THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS TENN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871. VOL. 31.—NO 180.

A GRAND JURY PRESENT THE OFFICERS OF A UNITED STATES COURT.

The multiplication of onerous laws, and the devolving on the United States courts of a multitude of new and unheard of cases, is contributing to bring even these into a condition of demoralization. It seems to be the policy of the Government to create as many offices as possible, in order to enlarge its army of officers. And so withal the grab game goes on, and grows in importance and mischief with the accumulating numbers who have to be fed. At Rochester, N. Y., the grand jury of the United States Court, sitting there two weeks ago, adopted and presented to the court a series of resolutions condemning the proceedings of some of the commissioners and other inferior officers of the court, and persons connected with the Federal departments who have been and still are engaged in the persecution of citizens by taking advantage of technical violations of the laws. Upon dissolving their connection with the court they deemed it a high duty to bring these things respectfully to its attention, having first in numerous instances ignored bills which they deemed trivial. They say:

1. The court is necessarily very expensive at best, to litigate for legal rights, inasmuch as the venue is anywhere within a radius of 200 miles from the center of the large State of New York; thus often men are compelled to travel 400 miles from home for trial. The venue of all actions is of the greatest importance to both parties on the trial of the actions with reference to economy, convenience, etc. The bare loss of being brought into this court suggests the going out of a bankrupt to every one with limited solvent means; therefore, whenever there is concurrent jurisdiction in this and in our State courts, actions should always be brought in the latter, unless upon good cause shown.

2. Many of the cases brought before us more fitly belonged to a police court or county court, and most likely would have been brought there, only it paid the complainants better to thrust them before this court. The grand jury being the criminal gateway to the courts, we hope we have sent none unjustly through it, while we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have quashed the indictment of some well "put up jobs," and would more willingly have presented some of the witnesses than the accused, had they been charged with the offense, judging by the apparent motives of both. We desire to commend those officials whose honest statements enabled us to correctly comprehend our duty, thus doing even justice to the Government as well as to the accused.

3. We have had presented for our action quite too many flimsy, merely technical violations of the law, where, if the authorities that sent them before us are held to their rulings at the great day of reckoning, we fear they would be shorn of their power for the abuse of it. The people wish to look up to the Government for protection and not for persecution. We prefer to believe our fellow-men are better rather than worse than they are, while we have endeavored to find out in the cases before us just what they were.

4. For illegal voting the proper place for correction is in our State courts. Most of these cases would never have occurred without the greater moral crime of bribery to induce them. We trust ere long to see both of these criminals "got up" together. However, indictment followed, where the proofs warranted it, because it was the right of the court to claim it.

5. From the nature of many of the cases brought before this jury it is evident that the Commissioners of the United States Circuit and District Courts in this district, and more especially in this locality, have been led to issue warrants upon the affidavits of irresponsible parties, which practice, in too many instances, not only creates an unnecessary expense, but works great injustice and hardship to innocent parties, who are thus put to the necessity of defending themselves from charges brought or worked up by Deputy United States Marshals, as this jury is compelled to believe, for the sake of the fees, a mere technical violation of the law sufficing to create a serious charge against the integrity of men who are entirely innocent of any criminal intent. Therefore, we do most earnestly and respectfully ask the court to use its influence to have the evil complained of corrected, and would suggest a reduction in the number of United States Commissioners, and consequent reduction in the number of paid assistants, and would further urge an investigation into the cause and extent of the gross injustice to our citizens, caused, as we fear, by the cupidity of some of these officers.

6. In conclusion, as loyal men and as citizens of a loyal State, we have endeavored not to lose sight of the objects and aims of our good and kind government, and to profoundly respect it and its authority, and to give strength, to shield and protect us all by protecting it in its rights, however minute, where its principles were involved, instead of the spleen or interests of the accusers. Construing its policy to be liberal and just, we have indicted only on clear proofs.

TELEGRAMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant have gone to West Point.

The London *Times* welcomes Mr. Schenck to England.

The Masonic Grand Lodge, of New York, met yesterday in New York city.

A lady named Enlow was struck by lightning in Louisville, yesterday, and paralysed.

Charles Zeger, of Cincinnati, a young lad, was drowned in one of the mill ponds Monday night.

Last Saturday two white men and a colored man were scalped near Fort McPherson, in Nebraska.

The storm of Sunday broke the Miami and Erie canal in several places between Franklin and Miamisburg.

The sessions of Roumania Chambers was opened yesterday by Prince Charles, who met with an enthusiastic reception.

Ehbert Brand, a German, shot himself in the head at San Francisco yesterday, because he was jilted by a young woman.

A Prussian sea Captain, residing in San Francisco, committed suicide last night, because his wife had absconded with another Captain.

By order of the Pope, solemn high mass was said yesterday, in honor of the French priests assassinated by the Communists in Paris.

Louis Ryan shot and killed his wife at Manchester, New Hampshire, last night and then shot himself. He may recover. Jealousy was the cause.

Jno. Gibney, who, on the 14th of April, attempted to cut down the crucifix in St. Vincent's Catholic church, in New York, and wounded with a knife the man who seized him, was convicted yesterday of a felonious assault and sentenced to the State prison for seven years.

A telegram from Port Jervis states the strike among the brakemen on the Erie railroad, which began at Hornesville, on the western division, has extended to the Buffalo and Susquehanna division. The men now demand $2 25 per day, and the pay to be on the 15th of every month.

NEW YORK.

The Great Railroad Tax Cases---The New York Central to be Siezed by the Government---General Breckinridge.

Grant Interviewed---Grant and Sherman---Grant Talks.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the report that the Attorney General will decline to recommend the appeal or compromise in the case of the New York Central railroad scrip dividend tax, is incorrect. The case has not been submitted to the Attorney General, but to the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and he will not act on it until his return from California. The New York Central has secured the services of Caleb Cushing to argue the appeal and he has applied to Commissioner Pleasonton for certain papers filed with him by the counsel of the road. General Pleasanton refused to give them up on the ground that the public service required him to retain possession of them. If ordered by the court to produce them he will allow them to be used in evidence, without, however, constructively going out of his possession. The plea of the railroad company that they never had the money on which a tax is levied and that there is no longer any New York Central railroad, that corporation having been consolidated with the Hudson railroad and is not considered by good lawyers to be valid, especially as a resolution declaring a dividend was admitted. It was made from the surplus earnings, and no consolidation can deprive the Government of its due. The collector has been ordered to collect the tax immediately, and if there is any delay in paying it, Commissioner Pleasanton will seize the property of the company and sell it according to law.

General J. C. Breckinridge is in this city.

Harold, a Long Branch correspondent, says General Grant, in an interview, stated to Bancroft, Minister at Berlin, his desire to resign and go to Italy to live, but as he is well posted on the San Juan question, to relieve him now would be injudicious. Before October has arrived the treaty will be fixed all right, and Bancroft has asked to be allowed to resign. This he cannot do without injury to our interests.

In speaking of General Sherman in connection with the Presidency, President Grant said he and Sherman were warm friends, and he was not authorized to speak for him, but was pretty certain that Sherman would not stand on the Democratic platform. Sherman is no Democrat and never was. The President is satisfied with Boutwell and his policy, and saw no necessity for a change. He further stated that he knew but little concerning the disagreement between Fish and the Russian Minister, but supposed the affair was very trivial. When reported to him he will be able to say what to do, if it should be worth while doing anything. Relations with Russia are very cordial, and it would take a great deal to disturb them.

The President had nothing to do with the appointment of Brigham Young's son to West Point. The appointment was made by the Utah Delegate. If he had known the Delegate's intentions he would have asked the Attorney General if he had power to prevent the appointment, and if he had answered affirmatively, would have settled the matter right away. The President said he sent the appointment of Thomas Francis Meagher's son to the War Office, and it was returned with the indorsement that the appointment had been made by a New York member of Congress.

WASHINGTON.

No War with Spain—Cotton Crop Estimates.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There is absolutely no truth in the recently published Washington dispatch, stating that Sickles had notified the Spanish government that the question of restoring the sequestered estates of American citizens in Cuba must be settled, as an alternative, by the employment of force. These very claims were referred, with all matters in dispute, for settlement to a convention which was recently concluded. The idea of force, therefore, is preposterous. The Secretary, himself, is authority for the statement that Secretary Fish is not one of the arbitrators in the case of the Alabama claims.

Rumors having been circulated that the Department of Agriculture has predicted a very short crop of cotton in 1871, it is proper to state that no estimates of the growing crop have been made officially, and no reports concerning it have been issued this season. An estimate of comparative acreage and a statement of the condition of the crops will be made in about two weeks.

SEWARD ON HIS TRAVELS—THE SOUTH REPORTED SERENE.

The salaries of Postmasters throughout the country are to be readjusted on the basis of their receipts during July and August of this year, and the new schedules of salaries will go into effect July 1, 1872.

Mr. H. A. Risley lately received letters from his daughters stating that Mr. Seward's party were at Suez, on the 5th of May, and were going thence through Egypt. They had already traveled over thirty thousand miles.

Reports received at the Internal Revenue Bureau from officers at the South, are more favorable than they have been for several months past. No opposition is now made to the collection of taxes in regions where the greatest trouble formerly existed.

THE CHANCES OF THE TREATY IN ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Private letters received in this city from England state that Disraeli will persistently support the treaty at Washington. His influence, added to that of Sir Stafford Northcote, of the House of Commons, is expected to carry a majority of the Tory party.

ST. LOUIS.

A Great Railroad Gone Up.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Ira Duvall, State Superintendent of Public Schools, has resigned on account of bad health. Mr. Duvall was, for many years, Superintendent of Public Schools in this city, and was largely instrumental in bringing them up to the high state of efficiency for which they are famous.

The *Times* this morning states that the North Missouri railroad is about to pass into the hands of new owners, with M. K. W. Jessup of New York, at the head. The plan is to bid the road off at the sale, to take place in August, under second mortgage, and thus wipe out the third mortgage and the eight millions of stock, and the floating debt, which amounts to two or three millions more. If the scheme works, the Illinois, Missouri and Kansas Association, which is the name of the proposed new organization, will purchase a road worth $20,000,000 and capable of paying a dividend upon that sum, for seven or eight millions, or little more than a third of its real value.

The Sioux City steamboat Minor arrived from up the river at 11:30 to-day, and reports a heavy rise in the river at Yankton—nearly six feet in twenty-four hours. She came down ahead of it, making the trip from Yankton to Sioux City, 171 miles, in the unprecedented short time of seven hours and thirty minutes.

FRANCE.

Guizot's Letter—Organization of the French Government.

France Tranquil—Rochefort Still Lives—Paris was to Have Been Blown Up.

PARIS June 6.—A letter from M. Guizot, published to-day, advocates the validation of the election to the Assembly of the Duke DeAumele and Prince DeJoinville, and a settlement of the form of government for France, by a vote of the nation.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The official organ announces the following appointments: Lambracht, Minister of the Interior; LeFrance, Minister of Agriculture; General Cissy, Minister of War; Leonsay, Prefect of the Seine and General Lefio ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The *Journal Officiel* also states that the time for holding the supplementary elections has not yet been fixed.

Tranquillity prevails throughout France.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the first duty of the Assembly is to fill its own hundred and twenty seats, never assume constituent power, and finally, order a plebiscite for the dermination of the question of a future form of government.

Schumacher, the murderer of Gen. Lecompte, and Clement Thomas have been arrested.

The trial of Rochefort and Assy has been postponed.

A wire has been discovered in the sewers of Paris, intended to blow up the city.

Gambetta is still at San Sebastian.

DOINGS OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Versailles says it is the intention of the Orleans Princes to decline the seats to which they have been elected in the Assembly.

M. Auguste Vermorel, a well known Radical journalist of Paris, is dead.

The members of the diplomatic corps are returning to Paris. A French loan of £5,000,000 is proposed.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 6.—Several of the officials under the Emperor will become candidates at the supplementary election for the Assembly.

The *Verite* thinks all the Ministers who belonged to the Government of the fourth of September, should have precedence in the Cabinet. The same journal has expressed its opposition to the plebiscite.

The *Journal des Dubate* praises the course pursued by the English Government and people during the war.

The fortresses proposed for the interior of Paris, have been located at Montmartre and Chaumont, and engineers have already commenced work upon them.

NEW ORLEANS.

Terrible Calamity—Destruction of Homes and Property—Greater Damages impending—Terror of the People.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A dispatch from New Orleans last evening says, that 2500 houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families to-night are homeless and desolate. The canal runs from the heart of the city to Lake Ponchartrain; this is always navigable. The channel is ten or twelve feet deep, and the river steamers and schooners perpetually pass and repass.

The damage done by the flood is estimated at $500,000. A break has begun to threaten on Hogan avenue. On Thursday evening the Canal Commissioner had sold to certain parties the right to remove the dirt from the levee to fill vacant lots. On Friday morning one of these men was at work with his cart carrying away the levee at the very point where the weakness was manifested. A colored man, named Lucifer, living in the neighborhood, begged him to desist, for the east wind was blowing and the waters of the lake, swollen by the immense torrent pouring in from the Mississippi by way of Bonnett Carre crevasse and was rapidly backing up to the city. He was driven away by threats. The next morning a chasm eighty-five feet wide was opened in the banks. Suits will be entered against the Canal Company to make good the damage.

The river has come up about three feet here to day, and is still rapidly rising.

Reports from up the river say the indications are that this June rise will be one of the highest ever known.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—The water is stationary, one inch below the highest point reached.

People continue moving from the overflowed district.

The President of the Gaslight Company states that if the water continues at its present height two days longer, they will be unable to supply gas.

The city authorities and charitable committees continue the distribution of food, etc., to the needy in the flooded quarters.

PROGRESS.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that all the inhabitants in North America could be amply supported in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, with a better chance for advancement, welfare, long life, civilization and development than they now have. If the thirty-eight millions of the United States were increased tenfold there would still be room enough for more. When we have population enough we shall have a home demand and a home market for everything which we produce, and the capacity and talent for production of every species will grow at every step, with growing wants arising from increased numbers. When population is abundant, labor for all classes will be abundant also. When we import artizans, mechanics and manufacturers we not only get customers here at home for our surplus products, but we also avoid the necessity of sending abroad for the articles of comfort and convenience which we need. We make food and clothing materials enough for ourselves and a great many millions more, and if we bring these added millions here to be fed and clothed, they can manufacture, not only for themselves, but for us, all that may then be required, and vastly more than we now import. All our merchants, farmers and mechanics, artists, painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, actors, philosophers and writers will then be here at home, each with a due field for the exercise of his calling. Most of the expense of interchanges will be avoided, such as the cost of carriage and the numerous profits and commissions resulting from the passage of products, wares and merchandise through numerous hands. The multitude of operations in every branch will admit of the extended subdivision of labor according to age, capacity and skill. The same cause will develop the advantages of association and combination, which are not profitable or often practicable in a country sparsely peopled.

THE MIRACLE WORKER.

Place a thrifty and good farmer and his sons on a thousand fertile acres, remote from any line of railroad, far away from any market town, and with scanty means of communication with the outside world, and they will remain paupers, undergoing many privations; but let the tide of emigration flow around them until they can see the smoke of cities rising over their hills and hear the clatter of railway trains through their valleys, until they have a market for all the products of every acre, and their estate will be changed to one of lordlike comfort. Double the solid and producing population of any country, and the market value and real worth of almost every permanent thing in it will be nearly doubled also. What we need most in this country is an increase of population, and what we need is the exact counterpart of what is needed in the overcrowded countries of the old world. What embarrasses their governments and prevents them from extending the full benefits of civilization to all classes is the want of room, while our hindrance from the highest success is the want of numbers. Their civilization is condensed, overlapped and agglomerated until the lower strata have been deadened and smothered, but ours is so spread out and attenuated that it must needs be uncertain, weak and imperishable. Let them, therefore, send to us forty millions of their hearty men and women and their embarrassment and ours will be alike relieved.

LEVEES.

The main ground of the demand for Federal aid in keeping up the levees rests upon the impracticability of any other mode of relief and security. No other power but that of the Federal Government, acting through the whole vast region subject to overflow, on one uniform and organized plan, is adequate to secure the protection required. The States cannot act in concert, and even within any State it has been found impossible to give unity and efficiency to any system of levee security. This is all that is asked by our section from the Government at Washington. We can dispense with army and navy, Pacific railroad and the fisheries, and all your reconstruction acts, if you will only apply some of your millions to this end. If a tithe of the amount extracted in the form of taxes for the support of the Federal Government could be returned to us in this shape, it would do more to strengthen the bonds which bind our people to the Federal Government than any other of its acts.

The Democrats of California will hold their State Convention on the 20th of June. They invite all to take part in the primary elections who are "opposed to the radical measures of Congress, and who pledge themselves to vote for all the nominees of the Democratic party at the next election."

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The reports of the Ku-Klux crimes continue to multiply." Of course they do—just in proportion to the Radical capacity for living. A bureau for the manufacture of Ku-Klux outrages is suggested in Washington, as essential to the existence of the Radical party.

Five thousand special invitations have been issued by Tilloton Bryan for the complimentary excursion to the telegraph fraternity on the occasion of the inauguration of the Morse statue on Saturday next.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Dry Goods—The feature of trade to-day is 5c advance in the price of all Atlantic and Pacific grades of heavy and light unbleached sheetings and shirtings; Stark A-B brown sheetings have also risen half a cent; other makes are still unchanged, but there is little doubt that the advance will become general, as we anticipated last week, in sympathy with raw material; meantime the demand is generally light and confined to Spragues, suitable for the season, and in a small way to supply the local trade.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Gold strong at 112½@112¾; this was occasioned by the bears purchasing largely in stocks with the design to try and break the stock market by buying up gold and borrowing money on it. Loans were made at ⅝@⅞ of one per cent, and late in the day small lots were loaned flat. Clearances $117,413,000. Governments opened steady and so continued until late in the day, when 5-20s for May and November advanced ⅛ per cent. Stocks have been strong and active, especially on Wabash, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Northwestern. The bull cliques have been buying all day, and higher prices are predicted, as the bears have so far failed in their efforts to prevent an upward turn. The market closed strong and at the highest figures of the day. With increased activity in favorite shares. Money is abundant at 5@6 per cent. Securities dull and firm: Old Tennessees 71¼; new do, 71¼. Sterling, 109¼. Government bonds of 1867, 117½; do, 68s, 111; do, 68s, 111½; do 1865, 111¼; do 65s, 111¼; do 67s, 111¼; do 68s, 114¼; do 10-40s, 110; currency 68, 115¾.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton—demand fair, with an advance; middling uplands, 19½c. Flour dull and unchanged; $6 05@$6 30 for shipgrades of extra. Wheat steady and in moderate demand and a shade higher; red and amber, $1 63@1 65. Whisky firm at 89c. Pork quiet and unchanged; Rio, 19½@19¾c. Sugar steady and in moderate demand; Cuba, 9½@8½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull at 10@9c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Cotton is excited and higher; middling, 19½c. Flour firm; demand fair; family, $7@7½. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 fall, $1 56. Corn—demand good at full prices, 54@55. Rye dropping, $1 03@1 05. Oats steady. Pork dropping, 12½c. Butter quiet; Central Ohio, 19@18c; Western reserve, 19@20c. Cheese dropping at 10@10½c. Whisky quiet and weak; nnes, $1 87. Lard steady and in moderate demand; cidefly 9½c delivered in Indianapolis. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm; sales of 20,000 lbs clear rib at 7c delivered at Indianapolis; shoulders are saleable 5½c, but held ½ higher. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; sales of 15 cases at 8, 6,6½@6½c. Hogs dull and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 89c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Flour—quiet and firm; $5@5 50. Wheat—No 2 spring easier, $1 29@1 29½ cash. Corn—No. 2 mixed active, 35½@35¾c cash. Oats—No. 2 closing weak at 29½c. Rye—No. 2 steady at 86c. Barley—No. 2 spring nominal at 65c. Whisky, 90c. Provisions firmer; mess pork, 10½ cash. Lard firmer at 9½c cash. Dry salted shoulders, 5½@5¾c; rough sides, 7@7½c. Hogs dull at 5@5c lower and closed at $5 40@5 50. Cattle very dull at 10@12½c lower, $3 75@5 50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Flour is dull and unsettled; Southern small; super fall, $5 00. Wheat dull and irregular for low grades of spring; best grades are firm and higher; $1 25 for choice lower; red fall, $1 67. Corn firm and demand fair; mixed on track 46c; sacks, 56c. Oats dropping; 34@35c on track; 38c sacked. Barley quiet; 85@1 05 for prime to choice spring. Rye firm at 75@78c. Pork quiet; mess $15. In dry salted meats there is considerable inquiry; loose clear rib, 7c; do clear sides, 7¼c; do do to arrive, 7¾c. Bacon is firmer, but there is only a jobbing order business doing; sackets, 8½c; clear sides, 8¾c. Hams—choice sugar cured canvassed, 13½c. Lard dull; refined jobbing, 10¼c for tierces; 11½c for kegs. Hogs are in fair demand, $3@3 50. Cattle quiet, $2 50@5 50.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Cotton is very firm; all grades advanced ½c; middling, 19c. Flour in good demand, chiefly for high grades; the supply is light; extra family, $6 75@7. Provisions dull and unchanged; mess pork $15 50. Bacon—asked, 6½, 8¼@8½c. Hams—sugar cured, 16c; plain, 13c. Lard—tierces, 10c; keg 11c. Bulk meats—loose, 6¾, 7@7½c; packed, ⅛c higher. Whisky quiet at 88c. Leaf tobacco is well sustained; sales to day 500 hhds at 4@5c for common to good logs; 6¼@8c for low to medium leaf; 20@35c for common to fine bright wrappers.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Flour dull; superfine, $5 87½; treble, $6 75@7. Corn active; mixed, 77c; white 78c. Oats, 62@65c. Bran dull, $1 30. Hay easy; prime, $23; choice, $23 00. Pork dull, $16 25. Bacon dull, 7, 8@9c. Sugar-cured hams, 18@19c. Lard dull; tierces, 10½c; kegs, 12½c. Sugar—prime, 10½c. Molasses firm; plantation rebolled, 40@45c. Whisky steady at 90c. Coffee, 19@19½c. Rice are dull at 10½@10¾c. Sterling, 12½ sight; premium. Gold, 112¾. Cotton active; higher; sales 600 bales good ordinary, 15½@16c; low middling, 17½@17¾c; middling 19¼@19½; receipts, 1896; exports to Bremen, 1314; stock, 89,663 bales.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 6.—Cotton—light sales; low middling, 18c. Bacon—clear sides, 9½c; hams 12c; shoulders, 7½c; sugar cured hams, packed, 15½c. Lard, 11½c. Corn, 70c. Oats 70c. Flour, $5 25@5 60.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, June 6.—Cotton firm; middling, 19c; net receipts, 161 bales; exports to Great Britain, 834 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 19,501 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, June 6.—Cotton active; good ordinary, 16½@15c; net receipts, 1513 bales; sales, 2500 bales; stock, 51,447 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, June 6.—Cotton—good demand; middling, 19¼c; net receipts, 550 bales; exports to the continent, 537 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,027 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 19c; sales, 300 bales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 6, 4:30 p.m.—Console, 91¼. U S bonds of 1862, 90¾; do old 5s, 90¾; do '67s, 92¾; do 10-40s 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 9 3-32d; middling Orleans, 9¾d; sales, 20,000 bales; 2000 for speculation and export.

MANCHESTER, June 6.—Market firm.

FRANKFORT, June 5.—U. S. Coupons of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, June 6.—Rentes buoyant, 58f 47c.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

WANTED at the Raleigh Woolen Factory, on Wolf River, nine miles from Memphis, Wool for cash or to manufacture. For full particulars send for circular.

je7 W. H. LANE & CO.

WANTED! WANTED!

POTATOES AND APPLES.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.

GEORGE S. RICHARDSON & CO.,

m11 No. 2, Howard Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 267.
48, 54, 37, 34, 43, 32, 44, 12, 20, 49, 71, 77, 17.

EVENING CLASS—No. 268.
24, 63, 69, 26, 28, 75, 68, 13, 50, 36, 41, 46, 35.

Prizes from $100 to $30,000, paid in money. Lotteries drawing daily. J. E. FRANKLE 46½ North Court street, Box 147, Memphis, Tenn.; P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo. je7

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Angerona Lodge No. 168 will be held this (WEDNESDAY) evening, June 7, at at 8 o'clock, for labor in the E. A. degree.

C. M. CARROLL, W. M.

JOHN BEAMISH, Secretary. je7

WATCHES & JEWELRY

At Byrd's, Ladies' Gold Watches, Main st,	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd $35, $45, $60,	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd And up to $200.	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd Gents' Gold Watches.	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd $60, $65, $85,	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd And up to $450.	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd Chains, Bracelets.	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd Neck'aces, Lockets.	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd And other Popular Articles.	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd AT W. C. BYRD'S.	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd (Late Merriman's.)	275
Byrd —	276
Byrd N. B—Persons who intend	276
Byrd —	276
Byrd look at our stock and prices	275
Byrd —	275
Byrd before going.	275

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS are invited for building a Jail at Sardis, Panola county, Miss. The drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of the Architect, James B. Cook, 38 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., or at the office of the Chancery Clerk, J. C. Harrison, Esq., Sardis, Mississippi. All proposals to be sealed and delivered on or before the 28th day of June next, either with J. C. Harrison, Esq., at Sardis, or with James B. Cook, at Memphis. The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids.

WM. W. HOWE,
JNO. C. HARRISON,
A. R. HOWE,
Commissioners.

je7

PROBATE COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE in BARTLETT, TENN.

No. 26, R. D.—In the Probate Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—L. S. Barr & Co. vs. L. N. Burr, et al.—Petition for the sale of lands to pay debts.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of sale made in the above entitled cause, at the present June term, 1871, of the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the court-house door, on Union street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

Thursday, July 6, 1871,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., the following described real estate to-wit:

Lying and being in the town of Bartlett Shelby county, Tennessee, beginning at the southwest corner of Moses Bolton's lot, 1 rod low, running thence west 87 feet to the Memphis and Somerville Plank Road at the southeast corner of R. K. Shelby's lot on plank road, thence north 232 feet with the east line of said Shelby's lot to Mail street, in said town; thence east and parallel with said plank road, 57 feet to said Bolton's lot; thence south with the west line of said Bolton's lot to the beginning.

Terms of sale—On a credit of seven months, purchaser to execute note with approved security, all right of redemption barred.

JAMES REILLY, Clerk.

E. D. Jordon, Attorney. je7

MASON FRUIT JARS,

WITH PORCELAIN LINED CAP.

Needs No Wax or Cement,

AND THE BEST IN USE.

THREE SIZES—Pints, Quarts and Two Quarts. Full directions for putting up fruit furnished. Liberal discount to the trade.

For sale only by

O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Lamp and Oil Store, 222 Main St., SOLE AGENTS, Memphis.

m22dlm&wtf

HINSON & MAYES,

DENTISTS, 233 MAIN STREET,

ARE Plugging Teeth for Cash from one to three dollars each cavity of decay, and defy competition in all dental operations. Nitrous Oxide gas given free. Call at 233 Main street. my17

P. H. DONNELLY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO WM. DEAN & CO.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Choice Groceries,

189 Poplar Street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public generally, to our new stock of Teas, Spices, Liquors and general supplies, all of recent purchase and the best quality, and at reasonable prices. P. H. DONNELLY & CO.

1860 | ESTABLISHED. | 1860

DR. R. C. MARLATTE'S

Medical Institute

FOR THE

Treatment of all Diseases

-OF-

WHATEVER CLASS OR TYPE.

Assisted by an able Corps of Scientific Physicians and Surgeons.

Office---No. 42 North Court Street.

Send 50 cents for treatment on all diseases. Female, Catarrh, Cancer, Lung and Private Departments under my own special charge. Satisfaction and cures guaranteed. my16

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

The celebrated Brown, Manly & Co. Double-Share Plow, weighing only 86 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed, or the money refunded. George S. Richardson & Co., No. 2 Howard's row, Memphis, agents for Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. Agents wanted. apl20

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 29, 1871.

To Shippers from Memphis, Tenn.:

MR. ISAAC C. MEASON has been appointed Southern Agent of the South Shore Line at Memphis. He will work via Evansville, New Albany and Cincinnati by river, and via Memphis and Louisville railroad line—all rail. All other agencies in Memphis of this line have been discontinued. Bills of lading for freight shipped over this line must be signed by him, as no other party has any right or authority to give bills of lading for the line in Memphis, and none but his will be recognized.

O. S. SKINNER,

je6 Gen'l Manager South Shore Line.

LUMBER YARD & SAW-MILL.

WE are now manufacturing and are prepared to furnish in any quantity, Building and Fencing Lumber, at from $10 to $20 per thousand. Shingles (both sawed and hand-made) at from $3 50 to $5 per thousand. Our stock of Laths, Weatherboarding, Flooring, Ceiling, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moulding, Dry and Dressed Lumber, is complete, which we are selling at the lowest possible prices. Orders from the country filled with dispatch.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,

my11dw Foot of Washington st., near river.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.

AGENTS,

SCHULTZ & TAILER,

je6 NEW YORK.

THE

FINKLE & LYON

MANUFACTURING CO.'S

'VICTOR'

Sewing Machine!

WITH its recent improvements, is the simplest, most durable and complete Family Sewing Machine of all the varieties now in use; and to any one wishing to purchase a reliable and first-class Machine, containing all the

Latest Improvements and Inventions

Without the complications of springs, cog-wheels or delicate and troublesome adjustments, the "VICTOR" Machine is offered without a rival. It is the only Lock-stitch Machine that has a straight "self-setting" needle, which cannot be set wrong.

Parties wishing to purchase a first-class Family Sewing Machine, should not fail to call and examine it before purchasing any other.

For sale on reasonable terms by the

FINKLE & LYON MANF'G CO.,

No. 40 North Court St.,

Memphis, Tennessee.

Agents wanted. m22

Memphis & Little Rock

RAILROAD,

CHANGE OF TIME.

Speed Increased.

Commencing Sunday, June 4, 1871,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) (city time):

LEAVING MEMPHIS (opp. Gayoso House):

Leave Memphis 9:30 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield (opp. Memphis) 10:30 a.m.

RETURNING.

Leave Hopefield 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at Memphis 3:00 p.m.

Ferry-boat leaves foot of Union street promptly at 9:30 a.m.

Freight train leaves Hopefield on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:45 a.m.

For tickets and information apply at the Company's office, 38 Madison street, at ticket office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 279 Main street, or at ticket office of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, 304 Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 207½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE,
General Superintendent.

JNO. H. PERRY, Gen'l Ft'g and Tkt. Agt.

EXTRAORDINARY

LOW PRICE LIST

-IN-

DRY GOODS

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

Common make Prints	5c
Best make Prints	10c
Ladies' Hose	10c
Misses' Fancy Hose, Lisle thread	12½c
Gents' Half Hose, German	12½c
Bed Ticking	15½c
Picnic Gloves	15c
Large size all Linen Towels	15c
Yard wide heavy brown Domestic	11½c
Heavy Cottonades	20c
White Marseilles	20c
24-inch Grenadines	25c
Silk striped Iron Grenadines	90c
Kid Gloves	75c
Best Kid Gloves in the city	$1 50
Coverlids for single beds	1 25
Coverlids for double beds	2 00
Silk Parasols, lined	1 50
Wide Cloth Baskin	2 00
Misses' Cloth Shoes, high cut	2 25
Ladies' Cloth Shoes, high cut	2 5

GREAT BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING LINE of GOODS for THIS WEEK ONLY.

Ladies' Collars, all kinds; Russian Toweling, Sash Ribbons, Oil Cloths, Boys' Linen Suits, etc., etc., only at

VENDIG & BRO.,

NO. 226 Main Street.

SWEET SPRINGS,

Monroe County, West Virginia.

THIS favorite summer resort, famous for its extensive and agreeable plunge baths, (temperature 78 degrees,) as well as its tonic mineral waters, will be opened for the season

ON THE 15th OF JUNE.

Telegraph office in the Hotel; a handsome and extensive livery in conjunction with the establishment; a first-class band of music engaged for the season.

CHARGES PER DAY $ 2
FOR ONE MONTH 75
FOR TWO MONTHS or more at the rate of 50

Children under ten and colored servants, half price. Families desirous of taking rooms for the season, or for further information, address GEO. McGOVEN,

ap22 Superintendent.

REMOVAL.

BIDGOOD, KELLY & CO.,

—Jobbers and Retailers in—

Domestic, Foreign and Canned Fruits

CONFECTIONS,

CHOICE FAMILY SUPPLIES, ETC.,

—Have removed to—

No 224 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

DONOHO & BULKLEY,

Land and Emigration Agency

Removed to elegant quarters in the basement

Insurance Building, 39 Madison St.,

And cordially invite the public to an inspection of their Office and Salesroom.

IN addition to their extensive Registry of Real Estate of PRIVATE SALES, they will, at an early announcement, inaugurate a systematic and legitimate CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE of City and Suburban Lots, Farms and Unimproved Lands, at their Salesroom. They now control and have for sale, over 1000 city and suburban lots, and nearly 1,000,000 acres of lands in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

European Exchange and through Passage Tickets to and from all European ports and Memphis. DONOHO & BULKLEY,

my18 39 Madison street.

Attachment Notice.

No. 858, A. D.—In the First Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—Toof, Phillips & Co. vs. H. P. Spellman.

IN this cause an attachment having been issued out under section 2425 of the Code returned into Court, levied upon the personal property of defendant, and affidavit having been made that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $1600 by account, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered, That he make his personal appearance herein, before the Judge of the First Circuit Court of Shelby County, at the court-house in the city of Memphis, on the third Monday in September next, and defend said attachment suit within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be proceeded to dispose of, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

Done at office, this 5th day of June, 1871.

FRANK TAFT, Clerk.

By R. F. COLEMAN