make no more compromises."

Drays in considerable numbers with men having torches and transparencies. Men carrying torches succeeded, then, another wagon with transparencies twenty feet long and six

feet high, having the mottoes "People's candidates for the Convention: Marcus J. Wright, Humphrey R. Bate, Solon [illegible], and D. M. Currin," and "Separate State Secession our only remedy." A long file of men two and two, with torches and transparencies containing mottoes, a wagon crowded with gentlemen bearing transparencies of various designs. Came [illegible] and then a wagon with transparency twenty feet long by six feet high, having on one side a representative of the ship *Star of the West*, and Morris Island in the distance, from the [illegible] on which a shot is smashing into the [illegible]; above is the motto: "South Carolina hospitality." On the reverse side was the mottoes "Beware of abolitionism in disguise and of those who consent to be [illegible phrase] abolitionists." When I [illegible] of Union, in the South, I snuff [illegible] is the tainted air," "We rejoice that there are seven States where Yankee Union-lovers [illegible] not wag a tongue." At the end was "Old Virginia goes out on the [illegible] of February."

The next object was one of the most pleasant to the [illegible bottom paragraph on the page] of the pageant was welcomed throughout the course of the procession with rapturous plaudits. A long train of carriages followed, every one of them filled with ladies, very many of whom waved flags from the carriage windows; then a train of drays, those upon them usually carrying torches and transparencies; a wagon, conspicuous among the riders on which was a negro having cotton spread thick "on the place where the wool ought to row;" a wagon with a splendid band that was delighting the crowd with Dixie when it passed us. Horsemen two and two in long procession, most of the riders wearing blue silk scarfs [sic], went next. A very striking portion of the evening's display, was that consisting of well dressed gentlemen excellently mounted. With these were the Zouaves, carrying their arms and dressed in their gorgeous scarlet costumes. A shout of [illegible] welcomed them every where; a wagon with another band of music came next, then a long string of footmen two and two carrying torches; a wagon with two long and very excellently painted transparencies of the military of Memphis, and a considerable number of volunteers followed it; then two wagons with transparencies; a transparency of the size and shape of a log cabin--it was covered with mottoes and was brightly illuminated; after these were torches two and two, carried by a perfect army of men, and then the vast procession had passed.

The Illumination.

The illumination was very far beyond anything of the sort ever before accomplished in this city; it was a fine specimen, not only of the taste, but of the wealth of our citizens, for many of the transparencies, and designs, and mottos [sic], in gas jets, were of a very expensive character. We should like to speak considerably in detail of this very striking and pleasing portion of the demonstration, but space and lateness of the hour forbid. We mention the greater portion of the names of those who illuminated their stores and business places, if we have omitted some that have a good claim to notice, and especially private residences, the utter impossibility amid the bustle and throng to collect all, must be our excuse; we have done as well as we could. [Illegible] in this portion of the evenings attraction, was the dry goods store of Speed, Donoho & Strange, on Main street, between Monroe and Union; a brilliant arch of gas jets, the entire width of the premises and the hight [sic] of the whole of the first-story, beneath which, in letters each a foot long, all of blazing light, was the motto: "The South forever," had a most gorgeous effect. On the balcony of the second-story were displayed other devices, and every window to the top was a blaze of light illuminating many large scarlet and white and still

more small scarlet stars. These large stars were fifteen inches in diameter, and one of them was composed entirely of small stars, and was labeled "Cuba." It was not vividly illuminated like the rest, but loomed, as it were, in the distance of the future. The whole of this illumination received great commendation; the gas jets were made by Watson & Co., gasfitters.

Wiley B. Miller & co., dry goods store in the Clay block, had a splendid display of colored lights in every one of their large windows; the effect was gorgeous. The *Avalanche* office had a magnificent circle and cross of glowing gas jets on Madison street, a large flag at the corner, and the motto in large letters of gas jets "Secession our only remedy." Shepperd and Moore, wholesale dry goods, 303 Main street, had a very large and brilliant star of gas jets, besides a general illumination. Armstrong & co., saddlers, 247 Main street, were among the first in their illumination. They had a large semicircle and stars, and the motto "Our hope" all in one jet. In transparency was the motto "Secession block." Muir, Stubbins & Pullen, china store, 294 Main street, had a splendid star in gas jet, and numerous beautiful fancy lanterns of colored glass. This was very pretty. F. W. Royster & Co., dry goods, 234 Main street, had a grand transparency, beautifully painted in colors, eight feet square. In the centre was a large palm tree, flanked by eight beautiful stars, the seven seceding States and Tennessee, and had the mottoes "Separate Secession," and "A United South." Wiggs, Bro's. & Co., druggists, corner of Main and Union, had numerous small stars, representing the seceding States with the names of which they were labeled; that for South Carolina had a Palmetto flag with the surrounding motto: "Southern Independence." Many smaller stars and a general lighting up from bottom to roof, made this display noticeable. Dr. W. C. Bryan, opposite the above, had six large stars, each surrounded by fifteen smaller ones. Plumber & Gilbert, drugs, 261 Main, had the motto: "Southern Independence," and circles of small stars. Wm. Park & Co., hardware, 304 Main, had a transparency with the motto: "Freemen, we must strike for Independence, and die before we submit to Black-Republican rule!" Clark & Co., jewelers, corner of Main and Madison, besides being handsomely illuminated, had two large railway lamps with reflectors. M'Combs & Co., hardware, corner of Main and Madison, had a transparency with the motto: "Immediate secession our only remedy to prevent civil war! Our rights have been violated in the Union, we will now reclaim them out of it! No coercion! No compromise; no submission to Black-Republican government." J. O. Ford & Co., saddlers, had a transparency of a palm tree and cotton bales. G. G. Sengstock & Co's drug store in the Gayoso House was beautifully illuminated with colored lanterns; colored birds were burned opposite the store. The APPEAL office was brilliantly illuminated the entire front, beautiful stars, fourteen inches diameter, scarlet and white, typical of the seceded States, were displayed. The following all illuminated: Bransford A Co., wholesale shoes, 301 Main street; Mansfield & Co., drugs, 281 Main; Monsarrat, Dupree & Co., real estate agents, 262 Main; Flaherty's furniture store, Union street; Yearout, Royster & Co., daguerreotypists, 420 Main; J. T. Begbie, saddler, 328 Main; Chas. N. Erych, 333 Main; Hunt & Lloyd, china, 305 Main; Wynne & Park, 397 Main; Norris, Maull & co., clothing, 296 Main; A. J. Warren & Co., jewelry, 293 Main; Horton & Hunter, dry goods, 291 Main; Francisco & co., hatters, 289 Main; Wallace & Van Pelt, shoes, 287 Main; Ingraham & Lees, furnishing, 283 Main; J. D. Williams & co., dry goods, 279 Main; Warren & Co., corner of Main and Monroe; Morris, Maul & Co., clothing, next door to above; H. Wade & Co's book store; Benson's music store; T. Aydlett, 233 Main, dry goods; A. Sessail, dry goods, 194 main; Jas. B. Kluney, furniture, 192 Main; Jack & Shanks' china store; Sproule & McCown's clothing store; Caldsey, dentist; Bingam's, daguerreotype gallery, corner of Main and Adams; Burnett, Hendrix & Walker, grocers; Drs. Billings & Peck, corner Main and Washington; Saffarrane [?]

& Stratton, tinware; Monroe, Talbot & Dancey, drugs, 350 [?] Main; Williams & Macgiveness, groceries, 351 Main; Camp & Co., furniture Jackson block: M. Bamberger, groceries, corner of Market and Front row. Mr. Coleman illuminated the whole front of the telegraph office on Court square, in a most brilliant manner, though not exactly in the line of the route, the glorious radiance compelled attention and admiration.

Bonfires.

Beside probably many places we did not observe, there were bonfires at the corner of Main and Union; two at the corner of Madison and Main; corner of Gayoso house; on Shelby, between Union and Gayoso; corner of Adams and Second, and two on Main, between Adams and Washington.

Mottoes.

The number of mottoes displayed on this occasion was immense. We present a number of them below; they are not selected, but taken haphazard just as we had opportunity to copy them:

"Memphis [illegible] are with the South;" "Wright, [illegible], Borland [?], Norris [?];" "Cotton is King;" "Anti-Coercion--Southern Rights and Southern Honor before Union;" "When the stars are floating high, and the stripes are [illegible], we'll march to the tune of Dixie, and of the Union [illegible];" "The spaniel licks the hand that smites him, the submissionists [illegible]--we won't;" "The [illegible] of the Revolution advocated submission;" "All honor to noble, brave South Carolina;" [illegible] with "Texas O.K.;" "Tennessee, will you go?" "Our rights in a Southern Confederacy;" "No more Compromises;" "Death before negro equality, and no Union with negro-worshippers;" "The sunny South free from oppression;" "Death before oppression;" "Men of the South, stand to your guns and by your rights;" a picture of Emerson Etheridge carrying out his threats of coercion, by firing a house with incendiary torches--on the reverse side, a picture of hanging "a rebel" by the [illegible]--to these the motto is affixed: "This is what the South may expect from abolitionists and their allies;" in the hanging scene is affixed this quotation from [illegible]: "We'll not [illegible] a [illegible], but are only executing the law," "Virginia true to '76;" "Abolitionism is Amalgamation;" "Southern belles and [illegible], how do you like the picture;" "Co-Operation or submission is sympathy with Abolitionism;" "Young men of Tennessee will you submit to Tennessee rule?" "Lincoln and John Brown committed no offense against the United States;" "Abolitionism equalizes colors and countenances, negro socialism, negro fellowship. Bah! Bah!" "State rights, Union in the South;" "Blood will tell, Hamlin the Maine negro;" "No free negro Vice-President for us;" "Andy Johnson worse than Arnold;" "Submissionists now are as Tories in '76;" "Union at this time is submission and cowardice;" "Union with the North played out;" "We will follow our southern sisters;" "Tennessee must not wait to be kicked out of the Union;" "Do not disgrace Tennessee by submitting to Lincoln;" "Too late for co-operation now;" "Watch the traitors among us;" "We go with the seceding States;" "Southern mechanics true to the South;:" "We want no Chicago thieves in our party;" "1,500 majority for Wright, Currin, Borland, and Bates, the secession candidates;" "APPEAL, *Avalanche* and the *Enquirer* all go for secession;" "Give us the Constitution as our fathers made it;" "Vote to-morrow for white man's rights;" "Vote the secession ticket;" "Topp will be at the bottom to-morrow."

Concluding Remarks.

The importance and interest of the occasion has induced us to go beyond our usual limits in describing the grand secession demonstration of yesterday, but there are many things we strongly wish to say that must perforce go unsaid. We cannot forbear, however, to add a word on the strict order and gentlemanly conduct that characterized the procession. We cannot describe this feature better than by mentioning the fact that at the time the whole vast procession passed immediately by Odd-Fellows' hall, a *Union meeting was carrying on there*, when the procession was dispersed, the Union meeting was still peaceably proceeding. The procession was not only a numerous one but it was a highly respectable one; many of our most prominent citizens and men of the highest standing were in the procession, taking an active part in all its proceedings. In our account of it, we have strictly avoided exaggerations, "to paint the lily and refine the gold" are no more deeds of supererogation than would be the adoption of inflated descriptions in reference to an event that stands so prominent in its simple greatness. We repeat, the great secession procession of 1861 will be remembered by the children o to-day when the snows of ages is upon their brow.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], February 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

John Alcohol

John Alcohol my Joe, John,
 When first we were acquaint,
I had money in my pocket, John,
 But now, you know, I hain't!
I have spent it all in treating you,
 Because I loved you so,
But mark how you have treated me,
 John Alcohol my Joe!

John Alcohol my Joe, John,
 We've been too long together,
You must now take one road, John,
 And I will take another,
For we must tumble down, John,
 If hand in hand we go,
And I will have to foot your bills,
 John Alcohol, my Joe.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], March 3, 1861, p. 1, c. 2-3

Ladies' Dresses in Muddy Weather.

It is an unpleasant sight to see the ladies on the streets, on rainy days, allow their dresses to rail in the mud. This is unpardonable. There is no impropriety in raising the skirts high enough to keep them out of the dirt. There is a very unladylike prudery in refusing to raise them

slightly when cleanliness requires it. It is not necessary, however, for any lady to hold her dress with her hands to keep it out of the mud. The English woman, says an European writer, understanding these things better than we, go out walking in rain and mud, wearing long dresses, and without taking their hands from their muffs, come home with the clothing as clean as when they started. How do they do it? They wear skirts that do not reach lower than the ankle; short enough, in fact, to keep clear of the mud without any lifting. The dress is worn long, but is looped up when the lady is in the street. The loops are a late invention, and are now the fashion in Great Britain. A woman who should go out in muddy weather without them would be considered a prude. They are made thus:

There is a belt of black ribbon, three quarters of an inch wide, and long enough to go around the lady's waist, with a hook at one end and an eye at the other, as a fastening; a piece of the same kind of ribbon, three yards long, is attached to the end and the middle [accidentally did not get rest of article]