FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, June 22, 1870.

Notwithstanding the failures that have been made, there is still a strong desire on the part of leading men in our midst to establish on a sure basis direct trade with Europe. The progress made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has encouraged them to believe that what is possible in Baltimore is possible in Norfolk; that what can be done through Baltimore for the West, can be done through Norfolk for the South. This is sound logic. All that is needed to secure this result is to exert what Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has exerted—a little capital with a wonderful deal of brains. Both can be had in the South. Major Wicks and Gen. Mahone together represent corporations whose influence and co-operation are necessary. If they are supported by the communities which are to be benefited by this direct trade, they can purchase and put in a line of steamers in the trade between Norfolk and Europe, which, freighted with cotton one way will return by the other with emigrants, or such European goods as are saleable in the South, and for which we now have to pay at exorbitant rates in consequence of the dues and demands which go to support the opulent importers and wholesale dealers of New York. No project that has ever been brought to the attention of our people, is more feasible than this of direct trade with Europe. As we have shown, Baltimore has proven it. But we have the proof nearer to us, in the success that has attended the direct shipment of cotton by two of our lines of railroad—the Louisville and Charleston—which give through bills of lading to the destinations of all shipments. Many if not most of these shipments are made by parties who are here resident as the authorized agents of European houses, who would gladly avail themselves of a complete reciprocity, and return goods as they now do exchange. Besides the profits that would inure to us from direct trade, there are others to follow as a result of direct communication with a people of large surplus capital, to whom the South is now a sealed book; or if known, only so through presses and organs that are interested in our section being subsidiary, as at present, to the North, and who therefore shade the picture they paint to suit themselves. As we know it is not generally as accurate as it should be to accord with the truth, or to be in the interest of the people whom it would describe. We are great believers in direct trade with Europe, and think, if established through the port of Norfolk, it could be in a short time made to pay as well as through Baltimore, which now is beyond dispute a grand success.

As pertinent to the subject of direct trade, we find an article in the Chicago *Republican* which says that the proposition to extend the benefits of transportation of foreign goods in bond, from the seaboard to the interior ports of the country, is gaining friends and strength wherever it is investigated. As the *Republican* (which is strongly Radical in politics) remarks, there is no more danger of frauds on the Revenue in forwarding a package of imported goods from New York to St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis or San Francisco, than in transporting the same package across the streets of that city; and it would be as safely kept, until all dues were paid, in a custom-house in any of these cities as on the seaboard. The pretense of danger from this source is simply absurd. Extending the system of bonded warehouses might, indeed, reduce the work of the New York Custom-house, but it would be hard to lower its standard of honesty. The benefits to the West and the South from the change would be many millions annually; while the convenience to the mercantile world would be even greater than its profits. It is hard to break through the crust of past monopoly and exclusiveness in Eastern commercial business, but the change must come. The West and South have grown too great to be put at a disadvantage in their business relations with the world at large, or have their trade sifted through the Yankee skimmer. They will insist on fair play and an even chance, when it comes to a question of financial regulation, or custom-house legislation, and Eastern politicians may as well prepare to concede their demands.

We have had much to say touching the condition of the growing crop. As fortifying our position, we select the following for publication, out of many letters that have reached us:

COMO, MISS., June 20, 1870.

Editors Appeal: In your last weekly issue, the commercial editor counsels the planter who still holds his last year's cotton, not to become panic-stricken at the late decline in prices and sell at a sacrifice. But we were surprised that you had so little to say of the recent disaster to the growing crop. Is it because you are not informed of the very imperfect stands compared with that of former years?

The country and city press opened the spring reports by heralding the finest prospect for cotton and poorest for corn of any season since the war; and they were for once correct; but how is it that since these reports can truthfully be reversed, we hear nothing favorable to the planters' interest?

You were correct in saying that the cotton crop on the first of June was the best seen for many years, and you will be doubly so if you will write that the cotton prospect to-day is the poorest since the war.

The series of cold nights and cold rains within the last three weeks have produced the worm and lice to an extent unknown before in North Mississippi. I can show you large fields on which there were bountiful stands two weeks ago that to-day don't contain as many live cotton stalks on the same area as there are trees on Court Square; there are some fields, indeed, that won't average one stalk in the row to the hundred yards. Other plantations, it is true, are not so much injured, but all have suffered, and most of them severely. At a moderate estimate, one-half the cotton is dead. Some large fields are plowed up and planted in corn, and some planters are planting over in cotton to-day.

And yet in the face of all this, *they* are harping on a four million crop, and bearing cotton now on market. Well, the planter is not scared yet; he is now resigned to a short crop, to a very short crop, because in addition to the injury to the plant by the cold, the lice and the worm, he expects another plague that rivals these. The indications now point to the worm just as it came in 1867, and this points to the goal we all wish to regain, that we may obtain thirty cents round for the next crop.

The corn crop is excellent, and as we made almost enough last year, despite the drought, and having a larger area in corn than last season, we may safely assert that about Como all is right on the corn question this season. W.

Editors Appeal: I notice that you invite information from the various sections of the country as to the prospects of the growing crops, and having recently passed through a number of the counties of North Mississippi, to-wit: DeSoto, Panola, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Lafayette and Marshall, with a view of obtaining information on this subject, have no hesitation in saying that, with an experience and observation of thirty years, I have rarely, if ever, seen the prospect more discouraging. Two weeks ago the indications were very different. The stands were then good, and the weather having been favorable for work the crops were clean and everything encouraging. About that time cold rains, with an occasional sprinkle of hail, set in and continued for about ten days. With these cold rains came the lice, and probably in the whole history of cotton planting the ravages of this plague have never been more destructive. Very many crops which, two weeks ago, were most flattering, have been abandoned or plowed up, and all, without an exception, seriously injured. True, crops that were *in the grass* have not suffered so seriously *from the lice*, but during the wet weather the grass got such a hold that it is found impossible to subdue it, and save more than the fourth of a stand. It is no exaggeration to say that with the most favorable seasons henceforth, not more than half the expectations of two weeks ago can be realized in the counties above named.

There is not a tolerable crop on the railroad from Memphis to Grenada or from Grenada to Holly Springs, and the complaint is universal in the counties through which these roads pass. J.

June 21, 1870.

A letter from a merchant in Saulsbury, Tennessee, some fifty miles east of this city, to a prominent Front street house, reports as follows regarding the outlook of the growing crops:

Two weeks ago we wrote you that the prospect of corn and cotton was better than at any period since the close of the war. Since then a great change has occured, and the prospect is now gloomy and cheerless. Heavy cold rains have fallen nearly every day. The cotton is nearly eaten up by lice, while grass has everywhere got the upper hand. Corn has not been plowed enough, and we fear the yield will be small. If we do not have a favorable season from this time forward, we will not raise a half of the crop we expected to. The same news comes to us from other neighborhoods.

We recur to the subject of the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and meal for the purpose of presenting to our readers, more in detail, the profits that are possible from the business. One ton of cotton seed, which here costs $13 delivered, yields, in the process of manufacture, 25 gallons of oil worth 50c per gallon net, one-third of a ton of meal worth $8, and 25 pounds of short staple cotton worth on average 12½c per pound, or $3 12½—in all, $23 62½; besides that the hulls of the seed are used for fuel, affording a saving in that respect which will bring the total yield in money from a ton of manufactured cotton seed fully up to the $25 we quoted in the APPEAL of the 21st as the money result of the process.

Society very justly excludes from social recognition a class of persons known as gamblers, and all merchants regard with suspicion such members of their fraternity as in the least indulge in cards or dice. How, then, they can tolerate a class that is daily growing larger, and therefore more potent for mischief, and whose sole occupation it is to gamble in the staples of the country, passes our comprehension. Gambling for money is in no sense worse than gambling in cotton or corn; indeed, we think, of the two evils, it is the least. The money gambler injures none but himself and such as like him believe in the excitements of play and have faith in luck; but your cotton gambler interferes with the regular course of trade; he anticipates or seeks to anticipate the growing crop, and combines to defraud the planter of the legitimate results of the law of supply and demand by contracts to deliver cotton in September, as has been reported from New York, at 19⅝c, in October at 19⅞@18⅝c, and in November at 18⅝@18c. This is a great wrong, and a crying evil that should be discouraged, and that should by the several Chambers of Commerce be suppressed. In Chicago, this selling to deliver and selling short has been found a fruitful source of fraud in the grain market, and has sent more useful members of society to the devil than have ever been prented one cent by it. Many of those in New York who have embarked in this business, are without capital, and are only known to speculative circles, where, supported by kindred spirits, they indulge themselves in what is as much a pleasure and pastime to them as throwing of dice or three-card monte is to the honest, manly, straight-forward gambler who advertises his calling, and shoulders all the pains and penalties inflicted upon him by society. The merchants and planters of the South should combine to, in as far as in them lies, suppress a vice that seriously threatens all the legitimate laws and modes of trade.

In exchange there was some offerings of cotton bills, which were taken readily at par. The demand was moderate at ¼c premium, and $2 per $1000 between bankers.

The currency market grows more stringent, and, while money is in sufficient supply for the requirements of business, borrowers experience difficulty unless supplied with undoubted securities. Bankers favor their customers at from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum on short-time paper, while street rates are 1½ to 2 per cent. per month.

There was nothing reported in gold to-day. "No sales" was the answer to all inquiries. Dealers were willing to pay 112 for round lots, and a fraction less for small sums. The demand is very limited, and brokers charge 112¼ to 112¾. The New York market opened at 112¾, and closed at 112⅞.

Nothing was done in city bonds, though there was some inquiry. A round lot would command 50c., and single bonds from 40c. to a traction over.

There was some inquiry for Charleston railroad stock at 40c., but none offered. City scrip is nominal at 70c.; county scrip at 70c. to 72c., and Tennessee money dull at 68@70c.

COTTON.

Sales to-day footed up to 324 bales on a basis of 20⅝@20¾c for Middling, 18¾@19c for Low Middling, 17¾@18c for Good Ordinary and 15 to 17c for mixed, stained and inferior. During the forenoon the inquiry was active and stimulated by favorable eastern and foreign telegrams, and where a disposition was manifested by factors to make sales, buyers were inclined to buy freely. In the afternoon the market was less firm and at the close was dull. Among the sales was 57 bales strict Middling at 20½c; 60 bales Middling to strict do., at 20⅜; 40 bales Middling at 20c; 30 bales Low Middling at 19c; 16 bales do., at 18¾c; 38 bales strict Good Ordinary at 18c; 13 bales Good Ordinary at 17¾c, and sundry small lots of mixed, stained and inferior, at from 13 to 17c. Factors are inclined to believe that the market will settle in a day or two and that buyers will exhibit a more liberal spirit than has prevailed among them for some time past. At present there are few orders on hand and the demand is chiefly of a speculative character.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, June 22, 1870.

Stock, Sept. 1, 1869		94
Rec'd since last statement	131	
Received previously	284,745	284,876
		284,970
Shipped since last sta'm'nt	69	
Shipped previously	272,509	272,578
Stock at noon this day		12,392

IMPORTS.

Memphis and Charleston R. R.	56
Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.	7
Memphis and Ohio R. R.	51
Steamers	2
Wagons, est.	15

EXPORTS.

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.	30
Memphis and Ohio R. R.	39

COTTON IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22, 10 a.m.—Market very quiet and unchanged; receipts, 2214 bales; here, 1100. Ordinary, 17c; Good Ordinary, 18¾c; Low Middling, 20½c; Middling, 21½c; Good do, 22¾.

1 p.m.—Market quiet and steady; Ordinary, 17c; Good Ordinary, 18¾c; Low Middling, 20½c; Middling 21½c; Good do., 22½c. Sales on spot 350 bales; future delivery, 600.

NEW YORK, June 22, 4:15 p.m.—Market quiet. Ordinary 17c, Good Ordinary 18¾c, Low Middling 20¼c, Middling 21 5-16 good Middling 22⅜c. Sales—spinners 62 bales. Speculation, 53 bales; export, 598 bales; transit, 200 bales; also, 100 bales October 18¾c; 600 bales June 20½c; 300 bales July 20c; 300 bales 20c; 1050 20¼c; 1300 bales 20⅜c; 500 bales August 19¾c; 200 bales 20c; 500 bales September 19¾c; 100 bales October 18¾; 200 bales November 18¾c.

COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 22, 4 p.m.—Cotton market steady. Sales 12,000 bales. Middling uplands 10¼@10⅜c; Orleans 10¼@10⅜c.

TRADE.

Transactions to-day were light and business dull, owing to no arrivals of packets from the tributaries, and few planters or strangers being in from the country. There was no produce on the landing, and sales were exclusively from store. Provisions, flour and corn were somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher. The stocks of these articles are light, and only sufficient for immediate requirements.

ALE—Sands' Ale, $10 50 per half-barrel, porter, $11. Lager, per keg, $5 25. Ale, per dozen, $3@3 25 for quarts; $2@2 25 for pints. Porter, do.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS—Rosendale cement, $4 25@4 50; Louisville cement, $3@3 25. Cape lime, $1 30@1 40; Ohio river $1 50; Utica, $1 75; Alabama, $1 90@2 00. Plaster half, $2 75 per bale. Fire brick, $60 00.

BUTTER—The market is inactive for all grades except choice, which is in fair demand at 25 to 28c. Inferior is dull at 20 to 22c.

BAGGING—Prices here are nominally 21@22c for heavy Kentucky. There is little or no demand in our market. In Louisville prices are firm.

BEANS—Choice Navy, $2 00@2 50 per bushel; mixed white, $1 25@1 50.

BROOMS AND BROOMCORN—Brooms are steady at $3 00@5 00 per doz as to quality. Broomcorn is scarce and sells readily at $200@300 per ton, as to cure.

CORNMEAL—Sales of full weight kiln-dried on the levee, in round lots, were at $1 75@1 80; from store, $1 to $1 25 is the rate on small orders.

CHEESE—English Gloster and factory 16c; Young America, 18c.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate and prices steady; Rio 19@23c, Java 25@30c.

COTTON YARNS—No. 400, 20@21c; 500, 17@18c; 600, 16@17c; 700, 13@14c.

COTTON SEED AND MOTES—Cotton Seed on levee $13 00, or $13 50 delivered at mills, buyer furnishing sacks. Motes 1½@2 per pound.

CANNED GOODS—The market is dull and inactive. Condensed milk, $14 00@14 50 per case. Cove oysters, 1 lb, $1 65 per doz.; 2 lbs, $2 65. Peaches, $2 40@2 75. Pears, $3 50. Tomatoes, $1 45@1 10. Cherries, $2@2 25. Pineapples, $3 90@4 25. Strawberries, $3 25. Brandy Peaches, $4 75@5. Brandy Cherries, $6 00@6 50. Pickles, half gal. per doz., $4 75@5 25; qts, $3 50; pints, $2 25@2 50. Tomato Catsup, $1 25@2 25. Peppersauce, $1 25.

EGGS—Prices are declining, and fresh arrivals are worth 18 to 19c. The market is heavy and dull.

FEED—There were no receipts of feed by river to-day. Sales were entirely from store, and chiefly to fill small orders. No large transactions were reported. Corn was somewhat firmer at $1 05 to $1 05 for sound mixed and yellow; and choice white ranged from $1 10 to $1 15. Hay was steady at $20@21 per ton for medium. Oats are in fair demand at 65@70c—the latter price paid for small orders. Bran is dull at $18@19 per ton, and no sales reported. Cotton-seed Meal, $23@25 per ton at the oil mills.

FLOUR—No receipts to-day, and prices are firm though unchanged, with a moderate demand for medium grades, with a limited supply on the market. We quote: Fine, $4 50; supers, $5 50; X, $5 75; XX, $6@6 25; XXX and family $6 50@7 00.

FRUIT—New southern apples $2 00@3 00 per bbl. Dried Apples, dull sale at 5@7c. Dried Peaches, 7@8c.

FISH—Mackerel is nominal and irregular. White fish $8 75@9 per half bbl.

GUNNIES—Good No. 1 seconds 12½@15c and firm.

HIDES, FURS AND TALLOW—Hides and Furs are steady. Dry Flint, 16c; Dry Salt 12c; Green 6c; Green Salt, 7@7½c. Tallow, 9c. Deer Skins, 15@16c. Beaver 60@$1 50 each. Otter, $1 00@$4 00 each. Mink 40c@$1 00. Fox 30c. Coon 12½@15c.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole 33@35c; Oak Sole 42@46c; Saddle 40@43c; Bridles $48@60 per dozen; Uppers 40@50c; Calfskins, French $45@70; American do. $30@50.

LIVE STOCK—Choice beef cattle are in light supply. No. 1 Beeves, 6@6c; No. 2, 5½@6c; Inferior, 4½@5c. Milch Cows, $40@60 per head. Work Mules, $125@175. Work Horses, $100@$140.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair. Reboiled New Orleans, 50@55c. Eastern syrup, 35@80c.

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 25@4 50 rates.

OILS—Coal, 50@52c; Linseed raw, $1 30; do. boiled, $1 40@1 45; Lard, $1 40@1 50; Lubricating Coal Oil, 35@90c; Train Oil, $1 25@1 30; Crude Cottonseed Oil, 52@55c.

POULTRY—There was a fair supply of Chickens on the market, with a good local demand at $5@6 per dozen for old, and $3 50@4 00 for young.

PRODUCE—But little doing, and no sales except in a small way. Good Peachblow Potatoes of old crop are $4 per bbl and $2 per bushel in sacks. New Potatoes are $4 50@5 per bbl, with a light retail demand. Onions are dull sale at $4 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer, with limited stocks on hand. There is a fair plantation demand, though orders are generally small. Mess Pork is held at $31@31 50. Prime Mess, $27@28. Hams, $18@$20. Jowls, $16 00@18 00. Clear Rib Sides, 18@18¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 17½@17¾c. Ribs, 17¼@17½c. Shoulders, 14@14½c. Breakfast Bacon, 19@21c. S.C. Hams, 20½@22c. "Mess Beef, $16 00@17. Lard, in tierces, 17@17½c; kegs, 18½@19c. Country meats, 17½@18c for Clear Sides; 18½c for Shoulders.

SUGARS—We quote as follows, with prices firm: Common Louisiana, 10@10½c; Fair, 11@11½c; Good, 11½@12c; Fully Fair, 12@12½c; Prime, 13@13½c; Choice, 13½@14c; Yellow Clarified, 14½@14¾c; White Clarified, 15¼@15½c; Crushed and Powdered, 15@15½c; Coffee A, 14@14½c; B, 13¾@14¼c; Extra C, 13⅜@13¾c; C, 13¼@13½c.

SALT—Two hundred and eighty pound barrels $2 25@2 45; dairy $3 25@3 50.

SPIRITS—Highwines $1 03@1 04; proof spirits $1 16@1 18; rectified whisky 90c@$1 10.

STARCH—5½@8c per lb.

SOAP—Mottled 9¾@10½c; yellow 7¾@8¾c; common 6@7c. Candles 15@24c.

TOBACCO—Prime natural leaf, light pressed, 70@$1 10; fine fancy Va. 90c@$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@50c.

VINEGAR—Common and pickling, 16c @30c.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD—MANIFEST OF FREIGHT RECEIVED AT MEMPHIS, TENN., June 22, 1870.—Rogers & Tozer, 1 bale cotton; Tillman & Frank, 1 horse; A Vaccaro & Co, 1 pkg sundries; H Wade & Co, 1 do; J K Wood, 1 do; Nathan Bros, 2 do; Whitaker & Bardsley, 6 hhds sugar; Burkle & Frey, 30 head cattle; Dunagan, 1 lot plunder.

FURNITURE.

AMES, BEATTIE & CO.,

396 Main St., Gayoso Block,

OFFER ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, Etc.

AT LOWEST RATES,

AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Fine Gold Watches

AND CHAINS.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.

Old firm Pooley, Barnum & Co.,

265 MAIN STREET, COR. COURT.

New & Rich Jewelry.

WESTERN METHODIST,

FORMERLY

Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate.

R. W. BLEW & CO.....Publishers.
W. C. JOHNSON.....Editor.

Southern Methodist Newspaper

PRESENT WEEKLY ISSUE

EXCEEDS 6000 COPIES

First-class Medium for Advertisers

ONE COPY, : : : $ 2 50 PER ANNUM
TEN COPIES, : : : 20 00 PER ANNUM

W. C. JOHNSON, : : : : Editor
R. W. BLEW & CO, : Publishers

22 JEFFERSON ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Memphis:

That all snack houses or stalls that dispense or vend cooked food at the market houses, or on any property belonging to the city, shall be removed and not allowed to exist. This ordinance to take effect in thirty days. June 1, 1870.

Passed first reading; rules being suspended passed second and final reading by Board.

Passed second reading by Council by suspension of the rules.

Approved June 17, 1870.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

INSURANCE.

MASONIC MUTUAL

Life Assurance Association

OF MEMPHIS.

Co-operative and Purely Mutual—Charter Perpetual—Forever Exempt from all Taxes by the laws of the State.

$10,000 for $10!

EXPLANATION: $10 makes you a member of the Association—$5 for policy, $1 medical examination fee, and $1 contingent fee, said $1 payable yearly, in advance, for office expenses. On the death of a member an assessment of $2 is levied on every surviving member, which is the amount paid to the widow or beneficiary of the deceased member, thirty days being given to pay in the assessment of $2 after due notification. When the Association numbers several thousand they will be classed according to ages, viz: All between the ages of 15 and 25 years in one class, and all between 25 and 35 years in another, and so on up to 65 years, which is the limit; and every class to be carried to 5000 members, then each policy will be worth $10,000. Until that time each policy will be worth double the number of dollars as there are members of the class; and at the death of a member the surviving members of his class only are assessed the $2. The policy fee of $10, or the greater portion of it, is made a sinking fund to provide for the delinquencies of members; and said fund is loaned on interest, the interest accruing therefrom, after defraying the expenses, coming back to the policy-holders as dividends. The advantages over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panic can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any and every man can secure to his family a competency upon his death. This Company is not restricted to members of the Masonic fraternity.

D. C. TRADER, President.
H. M. RAGAN, Secretary.
H. G. TRADER, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. P. T. Scruggs, of Messrs. Scruggs & Duncan; A. Vaccaro, of Messrs. A. Vaccaro & Co.; J. S. Stanton, of Stanton & Moore; A. Hatchett, of Busby & Hatchett; Ed. Pickett, jr., attorney-at-law, 53 Union street.

W. H. HOMES, M.D., Medical Examiner; Office, No. 35 Madison street. apd dwx

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Compa'y of Memphis.

CAPITAL, : : $300,000 00

F. S. DAVIS, : : : : : President.
JOHN R. STEBBINS, : Vice President.
W. B. WALDRAN, : : : Secretary
W. J. LITTLEJOHN, : Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

F. S. DAVIS.....President First National Bank
L. M. WOLCOTT.....Wolcott, Smith & Co.
BENJ. ESKMAN.....Rice, Stix & Co.
J. W. JEFFERSON.....J. W. Jefferson & Co.
S. COHNEN.....Cohnen & Co.
F. M. MAHAN.....Trof. Phillips & Co.
THOMAS R. SMITH.....Smith & Stephens
N. MYERS.....Meisken Bros.
JACOB FRIEDMAN.....Friedman Bros.
J. W. DICKINSON.....Dickinson, Williams & Co.
G. H. JUDAH.....Walker Bros. & Co.
H. M. LOEWENSTINE, D. H. Lowenstine & Bro.
J. T. FARGASON.....Fargason & Clay.
R. BOWLING.....Milam, Bowling & Co.
W. F. PROUDIT.....Day & Proudit.
T. B. PILLARS.....Dillard, Pinson & Co.
J. J. MURPHY.....President Memphis Bank
JOHN E. STEBBINS, THOS. COCKE, F. W. SMITH.

mhl7

NEW FIRM,

J. J. BUSBY, late Busby & Hatcher. M. D. JOHNSON, DeSoto county, Miss. L. H. COX, Memphis, Tenn.

BUSBY, JOHNSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION Merchants,

No. 274 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Refer, by permission, to Merchants' National Bank, German National Bank, DeSoto Bank and First National Bank, Memphis; R. H. Tucker, Banker, Little Rock, Ark. j23

Notice.

HAVING admitted H. G. MILLER and HENRY THOMAS as partners in our firm, on the 1st day of June, 1870, the business will be conducted hereafter under the name and style of Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co.

W. W. SCHOOLFIELD,
LOUIS HANAUER,
JACOB HANAUER.

W. W. SCHOOLFIELD, LOUIS HANAUER, H. G. MILLER, HENRY THOMAS, JACOB HANAUER.

Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

256 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE call the attention of Merchants to our card, and to the fact that after this date we intend to do strictly a

Wholesale Grocery Business.

We keep one of the largest and best assorted stocks to be found in this city, and will make it to the interest of merchants to give us a call. je9 SCHOOLFIELD, HANAUER & CO.

M'CALLUM & KING,

REAL EATATE BROKERS

And Rental Agents,

For City and Country.

Office, Hotel de Europe, cor. Jefferson and Third streets, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have for sale an attractive list of Real Estate, embracing Memphis City property, some highly improved; Small Farms lying near the city. A large and valuable accessible tract of finely timbered land, very low. Also, several fine Cotton Plantations, situated in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Houses for Rent, and a number of Lots for Lease on long time. jet

Notice in Bankruptcy.

In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., the 21st day of May, 1870.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Myer Rosenbaum, Levi Rosenbaum and Simon Rosenbaum, individually, and as partners as Rosenbaum & Bros., of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

EUGENE LEHMAN, Assignee.

N. W. Horse Nail Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT HAMMER'D HORSE NAILS

OUR Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benzon" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the

"STAND RD" HORSE NAIL.

Office, 338 West Van Buren street. Factory, 536 West Van Buren, corner Clinton street. Chicago.

N. CORWITH, Pres't. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y
G. W. SMALLEY, Sup't.

Send for sample card and price list. my ed2d

H. L. GUION,

RENTAL AND COLLECTING AGENT

With Royster, Trezevant & Co.,

Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers,

And Gen'l Commission Merchants,

NO. 240 MAIN ST.,

Corner Jefferson, - Memphis, Tennessee. je15

J. C. DAVIS & CO.,

Successors to Davis & Stewart,

Cotton Buyers and Commission Merchants,

No. 276 Front st., Memphis, Tenn. je15

SEALED PROPOSALS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 16, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., MONDAY, JUNE 27TH, for doing the necessary Grading at Hernando Street Bridge. For further information apply at this office.

J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

je18

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established 15 years. Address M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau street, New York city. mh27

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of John R. Talbert, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make payment to me; and all parties having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me, duly proven for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

je18 M. LOU TALBERT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a trust deed executed to me by W. B. Waldran, on the 8th day of April, 1869, and duly recorded in the Register's office for the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, in Book No. 72, page 118, and for the purpose of paying the following debts therein mentioned, to-wit: One to W. B. Greenlaw, for the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty nine 92-100 dollars, as evidenced by note, due December 16th, 1868, with interest, and one other debt due to E. M. Apperson, as Executor of Wade H. Bolton, deceased, evidenced by promissory note made May 9, 1868, and payable on the 21-25th May, 1869, for the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars—this note has a credit of two thousand dollars, paid June 16, 1868—(the injunction restraining the sale under former advertisement having been dissolved) I will, on

Tuesday, the 5th Day of July, 1870,

in front of the Waldran Block, and upon the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described tracts, parcels or lots of land, with the improvements thereon, lying, being and situated in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at a stake where the east line of DeSoto street, running southwardly, enters the Butler division of the city of Memphis; running thence eastwardly on the Butler dividing line one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to a stake; thence southwardly and parallel with DeSoto street fifty-eight (58) feet to a stake; thence westwardly and parallel with the first one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to a stake in the east line of DeSoto street; thence northwardly with the east line of said street fifty-eight (58) feet to the place of beginning.

Also, one other lot about one mile southeast of the city of Memphis, known as designated on the plan of subdivision of A. J. Hays as lot No. five (5), fronting Patton avenue on the west one hundred and seven (107) feet, and one-half (½) inches, extending back three hundred and fifty-two (352) feet six inches.

Also, the following-named lots in the town of Raleigh, Tenn., and designated on the plan of said town as lots Nos. five, six and two (5, 6 and 2), in block C; said lots five and six (5 and 6), front each eighty-seven and a-half (87½) feet on the Memphis and Somerville Turnpike road, running back one hundred and fifty (150) feet; lot No. two (2) is one hundred and seventy-two and a-half (172½) feet square, lying northwest and adjoining lot No. five (5).

Also, the following described lands, situated on the waters of Wolf river, on the east side thereof, and on both sides of the Raleigh and Lagrange Railroad, being in three parcels or tracts, and containing, in the aggregate, one hundred and ninety-one and-a-half (191½) acres, bounded and designated as follows, to-wit: The first of said tracts being in range seven (7), sections two and three (2 and 3) of the Executive (11) Surveyor's District: Beginning at a red-bud stump, with one hickory pointer, the southwest corner of the original tract; thence north thirteen (13) chains and ninety (90) links to a stake, with blackgum and poplar pointers on the bank of a branch; thence east five (5) chains to a stake and blackgum; thence north fifty (50) links to stake, five (5) links north of a beech marked "C. K.,"; thence east sixteen (16) chains to stake, two dogwood and whitoak pointers; thence south fourteen (14) chains and forty (40) links to a stake and pointers; thence west twenty-one (21) chains to the beginning, containing twenty-nine and-a-half (29½) acres. The second of said tracts or parcels adjoins the land last above described, is in range seven (7), sections two and three (2 and 3), bounded as follows: Beginning in section three (3), at John M. Curry's east corner on William Lawrence's line, at a stake and sweetgum marked "J. M. C.," a sweetgum and blackgum pointers; thence west sixty (60) poles to said Curry's corner, a stake and elm marked "J. M. C.," persimmon, ash and ironwood pointers; thence south with said Curry's line, passing his corner at ninety-two (92) poles, in all one hundred and sixty (160) poles to a small hickory, one pole south of a whitoak marked "C. B.," three hickory and whitoak pointers; thence east sixty (60) poles to a stake, one pole six links southeast of a redoak marked "J. B.," two hickory and sweetgum pointers on William Lawrence's west boundary line; thence north one hundred and sixty (160) poles with his line to the beginning, containing sixty (60) acres. The third one of said tracts is in range seven (7), section two (2), bounded as follows: Beginning at a whitoak marked "A. B.," running north two (2) chains sixty-six (66) links to a stake, four (4) links north of which is an elm marked "W. S." with two (2) whitoak pointers; thence west twenty-five (25) chains to a stake, whitoak and hickory and poplar pointers; thence south twenty-six (26) chains fifty (50) links to a stake in the south bank of Wolf river; thence east forty (40) chains to a willowoak marked "A. B.," two ironwood pointers; thence north twenty-four (24) chains to a sweetgum with elm pointers; thence west fifteen (15) chains and thirty (30) links to the beginning, containing one hundred and two (102) acres.

The lot of land first above described, being on the west side of DeSoto street, in Memphis, will be sold as the property of defendant, W. L. Stewart, on the 20th of March, 1867, and the balance of said land will be sold as the property of defendant, M. D. L. Stewart, on the same day, being the date of the rendition of the judgment in the Law Court of Memphis, appealed by defendants to the Supreme Court, and affirmed May 11, 1868. All of said land, or a sufficiency thereof to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, will be sold as the property of the defendants, respectively, as aforesaid, being seized to the lien of the judgment in the Law Court, Memphis.

May 23, 1870. MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Sheriff Shelby county.

J. M. Gregory, Attorney for Plaintiffs. m24

Sheriff's Sale of Personal Property.

BY virtue of an attachment to me directed from the office of Hume F. Hill a Justice of the Peace of Shelby county, Tenn., in the suit of C. C. and M. L. Selden vs. Houel and Geo. Hough, and in pursuance of the provisions of section 3505 of the Code of Tennessee, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash,

On Tuesday, 28th June, 1870,

within the legal hours, at the Selden Block, on Madison street, Memphis, the following property, attached in said suit, viz:

1 Walnut Bedstead, half decorated, 1 Mosquito Bar, 2 Mattresses, 1 set Springs, 2 pairs Pillow cases, 2 Pillows, 2 pairs Sheets, 8 Flesh Towels, 1 Burnt and Glass, 1 What-Not, 2 small Tables, 1 Coal Scuttle, 1 Cigar Stand, 1 Tobacco Box, 1 old-fashioned Bureau, 2 Flower Vases, 1 Washstand and furniture belonging thereto, 1 Towel-rack, 3 Arm-Chairs (broken), 1 Cane Chair, 10 Pictures, 1 Carpet, 1 Clothes Basket, 1 Shot and Powder Flask, 1 Boot-jack, 1 Pitcher, 1 Ice-Pitcher, 1 pair Boot-Hooks, 1 small Sewing Machine, and 1 Trunk.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Sheriff S. C.

By D. T. Noon, D. S. S. C.

Memphis, June 15, 1870. je17

YOUR ATTENTION

Is cordially invited to the

"Henderson County, Kentucky, Land Sale"

GRAND PRIZE SCHEME!

Regularly CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky, indorsed and recommended by every leading official in the State, and over 500 of her most prominent citizens. This splendid scheme embraces

511 Prizes, - - - - - $314,320!

Comprising the richest river-bottom tobacco farms in the wealthy county of Henderson, Kentucky, with all their appurtenances.

CAPIPTAL PRIZE, - $150,000!

SMALLEST PRIZE, $80.

Also, about $20,000 in GREENBACKS, the rent money of the property for the years 1869 and 1870 to be distributed to the winners of the FIRST SEVEN prizes, respectively. Rent for 1869 was $12 per acre.

Tickets, Five Dollars

The Drawing will POSITIVELY take place JULY 4, 1870, at MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. Hundreds of the best citizens have given unqualified certificates and indorsements of this MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE. Every dollar invested by ticket holders is held in Trust by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature until the drawing takes place and prizes are delivered. Income of the property for last 15 years has averaged

$30,000 A YEAR!

In order to have your tickets properly registered, buy at once of your nearest club agent, or remit to either of the following FINANCIAL AGENTS, who will furnish full descriptive circulars:

L. H. LYNE, cashier Farmer's Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, President Bank Hopkinsville, Ky