

2016

# Memphis Appeal [Memphis], August 1861-October 1861

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## Recommended Citation

Betts, Vicki, "Memphis Appeal [Memphis], August 1861-October 1861" (2016). *By Title*. Paper 84.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/10950/725>

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MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL  
August - October 1861

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

We clip the following from the Fort Smith *Times* of the 25<sup>th</sup>:

The ladies of Fort Smith, with the assistance of the Sisters of Charity, have made over one thousand cartridge bags in the last two days! If our volunteers are as energetic and patriotic as our ladies, how can Lincoln ever hope to subjugate the South? All honor to the ladies.

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

A Woman Whipper.—On Monday Recorder Moore had before him Jeremiah Haley, who resides between Causey street and the bayou and Beal and Linden streets, whose achievements as a woman whipper were above the ordinary claims of the abusers of femininity. He commenced by using his doubled fists upon his daughter, a grown up woman. He then entered the house of a neighbor, whose husband died only the day before, and whipped her and her daughter. The recorder sentenced him to one hundred and three days labor on the chain gang.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Soldier's Families.—The ladies of Holly Springs give a concert at that place, the proceeds to be given to the families of soldiers gone to the wars. Cannot the example be followed here, and a public effort of some kind be made once a week that permanent provision in aid of those who require it may be made?

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Obstreperous Crinoline.—Officer Sullivan yesterday arrested a hack full of close packed crinoline. The occupants of expanded skirts were indulging in a "spree." They drove with a rush; talked with a vigor unknown to the *ton*; puffed cigars as defiantly as Madame Dudevant, and indulged in smashes, juleps and cocktails at various saloons on their route, to an extent more calculated to excite astonishment at the extent of their draining powers, than respect for their good morals. Recorder Moore will exhibit his fine powers, or his powers of fining, when they appear before him this morning, in rendering justice to their distinguished claims.

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

Those who desire to assist the wounded soldiers, will please send bandages of linen, muslin, calico or flannel, eight or ten yards long, one half, two, two and a half, three and four inches wide, free from hems or darns, soft, pliable and unglazed, to the pastoral residence next to the Catholic church, on the corner of Adams and Third streets, where they will be rolled by a machine constructed for the purpose, and boxed up, ready to be sent to Richmond or to any other locality where they are needed.

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

Medical Report.—Dr. G. W. Curry, the efficient and attentive physician of the Mother's Home Association, has favored us with a copy of his report for the month of July, from which we learn the following particulars: Number of patients in rooms on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 27; number received during the month, 123; total, 156. The following were the diseases: Pneumonia 25, phthisic 1, intermittent fever 51, remittent 2, congestive fever 8, measles 6, dysentery 9, diarrhea 8,

constipation 1, enteritis 4, peritonitis 1, anasarca 2, ascites 1, gun shot 5, fractures 1, dislocation 1, debility 6, ulcers 1, abscess 2, paralysis 1, neuralgia 1, sciatica 1, jaundice 1, ptialism 2, cramp colic 2, oedema 1, erysipelas 1, contusion 1, tonseletes 1, burn 1, stephrates 1, hermaturia 1; total, 150. Deaths—Congestive fever 2, eutirites 2, debility 1, pneumonia 1, paralysis 1; total, 7. discharged 105, removed to State hospital 16, died 7, remaining in rooms 22; total, 150. The number of deaths in June was 2, in July 1; total 229. The number received in June was 106, in July 123; total, 229.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

The San Antonio *Ledger*, of the 11<sup>th</sup> ult., in speaking of matters in the Texas military department, says: . . .

Mrs. Merriwether, of Guadalupe county, living near Prairie Lea, has three sons in Col. H. E. McCulloch's regiment, whom she equipped at her own expense. She says a further son is ready to take the place of either of the three, should any accident befall them. She also informs Mr. Ireland, the confederate loan agent of Seguin, that she will give every pound of cotton she raises to the confederate cause, and will attend to the gathering herself to see that all is saved.

The hay crop of Texas, this year, is extraordinarily large, and it is being laid up generally by the planters and farmers, who are, of course, aware that it is bound to come into demand to meet the deficiency in the supply heretofore sent from the North.

On the 10<sup>th</sup>, a train of twenty wagons, with about the same number of families, from California, passed through San Antonio, bound for Bexar and the adjacent counties. The *Herald* says: "They started on the 19<sup>th</sup> of March, and have traveled every day, having found grass and water very scarce over a great portion of the route. They seem to be very desirable immigrants—men of energy and means, and well pleased with the country, which they think far preferable to California.

Several companies of union or anti-southern men, with their families, have left San Antonio and gone, some to Mexico, some to California.

The Poles residing in Karnes county, have organized a military company, under Captain Kaerish, which is highly commended for its excellent drill and soldierly appearance.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

#### Ambulances.

An ambulance is a moving hospital attached to an army for the purpose of rendering immediate assistance to sick or wounded soldiers. It will perhaps interest the reader to have a description of the ambulances captured by our troops after the battle of Manassas:

The body is fifty inches wide, and is divided into two compartments, each one entered by means of a door at the rear. The driver sits outside, entirely away from the sufferer, and is protected from inclement weather by an adjustable calash top. The ambulance has four steel springs resting on the flexible hickory shafts, and the bed on which the patient lies is also supported by four other steel springs, to which are attached small wheels to facilitate the movement in and out of a wounded soldier, without his rising. The bed and mattress is a decidedly ingenious arrangement, and should be seen to be fully understood. Either end can be raised at any elevation desirable, and either end of the mattress can be made into a good pillow in an instant. A small trap-door in the center of the bed, worked by means of a spring and bolt,

affords a convenience to the sufferer that can be easily appreciated. If the weather is warm, and the sun too hot to admit of hoisting the curtains, a turn of a button unloosens a section of the side, which drops down upon its hinges and the cool air can pass through and over the inmates, while the curtains still shut out the rays of the sun. Several also have a rack over the head, where a trunk or any clothing desirable can be placed, and everything that would conduce to the comfort of the wounded be immediately within his reach. In fact, the new ambulance is a complete movable hospital, in which the sufferer can rest at ease, forgetful that he is in the camp or upon the battle-field.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Two Smashing Characters.—Officer Thurman yesterday arrested Mary Davis and Catharine Williams, who live on the bayou near Adams street, and who claim to be married women, on the charge of fighting. Before the officer arrived they had smashed their tea ware, dishes, plates, glasses and other porcelain possessions over each other's heads. The street was covered with fragments, and the ladies were *not* in ball costume. Recorder Moore will examine them.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Nurses Not Wanted.—Bishop Elliot, of Georgia, telegraphed to Mr. Memminger on the 23d inst., to know if nurses were needed and received in reply—"Nurses are not wanted."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

The ladies of Mobile have formed a military aid society, the objects of which are to aid in home defenses; the equipment of soldiers for distant service; supplying such comforts and necessaries for our men as the government cannot afford or cannot procure; ministering to the comfort of the sick and wounded, by furnishing them with nurses, hospital stores, clothing, etc.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

The Wounded at Richmond.—The ladies of Memphis and vicinity are respectfully invited to meet to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, at the former residence of Mr. T. B. Kirtland, on Adams street, for the purpose of making arrangements to prepare and furnish such clothing, etc., as is needed in Richmond, Va., for the great number of sick and wounded soldiers now there. It is proposed that every lady who can do so make such things as may be agreed upon, and send them to the place determined upon as a depot, when prepared. We are assured that Mr. Samuel Tate will send them free of charge, and see that they are delivered in Richmond. (Signed,)

Mrs. Sam. Tate, Mrs. H. C. Chambers, Mrs. D. McComb, Mrs. Dr. L. Shanks, Mrs. G. E. Woodgar, Mrs. T. H. Allen, Mrs. O. L. Lockhart, Mrs. R. W. McPherson.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Home for the Homeless.—The Association of the "Home for the Homeless," will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday, August 5<sup>th</sup>, at 10 A.M. This institution, thus far, has been kept up by the contributions of its members almost entirely, and we hope they will not allow *their interest to flag* now. The Home is now in such a flourishing condition, and we trust, will remain so, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of public affairs. The poor we have always with us, and they must be cared for. As the Treasurer will make a report of the financial

condition of the association, a full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of the President,  
Mary L. Bayliss, R. Sec'y.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A Female Spy.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Western Virginia, says that a female spy has been discovered in the First Kentucky regiment. She is from Georgia and enlisted at Cincinnati. She was detected by writing information in regard to the movements of our troops to the enemy. She is a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, says she knows the punishment of a spy is death, and is ready for her fate. She is to be sent to Columbus.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Poor.—We have frequently expressed regret that the city council should have refused to sanction and employ a city almoner, on the plan in operation sometime since, by which means, with the kind and liberal co-operation of our citizens much good was done at a very small cost to the city. The mayor yesterday reported to council that from five to ten persons suffering from poverty were appealing to him for aid, and he recommended that steps be taken for their relief. We hope steps will be taken at once. The poor must be attended to, and the destitute relieved. The duty to prevent starvation and misery is a public one, and if council have not the necessary chartered powers in this matter, they ought to make the acquisition of those powers a portion of the improvements of the city charter about to be applied for.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Southern Mothers' Benefit.—We have before now had the satisfaction of calling public attention to the profound claims of the Southern Mothers to the liberality of our citizens. They take the sick soldier and administer to his wants; they supply him with food, with medicine, with a comfortable bed, with attendance. Day and night the kind ladies leave their parlors and their boudoirs, and lay aside the elegancies and enjoyments of life, to spend the weary hours among the sick. There they sit with kindly beaming faces, sweet, low voices, and gentle hands, assisting, comforting and soothing the sick soldier. They literally fill to the sufferer the place of the absent mother. Ought these ladies to want the money necessary to carry out their Christ-like scheme of beneficence? Every man and woman in Memphis will say no! On Saturday night the ladies who recently gave a most acceptable concert for the Second regiment, will give a second concert for the benefit of the Southern Mother's Home. Let the success be such as so holy a cause deserves. Let the thousands of the city set their fact toward the theater on Saturday night, that the great undertaking of the Memphis mothers may have its treasury amply filled. Prof. Winkler, to whose efficient superintendence former success was so greatly owing, will on this occasion again give his valuable services.

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

#### Clothing for Our Army.

The important subject of preparing clothing for our soldiers during the approaching winter campaign, is not, we fear, attracting that degree of attention which it deserves. We have recently learned from various sources that many of them are sadly deficient in this respect

already. This may possibly be tolerated to some extent in the warm months of summer, and even in the early part of fall, but during the winter the preservation of the health and efficiency of our army absolutely requires that it should be clothed and equipped with every regard for its comfort.

It is ample time that the people in the various Southern States, independent of the Government, should turn their attention to this matter. The bleak and chilly days of October, will soon overtake our gallant soldiers who are now in the mountains of Virginia, and upon the western plains of Missouri, sustaining our cause at the point of the bayonet against a sturdy people who are inured to the hardships of the climate.

To further this object, let the citizens of every county, city and town that has furnished one or more companies, form clubs, raise subscriptions and enter upon this work immediately. Exertions should be made to gather up all the wool that can possibly be obtained, and if necessary, with a little admixture of cotton which will be plentiful—let it be knit into socks and woven into a stout and durable material, suitable for warm and comfortable clothing. The spinning wheels and looms upon every plantation should be brought into requisition, as they must be relied upon to a considerable extent in expediting this matter.

We make these brief comments merely to awaken attention to the subject, rather than point out the means of executing the scheme suggested. We feel confident that the patriotic people of the South will not stop to calculate the cost involved, but will rather look to the urgent necessity of the case. May none dishonor the draft that will be made upon their liberality.

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

Southern Mothers.—Mrs. Mary Pope, of the Southern Mothers' association, desires us to state that the society thankfully acknowledge the handsome present of one hundred dollars from the journeymen tailors of the city, by the hands of Messrs. T. Kelley, John Cook and William Rushhaupt. The interest in their work, manifested by the people from all parts of the country, is most cheering to the Mothers, and most grateful to the brave men in arms for the defense of our firesides. A donation from LaGrange, by the hands of Mr. Richmond, was also received. The ladies will accept the thanks of the Mothers.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Attention Ladies!

1000 Confederate jackets, 100 pairs pants, which we want made up immediately. Call and see us in Jefferson Block, Second street.

Norvell & Co.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Home Manufactures.—Speed, Donoho & Strange, who rank among the most prominent and the earliest of Memphis secessionists, are now manufacturing in this city oil cloth of a splendid quality, suitable for waterproof coats, tents impenetrable to rain, and various other articles for camp and domestic use. It is gratifying to find that we have resources, skill and powers of invention in the South, the existence of which its enemies have little suspected.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Removal of the Mother's Hospital.—By the generous kindness of Mr. Norton, the

proprietor of the Irving block, Court square, the hospital of the Southern Mother's institution has been removed to the north building of the block, freely placed at their service by Mr. Norton. The rooms are numerous and large, admitting of free ventilation, and adapted for comfort. A hundred beds will be provided, and in case it is needed the whole of the upper story can be occupied, greatly increasing the amount of accommodations. As patients become convalescent, or in cases where such a step is deemed desirable, they will be taken into the private houses of the members and attended by their host's family physician. In the basement every accommodation required is provided for cooking. On the third story four fine rooms, quiet and retired will be reserved for cases requiring extra attention. The number of patients last night was eleven in the hospital and five at the residences of members. The association is performing its great and good work without expense to the State or to the Government. The assiduous attentions and skill of Dr. Curry have received deserved encomium from the military board.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Rags—The Nashville *Union and American* calls upon every one to "save all your rags, cotton, flax, hemp, etc., and send them to market, where you can realize three cents a pound." The reason of this excellent advice is, that rags make paper, and there is no denying now that paper is money, although the time has been when money was paper.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

A Beautiful Flag.—We were shown last evening, by H. W. Orne, Esq., of this city, a Confederate flag of exquisite workmanship, and of the very finest materials, intended to be sent to China, where a brother of Mr. Orne, Mr. Chas. W. Orne, has been engaged in business for the last ten years at Canton and Shanghai, although now on a visit to his friends in Memphis. This will probably be the first Confederate flag the Celestials will have an opportunity of seeing. The flag was worked at the establishment of J. A. Cameron, No. 342 Main street.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Concert and Tableaux.—We learn that the ladies of Sardis (Miss.) and vicinity intend giving a grand concert and tableaux at that place on Tuesday evening, the 20<sup>th</sup> instant, for the benefit of the Sardis Blues, now in the neighborhood of Arlington Hights [sic]. The undertaking is laudable, and we wish it great success.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Factory Burnt.—The Normant cotton factory, belonging to P. Miller, located near Bolivar, Tenn., was consumed by fire on Thursday night last. This is a great misfortune now when the South is compelled to manufacture for herself, and owners of such property should guard it with redoubled vigilance. Loss, \$25,000, without insurance.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Almost a Serious Fire.—Last night about 9 o'clock the alarm of fire brought out the engines, but happily they were not needed. A gentleman standing on the opposite corner of Third and Monroe streets was surprised to see several flashes of light proceed from the office of the ordnance department, which was known to be guarded; the sentries pacing to and fro on the pavement. Several persons were called to the spot, and with heavy timbers and an ax an entrance was affected [sic] through a window; and as soon as the volume of smoke partially cleared away,

a keg was discovered, containing a quantity of damp powder and a [tear in paper] flannel apparently saturated, and on [tear in paper]. No damage was done save breaking in the window. The guard was changed late in the evening, and it was said that some of those on duty were intoxicated, which will be a matter of investigation with the commandant. Every avenue to the building was tightly closed. How the fire caught is a mystery, as none had entered the premises after the former guard was relieved.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

The Wife of the Soldier.—A visit to the public offices, yesterday morning, enabled us to see one of the most interesting spectacles of the present time—a large crowd of respectable looking, and neatly dressed females—not a few of them with "children in arms." They had called to draw their monthly allowance in the absence of their husbands, who have been mustered into the service. We understand that the number of married men already enrolled and mustered from this county, exceeds four hundred and twenty-five. It will be a satisfaction to the absent soldier, placing himself as a rampart between the perfidious foe and his country, to know that those at home are provided for, and will want no comfort in his absence, but are, as it were, the children of the State, looking up to their great mother for the protection and support they naturally expect as her children. Should apprehension arise that he may never return, the soldier's wife will have the consciousness of knowing that he fell in a glorious cause, his name inscribed with those of the world's heroes and indelibly graven upon the heart of his country.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Chance for the Ladies.—General Wm. E. Ashley, President of the Arkansas State Agricultural Society, authorizes the Little Rock *True Democrat* to say that he will give a large gold medal, with suitable inscription, to the lady, married or single, who shall weave the most woolen cloth, quantity and quality both being considered, during the three months of September, October, and November. The cloth will bring a full price, and the fair worker will get the medal as an award and reward of industry. Another gentleman promises that the next most industrious shall also have a gold medal. In determining this, the number of yards woven, will be considered in connection with the fineness of the cloth, and it will be left to competent persons at the place where the cloth is sent to be examined or sold, to decide. Start fair, fair ladies, and see who can win the race.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Appeal to the Ladies of Tennessee.

Military and Financial Board, }  
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1861. }

The military and financial board of this State, impressed with the necessity of preparing to protect the patriotic volunteers now in the service from the rigors of the approaching winter, appeals to the wives, mothers and daughters of Tennessee to manufacture woolen goods and stockings for those who are defending them from the horrors of armed occupation of our soil.

It is suggested that each lady in Tennessee shall prepare goods for one suit of clothing and knit two pairs of stockings. If this shall be done, every soldier will be amply clothed and provided against the sufferings of a winter's campaign.



Shall this appeal be made in vain? It is by undivided exertion alone that our wants can be supplied.

Neil S. Brown,  
W. G. Harding,  
Jas. E. Bailey.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Unfeminine Women.—We cannot conjecture the cause, but the number of women arrested by our officers for fighting and other unfeminine proceedings has of late been unusually great.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Laboratory.—In another place we publish a communication from Mr. Wurzbach, upon the subject of the late fire at the laboratory, which will be read with satisfaction by the residents in its neighborhood, and by others. A manufactory of the kind should not be placed within the precincts of a city; but if important exigencies demand a departure from strict prudence, double diligence should be used to prevent the possible occurrence of a catastrophe too horrible to contemplate. We do not intend these remarks as an insinuation that due diligence has not been used. They are no more than a natural expression of a desire for caution where the lives of so many persons would be jeopardized by the absence of it.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Shoemakers  
Wanted Immediately.

The undersigned wish to employ twenty-five or thirty good Shoemakers, at their Boot and Shoe Factory, in Helena, Arkansas, and are prepared to give them permanent employment and the highest prices for work.

Those wishing a good situation in that line of business, will do well to apply immediately.

All work paid for at the end of each week.

Porter, Richardson & Co.,  
Helena, Ark.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Laboratory.—Considerable apprehension having been excited in the neighborhood of the laboratory, at the corner of Monroe and Third streets, and elsewhere, by the explosion of a signal light on Saturday night, we called there yesterday to ascertain the condition of the works, and were politely conducted over the establishment by Jesse Tate, Esq., and from the obliging superintendent of the place, A. C. Wurzbach, Esq., we received every particular we asked for, as to the manner of conducting business. We were struck by finding on every part of the premises the most minute attention paid to tidiness. The floors are all kept scrupulously swept, so that no loose material is left underfoot. There is but one light and one match safe on the place; they are both in the superintendent's office. No light is permitted in the working portion of the premises, except an alcohol light within a tureen, like those on which meat is kept warm in hotels. This is

used for keeping the lubricating composition of the minie balls melted for dipping the balls in. As it is common to place similar tureens, heated in the same way, on table cloths at dinner, of course there is no danger in this—which is kept away from any explosive article. The gunpowder to be used in making the cartridges is brought out of the magazine each morning, and what remains over is replaced there every night, together with all the cartridges finished and packed. These are afterward removed to the magazine beyond the city limits. The kegs for removing the powder are closed, being made for the express purpose. The magazine is separate from the main building; it has double walls with an air chamber between them, and is considered safe even in case of the main building burning. The place is guarded night and day by reliable and well-known citizens under command of ex-Marshal Underwood. We would wish, however, to suggest to the commissary department that a quantity of turpentine, now stored near the Union street end of the cotton shed in the rear of the laboratory, be removed to some more suitable spot. The residents in the neighborhood would feel more secure if it was away. The cause of the alarm on Saturday night was the burning of a small signal light, which was perched in the office at least a hundred feet from the powder magazine; no gunpowder or cartridges are in the same office. The cause of the fire, unless from a spontaneous ignition of materials that were perhaps—though we hear of no proof that such was the fact—put together and packed before they were dry. When such precautions are used as those observed at the laboratory, the consequences of the building itself catching fire would not be of the dreadful character many have supposed. Mr. Wurzbach assures us that after the work people have left, he regularly, every night, personally goes over the entire premises to ascertain that the regulations as to removing material, etc., have been complied with.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Southern Mothers return their most grateful thanks to Professor Winkler and the ladies who so kindly assisted him in the concert for their benefit on Monday last. That the concert was a brilliant affair, none familiar with the reputation of Professor Winkler and the ladies who performed there can doubt, and many regretted the untimely rain which prevented their being among the appreciative audience that enjoyed the delightful music that night.

S. C. Law, President, S. S. M.

Mary E. Pope, Secretary.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Clarksville *Jeffersonian* says that an enterprising and good-looking female, in pursuit of her "bold soldier boy," was recently found in Camp Boone, dressed in male apparel. She was placed in the omnibus and sent to town, not being of the kind of metal soldiers are made of.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Summary: Editorial in favor of weekly entertainments as fund raisers for various good causes

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Should Be Checked.—It is a vile thing to see white men driving lewd women about the streets, sitting in indecent postures in the carriage and smoking cigars. There is an ordinance against the practice and it should be enforced.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Dear.—Drinking coffee has become transformed into a highly extravagant indulgence—the article is very scarce and very dear, and the New Orleans boats bring up but slender supplies; the whole stock in that city is sewed up in sixteen hundred sacks.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Feminine Belligerency.—We have before remarked that cases of fights among women have, of late, been numerous in the city. Yesterday Esq. Mallory was called upon to bind Alice Jones to keep the peace toward Hannah Clark; this morning Alice will seek similar protection from Hannah. Have the women, in consequence of the high price of coffee, taken to drinking gunpowder tea?

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 16, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Miss Mary Carter, of Tusculumbia, only twelve years of age, has manufactured a couple of riding hats—one for a lady, the other for a gentleman—of rye straw, which are said to compare favorably with those of foreign manufacture.—Florence Ala., Gazette.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Approaching Entertainment.—We understand that the entertainment getting up under the auspices of Prof. Katzenbach will offer unusual attractions, and probably include some charming novelties. It is said that one of the best lady singers of our amateur concerts will appear on the occasion, and that an early day will be named for the entertainment.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Benefit for the Southern Mothers.—Our citizens take pleasure in sustaining this excellent institution. The young misses are preparing a *petite* concert, to be given on Tuesday, for the benefit of that association. They are preparing a very attractive programme; the different States of the Southern Confederacy will be pleasingly personified; also, there will be a place in which the flowers will be represented by costumes.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Fort Smith *Times* of the 10<sup>th</sup>, states that two companies of southern blackmen have been formed in the neighborhood. They are thorough southern men, not armed but are drilling to take the field, and say that they are determined to fight for their masters and their homes.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

#### Blankets for the Soldiers.

The near approach of the autumnal season, and the almost certainty of the continuance of the war, suggests not only the propriety, but the necessity of supplying our troops in the field with warm clothing and warm covering. It will not probably be within the power of the government to do this, and much necessarily depends upon individual effort. On this subject the following suggestions of the West Tennessee *Whig* are the most feasible and practicable we have seen:

["] The supply of blankets in the stores are exhausted, and the possibility of supply from

the North is cut off by the rigid non-intercourse of the war, while the blockading of our sea-ports cuts us off from all hopes of a reasonable supply by importation. How, then, it may be asked, are the wants of our soldiers to be supplied? It can only be done by every family giving up a portion of the blankets they have for family use, to the soldiers, and supplying the deficiency thus created by making "comforts," out of cotton, for their own use. These comforts do well enough for persons in comfortable houses at home, where they are not exposed to the weather, and our people are expected to make use of them, and send their blankets to the soldiers. There is no time to be lost in doing it, either. Before many are aware of it, the cool nights of early autumn will be upon them, and what they do for the comfort of the soldiers, they must do quickly. ["

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A Strange Occurrence.—On Saturday two women arrived in a carriage near the entrance to the Memphis hospital, now devoted to sick soldiers; one of them got out and assisted the other, who appeared to be very sick, to alight. She then laid her down under a tree, and returning herself to the carriage was driven off. The person so left was taken into the hospital, and kindly attended to by the Sisters of Charity, who are the nurses of the soldiers there. At midnight, she had a prematurely born child; shortly after the birth she died. It appears that she was a woman of ill character named Judith; the woman who left her is known as "Big Mary," and lives on Gayoso street near the bayou bridge; she is a person of the worst reputation. The birth was the result of abortion caused either by drugs taken for the purpose, or excessive drink. It was stated yesterday that a *post mortem* examination of the baby would be made.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Summary: Discussion of the new city ordinance requiring each illegal house of ill-fame to hire a policeman at its own expense, or be closed.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Worthy of Note.—The female servants of Huntsville, Alabama, have determined to send a pair of socks to each member of Capt. G. B. Mastine's company, the Huntsville Guards, as their offering to provide for the comfort of their young masters. The feeling of affection which prompts this is of far more value than the gift.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Vicksburg *Whig* says that nearly every lady, old and young, in Warren county is busily engaged knitting socks for the soldiers—and that the result of their labor will soon be collected together, and sent on to the army. The worthy example should be followed in every county, city and town throughout the South.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Summary: Discussion by the City Council on moving the city hospital from a cotton factory building that is needed.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

They have a free market in New Orleans for the families of soldiers who are left without the means of support. The wives of 453 soldiers are supplied thereby with the necessaries of life.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Drummer's Flag.—We have been shown an elegant flag of silk with the stars beautifully worked, which was presented by the ladies of Randolph to little Bedford, the ten year old drummer of the first regiment of Tennessee volunteers. There is also a little apron—we suppose for a *vivandiere* of similar years—designed after the Confederate flag.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Southern Express Company.

Memphis, August 22, 1861.

Upon the organization of the Southern Express company the following notice was published to agent, etc.:

"As you are doubtless already aware through the public journals, the southern stockholders of the Adams Express company have purchased from their late associates all the property of the company in the Confederate States, with the right to use the name of Adams in their business, have fully organized themselves for business under the name of the "Southern Express company," with the following board of directors:

Edward Sebring, Charleston, S. C. ; D. H. Baldwin, Savannah, Ga.; W. P. Chilton, Montgomery, Ala.; Geo. T. Jackson, Augusta, Ga.; H. B. Plant, Augusta, Ga.

The business will be conducted as heretofore under the same rules and regulations until otherwise ordered.

It would seem that the names of the directors would be sufficient evidence that the Southern Express company did actually exist, and that the foregoing notice was all that would be required to convince the community and the public at large of its stability, responsibility, etc.

When the stockholders of the Adams Express company in the Southern States became satisfied that a separation was inevitable, they demanded from their northern associates in the company a division of the property, etc., which was acceded to. A valuation was had and a regular transfer made of all the property, franchises and good will; they then organized themselves under the laws of the State of Georgia by the name of the Southern Express company.

There has been complaint made that the employees were mostly men of northern birth. I will just say here that there is not in all Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia ten persons who were born out of the Southern States now in the employ of the Southern Express company.

When the Adams Express company extended their lines to the South on the opening of the various railroads, they had to bring persons with them who were experienced in the business to have it properly conducted, and how well it has been done we leave it to the business public to testify.

It requires long experience and close application to learn the express business in all its ramifications, and those that have had dealings with it know that it is not the same routine every day, but changing always.

When the troubles first commenced I inquired of each employee of northern birth personally, whether he was satisfied with the condition of things and would yield obedience to the laws and defend the institutions of the South? One or two said they could not conscientiously fight against their friends; I therefore, advised them to leave the country, which

they did. Those that remained said they came here to make a living, and would obey the laws and when necessary would shoulder their musket to defend and protect the interests of the South, and that they looked upon her cause as their cause. Certainly nothing more could be asked of them.

It is a well known fact that I have always selected employees in the section where they were required, and have always promoted them when found competent.

In conclusion, I will say that the Southern Express company is *owned* and *controlled* entirely by southern people with sufficient capital paid in to meet any loss that might unfortunately happen them, and that not one share of stock, nor one dollar of interest in the Southern Express company is owned in the Northern States, and that they are part and parcel of the people of the Confederate States of America, and hope to be one of the means to build up and enlarge and extend the business of the Confederacy, and to be useful and profitable to the public generally.

James Shuter, Superintendent,  
Southern Express Company.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

A Card.

It is with feelings of sincere and heartfelt gratitude that I return my thanks to the Southern Mothers of Memphis for their kindness in ministering to the sick soldiers of my command, and in doing so, I desire to add that the kind nursing of the ladies and the attention and skill of their surgeon, Dr. Currey, has, in my opinion, saved many lives to the cause of our country. Believing that your noble devotion will be always remembered by our countrymen, and that a glorious account of your deeds is being recorded in heaven, I have the honor to be, respectfully, etc.,

Jno. S. Bowen,  
Col. Prov. Army, Com. 1<sup>st</sup> Mo. Reg.

August 20, 1861.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Southern Mothers and the Special Policeman.

Editors Appeal: The petition for a special policeman to perform certain duties for the Mothers' Rooms, having given rise to much discussion in the Board of Aldermen, and the matter being evidently from the reports of that discussion greatly misunderstood, will you permit me to correct the false impression created thereby and more particularly by the remarks of Ald. Kortrecht. In the beginning of the enterprise of the Mothers, the Vigilance Committee ordered the free women of the city to do the washing of the establishment in regular course, and the captain of the police was instructed to have them brought to the Rooms, and see that they returned the articles in due time. This required only a few hours time every week, and there being a larger number of such women in the city enjoying the protection of the laws, for the vindication of which our boys are in arms, the duty, if properly seen to by the police, cannot fall upon the same person oftener than once in two or three months. It was to attend to this duty, only, that the Mothers desired a special person detailed. They have no further need for an officer

in their establishment. I regret having troubled the city in the matter, since it has given rise to a misunderstanding of their position and wants.

In regard to the remarks of Ald. Kortrecht, I wish to state that he has been misinformed. The Secretary of War has been applied to, to give the appointment of a surgeon in the army to G. W. Currey, M. D., the surgeon of the Rooms, but has not yet acted upon the petition. Gen. Polk has ordered the payment of the soldiers' rations to the Mothers while the soldiers are in the rooms, but they have not yet been drawn, and when drawn will not support the institution or pay one tenth of its expenses. It takes charge of no soldiers but those in the service of the Confederate States, and of no persons but the soldiers themselves. It is not a charitable institution. These men are periling their health, their lives, and the hopes of their families in many instances, for the defense of our homes and dearest rights, and we cannot consent to have it called a charity, in those who stay securely under the protection their valor gives them, to care for them with the tenderness of mothers when they shall be sick or disabled. The people have taken this view of it, and sent to the Southern Mothers money, furniture, food, etc., that has made their institution a home to the sick and disabled soldier; and the great-hearted southern people will do it still, and never think it a charity. But upon the contributions of that public to this cause the Mothers rely, and have relied to this moment.

S. C. Law, Pres. S. S. M.

Mary E. Pope, Secretary.  
(City papers please copy.)

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

#### Council and Southern Mothers.

Editors Appeal: I notice the following extract from the proceedings of the Council of Wednesday, which is but one of innumerable assertions which have appeared in print that are calculated to mislead, unintentionally, no doubt, the readers of your paper:

"Ald. Farmer said: The Southern Mothers would save the city six hundred dollars a month by keeping soldiers from going to the hospital.

"Ald. Kortrecht said, he had been told by ladies of the institution that the Confederate government had voluntarily recognized the institution, the Secretary of War having written to them to that effect, and would allow them fifty cents a day for the Confederate soldiers attended to there. They expected, during the war, to receive pay for the board and medical attendance of such sick soldiers."

This impression has been promulgated until many think that there is no provision made for the sick of the army of this division, and, as an observer, I feel it due to the medical department of this division of forces to make the following queries:

1. Does the keeping or medical attendance of the soldiers at the general army hospital at Memphis cost the city one cent?
2. What objection is there to the regulations or management of the general army hospital?
3. Has the general army hospital ever refused to take or said it was not ready to receive any sick soldier who presented himself with the proper report from the commanding officer or surgeon?
4. Is not the general army hospital bound to be made large enough to accommodate all

the sick and wounded who may be sent here from the army for medical treatment?

5. Is there any hospital arrangements in the city for the poverty-stricken wives and children of the poor soldiers who are enlisted from our city and State district, to fight in our cause?

6. If all arrangements are made by the Confederate government for the sick and wounded soldiers at this place, would it not be better that the Institution of the Southern Mothers be converted into one to take care of the women and children who are the wives and children of poor soldiers?

7. Is the Southern Mothers' Institution allowed 40 or 50 cents a day for each patient unsolicited by them, when the army regulations allow only about one half, or but little more, when the rations are commuted?

M.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Late Arrivals!  
Four Hundred Dozen Spool Cottons!  
Two Thousand Yards Southern Made  
Military Goods.  
Ten Cases Pure  
Soughong  
(English Breakfast)  
Tea!  
Direct from Canton.  
Solar Pith Hats!  
New Styles and Patterns.  
Tennessee Gray and Brown Jeans!  
Plantation Jeans, Linseys and Osnaburgs.

R. W. Royster & Co.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 23, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

#### A Female Sailor—A Romantic Story.

A young person in sailor's attire was brought before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs, last Friday, on a charge of being a female in male attire. The prisoner at once confessed that the suspicions against her were well founded, and stated that her name was Bridget Deleary, that she was about sixteen years of age, and that her parents resided in the county of Clare, Ireland. About three years since she said she had formed an attachment for a young sailor who had been visiting her father's house in Ireland, and had promised to marry him, but her parents would not consent. She then purchased a sailor's garb and shipped on board a vessel bound for this country, in the hope of discovering her affianced lover, but she was not successful. Having acquired a taste for a seafaring life, however, she continued to retain her male attire, and made three more voyages to this city—no one suspecting that the stout, hardy looking sailor was a female. Her sex was not discovered until Thursday evening, when, during a trifling dispute which occurred between her and one of her comrades, her vest was torn open and the secret which she had so



well and so long preserved was disclosed.

Bridget is now incarcerated in the Tombs; but as no charge of disorderly conduct is brought against her, she will probably be released as soon as she can obtain female attire. She is a strong, hardy looking girl, but appears to feel keenly the unpleasant situation in which she has placed herself.—N. Y. Com.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Blankets for the Soldiers.—On Sunday, August 11, at Trinity church, the Rev. Horace Stringfellow, rector of St. Martin's parish, Hanover county, Virginia, after the services of the church were concluded, called the attention of the congregation to the circular address of Doctor Johns, the medical purveyor of the Confederate States, in which he inaugurates a plan for procuring blankets for the army.

The plan recommends that every family in the Confederate States shall contribute out of their present supply one or more blankets; that the ladies shall collect them through the agency of a committee appointed in every congregation, and, after packing in bales or boxes, forward them to him at Richmond, marking the name of the church from which they are sent—freight to be paid by him.

The reverend gentleman earnestly recommended the plan as calculated to insure a large supply without any considerable inconvenience to the families who shall make the donation.

Mrs. Mary Price, Mrs. Sarah Winston, Mrs. Edmonia Cook and Mrs. Betsy Page, were appointed a committee to act for St. Martin's parish.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Board of Aldermen.  
The Official Proceedings.

At a called meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, held yesterday evening, August 23d, 1861, at 4 o'clock, present: John Park, Mayor; Chairman Merrill, Aldermen Ayres, Greenlaw, Morgan, Cochran, Grant, Farmer, Amis, Gailor, Kortrecht and Kirby. . .

Alderman Kortrecht.

Ald. Kortrecht asked permission to make a personal explanation in relation to his position before the Board at its last meeting in relation to the Southern Mothers' association. His explanation, which was as follows, was received by the Board:

I desire to say that I have been misunderstood in the remarks I made in the Board on Wednesday evening, on the resolution to appoint a special policeman for the society of Southern Mothers. What I said was that I was informed the society was organized by the ladies with the most patriotic motives—with no expectation of government aid, but with the view of supporting it alone by voluntary contributions of its members and the public. That unexpectedly to the society and without any application by it or its members, it had been officially recognized and adopted as a government institution—as a sort of quasi government hospital, and as such would receive forty (not fifty as reported, but forty) cents rations per day for the board, nursing and medical attention of each soldier in the actual service of the Confederate government provided for by the society or its members, and, therefore, that if an officer was needed to *impress*

assistance for the society, the military officer in command of this division was the proper person to be applied to make such appointment.

At the same time, in answer to inquiries, I took especial pains to say I was informed the society's surgeon was not receiving pay; that he had patriotically tendered his services without compensation; and that I supposed if the society took care of any soldiers not yet received into, or had been discharged from the service of the Confederate States, that for those it would get no rations, and that whatever rations it did receive I presume would, with the voluntary contributions, be used for the benefit of the soldiers taken care of by the society. I think I can safely appeal to all who heard me that I done full justice to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the ladies and all others connected with the S. S. M.

I now see by an *official* card from the S. S. M., in "all the city papers," that I have been misinformed; that it is not a "charitable institution;" that "it takes charge of no soldiers but those in the service of the Confederate States, and of no persons but the soldiers themselves," and that the "Secretary of War has been applied to, to give the appointment of surgeon to the society's physician, but has not yet acted on the petition." I did not know these facts, hence, did not state them.

My offense

"Hath this extent, no more."

Now with this additional information before me, I wish to say, with all deference to the ladies of the Society of Southern Mothers, for whom I have the highest respect, that inasmuch as the city of Memphis has a hospital of its own to support—without either "voluntary contributions" or "government rations," and that in these times its expense is and will continue to be greatly increased by having to provide for those not "in actual service," and for "others than soldiers themselves," as, for instance, soldiers' wives and children, and widows and orphans, disabled soldiers, discharged because of inability to do work or service, or those becoming sick before received into "actual service" and being destitute; and the many other "transient poor" whom neither the Confederate government, the State, the county, nor even the S. S. M. will provide for; and inasmuch as the corporation owes a considerable *due debt* without the means to pay, and the S. S. M. are said to have several thousand dollars ahead, and will doubtless continue to receive, as it should, liberal contributions for its support, I still think the city government has sufficient burthens on its hands without voluntarily assuming more.

In entertaining these views as an Alderman sworn to dispose of the city revenue according to its charter, I intend no injustice or disrespect for the ladies composing the society of Southern Mothers, but to continue to render them, as I have heretofore done, all honor and praise for their patriotic labors and self-sacrifice.

I have only to add that I ask "all the city papers to publish this," and present the bills to me for payment. . . .

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 24, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

### A Spunky Southern Woman.

A letter written from Mississippi by a young lady to her cousin in Mobile:

Mississippi, August 14, 1861.

Dear Cousin: There is no news in town, or at least not anything from the war but what you have heard. My brother is in Missouri, I expect near St. Louis. I fear to hear from him, but

pray for his safe return. I ask God to protect and spare him to us, and that is all I can do. Sometimes I am deeply distressed, but 'tis useless to be depressed in spirits. I know the South will be victorious, but in whipping them we will have to lose some of the noblest hearts that ever throbbed in human breasts. With such generals as Davis, Beauregard, Johnston, and many others, the South can *whip the world*. I wish a regiment of ladies could go to the war, as I am nearly crazy to see the Yankees killed. Yes, a happy privilege, I would consider it to close the eyes of every Yankee, and I hope, before August, 1865, the last one of them will be dead and buried so deep they will never be resurrected. I spend all my time knitting and sewing for our soldiers. I feel we can never do enough for them. I was in the country the other day, and some young gentlemen called on me, (some that should have been at the wars), and I sent them word, "please excuse me, I was very much engaged sewing for the soldiers," and I tell you I do not think it right to receive any attention from young men who get out of the way of the wars, if 'tis possible for them to go.

We have had some rains, but I hope we will make cotton enough to pay our subscription to the Confederate loan.

Your affectionate cousin, M.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 2-8

Summary: Map of the Seat of War in Virginia (Baltimore to Petersburg)

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

There are three kinds of silence. The silence of peace and joy; the silence of submission and resignation, and the silence of desolation and despair. Lovely are they whose delight is in the first; miserable are those who are driven to the second; and most wretched and miserable are those who are driven to the last. Domitian made a solitude and called it peace.

How to Be Miserable.—Think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth, or in heaven either.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 27, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Substitute for Flannel Shirts.—The *Savannah Republican* says:

The stock of flannel having been pretty well exhausted in the southern markets, we will be doing the public, and especially our brave soldiers, a service in pointing to a complete and cheap substitute, if not a better article, for the purposes to which flannel is usually applied. A physician of high reputation informs us that undershirts, made of common, coarse Georgia osnaburgs, afford even greater protection against exposure than flannel, and are far preferable in rheumatic and other similar affections. Apart from his theory, we know several gentlemen who have been wearing them for years, even in summer, in preference to flannel, and they express a perfect satisfaction with the result. Would it not be well to bear this fact in mind while we are making up clothing for the army?

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

The ladies of Tunica county, Mississippi, having completed the uniforms and other equipments to contribute to the present comfort of their fathers, husbands, brothers and friends who have joined the Confederate service, now tender their services to knit socks, make flannel

shirts, drawers, and all other wearing apparel necessary for winter use. They appeal to the patriotic resident and non-resident planters for aid, in sending in wool, and other material for winter use, immediately. They have a regular and effective organization, Mrs. W. W. White, of Austin, president. All donations should be forwarded to her address at that place, and she will see that fair hands soon convert the raw material into the articles necessary for the comfort of the absent ones. More than half the white male population of Tunica, capable of bearing arms, is now in the field, and the ladies are determined that the volunteers from the banner county shall not suffer, if they can prevent it.

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

Economy in Coffee.—In these times, says the Petersburg *Express*, when things are dear and money scarce, any combination which satisfies economy and gratifies the palate at the same time, should be set forth and its merits fully established for the benefit of the public. We take pleasure in recommending anything which we can vouch for, and therefore state that we tasted at the hospitable board of one of our prominent citizens, an evening or two since, delicious coffee made of one part meal and two parts coffee. So well pleased were we with the new compound, that we obtained the recipe, and submit it to our readers with a recommendation to try it: Take one cup of meal (unsifted) add two cups of coffee; toast them separately; grind the coffee and mix both together. The coffee goes further with this addition, and while the flavor is not at all affected, the stimulating property is lessened, and it is rendered more nourishing.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Whann Rifles.—This is the name of a military company of Frenchmen, from New Orleans, which has been in our city a few days, en route for Missouri. The company is under the command of Capt. L. Ledrowski, a Polander, and is composed of about seventy-two, stout, able-bodied men; many of whom have been in the service for thirteen years, eight in Europe and five in the United States. On Sunday evening, escorted by the French Guard, of this city, the Whann Rifles paraded our streets and were presented with a beautiful Confederate flag by the former company. For the honor of a salute and three *vivas* in front of our office we tender our heartiest thanks. We predict that the Whann Rifles will make their mark whenever they shall come in contact with the enemy.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Lamenting upon the misery of the times a New York paper says the saddest sight is revealed by a walk at night through the upper wards of the city. Troops of young girls are there to be seen, walking the streets—for bread; not cunning, or bold, or brazen, but shy, frightened seamstresses, shop-girls, and but recently respectable domestics, who now, without home, employment, or friends, see but one desperate step between where they stand and starvation.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Tuskegee (Ala.) *States* learns that Mr. Wm. Varner, of that place, has magnanimously presented the Alabama Zouaves with blankets to the amount of about \$350.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

The Very Last Military Device.—Daily, since the opening of the war, the government has been overwhelmed with letters and applications offering new and valuable inventions, each sure,

in the estimation of the inventor, to bring the war to a speedy close. By the way of showing the public character of the great mass of them, we publish the following extract of a letter received at headquarters to-day:

"Dear Sir: I have a method which I am confident, if adopted, will work up to your expectations. It consists of snuff and cayenne pepper mixed together and thrown at the rebels, with powder, which will cause them to sneeze, and their eyes to smart and run water, so that they will not be able to see, which will retard their progress, and give us a chance to take more prisoners."—Washington Star.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

For the Poor.—There is much poverty in this city; the Mayor has a large number of applications daily to aid destitute persons, and hitherto he has had no means in his hands for the purpose. Council yesterday empowered him to dispense assistance in such cases to the amount of fifty dollars a week.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 28, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

#### Clothing for the Soldiers.

In its "Talk on 'Change" article, the New Orleans *Crescent* has the following remarks relative to clothing for soldiers now in the field:

We talked yesterday about blankets and comforters for our army. We have received a communication from one of our oldest citizens, distinguished for her benevolence, goodness of heart and devotedness to the glorious cause of the South. She calls the attention of our country friends, planters in general, and in fact, all citizens, to the immediate requirements of our sick and wounded soldiers. Our correspondent states that most all, if not all of our cotton planters, would be willing to contribute toward this good work. They could furnish much of the material and labor connected with the making of comforters. The cotton, when furnished by planters for comforters, should be carded on the plantation before being made up. This would relieve the cotton from all lumps and other immobilities. If there should not be in the country sufficient calicoes or other material for covers, the cotton, when carded, can be forwarded to the city, where it will be received and made up conformable to the wishes of the donors. We hope the comforters, at least, will command the attention of our authorities.

We can hardly realize the enthusiasm, patriotism and devotedness of the fairer portion of creation throughout the country. The spontaneous liberality of the ladies of the country is talked of on the flags. Yesterday we came across the most liberal tenders, conceived with the most patriotic impulses.

The following are extracts from letters received from two ladies near Greenville, Mississippi:

"Let the sacredness of the great cause in which we should all be interested be my apology for again intruding upon your time and attention. The ladies in this vicinity are now nearly all exerting themselves for the purpose of furnishing and making winter clothing for the southern army—generally providing fifty garments each. I have proposed to send to you the many hundreds of pounds of butter annually wasted in this region, and that we devote the proceeds to assisting our State in providing arms to her sons. If you will find a market for this article, at a price which would indemnify us for the labor of making it, we will all feel very grateful to you,

and I trust that in your answer you will give us your promise of assistance in our "butter enterprise." Though the project may appear a small one to you who have had no opportunity to judge of the facilities of our munificent country for the production of everything, I must tell you that could we persuade every lady in the country to give her personal attention to her dairy, the amount of the proceeds of this apparently insignificant item would arm whole companies of brave men, who now need only suitable weapons to vindicate their rights.

P. J. S."

"I am much obliged to you for your kindness in offering to dispose of our butter, which Mrs. S. and myself had determined to give toward the arming of our troops. I send you two firkins full, one of which I took great pains to put up, putting it in pounds, rolled in shucks. If convenient, I would like the firkins returned, and I could send down one filled every two or three weeks.

A. B."

"I read with much pleasure your last letter a few days since, and as you so willingly consent to dispose of it, I will send down my butter on Sunday, with the addition of a barrel of nice lard, which I find I can spare. I have prepared fifty garments for the army, and the ladies immediately in this vicinity each give as many. We hope to have a thousand completed by the 18<sup>th</sup> of September. Everyone seems enlisted in the cause.

P. J. S.

The above, addressed to one of our most respected factors, speaks volumes of the resources of the South. For years and years past has the South been paying millions of dollars for the simple articles of butter and cheese to the North. The statistics of the State of New York show that the value of butter and cheese alone sold to the South by the farmers of that State amounts to three millions of dollars; some say more, and even place the loss of the southern trade, in the way of dairy productions, in new York State alone, to ten millions of dollars. God bless you, ladies of Mississippi; go forward in your holy work, make and send all the butter you can. Your negroes will have very little to do for the present beyond taking care of your cows and dairies. Good butter retails in our market at this moment for 50 and 60 cents per pound. There is a market and sale for thousands of pounds daily. Move onward in the holy and glorious work of southern independence. With your examples of patriotism, our beloved South is destined to be an independent nation at an early day.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Persons of Ill-Fame.—The police are arresting women, having received directions to do so, on the charge of being inhabitants of houses of ill-fame. Several women will be brought before the Recorder this morning on that charge. It is believed that there is a connection between these arrests and the refusal of this class of this population to pay a monthly tax of fifty dollars, each house, to the city, as they are required to do by an ordinance recently passed by the Council. That ordinance is entirely illegal, and is not worth the paper it is written upon, and no outside proceeding can make it binding, or give its provisions the force of law.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Ladies of the 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> wards and others convenient to this locality, are requested to meet at Mr. Kirtland's frame house on Adams street, two doors east of the Female College, at one o'clock, P.M., this (Thursday) afternoon, to sew. A quantity of work is now on hand.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

For Coffee Drinkers.—We are assured by a gentleman, who has often drank the beverage, that no substitute for coffee is equal to the infusion of the pea. Let the peas be well roasted without burning, then pound them. Cook the broken peas like coffee, and without admixture; boil well, then drink with milk and sugar. Those who are fond of chocolate generally like the pea coffee.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

For Active Service!

A few more companies are needed to complete a mounted regiment, now being formed here for active service. There is also room for a few more recruits in a company of Independent Rangers not to be attached to any regiment unless on the option of the members. Applicants for membership in the Rangers to furnish their own arms and horses. To those desiring to engage in the cavalry service an excellent opportunity is offered. Now, freemen! rally to the defense of your liberties, your homes and your firesides!

N. B. Forrest.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 29, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

In Iowa Girl Discovered in Soldier's  
Costume—Romantic Story—Very.

From the St. Louis Republican.]

The war now prevailing in this once great and glorious country, has already given rise to many strange and romantic adventures, but none more interesting than the following has yet been made known to us. The facts are these: Early Wednesday morning, some of the police officers at the Central Station, discovered a young soldier passing on the opposite side of the street. The young soldier's step was very elastic, complexion fair, and hands small and rather delicate. These little circumstances excited the suspicion of the policemen, and following the young soldier a square or two, they deemed it proper to take him into custody. He gave his name as Charles H. Williams, and seemed somewhat surprised, and not a little indignant at being thus interfered with. He explained that he was merely on his way to the *Republican* office to obtain a copy of that highly interesting newspaper. They took the young soldier to the police station, and there, blushing and confusedly, he, she or it, admitted that the suspicions of the policemen were well founded—in short the young soldier was a young lady. In company with Captain Turner, we visited the romantic young creature during the forenoon. On entering the room where she was temporarily placed after her arrest, we found her intently perusing the *Republican*, a policeman having been kind enough to purchase a copy for her. A finer looking soldier we have never seen. Her eyes were very lustrous, her features regular, hair jet black and cut in the most approved masculine style, nose aquiline and mouth perfectly delicious, so to speak. In addition to these interesting particulars, her demeanor was modest and graceful, and extremely pleasing. She seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, on the whole looked as though fat pork and soldier life had been rather beneficial to her constitution.

She related the story of her adventures frankly and modestly. She was born in the town

of Davenport, Iowa, where her mother at present resides. For several years she has resided in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, and it was from there she enlisted, not quite three months ago, in the Second Iowa regiment, Col. Curtis. Her company was company One, Capt. Cox. It was in this company she had a friend, who was a lieutenant. She loved the lieutenant, and so she clipped her raven locks short off, obtained a suit of boy's clothing, packed her crinoline, etc., in a trunk, and presented herself in male attire to Capt. Cox, stating her desire to "go for a soger." The captain eyed her sharply, and said, "You're rather young, ain't you?" "I'm twenty," she said, "and am anxious to serve my country." So the captain accepted the young volunteer, and she at once shouldered arms. She states, however, that Capt. Cox subsequently discovered her sex, but at her urgent solicitations permitted her to remain with her company, and particularly advised her not to go about the streets of St. Louis alone.

She followed the fortunes of her regiment from Iowa to this city, and from thence to Bird's Point, and became exceedingly proficient in the use of Hardee's tactics. A few days ago the regiment returned to this city, but the young volunteer was unable to come along with it, having been detailed to attend to the sick in the hospital on the steamboat City of Warsaw. Yesterday evening (Tuesday) the Warsaw came up to this city, and brought along the young volunteer. She at once made inquiries concerning her regiment, but ascertaining that it was stationed at the Barracks, she concluded to remain for the night in the city. She proceeded to the residence of a family on Seventh street, with whom she was formerly acquainted in Davenport, made herself known, and was kindly cared for. She rose early, to obtain the latest and most reliable news, as already stated, and thus fell into the hands of the police.

Capt. Turner asked her if she would resume her proper dress if he would release her, and she faithfully promised she would do so, and she was thereupon set at liberty, and conducted to the residence of her friends, on Seventh street. She regretted that she would be unable to draw her three months' pay, (the term of her enlistment having nearly expired,) affirming it as her belief that she had earned the \$10 per month, and was as much entitled to it as any masculine soldier.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 29, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

#### Blankets for the Soldiers.

Editors Appeal: If you deem the following of sufficient importance you are at liberty to publish it. I notice in your issue of last week under the caption of "Blankets for the Soldiers" a suggestion that families give up a portion of the blankets they have for family use to the soldiers, and supply the deficiency thus created by making "comforts" out of cotton for their own use, etc. In looking over my "scrap book" I find the following article from the *Christian Advocate* of several years ago.

#### Cheap Blankets.

Newspaper blankets are coming into vogue. They are no joke. A correspondent of one of our exchanges thus refers to the matter. "I have recently heard much about the value of newspapers as a substitute for blankets, and have considered the statements to be apocryphal [sic]. But last evening I was induced to make the experiment. I took four full-sized newspapers and pasted them together at the edges, making one large sheet the size of a blanket. I then



removed three blankets from my bed, and placed the newspaper sheet between the one remaining blanket and the counterpane. The result was a comfortable night's sleep without any feeling of cold." This is pledged to be literally true. One of the printers connected with the office also made a trial of the matter and says it "works to a charm." My object in making this communication is, that there are perhaps hundreds of patriotic families who would like to contribute blankets to the soldiers, but, who, under the pressure of the times, do not feel able to buy materials to make comforts, etc. By giving up their blankets, and using the newspaper substitute which costs nothing, those families may add to their bodily comfort the consoling consciousness of having done something to ameliorate the condition of the brave soldiers who have left their comfortable homes to be exposed to the rigors of camp life, in defense of our rights and sacred firesides.

J. T. H.

Gatewood, Miss., Aug. 21, 1861.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

From the Seat of War in Virginia.  
[Special Correspondent of the Appeal.]

Richmond, August 24, 1861.

. . . Before another great shock of arms takes place, there is one precaution against accident which, in the judgment of your correspondent, ought to be taken, and which, it is somewhat remarkable, has not been suggested before by competent authority. It is the strong necessity of designating our troops in large masses by some *unmistakable, distinctive banner*. Whatever may be said of the Confederate flag, as a tasteful combination and arrangement of colors, it is certainly obnoxious to this objection, that in the excitement and tumult of battle it is easily mistaken for the old stars and stripes. Even if this were not so, it ought no longer to be borne as the Confederate ensign in fight, because the enemy have made flags of the same pattern for the express purpose of fighting under them. At Manassas, we know they did not scruple to employ our banner, as a protection against the very men whom they shot down at this base disadvantage. To remedy this, regimental flags should be at once prepared and distributed among the troops of the various States, flags which would be known at a glance and which the treacherous Yankees would not have to show. Each State might bear in battle its own coat of arms painted or embroidered on silk or bunting. This would accomplish a double benefit, for besides distinguishing our men, it would inspire the troops of the States of the Confederacy with a noble emulation to see whose escutcheon shall be in the thickest of the combat. The State flags I would not, indeed, insist upon, but I do most respectfully urge upon the proper authorities the grave importance of protecting our brave soldiers against a repetition of the Yankee cheats practiced upon them at the battles of the 18<sup>th</sup>, and 21<sup>st</sup> of July.

There was much speculation to-day occasioned by a requisition on the ladies from Gen. Magruder for a large number of flannel bags for artillery charges. Almost all the common cartridges which have been used during the war in Virginia, except the fixed ammunition, have been made by the delicate fingers of the Richmond ladies in the basements of our churches. Cromwell's old admonition to his Ironsides, "Trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry," would seem to be heeded by these matrons and maidens of the new Israel, for the little sacks they make, though not impervious to water, are the cunningest of all powder receptacles. What Gen.

Magruder can want of so many, unless he is apprehensive of an immediate attack by old bandy-legged Wool, nobody can tell. . .

Dixie.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Letter from Virginia.

Camp Broad Run, (6 miles from Manassas,)  
August 24, 1861. }

. . . I am grateful to notice that the ladies of our State, and all the Southern States, are making every effort to provide suitable and comfortable clothing for their noble defenders during the coming winter. I know that our immediate friends (male and female,) will not be forgetful of Company G. Of this we have received assurance, particularly from the ladies. We deeply appreciate the patriotic motives which actuate them, and to know that the ladies are exhibiting a patriotism unheard of in the annals of time, inspires us to that extent, that we feel we could stand the firmer as bulwarks to our liberties and our rights. We are invaded by a mercenary horde who are worse than barbarians, for they perpetrate deeds that would disgrace the most barbarous species of humanity while they have the light of civilization to guide them to the paths of humanity and justice.

Be assured, kind ladies, that while there is one foot of the infamous hireling of that drunken ape, Abe Lincoln, left to desecrate the soil of the South, we shall not sleep but on our arms. You are well acquainted with the chivalric bearing of your southern heroes, and the determined spirit that pervades their noble hearts to avenge our wrongs, to die in the attempt, and so sure am I of success in a cause so grand and glorious, that methinks the clarion sound of victory seems already resounding in my hear like the tuneful whispers of a soft Eastern wind. So far we are proudly safe, "the mantle of the brave Leonidas and his Spartans has fallen upon our southern army, and although they meet at the pass of Thermopolaë" the scales of destruction must rest upon those Goths, and their steps will be retraced with a "dying fall."

R. S. Abernathy,  
Capt. Com. G, 19<sup>th</sup> Miss. Reg't.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Blankets for the soldiers.

Jessamine, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1861.

Editors Appeal: Seeing Gov. Harris has called on all the citizens of the State to prepare clothing for the soldiers, and knowing the time is short and blankets are scarce, let me suggest that every family who have bed blankets divide with the soldiers immediately, and forward them to some place designated, say for our end or division of the State, in Memphis. Will the commissary please designate a place immediately and have it made public?

As we are a unit here, we can supply in this way nearly all the blankets needed by our soldiers, and do it in time, whereas, if we undertake to make comforts it would take too long, and then blankets will be so much more convenient.

We are going to send some from this place and wish to know where to send them. Now

let me ask each family to come to the help of our dear soldiers.  
Will all editors give this a place in their papers. Yours,

J. R. Walker,  
J. B. Merser.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says several physicians, accompanied by a corps of nurses, have left New Orleans for Springfield, Mo., to administer to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Concert.—The theater was last night filled to overflowing. So immense was the audience that two-thirds of the parterre was filled with ladies. The appearance of the house thronged with fashionably dressed ladies, was imposing to a degree only those who saw it can appreciate. We regret that inability to be present, except during a short part of the evening, prevents our noticing the various portions of the performance. The audience appeared well pleased, and the various pieces were warmly applauded. We are greatly tempted to express our admiration of some of the pieces we heard, but to do so would be unjust to the rest. The programme was a full one, and well varied with instrumental music and solos, duettes [sic], quartettes, and choruses. We expect Messrs. Dr. Merritt, Dr. Shanks, and Col. Munford, the committee for the disposal of the funds, will have a substantial sum put into their hands for the patriotic and benevolent purpose for which the concert was given.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Tableaux.—A large number of the most beautiful young ladies in Memphis will, on Tuesday next, give an attractive exhibition of *tableaux*. We learn that the dressings and groupings will be of the most fascinating character. In one of the scenes, called the feast of roses, over twenty-five young ladies will appear. The proceeds will be devoted to a benevolent and patriotic object.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Summary: Editorial denouncing the chain gang as a form of punishment in Memphis. "The city charter provides for a workhouse; let us have one and work our prisoners where they will not be exposed to the public gaze, so that, while vice is properly punished, the erring may yet have a chance of retrieving his character and regaining his self-respect."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 30, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

The Needle and Thimble Brigade. Was an editor's *sanctum* ever so blessed as that to which we are now paragraphing? Right across the street are the headquarters of the Women's Brigade, where nimble fingers, busy heads, and rattling tongues indicate that our southern soldiers, although far away, are yet the objects of the liveliest interest and solicitude. From morning till late evening do our noble matrons and maidens ply the needle. Some are sewing, some knitting, some cutting and stitching—all talking in the meantime—until, from the prevailing activity, one might be led to believe that our women intended to supply the whole army with clothing. One thing is sure, our East Baton Rouge boys will not be permitted to suffer for want of anything in that line. The women have the matter in hand, and the rapidity with

which they are turning our articles of soldiers' wear assures us that their task will be speedily finished.—Baton Rouge Advocate.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Summary: Article on the Confederate States Patent Office from the Richmond Examiner.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Yankeeism.—The *Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer* gives the following advice to all true southerners:

Let us therefore, be cosmopolitan and philosophical. Let us all agree to stamp out the last trace of Yankeeism in the South, in our manners, habits industry, literature and trade. Those who feel that they have the taint of Yankeeism, either by birth or association should seek to be rid of it. Let it become unfashionable, for instance, for young ladies to say "I reckon," "due tell," "wall whoever," etc. Let young gentlemen beware how they reply by "I guess I can," to any pleasant inquiry. Don't read Yankee books. Take the *Southern Field and Fireside*, of Augusta, or the *Southern Literary Messenger*, of Richmond, or any other good anti-puritan publication. Don't tie up your dogs to keep them from playing about on Sunday. Read unmistakable southern newspapers, vote for undoubted southern men; in fact, shun even the appearance of being a Yankee.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Mrs. E. L. McElrath's services, as a nurse, have been accepted by Dr. Moore, surgeon-general C. S. A., and she has been assigned to Col. Vaughn's regiment. No more patriotic heart beats in the bosom of any lady of the southern land than Mrs. M.'s. The sick and wounded soldiers of East Tennessee are fortunate in having her attention.—Knoxville Register, August 25.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Negro Patriotism.—We learn that Eliza Lumpkin, a negro of this city, has manufactured quite a number of valuable and useful articles for our absent soldiers, and made a voluntary contribution of them to Gov. Moore. She also offers her services as a nurse for the sick, to go at any time to any point that may be designated. Such self-sacrifice as this is truly magnanimous and commendable, and the instances of this kind that have occurred among us, ought to be sufficient to satisfy the negro-thieving Yankees that the negroes of this country indignantly spurn their pretended sympathy.—Montgomery Post.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Gone on a Mission of Mercy. Two of our patriotic, self-sacrificing lady citizens, Mrs. Susan Alford and Miss Jane Thomas, left here on Saturday last, for the camp of the 1<sup>st</sup> regiment (Col. Maney's) of Tennessee volunteers, now stationed in the uninviting hills of Northwestern Virginia. They go to administer to the comforts of the sick, and to aid in ameliorating the suffering of the wounded if any such there may be in the ranks of those gallant soldiers. God prosper and protect them in the performance of their humane and patriotic mission.—Nashville Gazette.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Women Worth Fighting For.—We are informed that the Rev. Mr. Campbell collected donations of over 200 blankets from the ladies of Nashville yesterday—a good work for one day.

Mr. Campbell thinks he will be able to procure 2000 blankets for our soldiers, in Nashville.

Mr. Campbell has a special agency from the government for this service both in the city and State.

It must be most cheering to our army to know that the ladies of Nashville and of the South are willing to make any sacrifice in their power to aid them in the holy cause of southern independence. Some ladies are giving all their blankets to the soldiers, supplying their place with cotton comforts. Fighting for such wives, sisters and daughters—for such a cause—such a country—how can our armies be conquered?

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

A Beautiful Offering.—We had the pleasure of examining last evening a beautiful offering from some ladies, intended for the brave soldiers of Col. Kershaw's regiment. This token of appreciation is a box containing a large number of Palmetto stars, from the genuine Palmetto, designed and braided by a family of ladies, principally from Columbia, now at their summer residence at Pendleton. They are of beautiful workmanship, and the Palmetto tree, intended for the colonel himself, is one of the prettiest ornamental badges we ever saw. Accompanying these are a large number of needle pouches, containing needles, pins, buttons, etc., and in each is a pretty piece of poetry and scripture text (in manuscript) by the fair ladies who present it.

This is the neatest, most appropriate, and at the same time useful tokens of woman's appreciation of brave deeds, that we have seen. It reflects great credit on the patriotism and taste of the fair donors.—Columbia (S. C.) Guardian, 21<sup>st</sup>.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

The New York *Tribune* says "the rebel women of Baltimore are said to be very busy in working clothing and knitting socks for Jeff Davis' soldiery." This is a good omen for Baltimore, for whenever the "crinoline" begins to secede, the men will follow as certainly as night follows day.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Southern Mothers.—These ladies are now kindly attending to the wants of a hundred and four sick soldiers.

Army Hospital.—Dr. Keller, the physician of the army hospital, had one day last week three hundred and thirteen patients under his charge. The proportion of deaths thus far has been exceedingly small

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Blankets for the Army.—The governor has called upon the citizens for contributions of blankets for the army. We have been informed that many stand ready to respond to the call, but there being no appointed place to which the blankets are to be sent, the intended contributions have not yet been made. We beg to suggest that it would be well for the committee on entertainments for patriotic purposes—Messrs. Dr. Merrill, Dr. Shanks and Col. Munford—to take the matter in hand and name a place or places where the blankets will be received, and

arrange for their reaching those for whose comfort they are contributed. A correspondent suggests in this connection that comforts may be made for family use, and the material for them is plentiful in this city, as Green & Co., of the Chelsea mills are manufacturing large quantities of cotton batting and glazed wadding. The suggestion merits attention.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

To the Ladies of Memphis and  
of Shelby County.

In response to the call of the Governor of the State, a large number of ladies met, and formed a "Military Aid Society." The officers were elected as follows: Mrs. E. H. Porter, President, Mrs. Laura Hays, Treasurer, Mrs. Grace Woodson, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lou. Trout, Recording Secretary.

It is intended that this shall be the Parent Society, to take in work for the soldiers, and give it out to the auxiliary societies, which may be formed throughout the city. What we need is systematic and united action and effort, which can only be obtained by forming societies in each ward of the city. The representative, or manager of such ward societies, will apply for work to the parent society; will state the quantity of work desired, how much of it is to be done gratuitously, and what part of it is to be paid for, such manager being responsible for the return of the clothing in good order, and well done.

Those who need the money for their work will be promptly paid, and those who give their work will have the satisfaction of knowing that each suit, so made, will add two dollars, or whatever is paid for making the suit, to the fund of the society. The fund so made is to be used for the purchase of flannel for underclothing for the soldiers, for materials for knitting socks, for clothing for the sick and wounded, and other necessary expenses. All contributions to this fund to be used exclusively for the soldiers' benefit.

The first sewing to be done by the ladies is for Col. Forrest's regiment and for the Sumter Grays. We expect to begin on these this week, and hope to have a great many applications for work.

Ladies, let us form our branch societies, and begin on this work without delay. Unless you move speedily in the matter our soldiers will have to undergo all that the heroes of our first revolution suffered. Shall our brave defenders leave their bloody foot-prints in the ice and snow! Shall they perish for the want of clothing which we, by a little self-sacrifice and industry can supply?

Ladies of Memphis, and Shelby county! rise at once, and let your actions give the answer. Some will tell you that such sacrifice is not necessary—that the soldiers do not need the fund raised in this way. If you wish to see *why* such a fund is necessary, go to the Southern Mother's Association, or the City Hospital, and see the sick soldiers there. The doctors and nurses will tell you that the soldier who leaves their care enfeebled by illness, and returns to camp with insufficient clothing, is risking his life more surely than when he bares his breast to the enemy's bullets. Let each soldier, on leaving his sick bed, be provided with a couple of flannel shirts, drawers, and good stockings—then, if his outer clothing happen to be thin or worn, he will at least have some protection against the changes of the weather. The garments provided by your care may prevent his having a relapse, and thus be the means of saving his life—so valuable to his country. Let us, then, do our very best to increase the fund of our society, and

prepare our soldiers to encounter the first keen blasts of autumn. Each one of you can do something, and let us all make one grand effort. We know that ladies are weary and have done much; but do our soldiers complain of fatigue while defending us?

"Our children need our care." We know they do not receive the attention usually bestowed upon them, but are they not better cared for than the poor soldier? Imagine the hardships of a soldier's life, their daily privations—contrast their condition with that of your children, or even of your servants, and then talk of our children's wants. Oh, where will our children be should the threats of northern invaders be executed? They have exultingly prophesied the time when southern women shall be weeping in desolation—their children in rags. Should their heartless prophesy be fulfilled, what comfort will it bring our aching hearts to remember that our children were neatly kept and carefully tended, while brave men, who were laying down their lives for us, struggled on without comforts—without the necessaries of life; nay, without even the boon of woman's sympathy to cheer them. Women of the South, delay not one hour; every moment is precious. Let us begin, heart and soul, at once.

All blankets, socks, shirts, yarn for knitting—bandages, lint—any article whatever, which would add to the comfort of the soldier, if sent to the society, will be carefully forwarded by trustworthy agents to those for whom they are intended. Those donating blankets will save the society some work by lining them with colored cotton, or domestic or any material not too heavy; though of course unlined blankets are also very acceptable.

Persons wishing work or any information respecting the society can apply at the house so generously furnished for the use of the society, by Mr. Kirtland, on Adams street, two doors east of Female College, or at the residence of the president, Mrs. E. H. Porter, corner Exchange and Third streets.

Mrs. E. H. Porter, President.

Mrs. Grace Woodson, Cor. Sec'ry.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 4-6  
Summary: Map of the Battle of Oak Hills, Missouri.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Sick Soldiers.—The Southern Mothers' house is overflowing with sick soldiers, and citizens willing to take any of the sufferers in their own house are earnestly requested to inform the association.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Great Victory!—The ladies of Somerville and vicinity will give a musical concert with tableaux vivants, on Friday evening (September 6) at the Female Institute, at early candlelight, for the benefit of the soldiers. Every one, old and young, who feels any interest in fine sights and sounds, in good eating or the southern cause, will please be present. Admittance fifty cents, under twelve years, twenty-five cents. Elegant supper free of charge.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

The Tableaux.—The interesting exhibit of tableaux by young ladies, will take place at the theater this evening; a full audience will be present, and the efforts of the ladies to entertain, we have no doubt, will be most successful, and result in a valuable addition to the funds raising for patriotic and benevolent purposes.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 1, c. 1-8, also p. 4  
Summary: First Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Memphis for the Year Ending Aug. 31, 1861, Reported to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce by Jno. S. Toof, Secretary.  
"Added to this, the peculiar circumstances of the times have given rise to the manufacture in our city of military goods and implements of war, on a most gigantic scale, and the increase in the value of productions thus created, will go far toward counterbalancing the loss sustained in other departments, if indeed it does not exceed it. From official sources, we learn that during the past two or three months from twelve to fifteen hundred persons, male and female, have been actively engaged in the production of clothing, camp equipage [sic], cartridges, percussion caps, knapsacks, cavalry equipments, etc., to say nothing of the very considerably force employed at the various foundries and machine shops in turning out field pieces of various descriptions, shot and shell, swords, knives, and warlike implements generally. The quantities and values of the articles thus produced cannot at this time, from obvious reasons, be stated, but, with a knowledge of the force thus employed, the reader will be able to draw his own conclusions."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Liberal.—A patriotic lady of Savannah has sent to the editor of the *News* a handsome cameo set, consisting of bracelet, pin and earrings, and a beautiful diamond ring, which she requests him to raffle and devote the proceeds to the soldiers' fund. Not content with this liberal and patriotic gift, she also sends one dollar to pay for a chance in the raffle. Such acts as these show how universal is the feeling of patriotism among our people. It gives us pleasure to record so admirable and praiseworthy an example.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Gen. Prentiss, who has been commanding the Cairo suckers, it seems, has become tired of fighting those ferocious gallinippers that sport in that delicious region, and has accordingly thrown up the sponge and quit his trade. He is succeeded by some unknown Hessian, responding to the name of Grant. We are sorry that Prentiss left before taking that promised dinner with us in Memphis.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The ladies of Mobile, like those of Memphis, are exhibiting their patriotism by holding *tableaux* in the city theater for the benefit of the soldiers' fund.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

An Example for the Little Girls.—Will the little girls please consider the fact we are about to state for their benefit:

One of their number, a lassie of nine or ten summers, was offered at the beginning of the present school vacation, fifty cents a pair if she would knit two pair of socks for the two old negro men, and one pair of stockings for an old negro woman to help them through the coming winter. She undertook the work readily, and has accomplished it—having received the promised reward. But the best part of it is to come yet.

That clever little girl has brought the one dollar and fifty cents, thus earned, and contributed it to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid association at this place, and along with the money still another pair of socks to warm some brave soldier's feet.

Now, among the one thousand bright and sweet little girls in Edgefield district, are there



not many, very many, who will rival this pretty example?—Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, August 28<sup>th</sup>.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Feminine Nuisances.—Officer Sullivan arrested Moll Rose, Mary Daniels, Jo. Moore, and Mary Cole, who were yesterday fined by Recorder Moore on the charge of being a nuisance to their neighborhood in various ways, but especially by occasionally appearing in the street in a single garment, and that one not a gown.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A Curious Case.—It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Mrs. Mary Ray was arrested for officiating as manager of Wetmore's stable in man's dress. She and Mr. N. D. Wetmore, the proprietor of the stable, were arrested by officers Winter and Wilson, on Monday evening, in the stable opposite the Overton hotel, on the charge of fighting. Yesterday morning Wetmore appeared at the Recorder's court, for himself and Mrs. Ray, who was absent. Mr. Wetmore was discharged, but paid six dollars, the fine and costs of the lady, who was found guilty of being the assaulting party.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Entertainment Last Night.—The *tableaux* as exhibited at the theater last night were very beautiful, and excited the hearty and frequent applause of the largest audience we have ever seen in the building. For the attendance to be so vast as to make it necessary for ladies to take seats in the pit, has been the case on a few occasions; but last night transcended this. Not only boxes and parterre were crowded—principally with ladies—but the gallery above, was also filled. The exhibition of the *tableaux* was a triumph, and the young ladies and gentlemen who took part in it, have reason to be proud of their brilliant success.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Katzenbach's Concert.—We saw, yesterday, a communication from F. Katzenbach, Esq., to the Entertainment committee, Messrs. Dr. Merrill, Dr. Shanks and Col. Munford, in which he says: In the name of the ladies and gentlemen assisting me in our late entertainment, I hand you the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars and forty cents, as the net proceeds of our first concert on Thursday last, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers. Mr. Katzenbach also states that in about two weeks another entertainment for the same object will be given.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Taylor & McEwen.  
Only for Cash.

Wool Cards,  
Cotton Cards,  
Spinning Wheels,  
Knitting Needles,  
Cotton Yarns,  
Carpet Warps,

Brogans and Hats!

Kentucky Twills and Linseys,  
Country Jeans and Linseys,  
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,  
Best Half-Pound Osnaburgs,  
Calicoes and Delaines,  
Coats' Spool Cotton, all sizes.

To arrive

Wool Rolls,  
Country Socks, Jeans, Linseys, etc.

We will take Wheat, Flour, Wool, Dry Hides, Socks, Jeans, Linseys, Dried Fruit, etc., for goods, or in settlement of accounts.

Taylor & M'Ewen.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Fine Boots!  
To the Trade!

We have just received per steamer Gen. Quitman, a consignment of New Orleans made Boots, comprising

Cavalry Boots,  
Alligator Skin Boots,  
" " Congress Gaiters,

--And—

Double Soled Calf Boots.  
Call and examine.

A. S. Levy & Co.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 5, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: Article from the Richmond *Examiner* on the Clothing Bureau of the Confederate Army., dated August 24.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Southern Rights Festival.—The young people give an exhibition to-night at the theater for the benefit of the Southern Mothers. The programme is very extensive; the pantheon will be there—Venus, Jupiter, Diana, the nine muses, grace, beauty, Flora's band and many others. There are also duets, dialogues, dances and recitations. If variety is an attraction no entertainment of the season can equal this.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Council Proceedings... .

Impressing Women.

By permission Dr. Keller was allowed to state to the Board, that the washing of the sick soldiers had not been done for two weeks; the cleanliness of the hospital and consequently the lives of the soldiers was involved. Fifteen dollars a month each woman would be paid, but no effort had been able to procure women, either black or white, who would remain more than a day or two. Dr. Keller called upon Council to order the police to compel women to do the work. Ald. Kortrecht offered a resolution to grant the request. Ald. Merrill said the request deserved attention, if it was only from the fact that it was the first the military power had made of the city authorities. That power had hitherto paid little attention to the officers and laws of the city. Ald. Vollintine doubted the power of the city to use compulsion in the case. Ald. Morgan denied that the Board had any power to compel, especially in reference to the hospital, which is not within the city limits. Ald. Kortrecht, in times so exigent as the present, would take the power. Ald. Morgan questioned the justice of making those who could earn a dollar a day by making soldiers' garments, work at the hospital for fifty cents a day. The Board had no military power; let the authority that created the hospital procure such labor as it required. The Board refused to assume authority to coerce persons to labor in the military hospital, and the request of Dr. Keller was not granted.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Bless the Little Girls.—On Saturday afternoon last, a large number of little girls convened at the residence of Dr. Parker, on Whitehall street, and formed a knitting club—both for improvement and to furnish the soldiers with good warm woolen socks, to keep Jack Frost off their toes.—Atlanta Confederacy.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

We learn that the young ladies residing in the vicinity of Porter's Chapel seven miles from here, have formed themselves into a military company, and parade every other Saturday, commencing next Saturday. They are mounted on horseback, and armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, and, from what we hear of them, are excellent shots. They have not as yet adopted a name, a common failing among all young ladies, as they are always ready to change their own.

How we should like to be captain of that company. We would have them presenting arms and saluting us with all their darling might and main. We have not learned whether they intend going into camp, but presume that if they do they will soon present the most formidable array of breastworks ever seen by any of our southern military men.—Vicksburg Sun.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Summary: Editorial on the need for an organization to supervise the patriotic entertainments, schedule them, and oversee the funds raised.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Tableaux at LaGrange.—We have received a note from one of the lady managers desiring us to state that at LaGrange, on Wednesday evening next, the ladies of that place will give a supper and a series of tableaux, the proceeds to be appropriated to purchasing winter clothing for the provincial army of Tennessee.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Tableaux Vivants.—In reply to inquiries we state that the phrase "*tableaux vivant*," so plentifully posted about the city recently, is incorrect; the first word is in the plural and the second should be the same, that is *vivants*, not *vivant*. In French, the adjective must vary for singular or plural, to agree with the noun. The words mean "living pictures," and we know no reason why the English phrase should be used in preference to the French, it is equally descriptive of the kind of scenes it indicates.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Southern Rights Festival.—A crowded house greeted the young ladies and gents of Memphis, on Thursday evening, upon the occasion of their festival for the benefit of the Southern Mothers' association. The theater was filled to overflowing, by an appreciative audience, who gave frequent evidences of their enjoyment on the occasion. Those who managed the affair deserve all praise, and we are pleased to learn that their labors will be rewarded by being able to make a handsome addition to the funds of the association. Another exhibition will soon be given under the same auspices, we understand.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Women Convicts.—Men convicted of offenses against the city ordinances are set to work in the streets; women so convicted are kept within the walls of the city prison and no especial labor is provided for them, but they are set to do various jobs of washing and so on, that there may be about the jail. On Tuesday evening the surgeon of the army hospital, Dr. Keller, applied to council to provide him with washerwomen, as will be seen in our report of "Council Proceeding" in another place; this council were unable to do. The city charter gives council the power, "as soon as practicable after the passage of this charter, to erect and organize a workhouse." The workhouse has never yet been erected. It appears to us that the city might organize a temporary workhouse in the neighborhood of the hospital, and send them all the women convicts, these might be overlooked in the grounds where they wash, iron, and hang out clothes, with as much or more facility as the men who work in the streets. The hospital would pay for the work done, thus indemnifying the city for expenses incurred, and the city would have an excellent way of disposing of the female convicts. There is also washing to be done for the jail, and we presume for the city hospital, and other work adapted for women, for which, we should suppose, with a little management these women's services could be made available.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Military Goods.

Just received and for sale 80 dozen the best quality home knit

Wool Socks!

Also, a considerable lot of Middle Tennessee home made Jeans, the best quality and of various colors.

Also, a lot of Cassimere, Blue Cloth and Satinets.

Beard & McAnally,  
298 Main street.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 7, 1861, p. 4, c. 1-2

The Women of Tennessee—Appeal  
for Aid for our Army.

There is as much need for blankets and socks for our army, at this time, as there is for ammunitions of war. Without the former the latter will be of little value. Our army must be fed, clothed and equipped well. For the present, their blankets and socks must be supplied by the munificent bounty of the women of the South.

Having the agency of this service for the State of Tennessee, I make an earnest appeal to the mothers, wives and daughters of the State to come forward with united hearts and hands to meet this necessity.

I submit the following as a safe and prompt system by which every family in our cities, towns, and country places may make their contributions at once, viz:

First. Let every family resolve to give whatever can be spared in money, blankets, socks (wool or cotton), wool, whether spun or unspun, linseys or cotton goods.

Second. Let those donations be delivered to agents (say the postmasters) in every town and country district in the State, who shall make a memorandum of each article and its value, when delivered to them.

Third. Let these agents deposit the articles donated, in the hands of the county court clerk of each county, and take his receipt for the same. Let this be done once a week for four weeks.

Fourth. Let the county clerks make their shipments weekly to the nearest quartermaster's office, and take his receipt for the same. The cost of transportations may be charged to the government.

This system, carried out promptly and in good faith, will supply the wants of our sons and brothers who have nobly gone forth to defend our homes, our property, our independence, our ALL. A prompt and liberal response to this appeal will give a more eloquent and real expression of patriotism than can be given by words that glow and tears that burn.

The war of invasion now upon us was unsought and earnestly deprecated by the South. Every negotiation and compromise for peace, compatible with duty and honor was offered in good faith by the South. It is therefore a war of necessity on our part—a war of self-defense. We have gone into it with an intelligent conviction of duty, and an unwavering trust that "the Lord of Hosts is with us, and that the God of Jacob is our refuge." There is also a conviction, almost universal, in the minds of our people, that we will come out of this baptism of suffering and blood, a purified, homogenous [sic] and happy nation. Let all who have either property or constitutional liberty come forward at once, with willing hearts, to make their offerings upon their country's altar. If we do our duty, the struggle will soon be over, and in five years we will be the most united and prosperous people on the globe. Our mothers, wives and daughters are with us in this struggle, showing by their zeal, their labors and their prayers, a devotion, not less earnest, deep and real, than their brave brothers, who have charged upon the cannon's mouth. We, therefore, assign to them the agency of this noble and needed charity, with entire confidence that it will succeed.

We should be pleased to see this or a better system adopted in every State of the South.

Newspapers of the State and of the South will please copy.

John P. Campbell,  
Assistant Com., C. S. A.

Nashville, September 2, 1861.

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

At the Quartermaster's Department in Richmond there have been received there 5,000 of a new kind of shoes, of a rather curious description, that promises to answer well in a great scarcity of shoe leather. The upper portions of the shoe are made of canvas instead of leather. The canvas is prepared so as to make it impervious to the weather, and is said to be equal in comfort, durability and in all respects of wear the best of shoe leather.

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

Sewing Society Removed.—The South Memphis Ladies' Sewing Society have removed their headquarters from the Baptist church to the house formerly occupied by J. D. Goff, on the west side of DeSoto street, near Linden.

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

Musical Soiree—A musical *soiree* will be given on Tuesday evening next at the theater; the Culprit Fay, and the Floral Festival will be the pieces. Solos, duets, quartettes, and fine choruses will give variety and spirit to the performance, which is for the benefit of the Missouri soldiers.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Summary: Organization of the Soldier's Aid Society of the third ward, Memphis

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Wife Whipper.—George Welaner was yesterday arrested by officers Sullivan and Irby, on the charge of whipping his wife. He had a cowhide hid under his coat when the officers arrested him. He was fined \$20 by Recorder Moore.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Dr. Currey.—This gentleman, physician at the Southern Mother's Hospital, has been made Assistant Surgeon of the Confederate army, and detailed to that hospital for duty. We shall have something to say to-morrow of a visit we have made to this institution.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Memphis Lace.—We were yesterday shown a specimen of lace, of the kind known as *pointe applique*, which was worked by a lady of this city and will be presented to the lady of President Davis. It contains twenty-two different patterns and will compare favorably with the best European production of the kind.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Generous.—Messrs. Quinby and Robinson have undertaken to donate \$50 monthly to the Southern Mother's Home. That society now occupy two of the stores and houses in the Irving block, and a portion of a third, the proprietors, Messrs. Cook & Co. letting them have the

tenements rent free, the society paying only taxes and insurance. The society acknowledge a donation of \$250, made by the county court of Phillips county, Arkansas.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Tableau Vivants.—This most successful performance resulted in the receipt of \$656 50. The expenses were \$64 50, leaving for patriotic and benevolent purposes the handsome sum of \$592, of which \$200 were appropriated to Jeff. Thompson's Missouri volunteers, \$192 to the Southern Mother's Home, and \$200 to the City Orphan Asylum. In many instances the dresses of the ladies and gentlemen engaged, cost heavy sums, but their money and toil are cheerfully put in tribute for their country's need and the sacred claims of charity.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

In Pants.—Yesterday, the police arrested Ellen Bosquis, a fine, tall woman of five feet ten inches, on the charge of being in man's clothing. She had on pants that were full made and tied at the ankle, and a handsome uniform of the Confederate army. It proved that she was a vivandiere of the army, and had accompanied her regiment from New Orleans to Richmond, Va., at which place she obtained a furlough to come and see her friends in this city. Of course she was set at liberty.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Report of the Southern Mothers' Home for August, 1861

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Two Bodies Found.—On Sunday the bodies of two children were found in a sand pit, on the bluff between Beal and Union streets. Esq. Mallory held an inquest, when a verdict of death from abortion was rendered.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 12, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

A Southern Merchant in New York.—The following, from the *New York Herald*, shows what befel [sic] a southern merchant who wanted to buy goods in that corrupt city:

Detective Wilson arrested John Sleight, of Galveston, Texas, yesterday afternoon, on the suspicion of being a Secessionist. The prisoner, on being brought to police headquarters, stated that he was a member of the firm of William Hendley [sic] & Co., of Galveston, and that he was here to buy goods in the event of the blockade being removed. He was in the habit of spending about eight months of the year North, but had never come on to buy goods before. In the possession of the prisoner was found a letter from his business partner which referred to the purchase of some goods, but nothing else of any interest or importance was discovered upon his person. Superintendent Kennedy discharged Mr. Sleight on the condition that the latter would drop in and see him occasionally.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A correspondent, in a lengthy communication, suggests that in addition to the articles of wearing apparel, such as winter coats, shirts, socks and blankets, which the patriotic women of the South are preparing to make their brave defenders as comfortable as possible during the coming winter, there should be added the item of woolen mittens. The idea is a good one, as the article is one that will be found indispensable to the comfort and health, and a prompt discharge

of the arduous duties that will devolve upon our soldiery in a more northerly clime than that to which they have been accustomed. We feel confident that the suggestion will be promptly responded to as possible. Southern ladies will not be found remiss.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Mountain Riflemen—Honor to Old Warren.

A mountain rifle regiment of Tennessee volunteers, for the Confederate service, was organized at Camp Smart, near McMinnville [sic], on Saturday, 7<sup>th</sup> inst., by the election of the following officers, viz: B. J. Hill, Colonel; J. D. Spurlock, Lieutenant-Colonel; Jo. Brown, Major. . . In this connection, we may be permitted to refer to the noble and patriotic part that Warren county is playing in this war for independence, liberty and existence. Her women are all engaged in weaving cloth, knitting socks or spinning yarn. She has already furnished ten full companies and fragments of other companies for the service, out of a voting population of 1600 men, and many of those remaining at home are engaged in working the saltpeter caves in the mountain, four of which are within the limits of Warren.

We thus have the noble example of a *whole county*, men and women, giving their time and services to the glorious cause of the South.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Large Business.—General Dix has ordered the vice police of Baltimore to stop the sale of Confederate flags, badges and envelopes, and also the likenesses of President Davis, Generals Beauregard, Lee, Johnston, and all persons citizens of the Confederate States. Persons wearing red and white neckties have been compelled to take them off, under the threat that if they refused they would be taken to the station house. One gentleman had exposed in the show case of his store a pair of infant's socks, knit of red and white yarn. He was compelled to remove them, the vice policemen asserting that the colors were those of the Confederates. The exchange says:

All day Thursday the police were busily doing this dirty work. Some of them felt that they were engaged in a low business, and in some few instances apologized for their conduct, remarking that want of bread alone compelled them to be the tools of their superiors. The little boys on the street, who have been earning a living for their widowed mothers and destitute brothers and sisters, were stopped and warned that if they continued to sell the songs they would be arrested. Accordingly, "Abe's Lament" will no longer be heard on the streets.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

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 Children's Clothing, cut and basted at the shortest notice, from the latest Paris designs.

M. Carter,  
No. 327 Main street,  
Over Messrs. Jones & Tagg's

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Speed, Donoho & Strange  
314 Main Street, Memphis,  
September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

Another addition to our stock.

300 Gross Military Buttons,  
Best Quality Staff Buttons,  
50 Pounds Black Sewing Silk,  
150 doz. Spool Flax Thread,  
4-4 Georgia Brown Shirtings,  
Unbleached Canton Flannels,  
Fine Gray Broadcloth,  
Colored Hoop Shirts, [sic?]  
Fancy Traveling Blankets.

We Are Still Having Manufactured  
Enameled Cloths, All Widths,  
for  
Knapsacks, Etc.

Also Manufacturing Continually Large  
Quantities of  
Waterproof Camp Rugs,  
Waterproof Mexican Blankets,  
Waterproof Military Cloaks.

We are also prepared to have any amount of Tent, Knapsacks and Haversacks made at short notice. Shall soon receive 2000 yards "Southern made" Gray Flannels of superior quality.  
Speed, Donoho & Strange,

214 Main street.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Mothers' Hospital.—This institution, now located in the Irving block, has grown from a little effort, with thirty beds to start on, to the dignity of a Confederate States hospital, whose walls on Sunday last, inclosed [sic] no less than 497 patients. This success, in a great measure, is due to the exertions of Dr. Currey, the physician of the hospital. Of the above patients 181 were allowed furloughs to go to their friends; 75 were taken into private families; 2 died, one of them from the effects of an overdose of opium administered to him in camp. In the hospital there are now 300 beds, and room for 150 more. No money from the Confederate States has hitherto been used; volunteer efforts having, so far, met all demands. We passed over the hospital on Monday and found it well arranged, and the men attended to with unremitting kindness. It is fortunate for

the sick soldier that such care is ready for him in his need. The unselfish philanthropy of those good women who take the convalescent patient and nurse him to health at their own homes, is admirable, and worthy of all praise.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A Great Crime.—There are some crimes so shameful in their nature, the result of depravity so polluted and degrading, that every one hates to think, much more to speak about them; the consequence is, that those who commit them often get off unpunished, when criminals of far less deep a dye have to endure severe penalties. This is not just, and where the crime obtains some degree of prevalence, it is not politic. Our readers will remember that on Sunday last, in a sand hole on the bluff opposite the Gayoso House, the bodies of twin babes were found, and that the coroner and jury returned a verdict to the effect that death in the case was the result of abortion. Our detective police, aided by Capt. Klink, have been engaged ascertaining the particulars of this infamous affair. We learn that their investigations have led to the knowledge of most atrocious and revolting particulars, implicating close and allied members of the same family, and that family one of respectability and standing. What course is to be taken in such a case as this? Is the blackness of the guilt, and the disgrace than an amiable family must suffer for [fold in paper] faults of some of its erring members, to ba[fold in paper] the interference of law; or is "justice to be [fold in paper] though the heavens fall?" In a late instance, an attempt was made to bring a notorious individual to justice for engaging in the murderous business of abortion, but a very heavy amount of money—we speak on the authority of the police—removed the principal witnesses and defrauded justice of its due. The numerous instances of finding the dead bodies of infants in or near this city, as recorded in the books of the coroner, intimate that if the law has been lax toward this class of crime, it is time the day of indulgence were past.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

True Patriotism.—The following interesting incident has been handed us for publication: "Among the numerous instances of patriotism I must not fail to mention that which was displayed by our little Tipton boy, Billie Irvin. He was very anxious to do something to relieve some of the suffering soldiers during their winter campaign, but being only ten years of age, he was at a great loss to know what to do.

"As he and his companion, Wallace, were earnestly conversing on the subject, Billie's countenance brightened, and he exclaimed, "Wally, I have it now; we will catch my little lambs and shear them and then get some kind lady to knit the socks," so they went to work immediately and soon had the lambs sheared. Billie took the wool and burred and scoured it ready for use. Two little girls have volunteered to "knit the socks for the soldiers." Is not this *true* patriotism? Cheer up, noble soldiers, if all down to children nine years old take such deep interest in your welfare, you'll never suffer as long as one is left on *southern soil*."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 2. c. 5

#### Health of the Soldier.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

Of all subjects, that which relates to the comfort and health of the soldier, is of paramount importance. The following letter, from a planter in North Carolina, is of the first interest, as

disclosing a fact which, though differing from the established usage of the bureau of clothing—whose regulations, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, never change—is well known to many in the South; and has been acted on for years past with the best results. We need add nothing to the argument of the writer, backed, as he is, by that best of all principles—experience.

The factories of the South, and the nimble and willing fingers of our southern women, can, in one month, in their hours of leisure from other pursuits, furnish a sufficient number of socks for the whole campaign. We would only add, that the article should be manufactured long enough to come well up above the ankle, and from a size of yarn sufficiently large to form a material bed for the foot to rest on.

We hope this letter will have general circulation given to it by the patriotic press of the South—with the benefit of such comments as will call especial attention to it:

Warren Co., N. C., Sept. 4, 1861.

Dear Express: All the circulars which I have seen, both from Governors and societies, in relation to clothing for the army, call for wool instead of cotton socks for our soldiers—an unintentional error, which I wish to correct. Cotton socks are decidedly warmer, cheaper and more durable than wool. Cotton is cheap and abundant; wool is scarce, dear, and should be appropriated to clothing and blankets for the army. Woolen socks are warmest when first put on, but they excite an unnatural amount of perspiration, which cannot be evaporated by animal heat, and therefore soon becomes saturated and cold. Cotton ones invite a uniform and continued glow, and no more moisture than they can absorb while clean. The truth and philosophy of this will be manifest to those in the habit of wearing India rubber shoes, which create undue warmth, and prevent the escape of moisture. I am subject to cold feet in winter, and for many years have given both kind of socks an impartial trial, and shall send cotton socks to my sons in the army, although we have three years clipping of wool. To those who will not be convinced, I would respectfully suggest that they have the yarn mixed with equal parts of both material in carding, or a strand of each, as such will be more durable and less subject to sweat.

To keep the soldiers' feet warm, and prevent them from taking cold, they should change their socks three times a week; bathe their feet and necks in cold water every morning; and their feet should be bathed again, or rubbed with snow just before standing guard.

Macon.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A German Effort.—A portion of the German population met on Wednesday evening—Dr. Laski president, Mr. Steinkuhl vice-president, and Mr. Mahler secretary—when it was resolved that it was the duty of that part of our citizens to help forward the patriotic and benevolent efforts of the day. It was also resolved that an entertainment of a musical and dramatical character should be given by them—to aid which Mr. Boetner offered his services as manager and those of his family as performers—the proceeds of which should go to the assistance of the destitute families of Memphis volunteers. The meeting was adjourned until tomorrow evening, at Mr. Steinkuhl's.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A Presentation and a Baptism.—Yesterday afternoon the Garde Civile, the popular French company, accompanied by the City Guard, marched to the house of Madame Simon, on Shelby street, where they were presented by that lady with a handsome flag. The two companies then, on the invitation of Adolphe Bernard, Esq., of the Gayoso House, proceeded to the

residence of J. C. Rodner, Esq., at Fort Pickering. Arrived there the two companies formed a circle, and beneath the waving folds of the Confederate flag—opposite which floated the tri-colored flag of France—the infant son of Mrs. Bernard, a fine boy of two days old, received the rite of baptism, administered by the Rev. Mr. White. The occasion was a striking and interesting one, and our friend Adolphe vows that his young son, if spared to him, shall be the devoted defender of the flag beneath which he received his baptismal name. *Ainsi-soit-il.*

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The Twin Children.

Editor Appeal: I almost regret to destroy the various romances I see founded on a very simple but unfortunate occurrence—and reduce to common mundane matter—the stories "horrible and awful" at the present moment exciting the newspaper world of Memphis. I think, however, I may as well clear up the mystery concerning the foetil [?] found in the sand pit in front of the Gayoso house, by stating that I was present professionally at the miscarriage of the mother, a married woman, whose husband was also present on the occasion, and to both of whom the misfortune seemed to be a source of much grief. The foetil [?] were of about four month's growth, and of course required no regular funeral preparation. I suggested to the father placing them in a box and burying it, but from the thoughtlessness in the person entrusted with the charge, they were, I have since ascertained, wrapped in a paper, with a brick attached, and sunk in a deep sand pit, at that time full of water. As soon as the water destroyed the envelopes and decomposition began to take place, the bodies of course rose to the surface and were discovered.

While I appreciate the endeavors of the police and others to ferret out all such supposed crimes, (happily of comparatively rare occurrence in our city,) which should under all circumstances be strictly investigated—I am glad in this instance to clear up a matter in which circumstances seemed to justify suspicion of guilt and crime.

W. T. Irwin, M. D.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 14, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

#### Medicines for the Army.

An experienced army surgeon in Virginia, gives the following list of articles much needed by the sick and the wounded. He says:

Such persons as are inclined to do so, can contribute to the necessities of the sick and wounded, should we get into a battle, by making up a box of bandages, and furnishing any amount of any kind of medicines. A package of bandages might be made up as follows: Take a piece of coarse, unbleached sheeting from eight to ten yards long, and tear into stripes:

1 dozen,	½ inch wide.
2 "	2 inches wide.
3 "	2½ " "
4 "	3 " "
4 "	4 " "

These should be rolled tightly and the loose end pinned.

Several pounds of tow.  
Curved splints of all sorts.  
Oil cloths, 20 dozen.  
Pillow cases, 2 dozen.  
Sheets, 4 dozen.  
Flannel, a bolt. All are needed.

Should any one take a notion to fit out a box of medicine and hospital stores, the annexed is a list of the articles most needed:

For a Regiment.

Simple cerate, 10 pounds; basilicon ointment, 5 pounds; chloroform, 2 pounds; creosote, 6 ounces; liquor ammoniae, 5 pounds; blue mass, 1 pound; morphine, 5 drachms; spirits turpentine, 5 gallons; sugar of lead, 2 pounds; powd. gum arabic, 4 pounds; powd. cayenne pepper, 1½ pound; powd. ipicac, 1 pound; Dover's powder, 1 pound; powd. opium, 2 pounds; powd. mustard 12 pounds; crushed sugar, 2[illegible] pounds; spirits of nitre, 1½ gallon; brandy, (good), 24 bottles; wine—port, madeira or sherry—24 bottles; Bourbon whisky, 24 bottles; opium gum, 2 pounds; Sabaraque's disinfectant, 3 bottles; chloride of lime, 5 pounds; Seidlitz powders, laudanum, paregoric, es. peppermint, tinc. capsicum, liniments, cathartic pills, any quantity.

The foregoing is an imperfect list, but may serve as a sort of guide for any person who may be moved by feelings of benevolence or duty to get up supplies for a regiment.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Mosquitoes.—Our citizens are generally complaining of great annoyance of those little pests. Some assert that they cannot sleep at all, on account of their little hungry "cousins" singing around their ears the live-long night, and preying upon them. We have heard of various remedies to keep them off—one is to place a piece of raw, fresh beef near your bed—they will all be attracted to it, and forget you. Another infallible mode of preventing their bites is to divest yourself of all clothing, and give yourself a thick coating of tar, from head to foot, then lie down—not a single mosquito will annoy you. You can wash off the tar, at your leisure, with strong ley and turpentine. By the way, we have been informed by a bachelor friend that it is only the female mosquito that is at all a pest. This is characteristic of the whole female race.—Oxford Intelligencer.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Franklin (Tenn.) *Review* says that the young ladies of the Tennessee female college, in that place, knit socks for the soldiers one hour in each day. This is done at the *suggestion* of the esteemed president, C. W. Callender, than whom, the *Review* adds, there is not a more accomplished gentleman and efficient educator in the Southern Confederacy.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Franklin *Review* states that Mrs. McFadden, residing in Williamson county, has knit *fifteen* pair of socks for our volunteers already, and is still engaged in knitting. If all of the gentle sex would evince this spirit of practical patriotism, there will be no complaint of our soldiers, being badly clothed the coming winter.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*, of the 7<sup>th</sup> inst., says:

One of the committee appointed to collect blankets, etc., in this parish, for the volunteers, says that in his tour, he received from several slaves, and that too, without hesitation or without being asked, the new blankets given them by their masters for winter use. Are not such donations more patriotic than those of the richest white men? As soon as this fact became known, the "poor down-trodden slaves" were doubly compensated for their temporary deprivation.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Red Peppers.—We have received a communication signed "Many Soldiers," desiring us to make known to the good ladies of the country that the soldiers need very much a supply of red pepper, dried, powdered, and put up in bottles, and that such an article would be conducive to their health and comfort.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Summary: Presentation and acceptance speeches of the Guard Civile Francaise of Memphis, flag presented by Mrs. Simon.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 13, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Summary: Description of the Augusta Arsenal, as reported by the Savannah Republican.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

#### Patriotic.

The ladies, in the back country around Memphis, in every direction, are working for the soldiers night and day. Such sewing and knitting was never seen since the world began. Ladies—young, middle-aged and old—who never worked before, are now engaged "from early morn to dewy eve," and from that to "the wee sma' hours" of the night, sewing and knitting, and in every way working to shield their brave brothers and friends in the field from the cold blasts and the wet marches of the ensuing winter. All honor to them. They are entitled to as much honor and glory as those who bare their bosoms to the leaden hail, and march along the perilous tides of battle upon the open field.

Three young ladies, of Carmel church neighborhood, in Marshall county, Mississippi, sent down yesterday, by the hands of Col. J. P. Pryor, for Gen. Jeff. Thompson's brigade, the following articles, all "raised" and manufactured by their own fair hands: Twenty pairs of pantaloons, fifty-three pairs of drawers, and eleven pairs of socks. All this was done by only three young ladies, in a few days, and on short notice; and this is but a sample of what the ladies are doing for the Confederate soldiers all over Tennessee and Mississippi.

Only a few nights ago, the patriotic ladies of La Grange, Tennessee, gave a series of *tableaux vivants*, charades and chansons, by which they raised over two hundred dollars to supply their gallant defenders who are now in the field in Missouri and Kentucky.

The truth is, if this good work goes on at this rate all over the South (as we hope it will) our soldiers will be better supplied during the coming winter, than many of us who are compelled to stay at home. And this is right. "The brave deserve the fair."

The Health of Our Army.

Editors Appeal: In preparing clothing for the use of the army, there may be some doubt as to the relative value and proper uses of wool and cotton. It should therefore be understood that woolen goods conduct off the heat of the body more slowly than cotton, and are, as a general rule, to be preferred. They are also more porous, and permit a freer evaporation from the surface, thus making a single thin covering of woolen more comfortable in summer than one of cotton goods. Woolens, however, by their greater stimulation of the skin, excite more perspiration than cottons, and if corresponding evaporation be prevented by impervious covering, the body is kept too moist, and liable to become chilled whenever evaporation is permitted. If the feet are covered with water-proof shoes or boots, therefore, cotton socks are found to be warmer than woolen; and if woolen socks be worn, thin cotton socks should be worn under them, to lessen the amount of perspiration. So, if woolen shirts be worn, great comfort is secured and health preserved, provided free evaporation be permitted through the outer clothing, but if a close tunic of rubber-cloth be worn over the clothing, the body soon becomes wet, and liable to be chilled whenever free evaporation is permitted.

As a general rule it is better that soldiers be supplied with cotton socks; but they should be thick, and if possible, the bottom should be thicker than the rest. Blankets are preferable to comforts, because they permit a gradual evaporation of perspiration, rendered the more necessary with soldiers from their sleeping sometimes in their clothes worn during the day. Wrapped in an impervious quilt, they may sleep warm, but they rise from their slumbers bathed in perspiration, and on being exposed to the cool air of the morning they become chilled by the rapid evaporation, and this is at that time more injurious because the stomach is likely to be empty. As a precaution against sickness, however, soldiers should, on going to rest, throw of the clothing worn during the day, and this can generally be done except when sleeping on their arms in presence of the enemy.

A. P. Merrill.

Memphis, September 14, 1861.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Tableaux and Music.—On Tuesday night, at the theater, a benefit will be given for the society of the Home for the Homeless, by young ladies of Memphis. A beautiful and varied entertainment has been prepared, consisting of splendid tableaux and charming music.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Concert for the Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.—A second concert for the benefit of the soldiers' widows and orphans, is in course of preparation, and will be given, we are informed by Professor Katzenbach, on Thursday next. The programme promises to be unusually varied and entertaining.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Military Aid Society.—We are requested by Mrs. E. H. Porter, president, and Miss L. W. Trout, secretary of the Military Aid Society, to ask all managers of auxiliary societies to report themselves on Monday evening at 8½ o'clock, at the headquarters in Adams' block, Second

street, bringing with them all the work they have belonging to Col. Forrest, who is about to leave the city. The society earnestly calls upon the ladies of Memphis to assist them in sewing for destitute soldiers, as they have much work on hand and greatly need assistance.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

With grateful feelings I acknowledge receipt of the following donations, for the benefit of Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson's command of Missouri troops: . . .

Received by W. Howard & Co., from "Aid Association" of Oxford, Miss., 4 boxes supplies, containing. . . . ; by C. E. W. Miller and Miss Isadora Miller, the making of 3 banners, 1 bottle of ointment for soldier's feet.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Summary: Article, partly concealed in fold, on supplying New Testaments for soldiers

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Speed, Donoho & Strange  
314 Main Street, Memphis,  
September 17, 1861.

Are this day in receipt of

3,000 doz. Wadding for Tailors' use.  
5,000 pounds Batting for Quilts and Comforts.  
5,000 yds. Georgia Shirtings.  
100,000 yards Osnaburgs, to arrive.  
500 Gross Military Buttons.  
1,000 yds. Hickory Shirting.  
50 pounds Best Bl'k Sewing Silk.

Have Also,

600 yds. Superior Gray Satinett,  
Gents' Shawls and Shawl Blankets,  
1,200 yds. French Merinos,  
120 pairs Bed Blankets.

Still Manufacturing Large Amounts of

Waterproof Camp Rugs,  
Waterproof Camp Cloaks,  
Waterproof Military Cloaks,  
Enamelled [sic] Cloth for Haversacks, etc.

Speed, Donoho & Strange

314 Main street.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

All Honor to the Ladies.—The Bolivar (Miss.) *Times*, of the 14<sup>th</sup> inst., says:

Only last week we mentioned the fact of over one hundred suits of winter clothing having been sent in charge of Capt. Wilson, to the Miles McGehee Rifles, now in Virginia. These were all made by the ladies—friends of the absent soldiers—several young ladies in the vicinity of



Concordia, making as many as twelve and fifteen suits, and we are credibly informed that they were exceedingly well made. Others have been busy in various ways as circumstances permitted, all seeming anxious to do everything in their power. Many of our planter's wives have donated the blankets from their own household goods, and supplying their place with comforts. Already over forty pair of warm woolen socks have been sent on; more wool has been procured, carded, spun, and now many busy fingers are daily at work in this benevolent undertaking. We venture that the ladies of few counties throughout the State have done more for the relief of the soldier's wants than have those of Bolivar county.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

#### Military Hats.

We are now receiving and have in store:

15,000 Gray and Brown Hats.

5,000 Black Hats, made expressly for the army.

Black and Brown Planters' Hats

do do Low Crown Soft French.

do do Medium do do

do do Hungarian

Pearl and Brown French Ventilators, etc.

#### Military Goods.

Gold Lace, Gold Cords,

Gold Tassels, Gold Bullion,

Gold Stars, Silver Stars,

Black, White, Blue and Red Plumes, etc.

Military Ornaments.

Crossed Cannon, Crossed Swords, Bugles, Worsted Hat Cords, etc. etc.

Miler & Dunn [?]

Memphis, September 18, 1861.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

#### A Brave Woman.

A friend has communicated to us the following particulars, showing the heroism of a lady (Mrs. Julia H. Waugh) in Johnson county, East Tennessee, which entitles her to a place among the bravest of the brave:

About the 10<sup>th</sup> of August a mob of about 150 men in all, led by Johnson, Grayson, Locke, and others, commenced their depredations and insults in the county above named, near the North Carolina line, hunting down the friends of the Confederate government, and forcing the weak and defenseless to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln.

A portion of this mob, some fifty or sixty in number, visited the house of Major McQueen, and demanded of his wife to know where he was. She refused, at the peril of her life,

to tell them; and after a sound cursing, which they received from an old negro woman, who had no respect for Lincoln's minions, they left, and soon after visited the storehouse of Mr. Wm. R. Waugh, who was absent at the time. Their Captain marched his men up and surrounded the house, and demanded of Mrs. Waugh all the arms and ammunition which her husband had. She told them her husband was absent, and had left her to take care of the store and defend the family.

They assured her that if she would quietly surrender the arms, she and the family would not be hurt. She refused to comply with the demand, and gathering an ax, placed herself in the door of the building, and told them she would split the head of the first man who attempted to enter. She had with her her step-son, about 14 years of age, armed with a double-barreled gun and pistol—her daughter about 18, armed with a repeater and a knife, and a young man who had volunteered to defend the building, was also armed. They could and would have killed a dozen or so of the mob if the attack had been made.

They endeavored to intimidate Mrs. W., but she defied them, and taunted them with the sight of a Confederate flag; which they had threatened to take from her; but she told them that before they took that flag they would have to take her, and that while they were doing that, she would be certain to have her prize in the shape of a dead tory. And there she stood, the impersonation of collected courage, defying that large, angry, and desperate crowd, until at last, cowed, chagrined, and mortified, they slowly retired, and soon afterward disbanded. The courage and iron nerve of one woman—on other occasions tender and gentle as a child—had met and turned back from their purpose some fifty or sixty desperate men.—Raleigh Standard.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

### Clothing for the Soldiers.

To the People of Arkansas:

Heretofore, whenever I have had occasion to address you, it has been as a politician, discussing questions arising from differences of opinion upon the policy of our civil government—questions of a character making such differences allowable, and admitting of delay in their settlement. But the times have changed; and I—nay, all of us—have changed with them. Our country is involved in war. I am a politician no longer—haven't been since the war begun, and shall never be again; for should I survive the contest, which I do not expect, I shall, at least, be too old for the wearing toils of political life, (of which I have long since had sufficient, if not satisfactory experience)—even if "the fiery ordeal" we will have passed, shall not (as I trust it will) have purified my patriotism enough to forbid my giving up, again, to party, what belongs to our country.

I appear before you, now, in another character, and for a widely different purpose. I come as a soldier, and as the representative of soldiers—of that band of devoted volunteers—your own sons, brothers, friends and relations, who have left all the comforts and endearments of home, to stand, as they are now standing, on your northern line, to defend and protect your State from invasion by a cruel and implacable enemy, who, but for this defense, would, even now, be polluting your soil with the tread of mercenary legions, and desecrating your firesides and domestic altars with fire and slaughter. I come to ask your co-operation and assistance in the work of making good this, your own defense. Not that you, yourselves, should take up arms and enter the service, but that you will contribute, what you can easily and without inconvenience

spare, from your supplies means, and appliances, in the way of clothing, to protect and defend your own volunteers—not against the arms of the enemy, but against the inclement weather of autumn, already upon us, and the cold of winter, now rapidly approaching—which defense and protection against the elements are indispensable to enable us to make good your defense against the enemy; for we are made of flesh, and blood, and nerves, like yourselves (a little ruder and sterner, it may be); and while we shrink from no required exposure and complain of no necessary hardships, we are so far human as to need some seasonable clothing, to shield us from the winds and rains through the day, and something to cover us when we lie down upon the cold wet ground at night—if we are to preserve our health, and keep in a condition to perform our duties with effect.

Let it be remembered that these volunteers entered the service and left home, early in the summer, and with only summer clothes—in many instances with only a single suit. This was under the promise that the government would, in due time, furnish an abundant supply of suitable and seasonable clothing. This promise has failed. Not an article of clothing has been furnished by the government (either State or Confederate,) and not a dollar of pay or commutation has been given to the soldier, wherewith to furnish himself, while his duty to defend and protect you in the safety and comfort of your homes and firesides—keeps him where nothing of the kind is to be had. We do not complain of this, nor blame the government. Doubtless, the reasons for this failure are good ones, and blame justly attaches to no one. But the facts remain—the soldiers are without clothing, or the means or opportunity for obtaining it—they are in a climate several degrees farther north than they have been accustomed to—a large portion of them (nearly one-half) have been prostrated and are still feeble from the effects of fever, measles, and other debilitating diseases—and will perish if exposed, without the protection of clothing and blankets, to the bad weather of fall and winter.

These are not questions for politicians, allowing of differences of opinion, and admitting of delay in their settlement. They are stern and solemn facts, which challenge the assent of all, and demand immediate attention. They make up business which must be done at once, for every citizen, who cherishes the sentiment of patriotism or humanity, or has a due regard for his own interest. Who will disregard—who will neglect it?

I am here, by order of Gen. Hardee, to aid, as far as may be in my power, in giving effect to the efforts which I know are already on foot, and, I doubt not, will be actively continued, for the accomplishment of the object I have set forth. The following is his letter of instructions, under which I am acting:

Headquarters Upper Dist., Arks. }  
Pittman's Ferry, September 3, 1861. }

Colonel: You will proceed to Little Rock and concert, with the Military Board of Arkansas, measures necessary to secure clothing for the troops under my command. The men are destitute of everything—shoes, hats, shirts, socks, drawers, pantaloons and coats. Unless clothing is obtained, it will be impossible to make a campaign this winter. But, independent of this consideration, it is due to the gallant men who have volunteered in the service of their country, that they should be supplied with clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and the rigors of winter.

The patriotic citizens of Arkansas, I feel well assured, will respond promptly to the call made on them by the Military Board. But it is necessary that they should be made acquainted with the actual condition of the troops; and it is for this purpose that you have been selected to go to Little Rock. The people who are appealed to should be informed that their aid is invoked as

the only means, within our reach, by which the troops can be supplied.

By an agreement made with me, by the military board, the State of Arkansas agreed to furnish the troops of that State with clothing, and the State was to receive from the Confederate States the commutation allowed in lieu thereof. The military board, I am credibly informed, took proper measures to procure clothing, beyond the limits of the State—but failed. The failure was beyond their control. It was not their fault. They did all within their power. The only thing now left is to aid the military board in getting the clothing within the State. Accordingly, officers have been sent by me, to the different counties from which troops have been raised, to inform the people of our wants, and to urge their co-operation and assistance. It is presumed that each family in the State has something to spare, which it can give without inconvenience. The smallest offering will be acceptable; a pair of socks, a shirt, a blanket—everything and anything which would keep the soldier warm, and contribute to his health and comfort. Very respectfully,

W. J. Hardee

Brigadier-General Commanding

To Col. Solon Borland, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Cavalry.

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That the people, throughout the State, will promptly and cheerfully respond to this appeal, I cannot and do not entertain a doubt; nor do I deem it necessary to add anything further than the following brief suggestions of a practical character, to enable those who desire to contribute, to do so with the greatest facility and usefulness.

If practicable, each soldier should have two good substantial suits of winter clothing—less than this will not enable him to keep clean as well as comfortable,—more would encumber him on the march. In addition, he should have a good overcoat, and at least one good blanket! The shirt and drawers may be of soft cotton; but all the other articles (of clothing, socks and undershirts) should be of wool. Shoes, coming well up round the ankles, are better than boots. Two good pair are needed. Let all the articles be well made. The soldier has a poor chance to mend rips and rents.

Where a lot of clothing for the whole, or a part of a company, shall be contributed in any neighborhood from which the road to Pocahontas or Pittman's Ferry, goes by a route nearer than by Little Rock, let it be packed up, properly marked, forwarded at once to either of the former places, and delivered to the quartermaster, who will properly receipt for and distribute it. All that is sent by way of Little Rock should be put in charge of the Military Board, who will duly forward it.

I have one suggestion to make here, which, it seems to me, appeals with peculiar force, not only to the humanity, but to the sense of justice in every citizen. It is in reference to those individual volunteers (and I know there are several) in the several companies, who left no relations behind them. Let not those men be neglected. It is natural that, in making contributions, we should all think first of our relations in the army, and provide first for them. Shall those who have no relations, and are yet defending our homes, which are not their own, go uncared for? Justice, humanity, decency, forbid it! Let a supply of clothing be sent to all. Let not the mortification that he is forgotten and neglected be the portion of any one in our ranks. Let not the disgrace fall upon our state, that those who had least of their own to fight for, and were the least selfish in volunteering, and were yet among the first to volunteer, have no place in our remembrance, and receive no portion of the comfort we prepare for our defenders.

In order that I may be kept informed of the progress of the work I am here to superintend, and know when it is accomplished, the company officers who have been sent into the several counties, in aid of the same, will report to me as speedily as practicable, at this place, the success which has attended their efforts.

Respectfully

Solon Borland.  
Col. 1<sup>st</sup> reg't Arkansas volunteers.

Little Rock, September 14, 1861.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

News Boys' Cries.—The Mayor gives notice in our paper this morning that the news boys must either stop shouting their news on the Sunday, or he will entirely stop their sale on that day.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Last Night's Entertainment at the Theater.—The entertainment for the benefit of the Home for the Homeless Association, consisting of songs and tableaux, attracted a large audience last night at the New Memphis Theater. The performances were as good as we have ever seen from amateurs, and the music, both vocal and instrumental, was excellent. We cannot comment too highly that self sacrificing spirit of patriotism which has animated the ladies of Memphis in projecting these praiseworthy and benevolent enterprises. It is a part of the public duty to patronize them, and we earnestly wish to see them crowned with eminent success.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Southern Mothers.—We are desired by Dr. Curry to request all members of the Southern Mothers Association to send as many servants as they can spare this morning after breakfast to clean the Home from cellar to garret. He wishes to hire four or five negro men.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

An Insolent Proclamation from  
Gen. Dix.

From the Baltimore South.]

Know all men by these presents, that I, John A. Dix (no relation to the rebel "Dix-ie,") knowing the feeling excited in the breasts of our brave Union army by the combination of colors, known as red, white and red, are by no means agreeable, do hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in me, by his majesty, Abraham the First, require and command all police officers of the city of Baltimore, in the pay of his majesty's government, to suppress and cause to disappear all substances, whether in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, bearing the said combination of rebel colors. All babies, having red and white stockings on, will be sent to Fort Lafayette. All houses built of red brick and white mortar, must be removed, or painted red, white and blue, in alternate stripes. All watermelons must be painted blue on the rind; and all mint candy and barber's poles so colored are forbidden. All red and white cows are required to change their spots or take the oath of allegiance. Red and white variegated flowers must be altered to include blue. All white persons having red hair and moustaches or whiskers, are hereby warned to have one or the other dyed blue. No sunrises or

sunsets which exhibit such combinations will be permitted, on the pain of suppression. Persons are forbidden to drink red and white wines alternately. His majesty is, however, graciously pleased to make an exception in favor of red noses, these last being greatly in vogue among the Federal officers, and additional luster having been recently been shed upon such noses, by one of my former predecessors in this command.

Done at the Baltimore Bastile [sic], this, 4<sup>th</sup> day of September, the first year of Abraham's glorious and peaceful reign.

[Signed]

John A. Dix, Maj.-Gen.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Memphis  
Novelty Works!  
Thos. Leech & Co.,  
Corner Main and M'Call Streets,  
Memphis, Tennessee,  
Manufacturers of  
Army Cutlery  
and  
Brass Castings  
of All Kinds.

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

Infantry Swords,  
Cavalry Swords and Sabers,  
Artillery Cutlasses and Knives!  
Bowie Knives  
Of every description.  
Bayonets for Shot Guns or Rifles,  
Artillery Ames,

Stirrups and Spurs of the latest and most approved patterns, Mullet Moulds [sic] of all kinds, Brass Mountings for Gunsmiths, Brass Mountings for Saddlery  
Special attention paid to repairs of

Printing Presses,  
Light Machinery and Machine  
Blacksmithing Generally.

We have engaged the services of competent workmen and will warrant our work to give complete satisfaction. All orders will meet with prompt attention.

We will pay a high price for all the old Copper and Brass you can send.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Wanted,  
Good Seamstresses,  
To Make  
3000 Double Breasted Coats,  
200 Round Jackets,  
2000 pairs Pants,  
3000 pairs Draws,  
2000 Hickory Shirts!  
Also,

Eight good Cutters at the Tent and Military Clothing Manufactory, Ayres' Block.  
J. C. McAllister.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

A Chronic "Case."—Mary Ryan was yesterday one of the "cases" brought before Recorder Moore. She was sent to the calaboose for—it was stated—the forty-ninth time within the past two years. For one of the softer sex, Mary has proved "a hard case;" her constancy to the calaboose releases her from the charge of changeableness usually brought against lovely woman, and entitles her to be called "an inveterate case," and that she should be so is "a sad case."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Soap—A Suggestion.—Mr. Prescott, soap maker, informs us that manufacturers are obliged to decline large orders of soap, owing to the scarcity of a chemical ingredient necessary to its composition. He suggest that country people would to a good work to manufacture for home consumption and also for camp use for which country made soap is well adapted. In districts where wood is plenty the manufacture of potash would now prove very profitable.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Women on a Bender.—Officer Sullivan yesterday arrested Sallie Smith, Jane Mortes, and Lizzie Taylor, and Bob, the slave of Wm. Warren, who was driving them in a hack. They were proceeding along Main street near Court Square, giving vent to filthy and obscene language.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Memphis Made Starch—Peres & Co. had a sample of the starch made at their manufactory, just established in this city, on 'change yesterday. It was pronounced a fair article and many more orders were offered to the makers than they could possibly take.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

A Precious Half Dollar.—We were shown a half dollar yesterday with a dent in it deep enough to lay the end of the little finger in. At the battle of Manassas it was in the vest pocket of private M. Cane, of the New Orleans Tiger Rifles, and its presence there undoubtedly saved his life.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

There will be a flag presentation to the Ninth Arkansas Regiment, at 10 o'clock this morning, near the Fair Grounds.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 19, 1861, p. 4, c. 1  
From the Boston Herald.]

The Civilians at Bull's Run.  
By H. R. Tracy.

Have you heard of the story so lacking in glory,  
About the Civilians who went to the fight,  
With everything handy, from sandwich to brandy,  
To fill their broad stomachs and make them all tight.

There were bulls from our State street, and cattle from Wall street,  
And members of Congress, to see the great fun;  
Newspaper reporters (some regular shorters)  
On a beautiful Sunday went out to Bull Run.

Provided with passes as far as Manassas,  
The portly Civilians rode jolly along,  
Till the sound of the battle, the roar and the rattle  
Of cannon and musketry, drowned laughter and song.

Their hearts were all willing to witness the killing,  
When the jolly Civilians had chosen their ground;  
They drank and they nibbled—reporters they scribbled,  
While the shot from the cannon were flying around.

But nearer the rattle and storm of the battle  
Approached the Civilians, who came to a show;  
The terrible thunder filled them with a wonder  
And trembling, and quaking with fear of the foe.

The hell's egg shells flying, the groans of the dying,  
Soon banished their pleasure and ruined their fun.  
There was terrible slaughter—blood ran like water—  
When Civilians were pic-nicking down at Bull Run.

Their forms aldermanic were shaken with panic,  
When the Black Horse sweep down like a cloud on the plain;  
They ran helter skelter, their fat bodies swelter—  
They fly from the field thickly strewn with the slain.



Oh, *save* me from *their* rage! oh, give me my carriage!  
The Civilians cry out at the sound of each gun;  
No longer they're frisky, with brandy and whisky,  
No longer they seek for a fight at Bull Run!

Did they come down there balmy, to stampede the army?  
It would seem so, for how like a Jehu they drive!  
O'er the dead and the wounded their vehicles bounded,  
They caring for naught but to get home alive.

For the sharp desolation that struck thro' the nation,  
We hold to account of Civilians and—Rum!  
When our soldiers next go to battle the foe,  
May our portly Civilians be kept here at home.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Flag Presentation.—The ladies of Kentucky, residing in this city, will to-morrow morning, in Court Square, present a flag to the Kentucky cavalry company, now forming in this place. The occasion will be an interesting one, and citizens, especially those of Kentucky birth, are invited to be present.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Council Proceedings.—Council met in extra session yesterday. Alderman Morgan, from the Ordinance Committee, first had the floor.

Apple Tax.—Ald. Morgan reported favorably on an ordinance to charge a license of \$15 a year, on boys and others who sell apples, berries, melons and fruits generally on the streets. He said the present rate of license was too high for boys who would sell fruit in the streets, but they might be able to pay \$15 a year. Ald. Robinson said such boys had no right to pay a license, and the ordinance would prevent the sale of such fruits in the streets after market hours, as was now the case. Ald. Morgan remarked that the market ordinance was so mysterious a document that he had never been able to understand it. Council wished to leave this street traffic free, and laid the ordinance on the table.

City Hospital Physician.—Ald. Morgan reported an ordinance to appoint a hospital physician. He stated that he has visited the hospital, which was professedly attended by physicians from the city without pay. To rely on such assistance was to rely on a broken reed. The attendance of physicians was neither prompt nor punctual, and sick persons were sometimes three or four days without attendance, and it was necessary to appoint a regular physician. Ald. Merrill said the attendance, on the voluntary system, had secured as good an attendance as had been usual when a hospital physician was appointed. Ald. Morgan said, his own observation had made him acquainted with the undeniable fact that under the present system the sick in the hospital were not properly attended to. They had unfit food, corn bread of unsifted meal with half grains of corn in it. He doubted not that one half of the deaths there since the first of July, were the result of improper treatment. Ald. Robinson said if the hospital steward furnished such food, he ought to be dismissed. He knew from the Mayor that, although the city pays ice bills for the hospital, the patients in the hottest weather are now allowed ice water. He would move to remove him. The Mayor suggested that he would probably do better and it would be well to

make no change until the hospital was moved to the navy yard. Ald. Merrill said he was chairman of the trustees of the hospital. He must acknowledge there had been abuses and neglect, but he thought not sufficient to make a removal necessary. He knew when the bad corn bread was furnished, and the cause of the neglect that led to it being furnished. He had a specimen of it sent him, and on its receipt, he had at once driven to the hospital. He himself had shown the woman how to make the bread, and better corn bread than she makes cannot be found. He was of opinion that corn bread was better for patients than baker's bread. Ice was furnished only in cases ordered by the physicians. He knew the hospital had cost the city large sums of money; that the rent had been too high, and bills for medicines shamefully extravagant. He hoped a better state of things would be established in the new hospital. . .

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Patriotic Effort of the Ladies. We are gratified to learn that the ladies of the Christian church, corner of Mulberry and Linden streets, have completed the organization of an efficient sewing society, and for some time have been engaged in the patriotic work of preparing garments for the comfort of the soldiers in camp. They meet daily in the church, and busy hands are fast turning out well made articles that cannot fail to be acceptable. The Hunt Guards are indebted for the making up of their uniforms to this society, and the members, we are assured, are ready and willing to continue their labors so long as may be necessary.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 20, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

#### Punch on the War.

From the London Punch's Special Correspondence.]

Charleston, July 26, 1861.

Mr. Punch—Dear Sir: I have a proposition to make. Your valuable journal, world wide reputation, great influence ought to have, like other papers, special correspondent at the seat of war. I am the man. In short, was correspondent by nature. If you will accept my offer I will telegraph my letters to St. Johns. N. B., whence they will be forwarded to you via steamers—thus you will obtain details ahead of all arrivals. Of course, in sending communications over wires, I must be a concise as possible, to save time and expense, which may [illegible] a certain twitchiness of style; to this, however, you may not object. Accompanying letter specimen of my style:

Am now in Charleston, very center of secessionism. Was told in North I should be able to get neither lodging nor food in this city. How absurdly these things are exaggerated at distance. Found little or no difficulty in securing fair portion of billiard table on which I sleep quite comfortably; a little inconvenience in the morning, to be sure, when they commence for although they have no right to play at my end before seven o'clock, still it is almost impossible to prevent balls flying about occasionally. Gentlemen this morning made winning hazard of back of my head, but they would not let it count, which I was not sorry for on whole, stroke unintentional I know, but billiard balls hard, and human nature weak, particularly about lower part back of head. As for food, live on cover, or something confoundedly like it. Call it gumbo, have it three times a day. Yesterday dined off split chicken, looked like arms of Austria broiled. For breakfast they serve us species of vulcanized pan cake, known I think (mind, only think, so if mistaken do not set me down as another Mr. Arrowroot, of *Times'* correspondence notoriety,)

known I think, as corn dodgers, or flap Jack. One elastic substance served up with treackle [sic], so as to resemble blister, is I know, called buckwheat cake.

To-day witnessed one of institutions of country in its most striking aspect. Public bar-room at free lunch time. Most drinking saloons of any eminence spread lunch table from eleven to one o'clock. Every one who choose come in, eats as much as he likes and pays nothing. About 12 o'clock dropt into "Gem;" great crowd people there, eating, drinking, smoking, talking. Large table set out, boiled beef, oyster soup, gumbo, dried fish, cheese, crackers, and bread. Gentlemanly barkeeper mixing drinks in highly artistic manner, pouring liquor from one tumble to another in parabolic curve over his head. General hum of conversation, in which the words "Secession," "Southern Confederation," "No how you can fix it," "That long, slab-sided nigger-stealing son of a gun, Abe Lincoln," "No sir ree, boss," most frequently heard. Shuffling of feet, clinking of ice in huge pitchers, etc. Works of art adorn walls—female figures in high style undress most patronized. Spittoons as large as bushel baskets generously distributed over marble floors; easy chairs in all directions—gentlemen sitting on shoulder blades.

Charleston picturesque old city—quite classic ground—has a ruin somewhere—powder mill blown up several years ago. People of Charleston talk about their antiquities—one house eighty years old. Several fine hotels, two or three excellent churches, and very nice arsenal. Voluminous market place, well supplied with okra, squash, pumpkins, peanuts, popcorn, yams, squirrels, robbins [sic], clams, etc. Mutton and beef not very abundant. South Carolina having seceded from butcher's meat. City Hall a neat little edifice. Postoffice somewhere in church. There is a good deal of sea, and bay, and water of one kind and another round about, with several forts in it and on it. Good esplanade, called White Point Garden—walks macadamized with peppermint lozenges, or shells, don't know which; and anyway beautiful effect.

State of society, generally, very much disorganized. Bodies armed men patrol streets all night. Every one armed to teeth, if they have teeth; very often have not in this country in which case, armed to upper lip or organ of philoprogenitiveness. Have been arrested five times, brought before vigilance committee; suspicious character, who was I? where did I come from? etc., etc. Stated was a personal friend of *Mr. Punch*, special correspondent. All right, let off immediately. *Mr. Punch* greatly respected here, next to General Washington.

Attended grand caucus last night—great demonstration. Principal speaker burst all buttons off shirt front, said if Northern States would only contract to carry the mails as usual, and supply them with ice, poultry, hay and firearms, South Carolina would never surrender, rather peris[illegible]. Patriot's grave better [illegible] something else—patriot's everything better than everything else, nothing like patriots, in fact, every man not patriot ought to have his head punched (or words to that effect.) Agreeably surprised at dignity and decorum with which meeting was conducted—only one fight, and that attended with no fatal results—wounded man walked down street next day, expected to recover. Southerners certainly very gentlemanly men, should feel more at ease in their society if they didn't carry so many bowie knives about, don't see how they manage it. I only wear two, one up my back, other down leg of my pants, and small revolver in breast pocket, still find it inconvenient in sitting down—feel as if I had received ticket to Orthpedic [sic] Institution, and been very thoroughly treated.

However, I hope to avoid my unpleasant feeling by carefully conforming to customs of country, am conforming continually, consequence is, am becoming very popular—great number of distinguished persons already call me Jim—drink with every one; this morning took two "stone walls" and a "Gen. Jackson" before breakfast. After breakfast met Judge King, invited me to "smile" and we smiled; presently joined by Deacon Mason, smiled again (in this land, you can

smile and smile, and not be a villain,) result was, I drank three "brandy cocktails," two "gin slings," one "battered rum," and a "moral suasion" by lunch time; obliged to do it in order to maintain social position. Find I'm getting very popular; met Gov. Pickens to-day, offered me post of Judge of the Supreme Court, "when things get fixed up a bit;" informed him I knew nothing of law; replied it was of "no consequence;" "had I common sense?" I thought I had; he considered that quite sufficient; I was "just the man they wanted."

Negroes less prevalent than I anticipated, and very industrious class of people, seem to occupy themselves chiefly sitting on barrels, corroding large ears of boiled corn, exhibiting rows of teeth that look like keys of piano. Dreadful fall in negroes recently (will rise by-and-by, I suspect). "Niggers aint worth half what they wos," general sentiment. Head waiter at hotel weeping bitterly at breakfast, inquired cause; told he had suffered severe pecuniary loss, three months ago was worth fifteen hundred dollars, now would not sell for more than seven hundred. Free niggers go about streets trying to sell themselves in order to realize before civil war breaks out. My opinion is, there will be no secession for long. North will cut off supply of ice, southerners will have none to make mint juleps, whole South in a state of Ancient Mariner, have to cave in, and there will be no end of this estrapede. Once more eagle will soar about prostrate body of defeated anarchy. Lion will lie down with lamb, everything O. K.

Talking of customs of country, I wish you would publish accompanying portrait of Colonel Bronze, gentlemanly proprietor of Pavilion Hotel. Also, portraits of Jim Shookback, gentlemanly barkeeper, and Mr. Kelly, gentlemanly porter of hotel. These little attentions quite usual, I assure you, custom of country. Hope you will not allow yourself to be influenced by any absurd preconceived prejudice against puffing; if so, it will seriously embarrass private arrangements of

Yours,

Gorilla.

[We have received 1376 applications from gentlemen residing in America, each applicant offering to become our war correspondent. We shall see about it; but at the same time it is doubtful whether we shall want any war correspondent until there is a war.—Eds. Punch.]

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Concert To-Night.—The concert to-night, under the direction of Mr. Katzenbach, will be a *recherche* affair. The orchestra will play the overture from "Strodella." Besides the selections from "Trovatore," including the Misirere and Anvil Chorus, the latter in costume, there will be some good popular ballads, such as Home Sweet Home and other excellent pieces.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Sick Soldiers.—The surgeon of the Southern Mothers' Hospital, Dr. Currey, desires us to say that sick soldiers in the city, whether in charge of the Southern Mothers or not, will be furnished with medicines free of cost by sending their prescriptions to the office of the Southern Mothers. Physicians in writing prescriptions, will please give names of patients, company and regiment to which they belong.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Flag Presentation.—The flag presentation to the Kentucky company forming here, took place in Court Square yesterday morning. A great number of ladies and spectators were present. The presentation was made by Mr. Blackburn in behalf of the Kentucky ladies residing in Memphis, in a stirring speech. The flag—a very handsome one with the Kentucky motto,

"United we stand, divided we fall"—was received in appropriate terms by L. W. Talbott, Esq., a member of the company.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 20, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Spunky Woman.—The Asheville, North Carolina *News*, says that a fellow named Wiglas, up in Yancey county, was expressing his sympathy for Lincoln, and venting his treason in abuse of the Southern Confederacy, when Mrs. Medley knocked him down with a chair, and pummelled [sic] him well, and would probably have pounded his life out of him, had not some one interfered. The *News* thinks that a company of such women would whip all the tories in the South.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 22, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

Commendable.—We have information that the daughters of James Smith, Esq., of this county, with the assistance of their cousin Lulie S., have made for the volunteers eight jeans coats, eight tweed coats, six flannel shirts, six linsey shirts, fifteen pair of pants, besides a large number of pairs of socks, all of which have been forwarded, and twenty yards of cloth is now held in reserve for the same purpose. with such gallant hearted men to defend, and cheered and encouraged by the fair ones at home, who are ever appreciative and ready to provide for their comfort, we cannot be crushed out.—Franklin (Ten.) Reporter.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Wanted!

We wish to contract for one thousand first-rate

Spinning Wheels!

To be delivered in lots of one to five dozen at a time. A good opportunity for country manufacturers.

Taylor & McEwen.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Hospitable.—On Friday evening the people in the neighborhood of Main street, where the Ohio railroad crosses it, turned out spontaneously and generously gave food, fruits and other refreshments to an Arkansas regiment that was halted there, and wine and delicacies to those who were sick. The good Samaritans on this occasion were generally working people, not overflowing with wealth. Among them were Widow Knapp, Obers, brothers Cooper, and Peres & Co. A couple of ladies passing in a carriage from Chelsea emptied their purses in purchases for them. They left on the train declaring they should never forget the good folks of Memphis.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Army Clothing and the Poor.—We regret to learn that information has reached this city, from authority, that it is contemplated to remove from Memphis the business of making up soldier's clothing, and having the work of making clothing for the Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi troops all taken to Nashville. Mr. Peters commenced in this city, the plan of having

the clothing made by soldier's wives and needy women, paying them a fair price for their labor and giving the families of the absent an opportunity of obtaining, by their industry, the necessaries of life. At this time over three hundred women are employed at this work, two-thirds of whom are of the families of soldiers now in the service of their country. The want and destitution that would be the consequence of the threatened change, just as winter is close upon us, it is perfectly frightful to contemplate. Even with this work sad cases of destitution occur. What will be the condition of those who are left dependent if it be taken from them? Memphis has been behind none in the devotion of her citizens to the cause that has called our armies into the field; her sons are among the most ardent, and a very large proportion of her eligible population have actively engaged in their country's cause. Her claims are great, and we hope that those who have influence and power, will not fail to urge them in the proper quarter, so that the sphere of industry now opened to the necessitous may not be withdrawn.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Oh, Susannah, Don't You Cry!—Whereas, a proclamation having been issued by the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of this City of Memphis, that little boys with newspapers under their arms shall not CRY on a Sunday, on pain of calaboose fixins and the stoppage of the sale of all newspapers on a Sunday:

Be it ordained by the Honorable Body—which according to the law in such cases made and provided is destitute of any soul or bowels of compassion—that in accordance with the proclamation issued by the Supreme Authority aforesaid, little boys with newspapers under their arms shall not CRY on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. In its regard for the feelings of soreness, distress, and affliction, which may trouble any of said little boys, it is further ordained and provided, that each of said little boys shall carry one pocket handkerchief—either with or without holes in it—with which to swab up their tears, and choke down their sobs when they want to CRY on the first day of the week as aforesaid. Said handkerchief shall not be *white*, out of regard to the tender sex of whom the washerwomen form an integral part; neither shall it be *green* for said little boys see as much green as is good for their eyes among their work-day afternoon customers; neither shall it be *blue*, that color being reserved for their own noses on cold mornings; neither shall it be *red*, it being sufficient that their newspapers be *read*; but said handkerchief shall be *yellow*, that being the signal color of the plague and distress in all civilized countries, and said little boys are a plague all the week, and will be in distress on Sundays when they want to CRY and this ordinance wont [sic] allow them to. But said little boys, when they meet citizens in the streets on Sundays, and want to make said citizens their customers, are allowed to wave their yellow handkerchiefs, as a signal that they are in distress and ain't allowed to CRY.

Be it further ordained by this Honorable Body without a soul, that when said little boys want to make known what paper they have under their arms, they shall proceed as follows:

Having given the signal of wanting to CRY, by waving the aforesaid yellow handkerchief, they shall indicate what paper they have under their arms, by blowing their little noses on the aforesaid handkerchief, in the manner and way following, to-wit: For a Louisville paper, one snort; for a New Orleans paper, two snorts; for that high toned and well conducted paper, the Memphis APPEAL, they shall snort as *often* as they lie and as *loud* as they can.  
[rest of column torn off]

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 24, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

The Dog River Factory at Mobile was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Three or four hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the loss of the factory. There was some insurance on the property. Mr. Peck, the owner, is a political prisoner at the North.

The Carrollton *Alabamian* says Mrs. Lucy Howard, of that place, eighty-seven years old, has knit three pair of socks for the soldiers. She has seven grandsons in the Confederate army.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Gen. Wm. H. Carroll.—This gentleman, whose rifle regiment is at Camp Ramsey, has so rapidly filed up, returned yesterday from a brief visit to Memphis. He brings with him the arms for the regiment here a specimen of which has been submitted for our inspection. It is the ordinary country rifle, altered to carry the minnie [sic] ball. The pieces have all been cut down to a uniform length, and provided with the saber bayonet, making them at once the lightest, most effective and beautiful weapon with which any of our Tennessee troops have been furnished. The regiment here has been actively drilling for some weeks past, under competent drill-masters.—Knoxville Register.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Fine Troops.—The steamboat *Prince of Wales*, of which Captain James Lee is commander, and our excellent good friend A. G. Folger is clerk, arrived on Sunday with one of the finest artillery companies we have seen since the war commenced, being the Donaldsonville Cannoneers, a company of wealthy and intelligent gentlemen, which has existed twenty-four years, numbering a hundred and four men. They brought up with them ninety-two horses and mules, three brass cannon, three caissons. The fifer is a tall yellow boy, who weighs three hundred pounds, and has been attached to the company fourteen years; the drummer is his brother; the two are splendid musicians. The officers are Victor Maurin, captain; W. C. Laws, 1<sup>st</sup> sr. lieutenant; D. Fortier, 1<sup>st</sup> jr. lieutenant; M. Cozan, 2d sr. lieutenant; R. P. Landry, 2d jr. lieutenant; P. Ramires, orderly sergeant. The parish priest of Ascension, a gentleman highly respected for his worth and piety, accompanies them as chaplain. Among their guns is one that was cast in Paris in 1792, bearing the motto "*Liberte et Egalite*" (Liberty and Equality.) It was captured from the French by the English, and from them it was taken by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. It was never in the hands of more determined patriots than those who hold it now. The good citizens of Bayou Lafourche and of the Confederacy may expect deeds of arms to be boasted of from such gentlemen and brave fellows as the Donaldsonville cannoneers.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

From the Little Rock *Gazette*, of the 21<sup>st</sup>, we learn that Col. S. C. Faulkner, military store keeper at the Little Rock arsenal, in obedience to orders received from the War Department, will proceed immediately to establish an armory, with ample machinery for the making and repairing of all kinds of arms. Col. F. is instructed to purchase all the good arms which can be procured, either infantry, cavalry, or ordnance. It is to be hoped that every man in the State who has any arms of the kind wanted, will bring them forward promptly.

The same paper states that the whole of the lady population of Arkansas seemed to be engaged in making clothing for our soldiers. Regiments of ladies are at work. Thimbles and needles are kept moving. Spinning wheels which had lain by as useless for years are again

strung, and the houses in the country cheered, night and day, by their music. The looms are kept busy. No lady is now prepared to receive her friends without her knitting work in her hands.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

We are badly in need of wool from all accounts to make clothing this winter for our soldiers. It can be bought in abundance and at low prices, we notice from the Texas papers, in that State. Why does not the government make arrangements to get a supply?

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

#### Woman's Sceptre [sic], the Needle.

There is something extremely pleasant, and even touching—at least, of very sweet, soft and winning effect—in this peculiarity of needlework, distinguishing women from men. Our own sex is incapable of such by play aside from the business of life; but women—be of what earthly rank they may, however gifted with intellect or genius, or endowed with earthly beauty—have always some handiwork ready to fill the tiny gap of every vacant moment. A needle is familiar to the fingers of them all. A queen no doubt, plies it on occasions; the woman-poet can use it as adroitly as her pen; the woman's eye that has discovered a new star, turns from its glory to send the polished little instrument gleaming along the hem of her kerchief, or to darn a casual fray in her dress. And they have greatly the advantage of us in this respect. The slender thread of silk or cotton keeps them united with the small, familiar, gentle interests of life, the continually operating influences of which do so much for the health of the character, and carry off what would otherwise be a dangerous accumulation of morbid sensibility. A vast deal of human sympathy runs along their electric line, stretching from the throne to the wicker chair of the humblest seamstress, and keeping high and low in a species of communion with their kindred beings. Methinks it is a token of healthy and gentle characteristic, when women of high thoughts and accomplishments love to sew; especially as they are never more at home with their own hearts than while so occupied. And when the work falls in a woman's lap of its own accord, and the needle involuntarily ceases to fly, it is a sign of trouble, quite as trustworthy as the throb of the heart itself.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Tableaux Vivants.—The entertainment last night, given for the benefit of the soldiers was decidedly *the* one of the season, excelling anything of the kind that we have yet seen, and drawing one of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever congregated in the theater. So crowded was the house, that many of the ladies were forced to sit in the galleries. The "Wreath of Beauty," consisting of a felicitous interblending of beautiful flowers and beautiful girls, presented one of the most magnificent pictures of the evening's panorama, and was second to none, perhaps, except "Jacob's Dream," which cannot be spoken of as regards the elegance and taste with which it was designed, in terms too complimentary. "The Brigand's Watch and Prayer", the "Literature and the Arts," and the "Scene from Hamlet," were also excellent. We think the entertainment will well bear repetition, and draw a full house another time.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The rifle manufactory of Cook & Bro., at New Orleans, seems to have proved a complete



success. Last week they shipped fifty rifles to the Sunflower Guards, in Virginia, with sword bayonet attachment, which were pronounced by competent judges to be far superior in strength, accuracy and range to the original Enfield pattern, after which they are made. They are making arrangements which will enable them to turn out twenty rifles per day.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Summary: New Memphis Theater—"Intrigue and Love"; concert of piano by Katzenbach, dance by ladies, concert by the German Brass band; "Workmen's Feast"—benefit for the wives and children of our volunteer soldiers in the field

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Laboratory.—Under the able management of superintendent Wurzbach and Jesse Tait, Esq., this establishment is turning out a vast quantity of pills and powders, made on a prescription considered by physicians to be of great efficacy in the cases of unacclimated northerners visiting the South without invitation. We went over the place and found all in beautiful order. A new furnace is being put up by our friend Brown, which will afford the means of extending the pill manufacturing part of the business. The pills are made on a principle that enables them to enter the stomach without the disagreeable operation of swallowing—they are considered indigestible, and therefore permanent in their effect.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Tableaux Again.—We learn that the net proceeds of the tableaux entertainment given on night before last, show a clear profit of about four hundred dollars. The patriotic ladies who originated this laudable enterprise, and who have carried it out with such brilliant success, deserve the thanks of the entire community. And to none, we believe, is more credit due than to the Misses Kirk, who, as is universally conceded, have been behind no others in their prompt and energetic attention to everything in the conduct of the affair, where their services could be rendered at all available.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Israelites.—The Israelites of this city have been behind none in showing their devotion to the South both by liberal contributions, and by taking up arms in her defense. The New Orleans *Crescent* in speaking of the Israelites says: "They can be found in considerable numbers in the army of Virginia. Scarce a regiment but can number from twenty to fifty of them in the ranks, some more or less, and are well regarded by their officers as cheerful and active soldiers. Among the 1300 Federal prisoners confined in Richmond, every nationality is represented except the Israelites. There is no Jew among them. Besides men, they have contributed money to the cause and with no sparing hand at that."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Cotton Manufactory.—We hear it confidently stated in the city that energetic parties have taken in hand the Memphis cotton factory, which they will soon have in good working order. Hands are at work arranging the machinery, which is not surpassed by any in the North, and getting it ready for commencing operations at an early day. It is expected that well qualified work people can readily be procured, who have hitherto been employed at the Dog river cotton

factory in Alabama, which was recently burned down. This is a very important movement, and should meet with every encouragement.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], September 28, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

One of our writers says that the American ladies, if their services were needed, "would make brave soldiers." If they have to take the field, let them by all means wear their fashionable dresses. The dress worn by day would serve the wearer as a tent at night.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

The San Antonio *Ledger* has the following:

Our friend, Mr. J. C. A. Navarro, was this morning before Justice Rosenheimier on charge of an assault, committed on the person of Mr. Narcisso Leal, one of our prominent merchants. The charge was sustained by the evidence, which was that Mr. Navarro slapped Leal's face amply and completely, for saying that the Confederate government was a d\_\_n humbug, that it had not and ever would pay the troops, etc., etc.

Mr. Justice Rosenheimier, after wading through the testimony with the utmost patience, fined Mr. Navarro five cents for the assault; and which he immediately remitted, as the motive that prompted it was laudable and patriotic.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Stocking Yarn.—We learn from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* that the Graniteville factory has commenced the manufacture of cotton yarn for the making of socks and stockings—the machinery for the purpose having been recently imported from England. The yarn is said, by those who know, to be of the best quality, and it will be sold at reasonable prices.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

"Charity Begins at Home."

Editors Appeal: I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of those who are desirous to aid and assist the soldiers who have enlisted from Tennessee, to the fact that a great many articles of clothing, provisions, etc., sent to them from home, never reach them. I would suggest that some person be selected to whom all such things can be given, and who can go in person and deliver them. A great many Tennessee soldiers *are suffering for clothing and blankets*, and yet, while this is the case, Tennessee folks are sending clothing, blankets, etc., *out of the State to soldiers who volunteered from other States*. It seems to me that the brave relative and friends who have taken the field for your defense should first be the objects of your care and attention. They are suffering now for those comforts at Columbus, Ky., the winter is approaching, and they soon will march farther northward, and you cannot do them a *greater kindness than to immediately send each one of them blankets and clothing*. I do not wish to thrust myself before the public unceremoniously, but I am just from Columbus and know what the Tennessee soldiers are in need of and entitled to receive at your hands. Let "charity begin at home" is the best motto that can be adopted in this case.

T. H. Logwood.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Jewish Liberality.—On the 22d inst., a meeting of the Israelite ladies of this city was held at the home of Mr. Strauss, dry goods merchant, where a society was formed under the name of "The Hebrew Ladies' Association for the aid of the Volunteers," for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the Confederate army. Mesdames Simon and Strauss were appointed a committee to call upon the Hebrew ladies of this city and solicit contributions. The Rev. S. Tuska was elected secretary. The donations will be sent to the regiment serving under General Jeff. Thompson. All ladies who have not been called upon and have subscribed, are asked to send their donations to the houses of Mrs. Strauss or of Mrs. Simons, and those ladies of the Hebrew faith whose residences are not known, wishing to contribute will please do the same. Blankets, drawers, socks, etc., will be gladly accepted. Already sixty-six persons have contributed to the amount of 108 blankets, 344 pairs of socks, 175 under shirts, 206 pairs of drawers, three pairs of pantaloons, and one jacket. Some twenty other subscribers have not yet sent in their donations. The contributions indicate a very honorable spirit of patriotism and kindness among the Hebrew ladies.

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

Fire Last Night.—A fire broke out last night, at half-past eight o'clock, in the engine room, which is entirely of brick, of Messrs. Quinby & Robinson, machinists and founders, on Poplar street, below Front Row. The flames could readily have been got under, but there was no water at hand. The seam fire engine succeeded at last in getting a stream from a pond at a considerable distance, near the navy yard. Notwithstanding every effort, the delay in getting water proved fatal to the building. The engine house was situated in the basement, and from thence the fire spread in patterns in another part of the basement, and they communicated with a stock of a thousand barrels of coal.

Above this was the machine shop containing twelve lathes, a planing machine and three drill presses. Over that was the pattern makers shop containing many valuable patterns, the pattern tools, a gear cutting machine, a valuable piece of machinery and the only good one in the city, two circular saws, and other valuable articles. The firm have for some time been turning out several cannon each week, which were much prized for their superiority. All the finished cannon were got out except one which was there for re-boring.

When the pattern shop got on fire the flames were to a great height [sic], roaring and leaping like a monster of prey. The foundry adjoining was in great danger—the windows all caught fire. Two Irish boarding house shanties below caught fire, and the large frame flouring mill of Beattie & Elliott was in great danger. They and the foundry were, however, saved by the rapid falling in of the walls, which threw the fire on the ground and prevented it spreading.

The various fire companies were present, and worked with praiseworthy diligence. The strong stream of the fire steamer, undoubtedly saved the foundry; the men threw the stream on the blazing windows while themselves exposed to great danger from the falling walls. While Mr. W. Latham and Mr. Welsh, were getting out various articles, a drill press fell and knocked them down. Latham was taken up insensible, but by the aid of water was revived. He had some wounds, but nothing serious. Welsh was badly hurt, a portion of the heavy press striking his legs.

The loss, owing to the value of the machinery, was very great. It is a loss to the Confederacy as well as to the proprietors, for the cannon made at this establishment was the best

work of the kind turned out in the South. There was an insurance of \$20,000 in the Hartford company, Mr. Chadwick, agent, but if it is ever got it will not nearly cover the loss.

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

Fire on Monday Night.—At half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire, the cause of which is unknown, broke out in the picture-frame and mathematical instrument store of M. A. Tiench, on Washington street, between Front Row and Main street. Mr. Tiench had just finished about eight hundred brass "sights" for rifled cannon, all of which, together with his stock of instruments, pictures, frames, etc., were lost. A barber's shop kept by the negro, Frank; Solomon Crook's drum manufactory, at the corner of Front Row; Reate & Burr's clothing store, Cheralli's saloon, and John Shelby's provision store, with nearly all their contents, were consumed. Mr. Levy, whose store was near the fire, is reported to have had \$3,800 taken from his safe, from which he was removing the articles it contained. Mrs. Messenger was saved from a blazing house by the window. Most of the walls of the buildings, which were old, fell in. There was little insurance except one sum of \$[blank]0,000 in a Louisville office. The whole loss was about \$40,000.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

#### Texas Items.

Cass.—The Jefferson *Herald and Gazette* of the 19<sup>th</sup> ult., says: We are informed that Mr. J. S. Nash will soon commence the manufacture of rifles at his iron foundery [sic] in this county. Mr. Nash is also prepared should it become necessary, to cast improved rifled cannon and shot and shell."

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

#### Quinine.

Speaking of quinine, there is nothing that the Yankees have chuckled over more than our supposed want of this article, the monopoly in this country being in the city of brother love, and its importation interdicted by the blockade. They forget in this sunny South, this land of flowers, where fields smile everywhere with waving corn and the promise of an abundant harvest, we have a dozen substitutes, and from the herbaria of almost any country housewife its place may be supplied.

It is worth a ten years' war to get back to the good old days of hoarhound [sic], boneset and snakeroot. Did you ever take it for the ague? Why my dear friend, though *per se* it may be a little bitter to the taste, yet dashed with a little spirits of revolution and a few drops of the blockade, it is excellent, and the nose of a gay, joyous and wine-loving Frenchman was never more titillated by the aroma, the bauquet [sic] of his own choice Bergundy [sic], than yours would be, prejudice aside, by the sweet smell of this self same snakeroot. Oh! how I long for the practice of the olden time—to see again some stately granddam, after hours of begging, coaxing and expostulating, armed with a bowl in one hand and a switch in the other, plant herself in front of an incorrigible urchin, with an emphatic "Now take it," from which there is no appeal. To see him wriggle and twist, with contortions of face and limb so ludicrous as to make me

laugh at this distance of time—to hear him declare, in the presence of the most orthodox of all grand-mothers, that he would rather get his catechism than to take it—to see the switch come down *kerwhack* upon his irreverent shoulders—all these things afford me the retrospect of a happy boyhood, and carry me back to the whispering pines, the rippling streams and purling brook of my own dear Cape Fear land.

To behold, in after years, this self-same lad, cured of the ague, a man of promise in the world, the pride of his grand-mother's heart, furnishes a case in point—as the lawyers say, a strong circumstance to go to the jury—in favor of the practice; and who blames me for saying, "All honor to the blockade, snake-root and southern independence."—North Carolina Presbyterian.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### New Dress of the Appeal.

As will readily be observed by our constant readers, the Appeal appears this morning in a full dress of new type. Its typographical execution is now quite as good, perhaps, as that of any other journal in the South, being quite an improvement on what it has been for several months past. The impression will become even more distinct than at present in the course of a few days time.

The liberal patronage bestowed upon us by the public, and the rapid increase of our daily edition—which fluctuates between nine and thirteen thousand—are circumstances that fully justify us in the expense incurred by this slight exhibition of journalistic enterprise.

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

Under Clothing for the Soldiers.—We have been urged, now that the cold winds of winter are expected, to request that the ladies of the different parts of the county turn their attention to the making of under clothing for the soldiers, in which it is said they stand most in need. All are aware that the ladies have been untiring in their efforts, and it is only desired that they should turn their efforts in the direction stated, doing as they have done, to continue to merit and receive the warm and heartfelt thanks of the absent soldiers and the approbation of the entire community.—Bolivar (Miss.) Times.

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

#### The Right Spirit.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.]

We conversed with a gentleman a day or two since, who informed us that as soon as the war had fully commenced he had a loom made, procured a bale of cotton, wool, cards, spinning wheels, etc., and the females in his family, under the superintendence of his wife, went to work making cloth of different kinds for clothing for his family, which numbers about fifty persons, white and black. His wife and daughters now wear homespun, though he is a gentleman of good estate.

We saw Mrs. J. Parker Jordan, whose stirring appeal to the ladies of the State we publish today, in the ball room at Kittrell's a few evenings since, very neatly dressed in domestic checks.

This is the right spirit. We must learn to live within ourselves, but above all must we incur sacrifices in order that our brave troops may be comfortably clothed during the coming winter. Let every woman emulate, especially at this time, the example so beautifully portrayed by Solomon:

"She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth out her hands to the poor; yea, she reacheth out her hands to the needy. She is not afraid of the snow for her household for all her household are clothed in scarlet. \* \* Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land. \* \* She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

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

Coffee.—This luxury—esteemed the greater from its present scarcity—is retailing at 38 to 40 cents per pound for Rio in this city; Java has about "ginout." Rye and barley are being adopted as a substitute, in many families; and sweet potatoes, beets and ground peas are also brought into requisition. All these, people say, make a very palatable drink; and we have no doubt, if we try, we can bring ourselves to believe that each and all make a beverage equal to the best Java or Mocho [sic].—Augusta Chronicle.

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

Pic Nic.—We learn that the ladies living in the vicinity of Collierville and Camp Abington, which is the location of Col. Looney's regiment, propose giving a pic nic at the camp on next Wednesday the 9<sup>th</sup> instant.

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

The Entertainment—The Supper.—The young gentlemen who do not take crinoline to the entertainment at the theater to-night, and to that *recherche*, which has cost fair ladies so much thought and toil, must not be surprised if they find themselves sent to Coventry before the week is out. Every effort has been made to get up something, both at the theater and Odd Fellows' Hall, which will contribute to the amusement and enjoyment of the public. A grand success is looked for, and the "beauty and fashion" of the city will be present in force. They like the kindly and patriotic object of the occasion, and intend to patronize it.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Exhibition at Germantown.—The ladies of Germantown and vicinity will give a concert with tableaux, at the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening, the 3d inst., for the benefit of our volunteers.

Germantown, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1861.

Miss Adie Plunkett.  
Sec'y.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 2, 1861, p. 4, c. 3

Summary: Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of Natchitoches, Right Reverend Aug. M. Martin, published in the Catholic *Standard* of the 17<sup>th</sup> ult., in New Orleans.

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

The Enfield Rifle.—Col. Lamar's regiment, in camp near Savannah, were armed with the

English Enfield rifle, a few days since. They were undoubtedly a part of the recent heavy importation. The *News* of the 30<sup>th</sup>, says: "Great curiosity was evinced by our people to see this new weapon, and a large concourse of people visited the camp ground yesterday to inspect it. The regiment comprises a fine body of men, and we have no doubt when an opportunity presents they will distinguish themselves."

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

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that a lady who gave her name as Mrs. Mary Ann Keith, of Memphis, was arrested in Lynchburg on Wednesday. When arrested she was rigged out in a full suit of soldiers' clothes, and had registered her name at the Piedmont House as Lieutenant Buford. She declared that she was all right on the southern question, and scouted the idea of being a spy. She said her reason for dressing in soldier clothes was, that she had determined to fight the battles of her country, and thought such disguise more likely to enable her to accomplish her object. She was sent on to Richmond for a further hearing.

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

October 1, 1861.  
Just Received By  
Speed, Donoho & Strange,  
314 Main Street,  
Memphis, Tennessee.

60 bales Heavy Osnaburgs,  
300 yds. Heavy Gray Broad Cloth,  
4000 yds. Plaid Linseys,  
200 doz. Coats' Spool Thread,  
200 yds. Blue Broad Cloth,  
A few Choice Hoop Skirts,  
Extra fine 4-4 White Flannels,  
600 lbs. Cotton Batting for Comforts,  
200 gross Military Buttons,  
Best quality of French Merinos.  
Heavy stock of Carpets!

Still Manufacturing  
Enameled Cloths,  
Camp Rugs, Military Cloaks,  
Etc.

Shall receive each week 500 to 1000 yds. of  
Southern Made Flannels!

Speed, Donoho & Strange.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Beauregard Society.—The ladies of the Beauregard Society are requested to meet at the

house of Mr. Hines, next to St. Mary's church, on Poplar street, this morning, the 3d inst., at 9 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 4, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Texas Items.

The citizens of Smith county, learning that their fellow soldiers in McCulloch's army are in need of winter clothing, at once held a public meeting, at which the necessary steps were taken to furnish the articles needed and send them on promptly.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: "Extension of the Augusta Arsenal—Erection of Powder Mills," from the Savannah Republican.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

An oil-cloth factory has been established in Wilkes county, Georgia. The cloth is furnished at a low rate, and is said to be a very good substitute for the enameled cloth.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

New Southern Styles!

Miss M. Perdue,  
326 Main Street,

Is now prepared to present to the ladies of Memphis and vicinity the Southern styles gotten up expressly for Southern wear. We no longer will (or can) depend upon New York for our styles and fashions, which never did suit our climate or our people. We will have our opening of

Fall Millinery,

On Saturday, October 5<sup>th</sup>. We ask you, ladies, one and all, to call and examine our goods, and then decide for yourselves if Memphis has not outdone anything New York could ever present to the South.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Summary: Market Ordinance for City of Memphis.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Public Lamps.—The number of gas-lamps in the streets of Memphis is one hundred and ninety.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Arkansas Items.



The Washington *Telegraph* says that Col. Gantt's regiment has been ordered to New Madrid to join Gen. Pillow's command.

The same paper has the following:

Lieut. Col. Williams left this place last week with four wagons, each drawn by four mules, loaded with clothing, contributed by the citizens to the volunteers from this county in McNair's regiment, and Capt. Gamble's company of Hempstead cavalry. In portions of the county the ladies, God bless them, are still busy weaving, sewing and knitting for the soldiers, and in a few days another wagon load or two of clothing will be started to our volunteers. The ladies of Hempstead are nobly doing their duty.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 8, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

Texas News.

The Henderson *Times* has the following paragraph:

J. W. Harris has shown us a sample of thick cloth, for overcoats, made by Mrs. Chas. Young, of this county. It is of a gray color, with a very long nap, and as heavy as any cloth of that character made in the North. It is gratifying to see the people engaged in such enterprises. Texas is becoming a considerable manufacturing State. It now makes all kinds of fire-arms, from a 20-pound cannon down to a six-shooter, powder and caps, as well as the finest bowie-knives and swords; salt, oil, wine, whisky, brandy, leather, shoes and boots, hats, caps, saddles, harness, carriages, wagons—in fact, everything but tea and coffee.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 8, 1861, p. 1, c. 3  
From the Nashville Union, 5<sup>th</sup>.]

. . . There are about fifteen hundred refugees encamped in the vicinity of Green river, and one thousand at Bowling Green, embracing men of every age and condition of life. These men have been compelled to flee to save their lives or to escape an imprisonment little less intolerable than death itself. They represent that a perfect reign of terror exists wherever the minions of Lincoln are in the majority or have the power through the intervention of troops sent to overawe them.

So far we have heard of no ladies being arrested, but we know of ladies who have been compelled to flee the State in order to prevent arrest. The mother and sister of a Kentucky gentleman high in authority in the southern army now in Kentucky, are now refugees in this city, having arrived here a day or two since, and they escaped a *posse* sent by Gen. Anderson, it is presumed to arrest them, by only a few hours. The petty tool of a petty tyrant cannot stop with arresting brave and patriotic men, but he must needs arrest and imprison defenseless women if he can, because their sons, and brothers, and husbands dare to be freemen.

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

The Confederate Flag.—An Alabama correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says he never liked the present Confederate flag, borrowing, as he thinks it does, too much from the North. He proposes instead, for the flag and seal, the white eagle on a blue field. The white eagle, he says, was the emblem of the noble Kosciusko, when he fell for the liberty of Poland, resisting a despotism like that we are contending against. The blue field in which the white eagle rests, is his native skies, five from clouds. It is simple and expressive—can be determined at a

great distance, and is unlike any standard known. It will not alone identify us, but revive gratefully, the memory of the brave Pole, who, after fighting for freedom with Washington, raised the same standard in Poland. Russia has extinguished it, let us resume it.

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

Female Recruits.—During the past week no less than four female recruits have been discovered in companies enlisted for the war at Cleveland. They will probably be placed in the infantry.

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

The recent report of the Military Aid Society of Mobile shows that they disbursed over \$2400 to the poor during the month of September.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

A Tribute to the Memphis Ladies.—A correspondent of the Houston (Miss.) *Petrel* writes to that paper as follows, in reference to the fair ladies of our city. The tribute is well deserved:

We are happy, as a redeeming trait, to hear testimony to the noble patriotism of the ladies of Memphis, who have and are bending all their energies of mind and body to meeting the wants of their brave countrymen in the field. The needle and the loom are constantly plied by fingers hitherto unused to labor, and the elegant accomplishment of the fair and cultivated daughters of Memphis are employed in soirees, tableaux, and amateur theatricals, to the delight of their fellow-citizens, and the material aid of the soldiers. We attended several of these intellectual and delectable performances, and were entertained beyond our most ardent expectations. The drama in Memphis will receive a desirable impetus from these patriotic amusements. *Esto perpetua!*

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

#### The Texas Rangers.

On Thursday morning, the first division of a Texas regiment, under the command of Col. B. F. Terry, arrived in our city. They have come from the far off South, and, altogether, we regard them as one of the finest regiments we yet have seen. It is their purpose to provide themselves with horses at this point, and then to await orders for service in Kentucky. Some of the finest horsemen in the world are in this regiment. The son of Col. Terry, who, undoubtedly, is the best rider we have ever seen, can pick up from the ground, any small object while his horse shall be going at full speed—a feat peculiar to Texas horsemen.

The colonel commanding—who was at the battle of Manassas, greatly distinguished himself by his heroic daring—is looked to with the fondest devotion by his men—brave and experienced as he is. We predict that this regiment, armed as they are—to exult as victors, or, in death to be laid low—will perform a part which shall be marked in the history of this revolution.

There are, at present, four companies encamped at the fair grounds near this city, each containing one hundred and sixteen men—all armed with six-shooters, double barreled shot-guns, and bowie-knives. They are also provided with saddles, bridles, and horse equipage generally.

The remaining six companies are now on their route, and will arrive at this city in a few days. When such a regiment as this, armed and equipped as it is, shall enter the field, the

unprincipled myrmidons of Abraham Lincoln will fall like grain before the reaper's scythe. We welcome these sons of the far West, to the hospitable soil of Tennessee, and we shall bid them God speed to their destiny in Old Kentucky.—Nashville Banner.

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

Home Manufacture of Guns.—The contractors are advancing rapidly with their work upon the new buildings, which Messrs. Jones, McElwane & Co. are adding to their foundry, and which are intended to be supplied with the machinery requisite for the manufacture of every description of small arms. We have been informed that three hundred hands will be employed by the firm in this new department of their foundry. We rejoice to see such a work progressing in our midst, for its completion and successful operation will not only serve to furnish a large portion of the arms needed to achieve our national independence, but will also bring an amount of labor and capital into our midst which will add greatly to the prosperity of our happy city of flowers.—Holly Springs Herald.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Blankets Wanted.—Our people have given as many blankets as they can well afford to our soldiers, but *more are wanted*, and we are authorized to state that the purchasing agent of the Confederate government will give a liberal price for all that may be carried to the room at the north east corner of Second and Madison streets.

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

Market Stalls.—The seventy-six stalls in each of the two markets were sold yesterday for one year. In north market they brought a total of \$4,320; in south market, of \$4,205—total, \$8525, \$500 more than they produced last year.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 8, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

#### Wheat a Substitute for Coffee.

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

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

Pro Bono Publico.

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

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 8, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Wooden Shoes.—The shoe question has come to a consideration of much importance, since the manufacturers experience great difficulty in procuring the "raw material," and charge

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

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 9, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

#### Arkansas Items.

The *Helena Shield* gives a statement of the number of garments made by the Sewing Society of Helena, from the 20<sup>th</sup> April to the 3d inst., which exhibits a most commendable spirit of industry on the part of the ladies composing that society. Number of pairs of pants, 579; coats, 295; shirts, 378; drawers, 120 pairs; sheets, 60; pairs of blankets lined, 58; musquito [sic] bars, 30; pillow cases, 20, and six dozen haversacks. In addition to this there were a large number of garments made by ladies of the town and vicinity who were not members of the society.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

#### Arkansas Items.

From the Jacksonport Herald.]

Our streets during the past two weeks, on several occasions, have been filled with Missouri migrants who are fleeing their native State with their movable property. They appear to be persons of wealth, judging from the number of slaves accompanying them. What a sad spectacle to behold, when it is remembered that it is the work of one poor, besotted, ignorant and tyrannical old fool.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Soldiers' Families.—The County Court met at Raleigh on Monday, when an appropriation was made of \$20,000, to be applied from the 1<sup>st</sup> of October, 1861, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1862, to the relief of the destitute wives and children of soldiers absent in the field. It was provided that a committee should be appointed in each ward of the city to dispense the relief only to those who needed it, at the rate of seven dollars a month for the wife, three dollars for each child from one to six years old, and four dollars for each child from six to twelve years old, for each month. The committee who before performed that duty were reappointed to negotiate with the banks to advance the money for these allowances. It was, also, provided that no new taxation should be imposed, but that the amount of \$20,000 should be appropriated from the fund

intended for building a new county court house. This arrangement will secure for the magistrates of the county the hearty approbation of the citizens.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Memphis, Oct. 8, 1861.

Editors Appeal: We find in our Confederacy a great want of oil suited for lights and machinery. Knowing this fact, I have made some inquiries about means of supply. We find a number of cotton-seed oil mills doing all they can, and yet they fall far short of a supply. I am satisfied the Castor oil bean will serve an excellent purpose for both the above objects, and especially lights. This oil is used in China very generally for lights, and is found a very excellent article for that purpose. The bean can be raised on our lands very profusely, and so as to be a matter of good profit to our farmers; and thus we can achieve independence in one more article. It is all important that every class of our community should do what and all they can to produce necessaries for our consumption during our present condition; and, starting, we hope the ball will ever roll until we have full and ample agricultural, manufacturing, mercantile and commercial independence.

I may add, that the Castor oil bean is raised with little labor, is a hardy plant, and yields very abundantly.

R.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 9, 1861, p. 4, c. 1-2

Fall Fashions.

Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel.

From the *New York Commercial Advertiser*.]

This year ladies' thoughts run in a more exalted and sadder channel than they have during the preceding years, and they have less time to think of fashion, of whims and fancies, than of old, still, they and the children must be clothed, and the love of the beautiful and of harmony in colors as well as in sound, sends their fancy in search of pretty things. But the "opening day" of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one is quite different from the "opening days" of former and more prosperous years, and there is but a little display this season. Still, taste reigns supreme. Inventive brains have not been idle. Women, driven by stern necessity, have to study to adorn the gifted, the favored, the beautiful; and the gay, the thoughtless and the flattered little dream to whom they owe their success in captivating.

This year the Court of France, being in mourning, black forms the groundwork for the display of every other color, setting all colors off to great advantage, and making the style of goods generally becoming.

The predominant color just now is Garibaldi, a bright deep orange color, but it will undoubtedly be superseded by the different shades of red, the shade "*la rose sublimne*" taking the lead, as almost every one can wear red. Garibaldi is, however, mixed with every color.

Ladies show great taste now-a-days, in following nature, that true and faithful guide, and adopt hues in accordance with the different seasons. Pale colors are chosen for summer wear, when to look upon anything bright exhausts us, bright beautiful tints are selected for autumn, while warm, rich colors are preferred for winter. In the spring, green and violet speak modestly for themselves.

A new shade of purple has come up this fall, of a bluish cast, particularly adapted to the blonde, a very trying color, however, to a dark or shallow complexion. Thus brunettes and blondes as usual divide the day. But green, a bright emerald green, is now a favorite, and may yet be the color, for everybody can wear green.

The twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of this month being days fixed upon by milliners for their openings, they must be the first on the tapis of fashion. "Opening days" are going out of fashion. Milliners and their customers are alike disgusted with them. They are toilsome to visitors, and very wearisome to milliners, and they are at last voted down. Probably this very meager opening is the last we shall ever have.

### Bonnets.

Shapes of bonnets are but little changed. They recede still more at the sides, and project much more over the top, though some ladies wear regular old fashioned cottage bonnets, with the face trimmings set very far inside the hat. This fashion is both English and American, the other is exclusively French.

American ladies decidedly object to a bonnet that sits up so high on the top. Their faces are too long and thin for that style, and it makes "perfect frights" of some otherwise pretty ladies.

A thin, long face, with a large bunch of flowers over the forehead and a perfect garden on the top of the bonnet looks strangely ugly, and thus disgusted many ladies walk Broadway.

But most American ladies rebel against this very trying bonnet, so milliners strike out for themselves, exercise their own inventive powers and combine the two fashions, thus hitting upon a medium shape that is very pretty and very becoming. Madame Ferrero is very happy in this particular, and has a beautiful shape out this fall, as have our other leading milliners.

The bonnet most worn this fall will be of black hair trimmed with gay colors, in fruits, flowers, ribbons and feathers. Orange color is mixed with every other color, and few bonnets are without some shade of yellow blended with other colors. All the colors of the rainbow are combined upon some bonnets, and they are so tastefully blended that almost any lady will find them becoming.

Madam Ferrero has two very unique bonnets. One, a white quilted silk with a blue velvet crown, so made as to be perfectly simple, yet elegant in the extreme, and lovely for a blonde. Another, a rich dahlia colored velvet, with floating ostrich plume and velvet braid looped gracefully up at the side. Flowers of black velvet, frosted with steel mixed with black lace, and side tape, ornament the inside. White strings will be universally used for all dress occasions. An elegant black velvet mixed with orange color hung at the side of this *recherche* dahlia bonnet. But the trimming of these hats cannot be described, so great is the simplicity and elegance of the manner of putting it on.

Capes or bonnets are deeper than ever; some are circular, thick and thin, all sorts. Lace veils are all the rage; black and white lace veils, black thread lace, gauze and illusion are all worn, and lace to fall over the front of the bonnet is particularly admired.

Velvet and silk combined will be the material most used for white bonnets.

At present, heavy straws, all black, black and white, and black embroidered with bright colors are used for traveling and shopping.

A few Leghorn and white bonnets are called for, and some grey are said, but black ones are most fashionable.

Black velvet is mixed with every sort of trimming.

The feathers this season are particularly elegant, consequently they are used extensively. For dress, a new style of feather is made, partly ostrich, partly marabout, with a heading of velvet flowers and feather leaves; leaves made to imitate lace, tied together with delicate, skillful fingers, the feather fibers tied into a net-work, and most ingeniously woven into the shape of a leaf. Then there is a little stiff feather used, which we see on military hats, called the aigrette. No evening bonnets are exhibited this fall, as prudence bids ladies be careful of their means, and they will only be made to order.

Misses and children will wear round hats, beaver, felt and velvet, of the boulevard, Union, turban and Zouave forms, variously trimmed with velvet feathers, flowers and ribbon. Ruche head dresses and a Turkish head dress, made of black velvet, will be the chosen style of head gear for dinner, dress and home toilet.

#### Cloaks.

Cloth will be the material most used for cloaks, velvets for those who can afford to buy it. Basques, sacks and circulars, will each be worn. The most fashionable establishments exhibit quite new patterns.

One pattern has an immense sleeve plaited on the cloak, square at the bottom, and falling to the edge of the cloak.

Another has three plaits in the back, and was each shaped in front, with trimming running over the shoulder.

The leading pattern, however, is the Adaline, a black cloth cloak, very long and full, and circular in shape, with a circular cape inserted just below the shoulders. The back has a tripple [sic] plait ornamented with a novel crotchet ornament which falls below the waist in a most elegant and stylish garment.

#### Dresses.

The fabrics used are mostly thick, heavy goods, that stand off from the form. The soft, floating delaines are chiefly sold for children's wear. Poplins, thick "rep" goods and [illegible] silks and French cloth are now worn by ladies.

Crinoline still maintains her sway, and ample flowing skirts require heavy goods to preserve the bell shape. Gores are yet worn, but they are not admired. Skirts are cut long and very full, plaited on to the waist in large box plaits as of old. Waists are long and finished with a belt or zone, made square in the neck, surplus, Grecian, plain, almost any way to suit the fancy. The zone or peasant belt is a great favorite, and is chiefly made of velvet.

Skirts are trimmed up the sides, around the bottom, and up the front. Velvet will be the trimming most admired. Broad black velvet is necessarily costly, and therefore will not become common. In all the different departments of dress the antique predominate.

Capes of every shape, both for morning and street dresses, are extremely fashionable.

One dinner dress of rich green "rep" silk, skirt cut goring, pompadour waist and half short sleeves, with black silk laid in hollow plaits around the bottom of the skirt and half way up each gore, was very elegant, particularly adapted to some queenly beauty.

#### Sashes for Evening Wear.

Scarfs [sic] of silk, fringed on the ends, have replaced sashes. Sometimes, also, a boddice [sic] of velvet or silk is worn, with wide ends floating on the side; and if of velvet, fringed with gold.

Silks are in demand for evening dresses, white brocaded with crimson, and black and Garibaldi.

Stewart has a superb bridal dress of point lace of great value and rare beauty, but we must wait till another time to describe it minutely, and pass on to

#### Youths' and Children's Clothes, etc.

Boys still wear the cutaway and sack jackets. Little boys wear a Zouave costume, and imagine themselves soldiers, and are very happy in the delusion. This dress does not admit of much variety; all the change noticeable is in this Zouave costume, and in bright colors being adopted by little boys.

One important change in ladies' dress is of such benefit that it must not pass by without remark, and it is in the adoption of heavy English shoes. Balmoral boots and fur-lined shoes insure good health and happiness to ladies, and they begin to enjoy the benefit of wearing them. A dainty foot is by no means disgraced by an elegant fitting Balmoral.

Furs were less used last winter than in former years; they are too expensive, and are not indispensable. But there are such elegant furs imported this fall, that many will be tempted to indulge in the luxury of a fur cape or tippet; muff and fur-lined gloves and shoes. Velvet hoods and some velvet bonnets will be trimmed with fur.

Ladies will dress the front hair quite differently this next winter. It will be crimed [sic], curled and puffed out very far at the sides, and not worn close to the face.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

The Houston correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, writing under date of the 30<sup>th</sup> ult., says:

The excitement in Houston for the past three weeks has been the rendezvous and departure of the celebrated Terry and Lubbock regiment of Rangers. This regiment is mostly made up of men picked for their qualities as good riders, good shots and good with the lariat. What they don't shoot at a distance, or get with their revolvers, and bowie knives, with which they are armed, they expect to "rope" and drag out. Their skill with the rope is astonishing. There are quite a number of men in the regiment who can rope a bullock at full run by either leg you may choose. As for such an ordinary feat as picking up a loaded pistol from the ground while riding at full speed, and firing it off under the horse's belly, is such that is quite a common attainment among them.

Seven companies of this regiment have gone forward, two leave this morning, and one, the last, leaves on Wednesday. The master roll of the companies show none less than ninety-six men, while four of the companies have one hundred and sixteen, and four one hundred. The regiment will be a powerful one. It will be commanded by Col. B. F. Terry, and Lieut.-Col. T. S. Lubbock, both of whom rendered valuable service at the battle of Manassas, as aids to Gen. Longstreet. . . .

Our people are quite busy preparing winter clothing for their troops. The penitentiary is at present turning out a thousand yards of woollen cloth a day, all of which is devoted to the troops. It is thought that we shall be able to clothe the Texas troops entirely by contributions of the



people, many of whom will receive no pay from the government, but deem it a glorious privilege to give all they have to the aid of the Confederacy in this war.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Edgewood Hospital.—We have been requested by the lady managers of this institution, located two miles east of the city, occupying the Edgewood Methodist chapel, and the male and female academies, on the Poplar street road, to call the attention of the citizens of the surrounding country to the necessity of affording the necessary aid to enable them to take proper care of the inmates, constituting an average of one hundred from the 12<sup>th</sup> regiment of Arkansas volunteers. The ladies of the immediate vicinity have borne the brunt of the labor and expense of keeping the institution up, but now feel it beyond both their means and their strength to sustain, and appeal directly to the liberality and patriotism of the public for aid. This noble body of men have left their homes, with all their endearments, and are ready to bare their bosoms in the defense of our glorious Southern Confederacy, but having been stricken down by disease, they must not be neglected by those for whom they are willing to battle against the hosts of a despicable northern foe. Any contributions will be cheerfully received and acknowledged by the lady managers, consisting of Mrs. C. D. McLean, President; Mrs. M. J. Wicks, Treasurer; Mrs. B. B. Waddel, Secretary; Mrs. G. C. Holmes, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. G. L. Holmes, Matron; Mrs. J. C. Jones, Assistant Matron, some one of whom will be found every day at the church. We know that it is only necessary for the wants of this noble institution to be known to meet with a generous response.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

#### Southern Mothers.

We understand that Dr. J. C. Neunan, the medical director for this military district, is highly pleased with the manner in which this excellent institution has been conducted. It has been in operation four months, and has increased its capacity ten-fold and done ten times more good than was generally contemplated, and though their expenses have been necessarily very heavy, they have never used a dollar of Confederate money to keep it up, with the exception of about fifty comforts and a lot of medicine, which are free to all sick soldiers of the Confederacy, whether in their charge or not, preferring to rely upon the free will offering, the voluntary contributors of its many friends in this and the adjoining States.

At the request of the medical director, the commutations for rations to which they are entitled, will be set apart for the purpose of aiding the hospitals at Columbus, Ky., and wherever else there may be need of the funds, while the managers of the Southern Mothers will rely as heretofore upon the voluntary contributions from its friends to maintain the institution.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Huntsville *Advocate* learns that Gov. Moore has promised to send to the Ladies' Aid Society there cloth enough to make 300 overcoats for our soldiers, and that the society will make them up. These coats are to be given to the destitute soldiers in the service who have no one at home to provide for their wants. Those who are able to buy overcoats for their sons or relatives in the army are expected to do so. It is only the destitute ones that the State authorities are now trying to provide for against the severity of winter.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

#### Arkansas Items.

We find the following notice from Maj. Clark, Quartermaster of the Arkansas forces, in the Fort Smith *Herald*, and copy for the information of our readers in that State, who should promptly respond to the call:

Clothing for the Army.—Capt. James H. Sparks, of Fort Smith, and Samuel Martin, of Van Buren, have been appointed agents to purchase blankets and clothing for the army. The former will conduct the agency for Fort Smith and the south side of Arkansas river, at the Army clothing depot, on Garrison avenue. The latter for the north side of the river for the present at Messrs. Ward & Southmayd's, Main street, in Van Buren.

Materials for making clothing will be purchased to the extent of our ability to make them up. Employment will be given to cutters and seamstresses throughout the country.

Funds are not in hand, at present, to make payments for these purchases and for this work. A short indulgence of a few weeks is asked, when prompt payments will be made.

The government expects that a spirit of patriotism and fair dealing will prevent any attempts being made to raise the prices of articles and labor thus needed for our soldiers as the costs will be deducted from their pay. Payments will be made in Confederate notes, *which are receivable at par in the banks of New Orleans and other cities.*

The same officer also gives notice that all packages of blankets, clothing, socks, boots and shoes, donated by the liberal citizens of Arkansas to the troops, will be received at the quartermaster's office, Fort Smith, and at the store of Messrs. Pennywit & Scott, Van Buren, and forwarded without delay to our suffering soldiers.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### Vampires.

So outrageous and grasping have speculations recently become in the country among tradesmen and adventurers, that the Executive of our State has been forced to recommend stringent legislation on the subject to the General Assembly, now convened at Nashville. The reasons given for imposing restraint upon the custom by legal enactment, as presented in the message we published on yesterday, are quite plausible, and certainly deserve the most careful consideration at the hands of our public legislators. The laws of trade, depending solely upon supply and demand, are so simple, that in ordinary times tampering with them by legislation would be universally regarded as impolitic, not to say indefensible. But at a crisis like the present, when the very existence of our young republic is at stake, and hungry vampires, unmoved by an instinct of patriotism and bent only on the satisfaction of their own rapacious appetites are sapping the very life-blood of the government by monopolies and extortions, the question assumes an entirely different aspect.

If public opinion cannot put down this infamous system, which has obtained among a large number of unconscientious scoundrels, it is time for the strong arm of Government to be brought to bear upon it. We must acknowledge that the step is exceedingly dangerous at any time, unless regulated by prudence and wisdom of rare character, and in taking it, the Legislature should be careful to keep one distinction constantly in mind. A difference must be made

between mercantile transactions where *bona fide* sales take place at market prices, and cases where professional speculators are holding large stores of goods, merchandise and provision, waiting for an advance in price, and refusing absolutely to make any sales at present whatever.

We constantly hear of these Shylocks every day hiding away under lock and key such necessary articles of food as coffee, pork, salt, etc., used daily by our army, with the expectation of realizing on them ten times their original cost. Men in this city have been at this sordid and miserly work, caring little doubtless who conquers in this war, provided only they can get ten dollars a sack for salt which cost them one, or fifty cents for pork that cost one-sixth of that amount. This class of gentry—we mean the dilatory kind that are holding on with a deadly clutch, waiting like Mr. Macawber for something to "turn up"—should receive the especial attention of the Legislature. They are as insensible to the mortification of popular odium as a rhinoceros hide to a stroke from an ordinary horsewhip, and, of course, cannot be influenced in the slightest degree by a mere exposition of their infamy at the hands of a journalist. Tufts of grass will fail to bring them down from the tree they have climbed. Missiles of a heavier character must be used.

But there is another view of the subject, which will do well to attract the attention of the General Assembly, involving the adoption of an entirely different policy towards these bloated vampires. It is to let them quietly continue to hoard and hold on to their accumulated stores, in the capacity of trustees for the government. When the army shall stand in want of these necessaries, and find it impossible to obtain them elsewhere, government can order them to be seized and appropriated to its own use, paying the owners a reasonable price for the labors of their agency, and a profit that falls considerably short of their own unconscionable calculations. There can be no doubt about the fact that this course, on the part of the government, will be fully justified by public opinion, for if resorted to at all, it will be done with great reluctance. But grasping monopolists, who are dissatisfied with any profit on investments, falling short of five or six hundred per cent., had better take warning in time, and "save their bacon."

The policy of the Confederate authorities thus far, in scrupulously observing every little constitutional technicality however insignificant, shows their laudable spirit of forbearance and conciliation towards conspirators of all kinds, mercantile, financial and political. But if the promptings of patriotism fail, self-interest will induce these parties not to go beyond their tether lines, remembering that there is a limit beyond which this forbearance will cease to be a virtue. The establishment of our national liberty upon a safe and permanent basis is the goal towards which we direct our concentrated energies, and no dishonest schemes of speculators and extortionists can be allowed for one moment to circumvent or frustrate this great and glorious consummation.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The editor of the *Savannah News* has been shown a sample ball of sewing cotton manufactured at the Sweet Water Factory, in Campbell county, Ga. The cotton used in making the thread is of the finest kind, costing 23 cents per pound, and the thread is of a very superior quality, strong, even and free from knots, and adapted for use on sewing machines. The ladies will undoubtedly find it preferable to the cheating Yankee spools with which they have heretofore been supplied, as a consequence of our unnecessary dependence upon the North.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Just Received!

540 lbs. Kentucky Mustard, in six pound cans.  
200 dozen Kentucky Mustard, in half and quarter pound cans.

Wiggs Brothers & Co.  
Druggist.  
298 Main street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Fall and Winter Opening!

Mrs. Robinson, having returned from New Orleans, will have her opening of Fall and Winter Millinery, on

Tuesday, October 15<sup>th</sup>.

She has some very handsome French Bonnets, Velvets, Silk and Straw hats of every description. Ladies will please call and examine for themselves. The Dress making department is complete under the supervision of Mrs. Gogen.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Eldorado Saloon.

Among the many "institutions" of Memphis, I know of none where a more agreeable hour can be passed than the "Eldorado Saloon." The game of billiards is healthful, exhilarating, innocent, scientific, and one of the best recreations for the overworked business or professional man. Managed, as the Eldorado is, such a saloon is a public benefit, and is a prime necessity. I vote the Eldorado to be the place which comes nearer filling the bill than any other in the knowledge of a

Viator.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 12, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

The Goliad *Messenger*, speaking of the Durango humbug, says:

Last week four of the Durango emigrants passed through our city on their way home. Mr. Spindle, formerly agent for the State *Gazette*, gave us a call, from whom we obtained information regarding Capt. Box's scheme of humbuggery. Mr. Spindle states that the entire party who went out with Box are heartily sick of the expedition, and those of them who have the means to get back will return to their old homes. They are perfectly disgusted with the man who deceived them—his rich gold regions being yet undiscovered.

Mr. Angie's family who went from this place, when Mr. Spindle left, were afflicted with the smallpox; but so soon as they should recover, the intended to start for Goliad. Others of the emigrants are unfortunately without the means to bring them back to their homes.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 12, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Home Made Letter Paper.—We have seen a fine specimen of letter paper made at the new paper mill established at Knoxville, Tennessee, which is very creditable to the manufacturers. Whatever may be the great detriment to our country in the way of commerce, occasioned by the present war, there is no denying that so far as manufacturers are concerned, it is doing more to call forth the enterprise and energy of our people than whole years would have done under the system of dependence upon the North, which had already made us too subservient and dependent upon their people.—Picayune.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 13, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

#### Affairs in Wheeling—Arrest of Ladies.

Five refugees from Wheeling arrived in this city on Saturday, by a circuitous route, for the purpose of joining the Schriver Grays, Capt. D. M. Schriver, stationed at Fairfax. The company was formed at Wheeling on the commencement of hostilities, and its organization was effected under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Its ranks have, however, received large accessions since its entrance into active service, and it did noble duty in the recent battles on Manassas plains. The gentlemen above alluded to bring accounts from Wheeling which prove that Pierpont is determined, if possible, to emulate Lincoln in his shameless enormities.

Not only are men thrown into prison or forced to swear allegiance to the "Union," but even ladies, belonging to the most respectable families in the place, some very young, are arrested, paraded before a court, and imprisoned or held to bail to answer charges of treason. Our informant mentioned to us the names of thirteen, the most prominent among whom were Miss Dora Dunbar, Miss Annie Wilson, and Miss Meyston, who, perhaps imprudently, but none the less nobly, have never concealed their sympathy for the South. Miss Dunbar was one of the earliest "spotted" by the Hessian detectives. She had appeared upon the streets wearing a Secession badge. She was one of the foremost in Secession receptions—but still one of the most modest and amiable young ladies in Wheeling.

She assisted in making the uniforms for the Schriver Grays, and in the broad day smuggled them into their rendezvous under the skirts of her dress. After the Grays had slipped away, other enterprises were begun; secret recruiting was carried on, and the ladies—mothers and daughters—many in number, assisted in every way they could. A few days ago, three hundred and ninety men were drilling in a sealed rendezvous, but a spy at length found his way into the organization, and broke it up. Many members escaped into Virginia by various routes, others were compelled to remain for want of funds sufficient to pay the expenses of a prudently conducted escape, and from among them many were arrested and forced to take the oaths of allegiance. Then the arrest of the ladies commenced, and is doubtless still carried on with all the perseverance of which the pretended governor is capable.—Richmond Dispatch.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

New Goods!  
Just Received!

Opening Thursday, October 17<sup>th</sup>. We will be ready to show a splendid stock of latest style

Bonnets,  
Ribbons Feathers,  
Hats,  
Turbans and Head Dresses!

Lately received.

We respectfully invite our customers and ladies generally to call.

L. Kremer, Agent  
223 Main street.

Also, late style of Cloth Cloaks just received at

L. Kremer's.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

October 12, 1861.  
Speed, Donoho & Strange,  
314 Main Street,  
Memphis, Tennessee.

Have Now on Hand

1200 yds. Homespun Brown Jeans,  
100 bales Louisiana Osnaburgs,  
10 " Alabama "  
2 cases Plaid Linseys.  
20 bales Glazed Wadding.  
150 doz. Georgia Sewing Thread,  
5 bales Shelbyville Cotton Plaids,  
30 prs. Extra Fine Bed Blankets,  
350 doz. Cotton and Wool Hose,  
5000 yards Superior Carpets,  
1000 yards Bleached Sheetings,  
100 Marseilles Quilts—best!  
A few Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks—New styles!  
A few choice Velvet Cloaks,  
Curtain Materials and Trimmings,  
2700 yds. Best and Pure Irish Linens,  
2000 yds. Best French Merino,  
Scotch Plaids, Poplins, Plain Silks,  
Fancy Silks,  
Lace Setts, Embroideries,  
Embroidered Skirts,  
Chemises, Drawers,  
Furs! Furs! Furs!

Still manufacturing Camp Rugs, Camp Cloaks, Oil Cloths, etc. Have also Gray Cloths, Blue Cloths, Buttons, etc., suitable for military purposes.

Speed, Donoho & Strange.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

At Work.—We are gratified to learn that the ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society of our city are actively engaged in providing many winter garments for the volunteers. They have now on hand a large quantity of flannel and other materials, which they intend to manufacture into shirts and drawers, and we understand they need assistance to accomplish the work at as early a day as may be necessary. In this labor of love, we believe our ladies will gladly participate as soon as the announcement that help is needed is made public. The same association also ask contribution of clothing—new or half-worn—or material to make up, socks, blankets, shoes, provisions, etc. Donations should be sent to the Adams' Block, or to the rooms of any of the Ward Sewing Societies.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Latest from Texas.

The LaGrange *True Issue* reads the citizens of Fayette county a lecture on dilatoriness: Wake up, ye men of Fayette! You boast that within your borders lie entombed the bones of heroes. Let it not be said that the stock is all beneath the soil.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Clothing for the Army.—It is absolutely necessary that something be done immediately by the authorities to cause the speedy forwarding of clothes, stores, etc., contributed by the patriotic people to the army, or else there will be suffering in the ranks this winter. We learn at the passport office that from three to four hundred car loads of clothing, etc., have accumulated at Chattanooga and Knoxville, and that there is a deficiency of locomotives between Knoxville and Bristol. Could not some be transferred from the Mississippi Central railroad, where we understand there is a superabundance?

On the 31<sup>st</sup> of August Congress passed the following act: "That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to make all necessary arrangements for the reception and forwarding of clothes, shoes, blankets, and other articles of necessity that may be sent to the army by private contribution."—Richmond Dispatch.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A San Antonio correspondent wrote to the Galveston *Civilian* on the 26<sup>th</sup> as follows: "Coming from San Antonio, I passed about thirty carts, laden with cotton for Mexico. They carry six bales each. Nine cents in cash, and from nine to ten cents in goods and on account, is being paid for cotton as far east as San Marcos, fifty miles east of San Antonio. The crop raised is light, however, and but a few hundred bales have thus far gone forward."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Generous.—We learn from the Bolivar (Miss.) *Times*, of the 5<sup>th</sup>, that Mrs. F. M. Tarrey,

wife of Major Tarrey, of that county, has recently purchased and shipped between one and two hundred pairs of blankets to the Confederate troops in Missouri.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Families of Soldiers.—In order to extend the relief needed by the families of soldiers in the army with as little delay as possible, Esquire Richards has gone to the army to have the necessary forms filled up without delay. We are pleased to learn from him that not only the wives and children, but also the *mothers*, of absent soldiers, when in destitute circumstances, will receive relief. This is as it should be. Esquire Richards has been untiring in his efforts to make the mean provided by the county available for those who require aid. The distressed have in him a good friend.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 15, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

The San Antonio (Texas) *Ledger* informs us that fifty-six men are employed in the arsenal there, in making cartridges, caissons and gun carriages for the cannon that have been in the arsenal unmounted for years, among them a splendid 18-pounder brass piece, taken from the Mexicans at San Jacinto, which is to be tried, and in repairing and cleaning guns. The *Ledger* adds:

["] Resources rise up in every direction, and also of late accumulate on their hands: for casting ordnance they have the copper of Santa Rita, they have lead in measureless quantities, they have iron, and foundries already engaged in casting 6-pounders and shells, with material in the greatest profusion, and at the lowest prices, for making gunpowder; mills can be erected with the most limited outlay, which will make the supply inexhaustible.

A number of old United States muskets, condemned and thrown aside as irreparable and worthless by the old government, were reappearing as perfect and elegant specimens of the rifled muskets, furnished with Minnie sights, and the most improved percussion locks. We also examined a beautiful specimen of a brass 12-pound howitzer, that had just been supplied with a percussion lock, and a brass 6-pounder in juxtaposition, presented the same recent completion.

Coffee is brought from Mexico to San Antonio.

Several thousand rifle and musket cartridges, and several tuns [sic] of lead, have arrived at Indianola from the Rio Grande.["]

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, in describing his trip from Richmond to Manassas on the cars, says he was accompanied a portion of the way by two young ladies, refugees from Baltimore. Their ardent attachment to the southern cause, and their undisguised avowals of sympathy made them, at a very early day, objects of suspicion to the minions of the Lincoln despotism.

A singular circumstance, says the correspondent, finally precipitated their departure from their natal city. One of them was one day walking in the street, when a Federal officer approached her and seized her bonnet strings, at the same time looking impudently in her face, remarked, "You are a very pretty rebel." The undaunted girl raised her clenched hand, and struck the fellow a blow in the face, which sent him reeling from the pavement, and gave him a lesson in manners which may prove of service to him hereafter. The Misses ----- did not remain in Baltimore a long time after this occurrence. They came to Virginia, where they were received with cordiality by a host of relations and friends. They have spent the last three months in this



State, and have become known to a multitude of our officers and soldiers for their beauty, intelligence and amiability. As to their identity, I will simply state that they are grand nieces of the illustrious Jefferson.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Manufacturers.—The manufactures of Fredericksburg, Va., for the war, in the way of cottons, woolens, grape and canister, harness, leather, swords, sabres [sic], shoes, clothing, etc., etc., have been greater, according to the *Herald*, than those of any place of the same size in the Confederate States. Another want is now being supplied by Mr. Clark, at his factory, who has already furnished about five hundred hospital bedsteads, besides about three hundred camp bedsteads for the camps contiguous.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 3-4

Richmond, October 11, 1861.

. . . Richmond is just now heavily visited by another curse as intolerable as bad money. What the shinplasters are to the shops and the markets, the gamblers are to the streets and the hotels. In old times, when Brutus, Procion and Caton the Censor used to be writing essays in the *Enquirer*, before the antique repose and respectability of Shockoe Hill had been disturbed by the advent of the second families of Virginia, when John Randolph used to drive out to Tree Hill race course with half a dozen bags of gold in his sulky, and the only importance the town had was derived from political influence exerted through State politicians, even then gambling houses were numerous where large sums were won and lost, and where a full quorum of both Houses of the General Assembly might be found on almost any evening during the session. And down to the dissolution of the Union, these establishments were maintained with more or less of elegance, working out more or less of private ruin. But since the transfer of the seat of government of the Confederate States from Montgomery to Richmond, these provincial heels have blazed out into metropolitan magnificence, and gamblers enough may be met in an afternoon stroll up and down Main street to form a regiment for the army. Immediately opposite the western wing of the Exchange Hotel there stood six months ago a dingy three-story building, the first story of which was occupied as a tailor's shop, the second and third being shut out from public observation by heavily-curtained windows, and known only to the initiated as the "Crockford's" of the capital of Virginia. This building has suddenly shot up to the stars by the addition of three lofty stories, and has assumed architectural airs which make it one of the most conspicuous houses in the city. The inquiry is almost forced upon the stranger as to purposes to which it is devoted, and the answer is ready, for everybody now knows that it is the leading faro-bank, enlarged and improved, to adapt itself to the increased indulgence in play in Richmond. Near the Spottswood House is another splendid Tiger jungle, the appointments of which are said to rival the finest houses of the northern cities.

If this open, and ostentatious gambling is to go on unchecked by the authorities, the citizens of Richmond may well pray to be spared the honor of having the permanent seat of the Confederate government fixed here. One of the most potent causes of the great demoralization of Washington was the gambling which was carried on all along the avenue during the session of Congress, and which has known no cessation since Lincoln's term of office began. Pendleton and Prindle have both lost the great hazard of life within a few years past, but the recent revelation of Purser Gallagher's losses shows that the race has not been run out. It is refreshing to hear that Carlisle, the traitor swindler of the Northwest, lost in a hell of Washington city all the

money he had raised in a recent begging expedition to New York, but for the sake of the purity of the Confederate government, of good morals, and of national decency, let us hope that stringent measures will be adopted for the suppression of this vice at *our* Capital. . .

Dixie.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Richmond Items.

From the Dispatch.]

The Star Bangled Spanner.—A Federal flag of the regular star and stripe pattern, was brought to this city yesterday. It is one of the trophies captured after the battle at Greenbrier river.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Tight Times.—A Raleigh correspondent of the *High Point Reporter*, who is supposed, from the initials (J. H. M.) to be the editor of that paper, says:

Times are tight here, as indeed they seem to be everywhere. Pea-nuts have advanced fifty per cent., and three-cents-a-drink whisky is now so diluted, I am told, that a good sized drink would come near to bursting a five gallon demijohn. I have noticed several who kept well soaked during the winter season, have not been generally more than half drunk during the present, owing to the aqueous element present in the elevating fluids, thus preventing the stomach from holding enough to affect the head.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Southern  
Emporium of Fashion!  
Mrs. R. A. Fagan,  
(Late of Savannah, Ga.,)  
(Successor to Mrs. M. A. Atkinson.)  
Fashionable  
Millinery and Dress Making,  
No. 329 Main Street,  
Between Union and Gayoso streets, Memphis, Tenn.

Having just received a large and well selected stock of goods from New Orleans, with also the latest French and Paris styles of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Head Dresses, etc,

And her goods having been selected with great care, from the best houses in New Orleans, and having purchased for cash, will sell at her former low prices, and will take great pleasure in showing one of the finest stocks of Millinery in the Southern market.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for past liberal patronage bestowed on her, she would respectfully solicit its continuance. In the execution of orders it will be her purpose faithfully to reflect the wishes of parties confiding to her taste and discretion.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Proceeds.—The proceeds of the late concert and supper given by the ladies was divided between Tennessee volunteers in need and the orphan girl mentioned in the programme of the concert.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A Case for Charity.—We learn that at the last house but two, on Monroe street, east of Washington, there is a family in deep distress and requiring aid; it consists of a widow woman, crippled with rheumatism, and six children. We are sure that there are feeling hearts to whom this statement of a case of sorrow will be sufficient to lead them to the abode of the widow and the fatherless, with kind sympathy and substantial assistance.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 16, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

The Texas Rangers—Horsemanship, Manners, etc.

From the Nashville Daily Gazette]

The gallant regiment of Texas Rangers, under Col. Benj. Franklin Terry, now encamped at the Nashville fair grounds, is drawing largely upon the confidence and admiration of our city, and the hundreds of spectators who daily call to witness the wonderful exploits. Each grand performance excites new wonder. The lasso, made of horse hair, is of great strength, is thrown with great exactness a distance of ten to twenty yards, and greater the speed of the horse the greater is the distance it is thrown, and the more certainty in taking the object sought. This will be an object of terror to the running enemy, whether on foot or horse.

Another performance is the taking up of an object from the ground by the rider, when the horse is at full speed. Another is the springing from the saddle to the ground and into the saddle again, the horse at full speed. Another is the hanging on the side of the horse, hiding the vital parts of the rider from the deadly weapons of the enemy.

A still more exciting performance is the breaking of wild horses to the saddle—horses known to be so wild and unmanageable to be unfit for use; horses which Rarey, the great horse tamer, had failed to break, were blindfolded, saddled and rode, both single and double, in an incredible short time.

I was most agreeably surprised to find in this regiment many men of fine intelligence, polished manners, excellent moral character and good fortune. This was not a matter of so great surprise, when we learned that these were picked men, and picked, too, by a man so facile in the judgment of human character as their commander.

This is, indeed, a model regiment, in reference to physical, military and moral cultivation. We hope soon to see them on the best horses in our State, flying with their lassos, sabers, and double barrel shot guns after Lincoln's invaders upon southern soil.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

News for the Soldiers.—It is stated that a large number of bales of soldiers' blankets

(each bale numbering about 600 blankets) have arrived at Richmond, and will be at once distributed through the camps. They are understood to be a part of a foreign importation of clothing and stores effected for the South some time ago.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Desperate Affray.—The McNairy *Whig Banner* gives the particulars of an affray that recently occurred in Savannah, Hardin county, in which several men were shot and one killed. The circumstances, as stated by the *Banner*, are as follows: A quarrel commenced near Maxwell's grocery, and the crowd commenced throwing rocks at the grocery, upon which Alex. Maxwell commenced firing into the crowd. The names of the persons killed and seriously wounded are ----- Hussey, shot accidentally—not by Maxwell—dead. Elijah Grant, Bobo Grant, and Burton, seriously wounded, and four others, names not known, slightly wounded.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

#### Why Do Citizens Visit the Soldiers at Columbus?

Editors Appeal: Notwithstanding the order of Maj. Gen. Polk, forbidding citizens visiting at this post, they continue to do so as much now as before the order was published. Laying aside all other reasons why no visiting should be allowed, there is one along sufficient why people who do not belong to the army, should stay outside the lines, to-wit: it destroys all military ardor, and almost wholly saps whatever military discipline we have. The 4<sup>th</sup> regiment Tennessee volunteers, Col. R. P. Neeley, has suffered, and continues to suffer, by visiting. The fathers, brothers, or other kinsmen of the soldiers, are constantly among us, and have done more to demoralize all military virtues of this regiment, than all other things combined.

The father of a son will tell him that his hardships are great—his duties laborious—that the soldier's life is "awful." "If you get sick, my son, you must come home." Oh! how much do I desire you at home with your mother, sister, brothers. Then this guard duty, up all night! Then your officers have so many more privileges and rights! These officers are tyrannical, too! A part have all the work to do! Should his son get the least ill the father strait way makes his appearance in camp, demands that his son shall go home—and his son becomes home-sick—can't get well any where but home, etc. Fathers had better let their sons be soldiers—not women. The government is justly entitled to their services and time for the period of their enlistment. It is a great grievance [sic] and it ought to be got rid of.

4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

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-Fellow's 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 Confectionaries!

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.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Concert To-night.—The ladies have made arrangements for a very agreeable concert and exhibition of tableaux at the theater to-night. In addition to the attractions already announced, Mr. Henry Farmer, who has just returned from the army, will give one of his fine solos on the flute. Among the novelties is a new song and chorus, written for the occasion by our Memphis poet, Signaigo; it is a beautiful piece, and the writer should have credit for it. The money raised on this occasion will be expended by the ladies who have got up the concert, in comforts and necessaries for such of "our own boys" as are sick in the camp at Columbus. This is an object in which every man and woman in Memphis should take an interest, and a large audience is expected. Reader, when you go, take another with you that did not mean to go; that is the way to crowd the house and get money for "our own boys."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Letter from Gen. Pillow.

Headquarters Division, }  
Columbus, Ky., Oct. 14, 1861. }

To the Conductors of the Memphis Press:

I inclose [sic] you for publication a letter to which I invite the attention of the good people of your city, whose right of property and liberties are protected by the army under my command. From this letter you will see that the families of the brave men composing the army are suffering for the necessaries of life.

I am aware of the liberal appropriations made by your county courts to provide for them; but yet there is suffering, and I fear a want of proper attention to the distribution of the fund.

But be that as it may, I cannot turn a deaf ear to the voice of wants sent to this camp from the wives of the brave men composing its rank and file—nor can I refuse to allow those whose duty it is to provide for their families to go back, and provide them bread.

If I am compelled to grant such applications, it is easy to see that (combined with disease) this army will melt away until your city may be humbled by the tread of the tyrant's mercenary soldiers in your streets.

I know the public spirit and patriotic devotion of the people of Memphis to be the cause of popular rights and a free government, and believe that the proper authorities will apply the corrective.

This is only one of many cases that have come up before me.

I cannot and will not hold the brave men of this army to the post of duty when I hear the cries of their wives and children for bread, from your streets.

With great respect,

Your ob't serv't,

Gid. J. Pillow,  
Brigadier General C. S. A.

Chelsea, September 28, 1861.

My Dearest Charlie: I will write again to you, and perhaps you may get this one, but I do not know. I have written several letters to you, and get no answers. Why don't you? Here I might starve and die, and you never would hear of it. I think it very hard that I should be almost destitute of the necessaries of life, and none to help me, and not even a helping hand to assist me, and the one I have on earth has been taken from me to go off and fight for the property of others that stay at home, and see the poor women suffer for the mere want of bread; they care not for that, self is all they care for. Oh, for God's sake show this to the colonel, and if he is a gentleman he will have some feeling for the female sex. I hope he is not solely destitute of sympathy for women. Oh, Charlie, please come, for I need your presence at home to make some provision for me and the baby. If I were not unable to do anything I would not think of it being so hard, but I am sick, and have had Doctor Bailey tending on me ever since you left, and for my sake come home and let me see you once more. I really need your assistance at home. The baby is well. I shall look for you; if not, write soon. I do not get one cent from the county, and what am I to do? Write soon. Your wife, Mollie.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A Patriotic Call.—The Panola *Star* announces that a quantity of cloth purchased to provide winter clothing for the "Vindicators," has arrived, and adds that it is earnestly desired that the friends of the company at once come forward, and have the suits made up without delay, as the men are sadly in need of them. Let the friends of the "Vindicators" act promptly in the matter.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Wanted,

Fifty Girls, to do sewing on Military Clothing and Shirts; also, two girls to run Sewing Machines. Apply immediately at the Memphis Laundry, Mulberry street, third house from Beal, west side.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Seed Store.

In Store and For Sale—

Red Clover Seed,  
Timothy Seed,  
Herds Grass,  
Orchard Grass,  
Ky. Blue Grass.

R. G. Craig, Seed Store,  
Cor. Second and Union Sts.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Clothing  
For the Million!!  
A. Seessel,  
233 Main Street,

Has Just Received

2000 Overcoats of every description,  
2000 pair Pants,  
A large lot of Boots and Shoes.

--Also—

2000 yards heavy Jeans,  
5000 " " Linsey,  
10,000 " " Osnaburg,  
6,000 " 4-4 Sheeting.

All of which he offers for sale at very reasonable prices.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

. . . I also omitted to tender my compliments to the ladies of St. Agnes Academy, for a magnificent flag with the coat of arms of Missouri richly embroidered upon a field three feet square. The embroidery being worked through and through, so as to present the same appearance on both sides. It will be duly honored and appreciated by Missourians. My

acknowledgements are also due (though long deferred) to Mrs. Capt. Decker, for the making of several banners and sashes. . .

M. H. Moore,  
Divis. Qr. Mas. 1<sup>st</sup> Divis. M. S. G.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Flag Presentation.—A magnificent flag, voluntarily contributed by members of Congress to Colonel Howell Cobb, was presented to his regiment at Richmond on the 19<sup>th</sup>, by a brother of President Davis. A handsome letter from the President was read, and the entire affair passed off finely.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Richmond, October 17, 1861.

...One of the Armstrong steel guns brought over in the Bermuda passed through the city yesterday. It is a tremendous piece of ordnance and excited great attention as it was drawn through the streets. Numbers of the new Enfield rifles with the sabre bayonet made their appearance this morning in the hands of soldiers to whom they had been distributed. It is a beautiful and very dangerous looking weapon, which the Yankees may soon become acquainted with *at the other end*.

There has been a considerable run on the Post Office Department for stamps since the delivery of them commenced and the supply has been exhausted for the time, but they will be abundant again in a few days. The stamp is really quite a good one, though somewhat defective in adhesive quality, and inconvenient in sheets from not having been perforated with dividing lines for tearing them apart. This omission will create a demand for scissors and there will probably be a rise in the latter article. . . .

Dixie.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Hats! Hats! Hats!  
Francisco & Co.,  
Hatters,  
No. 289 Main Street,  
Memphis, Tenn.

Having made large additions and increased our facilities for manufacturing, we are now prepared to furnish at short notice every variety and all qualities of Hats.

Francisco & Co.

3000 Dozen Hats,

On hand and ready for deliver, consisting of different colors, suitable for Army purpose.

Francisco & Co.

Caps! Caps! Caps!



We are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Caps for the Army, consisting of the Zouave, Navy and Army styles. We are prepared to furnish regiments at short notice.

Francisco & Co.  
289 Main street.

### The Fur Season

Is open, and we would say to the Ladies that we are prepared to show them a beautiful assortment of

### Ladies' Dress Furs!

Consisting of Marten, Sable, Lynx, Siberian Squirrel, Chucila [sic], and all the lower grades of Furs, made up in the most fashionable manner.

Francisco & Co.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Magnificent Bouquet.—A day or two since we noticed a most beautiful and tastefully arranged boquet [sic] from the flour [sic] garden of Mr. Jo. Etchevarne, south of Fort Pickering. This same gentleman yesterday showed us another, if possible, still more magnificent and beautiful, which may be seen at the store of W. B. Miller & Co. It is composed principally of dahlias, of every variety and hue. Jo. deserves to be encouraged in his enterprise. As a florist there are none who can excel him in the South.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Wheat,	Wool,
Rye,	Feathers,
Flour,	Tallow,
Corn,	Lard,
Peas,	Butter,
White Beans,	Eggs,
Potatoes,	Dried Fruit,
Oats,	Can Fruits,
Hides,	Dried Sage,
Hay,	Red Pepper,
Fodder,	Beeswax,
Jeans,	Socks,
Linseys,	Wool Yarn,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

We will receive consignments of the above and other articles of domestic production in payment for Dry Goods. Will also take a few bales of good Cotton, delivered on railroad, for Eastern shipment.

Taylor & McEwen.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Aid to Soldiers' Families.—In urgent cases, where no doubt exists as to the parties being

entitled to relief, money is now being paid to the destitute families of soldiers from the county fund.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Lunch by the Ladies.—Reader, should you like something *recherche* and luxurious this morning, and at the same time to do something for your country? At 11 o'clock step into Odd Fellows Hall—taking a lady with you of course—and partake of the splendid lunch the ladies have set out. The proceeds will go to the Tennessee volunteers.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A Patriotic Young Lady.—The Jackson *Mississippian* notices the arrival at that city of the "Helen Johnston Guards," a splendid company of volunteers from Madison, Leake and Attala counties. The company was uniformed at the expense of Miss Helen Johnston, (whose name they bear), a wealthy young lady of Madison county, distinguished alike for her generosity and her devotion to the cause of the Confederate States. Let this good example be [illegible] by all whom providence has blessed with the means, and we shall have no lack of soldiers to defend our raise.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Wool from Texas.—The Caddo (La.) *Gazette*, of the 19<sup>th</sup>, says "several wagon loads of wool have arrived from Texas during the past week, and will be forwarded to our southern factories. We are pleased to see this invaluable article so abundant in our country, and trust that an ample supply may be procured to meet the urgent wants of our volunteers." The same paper also urges that every attention should be paid to the raising of sheep, and none should be killed during the war. Texas alone can produce enough wool for the Confederacy, if the planters would cultivate less cotton, and devote more time to their flocks.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Government Clothing.—Major Anderson, our efficient quartermaster, has now thoroughly organized the army clothing department in the city, and has taken more commodious buildings for it, in the Jefferson Block. Messrs. Rodgers & Chase, experienced practical tailors, superintend the working portion of the business, and our old friend, Maj. J. B. Mosely, presides at the [illegible].

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### Visiting in Camp.

We have received two lengthy communications on this subject from camp at Columbus, in reply to one inserted in our issue of the 18<sup>th</sup>. One of the articles before us is from a member of the 6<sup>th</sup> Tennessee regiment, the other from a member of the 9<sup>th</sup>, and both protest, in the most forcible manner, against any enforcement of an order prohibiting the friends of the volunteers from visiting them when they are not engaged in active service. Both contend that the monotony of camp life is irksome, and that nothing will tend more to relieve its tediousness than a frequent intercourse, personal and otherwise, with the "loved ones at home."

We regret that their great length precludes an admission into our columns; yet at the same

time we believe our military authorities will do nothing to lessen the comforts of the soldiers under their command, which may not be deemed essential to secure the public interest, but that, on the contrary, they will afford our brave volunteers every opportunity of adding to their social and physical enjoyment that is prudent and possible. They deserve all that those left at home can tender them, and no obstacle will be presented, we think, unless the exigencies of the public service should demand intervention.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Public Arms in Alabama.—Brigadier-General Walker publishes an order in the Huntsville *Democrat*, under instructions from the War Department, requiring all "*private* persons, discharged soldiers or others, within the limits of the State of Alabama," who have in their possession arms, whether swords, muskets, rifles, arms or pistols, taken from the battlefields at Manassas, to deliver up and forward them, without delay, to his brigade headquarters at Huntsville. The propriety of the return of these arms to the proper owner, the Confederate States, is too obvious to require argument to enforce it. It is sufficient to say, that the arms belong to the Confederate States, and the government needs them for the public defense.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Apples for the Ladies.—We learn that an old gentleman, from Blount county, with a load of fine apples, in going by the Baptist church yesterday evening, and on seeing, (as is always the case), a large number of patriotic and benevolent ladies busily engaged sewing, supposed it to be a tailor shop, and went in, and endeavored to sell them his apples. The ladies informed him that they were working for the soldiers, and they had no money to buy his apples. The old gentleman studied awhile, asked if they did not get paid for the work they were doing. They, of course, told him that they did not—that they were working for our brave soldiers in the field, and that their object was purely a benevolent and charitable one. Whereupon, the old man said, "Well, I suppose you want the apples, and as you are working for the soldiers, you can have 'em for nothing," and generously donated his whole load of fine apples to the ladies.—Montgomery Mail.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Families of Soldiers.—Esquire Richards has been unremitting in his efforts to obtain for the families of soldiers county aid, and to have it properly distributed. With this object he had blanks printed at his own expense, and at his own expense went last week to Columbus to have the blanks filled with the names of those soldiers from this county whose families are entitled to aid. He visited personally twenty-seven companies, and he obtained the lists, properly signed, of twenty-eight companies. On his return, he found that the payments had begun; and it appears probable that there are instances in which families have received their allowance, the heads of which have been entered as "absent without leave." If this be so, caution should be exercised; for those fully entitled to claim aid will require all that can be done for them. The devotion of Esquire Richards to the cause of patriotism and benevolence is worthy of all praise.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Items from Camp at Columbus.

We glean the following from the Columbus correspondence of the New Orleans Daily *Crescent*:

Columbus, Ky., October 20.—After a week of cold, clouds, and Scotch mists, pleasant weather is again upon us, and to-day is a Sabbath of uncommon loveliness. The landscape around us is rapidly assuming the somber garb of autumn; the annual carpet of dry leaves grows luxuriant, and the hickory nuts and walnuts pelt the earth with every breeze that passes, whilst the persimmon, the grape, and the papaw, in matured lusciousness, tempt the stroller through the woods. The papaw crop hereabouts is very great, and those who esteem that forest dainty are having a high time of it. There are many, however, who can never eat this fruit, and of these I am one. But the tree is voraciously devoured and greatly enjoyed by those who have a stomach for it. The value of papaw to papaw eaters is well illustrated in a joke I heard in camp. A good mother in the country asked her pet boy to split some wood for the bake-oven; he was stubborn, and she coaxed. "Come, that's a good boy," she said; "now you split a few sticks of wood, and you shall have some apple-pie, and some of the nice bread and butter, just as soon as they are baked." "Ma," replied young impudence, "your pies and your bread and butter can jest go to h—l; papaws is ripe now!" The steamer *Grampus* came near being caught by the Cairo gunboats, recently, while the officers were ashore, hunting papaws in the Missouri woods above here.

That part of the cemetery where they bury soldiers is immediately back of our company, the Continentals; so we see all the funerals, and there are enough of them, I am sorry to say. Some of the poor fellows who lose their lives in endeavoring to serve their country are brought, plainly boxed, in an army wagon, with no more attendants than are necessary to perform the last offices; their graves are left unmarked, and soon the rains will wear away even the poor mounds of dirt which mark their last resting place. Other funerals are largely attended, and the obsequies performed with fitting solemnity. I shall not soon forget the one I saw the other day. A soldier of an Arkansas regiment was buried; his young wife and child were at the funeral; they tried to prevent the widow from coming, but it was useless. The screaming of the poor thing, as the chaplain prayed and they filled up the grave, and her sobs and moans as she left, one big-whiskered, rough-looking soldier carrying her baby, and another supporting herself, were truly moving, and brought the tear to many an eye unused to the melting mood.

The other day a squad of country soldiers came with a dead comrade in a wagon, and a band of music, and proceeded to dig a grave. As they dug, the musicians left their instruments at the head of the grave. One of our men, looking on and not knowing what else to say, remarked to the chief grave-digger, "One of them horns is considerably bigger than the other." "Yes," doily replied the digger, "the big one's some five or six year olde'm t'other." He resumed his digging, and our man ventured no further remarks. Soldiers, you see, will have their joke under all circumstances.

The articles of war forbid swearing or profane language in the army; nevertheless, the vice is very generally indulged in. It seems hard to be a soldier and not swear at anything. But in the Twelfth Louisiana regiment the vice is pretty well curbed in, there being many religious men in both ranks. Passing that camp a few evenings ago, I heard one of the men thus hail two soldiers of some other camp, who passed along swearing about something. "Look hyur, you fellers, you mustn't cuss that way when you pass this camp; we don't allow cussin;' we don't, and dad burn your melts if you won't have to dry up!" I heard another pious soldier, who had been accused of something, indignantly declare, "I'll be dad shamed if I did it!" The ancient and popular "dog gone," I may add, is largely in vogue among the soldiers who don't like to "cuss" or "swar" right out.

Among the braves from the interior of Tennessee and Arkansas are many odd and funny characters, with sketches of whom I might fill a book, had I nothing else to do, as well as hosts of the greenest men that ever came out of the woods. Many of Hardee's men, transported from New Madrid to Columbus by steamer, had never seen a steamboat. Said one to another, coming up on the Charm, after having thoroughly examined that pretty craft—"Well, Jim, this is a little different from trottin' along on an old hoss, aint it?" "It is that," said Jim; "the old thing gits along right smooth and steady now, don't she?" I was much entertained watching a young lady on board the Prince, though it isn't generally a habit of mine to watch young ladies; but this fair one had never seen a steamboat, and visited the Prince to gratify her curiosity. She examined every part of the boat with the most undisguised admiration. The large mirror in the ladies' cabin seemed to please her most, for she stood in front of it some ten minutes fixing her pretty curls. It is a refreshing thing to see a person, especially a young lady, who never saw a steamboat. I may add that it is more or less refreshing to see any young lady in these parts, whether she has seen a steamboat or not.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

#### Pleasant Incident.

The Petersburg *Express* furnished the following:

It is our privilege to relate a pleasing incident that occurred in the family of one of our most eminent and popular citizens. Two or three nights ago a soldier, all the way from Texas, wearied in body, haggard in the expression of his face, and with garments torn and worn, knocked at the door of the above mentioned gentleman, who was at the time engaged in dispensing his well-known hospitality to a number of friends. The Texan soldier is of Irish descent, and of course well versed in the "rich brogue" of that nation. One of the visitors answered the summons at the door, who, after the usual "good evening," was greeted with "and is the gentleman of the house in, sir?" "Yes," was the reply, "I will send him to you." The "gentleman of the house" soon appeared. "Good evening to your honor; and can you give a poor soldier a bit of lodging for the night?" The "gentleman" was sorry he could not—his house was full of company. "What, and do you refuse a poor soldier a night's lodging?" But the gentleman's house was too full—every room and every bed would be occupied, and he was compelled, though reluctantly, to refuse a second time. However, he could not see the soldier leave his premises with no prospects of obtaining shelter for the night, so he kindly handed him a sum of money for the purpose.

But the soldier persisted in his beseeching, yet longer. A lounge, or three chairs, or even the passage floor would answer. Finally the "gentleman's" name was asked and given. The soldier seemed surprised on hearing it. He paused scratched his head and started. "And hev ye not a son in Texas?" he asked, at the same time mentioning the name of the person to whom he referred. The "gentleman" remarked that he did, and that was his name. The soldier had known him out there for several years; he was his most intimate "friend" and constant adviser; he had been with him through thick and thin, night and day, sickness and in health, in adversity and in prosperity, in joy and in sadness; in fact he knew all about him and could tell all about him. The old "gentleman's" heart relented; he must hear about his beloved son, and he therefore invited the soldier from the dark passage to the brilliantly lighted parlor, where in lively conversation sat the family and the company. He paused at the entrance and gazed around, and the company gazed at

him. Suddenly a faint scream was heard, and one of the ladies, a daughter of the "gentleman of the house," rushed toward the soldier. She had recognized in him her long absent brother. Here we drop the curtain. The soldier had gone to his father's house and kept his name silent, while he was so disguised in appearance as almost to defy recognition. It was a playful trick he had concocted and performed to his entire satisfaction, and surprise of the whole family can be better imagined than described. He had been absent from Virginia for several years, and returned in one of the Texas companies a few days since to fight our battles.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Stockings for the Army.—The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies wishing to knit socks for the soldiers: Get large needles and a coarse yarn. Cast on seventy-eight stitches, and knit the leg ten inches before setting the heel. The heel should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and one coarse, for extra strength. The foot should be eleven or twelve inches long.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Columbus, Ky., Oct. 23.

Editors Appeal: . . . A spy in crinoline was brought into headquarters this morning, from somewhere in the neighborhood of Mayfield, who gave her name as Mrs. Sheppard. She says she is a native of New York, and has lived in Memphis, to which place she pretended to be making her way, when she drew upon herself the attention of parties who brought her to this city and delivered her over to Gen. Pillow. She has not had a hearing at the time of writing. . . .

Veritas.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Marsh Walker's Regiment.—At the entertainment for the benefit of this regiment on Tuesday next, the exhibition of tableaux will be of the most fascinating kind. Among the subjects are, All Hallow Eve, Boone and the Indians, the Cenci, Roman Market, Battle of Bannockburn, Richard III and Queen Anne, Marie Antoinette, and the Bride. Music, singing and a grand finale are also in the bill.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Hebrew Aid Society.—The ladies of the Israelitish faith are earnest in generous effort to provide comfort for our troops. The Hebrew Aid Society, of which Mrs. J. Strauss and Mrs. M. Simon are the acting committee, a short time ago contributed a large supply of woolen garments. They have made a second contribution for the Tennessee volunteers, making, with the former contribution, a total of 112 blankets, 416 pairs socks, 243 pairs drawers, 198 undershirts, 9 pairs pantaloons, 1 jacket, and several bundles of linen and lint.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Theatrical.—The Southern Vaudeville company, of which we spoke yesterday, open tomorrow evening at Odd Fellows Hall. M. H. McClure is the lessee, F. H. Tannehill the acting and stage manager, J. S. Pollard the treasurer, and Prof. Miller leader of the orchestra. The play will be the popular comedy of Charles II, or the Merry Monarch. Mrs. F. A. Tannehill will sing the favorite song of Johnny was a Shoemaker. Perfection, or the Maid of Munster, closes the evening. The bill is a good one and we doubt not the Hall will be crowded with an audience

anxious once more to enjoy the witcheries of mimic life. The performance commences at 7½ o'clock, and the admission is fifty cents.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 27, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

The following is translated from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, of the 29<sup>th</sup> ult.:

Although many of the predictions made by Nostradamus (especially those concerning the deaths of Henry IV and Louis XVI of France) have been completely verified, they are generally discredited in our times. But in the *Prophecies of Vaticinations*, of that great man, vol. 2d, (edition of 1609,) we find the following, which seems to deserve attention:

"About that time (1861) a great quarrel and contest will arise in a country beyond the seas (America). Many poor devils will be hung, and many poor wretches killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years, at which none should be astonished or surprised, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will embrace each other in great joy and love."

The period of four years, it will be observed, comprises the exact term of Lincoln's administration. At the close, a new era, it seems, will commence of harmony and peace. Well, if we are to go through this fiery ordeal we must make up our minds to bear up manfully through the conflict, and acquit ourselves like men. The more signally the Hessians are thrashed and humbled by our arms, with greater joy and love will they embrace us when the quarrel and contest have ceased.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 27, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Woman.—Somebody says that a woman abandons her opinion the moment her husband adopts it; even in church, the women sing an octave higher than the men, in order not to agree with them in anything.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 29, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

From Richmond.

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

Richmond, October 24, 1861.

Our streets have presented to-day an appearance of unusual animation. The morning was magnificent, softening, as the day advanced, from the sharp temperature accompanying a white frost, to the genial balminess of the richest October sunshine. At an early hour, the fine cavalry regiment of Col. Ransom, from North Carolina, nine hundred strong, with one hundred and fifty led horses, passed from their recent encampment through the town, on their way to Manassas. They filed through the Capitol Square, saluting the equestrian statue of Washington as they wound around its base, and taking the Governor's mansion and the President's house in their way, made their departure by the northern suburb amid the cheers of the multitude. Beautiful steeds, one company entirely of black horse, another of iron grey, a third of light grey, a fourth of sorrel, and so on; excellent riders, well armed and equipped, in fine drill; the show they made, with their gay guidons fluttering in the air and the line stretching almost as far as the eye could reach along the street, was, indeed, splendid. . . .

I must tell you a good joke. An order was received here, a few days ago, from the army

of the Potomac, for seventy-five regimental flags of an entirely new and "strange" device. They were to be made up and forwarded to Manassas in forty-eight hours. *The whole matter was to be kept a profound secret.* So the making of the flags was entrusted to seventy-five ladies, who were expected to hold their seventy-five little tongues for the space of two days and nights at the least. I need not tell you that the fact, and the pattern of the banner, and the short time in which the order was to be filled—in short, all about it, was known to everybody the next morning. The ladies of Richmond are zealous and patriotic, but does Gen. Johnston expect them to perform impossibilities?

Dixie.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 29, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

#### Nurses Wanted.

Two Good Sober Men can find employment as Nurses by applying at the Rooms of  
Southern Mothers.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Presentation.—We learn from Mr. W. C. Carr that a flag will be presented to Col. Looney's regiment at 1½ o'clock to-day, at the new State line road, near the residence of J C. Lanier, Esq.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Schultz's Exchange.—There was a great run upon Schultz yesterday—on the opening of his new restaurant. To-day he will have vegetable soup and other luxuries for his patrons at "lunch time."

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Odd Fellows' Hall.—A full house greeted the first appearance of the southern Vaudeville company, before the Memphis public, last evening. The effort to insure a series of dramatic entertainments will, we hope, prove successful.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 29, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

A Good Move.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 27<sup>th</sup> says the ladies of that city have organized, the purpose of which is to provide winter clothing for the children of our volunteer soldiers engaged in the defense of our homes and our rights.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 29, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

#### A Camp Incident.

A Columbus correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent* relates the following incident: We had a scene on the parade ground the other evening, during battalion drill. The regiment was standing at open order and ordered arms, when Col. Marks gave the order, stack arms. Your military readers will at once see what a blunder this was, and how impossible it was to execute such an order according to modern tactics. It threw the line into confusion; some



companies stood fast without obeying the order, and others, in an awkward and bungling manner, shouldered arms without order; the rear rank marched forward without order, and then the stacks were made without order. Among the companies that didn't obey the order was the Continental Guards. Seeing this, the colonel shouted to Capt. Fleming, wanting to know why his company didn't stack arms. The captain replied that he didn't know how to execute the order. The colonel said he would teach him how. The captain replied that that was just what he wanted. The colonel, instead of teaching him how to execute the movement, indignantly ordered him to march his company off the ground, and report himself under arrest. The remaining companies then finished the bungle of stacking arms from an open order.

Subsequently Col. Marks ordered the Continentals to appear before him at his tent, which they did, under command of Lieut. Babin. The colonel informed the company that he did not order them off the parade ground to disgrace them, or order them before him to punish them; he merely wished to let them understand distinctly that in battalion drill he alone was their commander, and that when he gave an order, right or wrong, it must be obeyed, if possible.

Lieut. Peyton, who had drilled the company, stepped up to speak in extenuation of the company, and to take the blame upon himself, he having always instructed the men never to obey a wrong order, but the colonel refused to listen to him. The lieutenant then offered him his sword; this the colonel also refused, saying he had just as good a sword of his own. Soon afterward the colonel sent an order to Capt. Fleming to return to his duty. And so the matter, as far as I know, has "simmered down." High military authority has decided that the colonel was wrong in the first place, and the captain wrong in the second place; the former in giving the wrong order, and the latter in refusing to obey the order, though he knew it to be wrong.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 30, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

#### Texas Intelligence.

T. M. Harwood, of Gonzales, is receiving an artillery company for coast defense.

The citizens of Gonzales county—the ladies being the principal parties—have sent to our Texans in Virginia a large lot of winter clothing, valued at three thousand dollars. They are hard at work making more clothing.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 18<sup>th</sup>, furnishes the following intelligence:

The Navarro *Express* mentions the burning of the Pin Oak Baptist meetinghouse in that county.

The Washington *Ranger* says that about three thousand five hundred dollars has been subscribed in that county for the Dixie Blues, first and last.

Family of Gen. Price.—The Dallas *Herald* has the following announcement:

Mrs. Price, son and daughter of ex-Governor, now Gen. Price, the hero of the late battle at Lexington, Missouri, arrived at our town last Saturday, en route for Lockhart. The incidents on her escape from the Hessians are highly interesting, having fled in disguise under an assumed name, and often resorting to unheard of means to prevent capture. Her husband was absent when she left, and her own life in danger from the thousands of villains that now beset the thoroughfares of that unhappy State. She is accompanied by her accomplished daughter, one son and several servants. Long life and prosperity attend them in Texas.

Church Burned.—The Navarro *Express* mentions the burning of the Pin Oak Baptist meeting house in that county. It says:

There had been a large concourse of the Richmond Association—a good deal of excitement of the revival character going on. The lights were placed in wooden sconces, and left without being put out is supposed to be the cause of the conflagration. We understand the enterprising citizens intend putting up a larger and a better house.

Hon. W. P. Hill, Confederate Judge, opened his court at Tyler, on the 7<sup>th</sup> inst. He says he will endeavor to put the sequestration act in operation, so that the burthen may fall on our foes and not on our own citizens.

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

#### Louisiana Intelligence.

From the Alexandria *Constitutionalist* of the 19<sup>th</sup> we take the following:

We learn that there is to be erected near this city a large slaughter house, at which 40,000 beeves are to be slain and packed for the use of the army. We learn that the butchers have contracted to furnish the government with 100,000 barrels of mess beef. The work of slaughtering will commence in a few weeks.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

Summary: Odd-Fellows' Hall, The Southern Vaudeville Company; "Love in Humble Life;" overture; "A Morning Call!"

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

#### New Memphis Theater! Ben. McCulloch!

Thirty-five young Ladies, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Haile, and Prof. Leyfert, Pianist will give an entertainment—Tableaux Vivants, Songs, Duets [sic], Quartettes and Choruses—at the New Memphis Theater on Friday Night, November 1<sup>st</sup>, for the benefit of

#### Ben. McCulloch's Command.

The entire proceeds are to be expended by a committee, in the purchase of Underclothing, Socks, etc., for his men.

Tickets, 75 cts. to all parts of the house, to be had at the Book and Music Stores, Hotels and at the office on the night of the entertainment. No half price.

Doors open at 6½--performance to commence at 7½.

Reserved seats can be secured by applying at Mr. Thompson's office, at the Theater, on Friday from [illegible] to 3 o'clock.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 30, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Inkerman Zouaves.—Our boys grumble much, and with good reason, at the monotony of camp life. The French, while lying at Inkerman during the Crimean War, among other means devised for combating this monotony, got up among the Zouaves a dramatic company. As may be imagined, their style of performance was somewhat original, but it was so successful that after

the war it was repeated in Paris, London and other European capitals with the greatest success. That company is now in this country and has just completed a most successful engagement. Their agent, Samuel Hart, Esq., is now in this city, and on Saturday they will give a performance at the theater. This will be something quite out of the common line, appropriate to these military times, and will be a great treat after the long dearth of novelty in the way of amusements.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 30, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

### Fun in the Army.

The Fairfax correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing on the 11<sup>th</sup> inst., says: Speaking of bourbon, it is positively distressing to one with a sympathizing nature, to see the straits to which the soldiers are occasionally reduced by the want of their accustomed stimuli. Liquor of any kind is a rarity, and the more difficult it is to obtain, the greater is its abuse. Speculators among the soldiers are selling rifled stuff, which is a cross between sheet lightning and North Carolina turpentine, at three dollars a quart, while the provost marshal has confiscated a lot which, at auction, would not bring fifteen cents a gallon. Now and then some sharp captain, while foraging, secures enough to last himself and comrades one drink around, but this is the exception and not the rule. Even private packages are not exempt from examination, and the presence of half a dozen straws from the crevice of a box is evidence on which an official wedge or axe is brought into requisition to discover the liquid iniquity. Smuggling is, therefore, again coming into vogue. Several days ago, a terrible rumpus was created in one of the camps, by the development of twenty or thirty men so intoxicated as to be unable to engage in the evening drill. An examination was at once set on foot to ascertain where the liquor had been obtained, but without success. The next day another party was also drunk, and for nearly a week the occurrence was repeated in spite of the utmost vigilance. Finally, one of the delinquents, a royally happy Irishman, was brought to headquarters, where the perplexed officers were holding a consultation over the strange proceedings.

"The top of the mornin' to yez, gintlemen."

"Silence!" thundered the Colonel—"You're drunk, sir."

"Dhrunk, is it sure; begorra its only delighted that I am to receive a letter from my swateheart."

"Tell me where you got your liquor, instantly, sir."

"Whisky dy'e mane, Kern'l—I hav'nt had a smill of the craythur for the last six wakes."

At this juncture one of the officers called attention to a little stream that was trinkling down the Paddy's ear.

"What's that?" demanded the Colonel.

Mike slipped his hand up to the delinquent auricular, and drawing his finger across his mouth to taste the drop he now felt, while expression of comic guiltiness took possession of his face, as if he had discovered something wrong, and he replied:

"By the powers, Kern'l but it is a warrum day. I belave I'm prespiring."

"Take off your cap, sir."

"That I will, sur, to any gintleman like yer honor."

Mike's head was as wet as a soaked dish rag; and it was now observed that his cap, usually so pliable, was stiff and unruly with some suspicious contents.

"Hand it to me, sir."

"Indade, Kern'l but its nothing but me handkerchief."

He had to pass it over, however, and much to the mortification of Pat, the officers drew forth an object which at first sight puzzled the credulity of every person present, and which would be an equal puzzle to your best guess. It was about eighteen inches of the entrails of an ox, dried and prepared for this novel use, filled with a pint or two of "torch-light procession," and tied at both ends. Unfortunately for Mike, one of these had become loose, and his extraordinary "perspiration" led to the long sought discovery. The "milk in the cocoanut" of the regiment being thus accounted for, the delinquent was dismissed for extra duty, and to give the colonel and his brother inquisitors an opportunity let out the broad "guffaws" which had been accumulating during the strange examination. Others of these intestinal arrangements were subsequently found, and I need not add that no further trouble has been experienced there from surreptitious drinks.

Not long ago we had a greased pig race; the porker to be the prize of any man who caught him by his slippery *cauda*, but unfortunately the appendage came off and the game was "blocked."

Then there are sack races, blindfolded attempts to stick a hot poker at a certain target, with any quantity of immense practical jokes.

You see, therefore, that our men will not all die from inanition. Fun, life and jollity are written in every camp, and no one could pass by at certain hours, when the mercury of happiness is at fever heat, without feeling satisfied of the supreme content of the army.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 30, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Southern Home Guard.—The Houston *Telegraph* says:

There is within the circle of our acquaintance, a young lady of fine education and elegant accomplishments, and worth a hundred thousand dollars in grand cash in her own right, who has, with her own hands, within the past two or three weeks, made up twenty flannel shirts and knit a dozen pair of socks for the soldiers. We won't tell her name just now, but we promise to tell the bravest soldier who returns from the war who she is.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], October 31, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Cold Flour.—A correspondent of the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* writes:

In your issue of the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., you have described what you call sagamite. The substance that I imagine you have attempted to describe, is what the frontiers men used to call cold flour. I saw it prepared for those who left my maternal home as volunteers in the wars with the Creeks and Seminoles. The flintiest maize having been obtained, was parched as follows:

A large open-mouthed pot was partly filled with clean wood ashes; into that as much corn was put as could be stirred with a paddle. The pot was then placed over a fire, and the contents heated, until the corn began to pop; and at that heat the mass was kept until the corn had been parched into a brown and crisped condition. It was then cooled, cleared of the ashes, and ground in a corn mill, into meal, as fine as practicable; that was packed in thick bags and carried for future use. It was sometimes eaten dry, or wetted, or sugared and wetted. On this food, and perhaps an occasional adjunct of some wild flesh, the men of those days made astonishing marches on foot, and did fighting that can not be excelled.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

## Louisiana Intelligence.

The Beef Contract with the Confederacy.—The *Alexandria Democrat* says:

["]Messrs. Porter & McGee have closed with the Confederate States government a contract to furnish the army with thirty thousand barrels of mess beef. They were here last week, and have selected a site about one mile below our town for the erection of their buildings. The lumber is now being hauled to the ground, and all the necessary buildings will be under way in a few days, and in less than one month they will commence slaughtering and packing over three hundred beeves a day. The beeves are all bought, and are to be delivered as wanted.["]

The Pointe Coupee (False river) *Democrat* is informed that Mr. Pierre Porche will arrive in that parish this week with a drove of two or three hundred fine Texas cattle.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Suspended.—The *Tuscumbia Democrat*. The editor announces that he has been forced to suspend on account of the hard times in money matters, but hopes to resume in the course of a few weeks.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [MEMPHIS, TN], November 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Pretty Incident.—The *Mobile Tribune* relates the following incident, as having occurred during a recent exhibition at the theater, in that city:

When the Confederate flag appeared on the stage, a beautiful child of about a year old was seen to raise her little hands aloft, and heard to "hurrah"—a baby salutation to the emblem of southern independence. Then, raising her eyes to heaven, she clasped her dimpled hands as if to invoke God's blessing on her country. She had been taught to do so at home by her mother, and in her unconscious beauty and grace, has sanctified the spot where she breathed her childish prayer to heaven for blessings on the southern banner.