FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, April 14, 1870.

FINANCE.

The money market remains much the same as yesterday. Exchange is scarce and in demand. One or two of our banks seem to be better off than others in the way of Eastern balances, and supply their neighbors at a premium of $2 per $1000, but the buying rates on cotton bills vary very little from par, checking at ¼ premium.

Tennessee money is firm and in some better demand. Dealers buy at 73 and sell at 74@75. The offerings are light.

County warrants are scarce. The demand is active from brokers at 76@77, selling at 78@80.

City scrip is weak at 75 buying.

The income tax continues to be a source of much comment and indignation among the people. The whole thing, and all its costly machinery for enforcing it, should be utterly wiped out. The tax imposed by it is excessive, unequal in its application, exceedingly inquisitorial in its operation, and every way odious. It cannot be so amended as to make it satisfactory to the country. It has got to be rooted out, extirpated. One of the issues in many districts at the next Congressional election will be this very income tax—and woe betide the candidate for re-election who cannot show a clear and satisfactory record in the past on the question. The feeling of opposition is daily spreading, and the exasperation of tax-payers is hourly heightened by the outrage of enforcing a law after it has ceased to be operative by limitation, and by the arbitrary conduct of those seeking to continue it for their own pecuniary advantage. These office leeches have come to like their gripe on the people. This power to inspect and criticise the most private affairs is found agreeable as well as profitable. It gives besides great opportunity for controlling, coercing or punishing those whose co-operation in political movements may be desired or has been refused; and it is a tool of terror, of which fresh uses are learned every day. This cannot be tolerated.

The Bucyrus (Ohio) *Journal*, whose editor was at one time employed in the Treasury Department, contains a long and elaborate article upon the apportionment of the "National Currency" under section seventeen of the Currency bill, providing for the issue and distribution of three hundred millions of national bank notes. In this article the editor has computed the proportion of this banking capital to which each State and Territory of the Union is entitled, and compared it with what it has received. The table consolidating all these calculations is a valuable one. A few figures will forcibly illustrate the gross inequality practiced in the administration of this law. For example: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky—thirteen Southern States—are entitled to $87,641,000 of the $300,000,000 of banking capital. What they have so far received is $14,419,370! or $83,221,630 short of their rateable proportion. Ten Northern States, to-wit: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, are entitled to $130,852,500 of this capital, and have received $259,903,-220 of it—or an excess of $120,050,821. Surely nothing more is needed to show the propriety of a redistribution of the currency. We have no partiality for the scheme of national banks, but on the contrary believe when they have been fairly submitted to the test of maintaining specie payments, the plan will be found very defective, and important changes must be made. But as these are the only banks of issue, the partiality in the distribution not only works great injustice and inconvenience to the South, but, we believe, by crippling this section, reacts injuriously on the North herself.

A New York gold circular of a recent date says:

Gold is strong and rising. The reasons for an advance have suddenly conspired to produce the result. They are as follows: The longcontinuancead apparent exhaustion of the "bear" market. Gold has been declining since last September. It is time that the tide should turn. The period of the year favors high gold. Exports are falling off. Imports continue, and summer travel to Europe will require a considerable amount of gold. Exchange is strong, and rates have advanced on the scarcity of bills. The Funding bill is looked upon as dead. Revision of the Legal Tender act by the Supreme Court will damage the credit of the country. Napoleon's illness, and the consequence that might follow upon his death, serve to sharpen the edge of all other arguments.

The *Tribune*, however, of the same date puts another phase on the matter. It says:

Our cotton export for the year ending September 1, 1869, will be worth not less than $200,000,000, and this, with our other exports, of the lands and the mills, should more than pay for all our importations, so that there should not be any demand for gold to pay debts in Europe for articles that we consume. From January 1, 1870, to April 2, 1870, we have exported $6,582,314 of specie. Same time in 1869, $8,797,027. Same time in 1868, $14,721,509. Our imports of specie from January 1, 1870, to April 2, have been $5,818,954. Same time in 1869, $4,372,056. Same time in 1868, $1,796,025. Same time in 1867, $447,358. These facts are important to operators who are "laying in" gold for a "rise."

The same paper says of Tennessee:

Unless there is a change of policy in Tennessee in regard to State finances, the time is at hand when the State will be without credit or means. As long as State taxes can be paid in State bank paper worth about seventy cents, no interest will be paid on State bonds. It was the duty of the Legislature to provide for the interest on the State debt, by a new and fair system of taxation, and thus have put the State on an honorable footing instead of leaving her without credit or character in the market. Tennessee is rich in cotton and corn land, and to her mineral wealth in iron, lead, zinc, and coal, there is no end, and her rivers and railways give every facility of transportation to the markets north and south.

COTTON.

The staple was dull to-day with but few operators. There is no increase in the offerings. Buyers would take Middlings at 22c but could not find them except in one or two bale lots, while factors who had Middlings to sell had to let go at 22c or not at all. We think, therefore, that 22c is as high as we could quote that grade, but if an order had to be filled it could not be done under 22¼c. The day's transactions were as follows: 21 Strict Middlings, 22¼@22½c; 22 Middlings, 22c; 17 Low Middlings, 21@21¾c; 13 Ordinary, 18c; 24 Low Ordinary, 17c; 55 stained, 18@19c; 100 on private terms. Total, 252 bales. The New York market declined ⅛@⅛c, and Liverpool closed quiet at unchanged rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, April 14, 1870.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869	94
Received to-day	426
Received previously	250,391—250,817
	250,911
Shipped to-day	809
Shipped previously	232,958—233,816
Stock on hand at noon to-day	17,095

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Liverpool statement for the five days ending this morning is as follows: To-morrow being observed as a holiday no report will be received:

Receipts	71,000
Week's sales	59,000
Speculation	8,000
Export	6,000
Stock	478,000
American	297,000

COTTON IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14, 2:10 p.m.—Cotton quiet and weak. Sales on spot, 700 bales, and contracts for 800 in May and June at 21¾@21⅞c.

4 p.m.—Cotton quiet, weak and unchanged. Sales for export 500 bales; spinning 350; speculation 200; contracts unchanged. Holiday to-morrow. No reports.

COTTON IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14, 2 p.m.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22@22½c. Sales, 4000 bales; receipts 2310; exports 7840.

COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, April 14, 11 a.m.—Cotton dull. Middling Uplands, 11¼d; Orleans, 11¾@11⅝d.

5 p.m.—Cotton quiet but steady. Sales, 10,000 bales; export and speculation, 2000.

TRADE.

Front street was very quiet to-day and one would imagine that a mid week in the dull summer season had already appeared. Very few people were in the city, and orders did not seem to be as large or as abundant as usual. The firmness noted yesterday in provisions has not abated, and dealers are generally asking our outside figures for jobbing lots from store with no large transactions reported.

BEESWAX—Steady at 30@32c. Receipts are light.

BUTTER—The market is well stocked. New York Goshen, 42@45c; choice Western, 34@36c; good do., 28@33c; common, 20@25c.

BEANS—Navy, $2 50@3 00 per bushel; mixed white, $2 50@2 75.

BROOMS AND BROOMCORN — Brooms steady at $3@6 per doz. Broomcorn, $150@200 per lon.

BAGGING — Nominal. Heavy Kentucky, 24@26c.

BUILDERS' MATERIAL—Louisville Cement $3@3 25; Rosendale $4 50@4 75. Plaster $4 50@5. Hair, in 40 lb bales, $2 75@3. Fire brick $66@7. Building Brick $8 per M. Ohio River Lime $1 50@1 75 per bbl. Alabama $1 75@$2 00. Cape $2. Hurt's Alabama $1 70 per car load, or 35c per bushel in bulk.

CORNMEAL—Kilndried on levee $4 65@4 70. Fresh is nominal at $4 40@4 50 per bbl.

COFFEE—Unchanged; demand steady; Rio, 18@22c; Java, 28@30c.

COTTON YARNS—No. 400, 21@22c; 500, 18@19c; 600, 17@18c; 700, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Market overstocked and dull at 15@18c for E. D., factory and W R.

COTTON SEED AND MOTES—Cotton Seed on levee $12 00, and $12 50 delivered at mills, buyer furnishing sacks. Motes ito 4c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Condensed milk, $14@14 50 per case. Cove oysters, 1 lb, $1 75 per doz.; 2 lbs, $2 75. Peaches, $2 50@3 75. Pears, $3 50. Tomatoes, $1 50@1 75. Cherries, $3@3 25. Pineapples, $4. Strawberries, $3 25. Brandy Peaches, $4 50@5. Brandy Cherries, $6 25@6 50. Pickles, half gal. per doz., $5 50; quarts, $3 50; pints, $2 50. Tomato Catsup, $1 25@2 25. Peppersauce, $1 25.

EGGS—Stock increasing. Quiet at 18@20c.

FEED—There is but little in market. Corn on levee, $1 05; from store, $1 10. Oats, 65@68c in lots on levee and in store. Bran, $28@30 per ton. Receipts to-day light. Hay, $26 50@28, as to amount. Cotton seed meal, $25 per ton.

FLOUR—Demand only moderate. Low supers, $4@4 25. Good do, $4 50@5. X, $5 25@5 50. Good family and fancy brands, $6@8.

FRUIT—Green Apples are scarce and sell at $4 00@6 00 per barrel, as to quality. Dried Apples, 7@8c; Dried Peaches, 8@9c and steady; Peeled do. 10@12c; Currants 15c; Prunes 18c. Cranberries $9 per barrel.

FISH—Mackerel No 1, bbls $24@$25; ½ bbls $12 50@$13 00; No. 2, in bbls $17 50; ½ do $8 75; No. 1, kits $2 90@$3; No. 2 do $2 15@$2 25; No. 3, $1 90@$2. White fish, ½ bbls, $8 50. Sardines $18@18 50 per case for quarters; $30@31 for halves.

GAME AND POULTRY—Chickens $6@6 50 per doz. Geese, $6@7 per doz. Ducks, $4@5; no game in market.

GUNNIES—Good No. 1 seconds 17@18c, and firm.

HIDES, FURS AND TALLOW—Dry Flint 17c; Dry Salt 14c; Green do. 7@7½c. Green 6½c. Tallow, 9c. Deer Skins 21c. Beaver 75@$2 each. Otter $1 25@$5 each. Mink 50@$1 25. Fox 35c. Coon 15@40c. Tallow 9c.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole 33@35c; Oak Sole 40@45c; Saddle 40@45c; Bridles $48@60 per dozen; Uppers 40@50c; Calfskins, French $45@70; American do. $30@50.

LIVE STOCK—No change, with good demand for choice slaughtering cattle. No. 1, 6@7c; No. 2, 5½@6c; inferior, 4½@5c. Milch Cows, $30@50 per head. Work Mules, $125@175. Work Horses, $75@125.

MOLASSES—Reboiled, 50@75c; Eastern syrups 90@90c.

NAVAL STORES—Tar, in kegs, $5 25 to 5 75 for Pine; in 40 gallon bbls, $8 to 10; Pitch $6 per bbl; Oakum $5 to $6 per bale.

NAILS—Fair demand at $4 75@$4 85.

OILS—Coal, 33@34c; Linseed raw, $1 20; do. boiled, $1 20@1 25; Lard, $1 50@1 60; Lubricating Coal Oil, 35@50c; Train Oil, $1 25@1 30; Crude Cottonseed Oil, 52@55c.

POWDER—Rifle, per keg, $6 50; blasting, $4 50.

PRODUCE—Peachblow potatoes are scarce at $2 00 per bbl; pinkeyes, $1 25@1 50. Onions, $5@5 50 per bbl. Sweet potatoes, $6@5 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork is firm at $29 25@30, with stock very light. Clear bacon sides, 17@17½c; shoulders, 12@12½c; clear bulk sides, 16@16¼c; shoulders, 11¼@11½c. Sugar cured hams, plain and canvassed, 18@20c. Lard in tierces, 16½c; keg, 17½@18c.

RICE—Carolina, 8@8½c by the cask and barrel.

SALT—Good supply; 280lb. bbls. $2 50@2 75 in lots.

SUGAR—There is a fair stock and prices are steady. Common Louisiana, 9¾@10c; Fair, 10¾@11½c; Good do, 11@11½c; Fully Fair, 11¾@12c; Prime, 12½@13c; Choice, 13½@13¾c; Yellow Clarified, 14@14¼c; White Clarified, 15@15¼c; Crushed and Powdered, 14½@15c; Coffee A, 13¾@14¼c; B, 13½@13¾c; Extra C, 13¼@13½c; D, 13@13¼c.

SPIRITS—Highwines $1 20@1 25; proof spirits $1 20@1 25; rectified whisky 85@$1 10.

STARCH—5½@6c per lb.

SOAP—Mottled 9¾@10¼c; yellow 7¾@8¼c; common 6@7c. Candles 15@20c.

TOBACCO—Prime natural leaf, light pressed, 70@$1 10; fine fancy Va. 90@$1; fine bright pounds, 80@90c; medium bright pounds, 70@80c; common bright pounds, 62@70c; medium bright half pounds, sound, 62@70c smoking, fine and fancy, 60@80c; medium and common 35@55c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Children's Lives Saved for 50 Cents." Thousands of children die annually of croup. Now, mothers, if you would spend 50 cents, and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in the house, you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 22 years since I have put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of Croup when my Liniment was used; but hundreds of cures have been reported to me, and many state that if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is a certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Mumps, Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Spasms, Old Sores and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full directions with every bottle. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers in the United States. Depot, 16 Park Place, N. Y.

Brandreth's Pills.—Their Great Value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus preserving in their use the disease will be cured, and the body restored to health, free from every taint and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn, when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1866.

Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in Yellow Fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any VITALIZING poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, N. Y.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Step by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented fame. They are universally approved. They support, strengthen and aid the growth of muscles. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritability, while supplying warmth. They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced.

Even in paralysis, where articulation was suspended, the use of the Porous Plasters to the spine restored the articulation, and materially reduced the paralysis. In fact, the patient could help herself, while before the Porous Plaster was applied she was as helpless as a baby. We refer to Mrs. Sally Elliott, Springfield, Mass.

Sold by druggists. Agency, Brandreth House, New York.

Charles Heidsieck. Champagne. Sillery and Extra Dry. In Baskets—in Cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine dealers. Sole agents for the United States, Schultze & Tailer, 40 Beaver street, New York. mh23

A RADICAL REVOLUTION

Has been accomplished in hair dyes. The horrible compounds containing LEAD, SALT and SULPHUR are discarded. The leading chemists implore the public not to use them, and Prof. Chilton, whose reputation is second to that of no analytical chemist in America, has recommended

Crisadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

AS A PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS ARTICLE, which may be used without fear. Remember, it is the only one that has been analysed and found wholesome. Its effects are instantaneous, and the colors it imparts natural.

Full directions accompany each application. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 1 Park Place, New York.

Bachelor's Celebrated Hair Dye. Wigs, Bands, etc. Warranted the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory, 81 Maiden lane, New York.

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