MINOR TELEGRAMS.

Havana subscribes $10,000 to Chicago.

The Austrian ministry have resigned.

The Episcopal convention adjourned Thursday night.

A schooner loaded with smuggled goods was seized at Beverly, Massachusetts yesterday.

Dr. Medlicott, the Kansas murderer, was convicted at Garnett yesterday. Wished for new trial.

The United States Minister Schenck is indisposed, and has gone into the country to recuperate.

It is stated that the pardon commissioners will liberate most of the Paris Communists now in prison.

News from Mexico says that Saltillo still holds out against Monterey revolutionists. This is important.

Queen Victoria has contributed $500 towards the Chicago fund. She was always very prudent in her charities.

A train from San Francisco bound eastward ran off the track at the San Joaquin river yesterday. One man killed and several seriously hurt.

Tweed was arrested yesterday on a warrant from Albany. He was released on $1,000,000 bonds. Jay Gould and Commodore Garrison are the sureties.

The president has appointed William M. Evarts and Benjamin R. Curtis counsel before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, in addition to Caleb Cushing.

Mrs. Cook got a judgment against Brigham Young in the United States court at Salt Lake yesterday for $2876. The Mormon papers say that the government cannot interfere with them without striking at the root of religious freedom in the country.

A most important arrest of counterfeiters took place in New York Thursday. Ballard is the only man outside of government employ who knows the secret of manufacturing government fibre paper. The material captured includes ten thousand dollars, a transfer press (believed to be the only one outside of the treasury), full sets of steel and copper plates for thousand, twenty, ten and two dollar bills; also full sets of plates for fractional currency, stamp for the treasury seal, *fac simile* types for raising notes, and $45,000 in counterfeit money.

BROWNLOWISM IN MISSISSIPPI

The Radical Enormities Resumed in DeSoto County, Mississippi.

Since the canvass commenced in good earnest in Mississippi, the Democrats have been making strong, steady and solid progress. This was particularly noticeable in DeSoto county. The Radicals could not calmly bear these changes. They had the whole machinery of elections in their own hands, and by a skillful manipulation of that machinery they could further their own ends, and in a measure defeat the wishes of the people. There is a board of registrars and a board of supervisors in every county. The registrars say who shall vote, and the supervisors say how the voting is when done. The Hernando Press says: "Monday week, the report was circulated that Messrs. M. A. Thornton, E. Bonildin and J. W. McCall had been removed from their positions as supervisors, and that Messrs. W. B. Battle, John A. Scott and J. H. Lucas had been appointed in their places, and that Sowell Newsom had been appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of J. H. Cocke.

The board of commissioners, consisting of Josiah Dailey, Radical candidate for sheriff, Sowell Newsom, Radical candidate for treasurer, and A. W. Smith, chancery clerk, immediately assembled and made an order removing T. P. Manning and B. R. Chambliss as registrars, and appointing Henry Richardson and M. D. McNeely in their places. Mr. McNeely is a Conservative, and accepted the position at the request of our friends. The law requires that these shall be one Conservative on the board, and therefore they were compelled to give us one. Against Messrs Manning and Chambliss no charges of any kind were made—they had no notice that there were any objections urged against them, and no opportunity to defend themselves. The Radicals still were not satisfied. The board of supervisors immediately re assembled, and by one stroke of the pen utterly wiped out and abolished three of the strongest Conservative election precincts in the county, namely: Palestine, Thyatira and Taylor's Store.

SENSE.

An Appeal to Governor Brown—What an Honest Old Citizen Thinks of Him and the Democratic Party and Taxation.

To His Excellency Governor John C. Brown:

Sir—I see in your message to the Legislature, published a few days since in the Memphis APPEAL, that you are opposed to reducing the heavy, burthensome taxation unwisely put upon the people. Surely you have not reflected deliberately upon this subject. You say that the credit of the State must be sustained. In the name of common sense, is there any better way under the heavens to keep up the credit of the State than by keeping up the credit of the people? Save the people, and the people will save the State. You cannot save the State by all the wisdom known to man unless you first save the credit of the citizens. Would it not have been a much better policy to have said to the legislators, "reduce the unjust, unwise and heavy burden of taxation, placed upon the people, and levy just such a tax as the citizens can pay promptly, and make such laws that will compel every citizen of the State to pay promptly; this done the credit of the State cannot suffer. Give the people time to make some little for themselves, which they cannot do under any sort of circumstances, under the present excessive, heavy, unjust taxation. It cannot be paid. Look at the figures and facts correctly stated. Take the fifteenth civil district of Shelby for example In the year 1873 the valuation was $1,490,054; in 1869, $1,765,617; in the year 1870, $1,089,670; in the year 1871, $2,049,793, nearly one million dollars more than last year, when in fact the real estate is not worth one dollar more this year than it was worth last year. Again, to bring the point down to individuals, to make it more plain and more easily understood by all. Suppose we take one farmer out of many for example. This farm was assessed in the year 1870 at $65,000; in the year 1871 the same farm was assessed at $171,000—$106,000 more in the year 1871 than in the year 1870. The tax on this farm for the year 1870 was SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY SEVEN DOLLARS; in the year 1871 the tax is THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE DOLLARS—nearly six times as much as in the year 1870. There is no man living that can pay the tax on this farm for the year 1871, from the profits of all the crops raised on the farm in two years. We have cited the fifteenth civil district of Shelby county as an example, because, when Radicalism was rampant and in the full bloom of its glory, in 1868, the assessment of property of this same district came before the Radical commissioners. They at once said to the assessor: "Sir, you have assessed the property too high in your district; lessen it twenty-five per cent;" and it was done. The grievous burden of taxation upon the people for the year 1871 makes Barbour Lewis blush to the ears, and Brownlow lifts up both hands with holy horror. Oh! ye wise Democrats, for the sake of truth and consistency, never again name the unjust, oppressive policy of Brownlow, and the wrongs of Barbour Lewis. Just compare them with your own and see the result. It was the sacred pledge of the whole Democratic party, and preached and published in all the Democratic papers throughout the State, that if the people would forsake the unrighteous, thieving, lying, cursing robbing Radicals and vote for the Democrats, and put us in power, taxation should be reduced one-half. Upon these pledges the people voted for and put the Democratic party in power, who have violated their pledges and doubled our taxation, and laugh at our calamity, being unable to pay. Governor Brown, you are at the head of the Democratic party in Tennessee. The people of the State put you there, believing you would stand by and carry out the pledges made to the people to get their votes. Now we, the people, call upon you to know if this is your policy, to double the tax on the citizens in order to save the credit of the State. We call upon all legislators to reflect and act wisely upon the subject of taxation as being by far the most important subject for their consideration. In the name of God, are you going to compel us to pray for Radicalism to return and rule, and reign over us? It does seem so. We cry aloud and long for an amendment to the Constitution giving a board of three commissioners and a board of equalization in every county in the State, and above all, reduce the rate of taxation to twenty cents on the $100.

TAX-PAYER.

The Episcopal convention has taken action upon the ground of the Cheney controversy, and adversely to the claims of that persistent minister. Instead of granting an alternate phrase, they solve the difficulty by declaring as their conviction that the word "regenerate," as it occurs in the service for the baptism of infants, "is not so used as to determine that a moral change in the subject of baptism is wrought in the sacrement."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, FRIDAY, October 27, 1871.

We find banks operating about the same as on yesterday, there having occurred no change worthy of note. Money is in good supply and no stringency is experienced. Prime paper is readily taken at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum; outside rates is based on 1½ to 2½ per cent. per month. The receipts of exchange are liberal, and, as usual, the demand active, as the late heavy movement of the staple would indicate. Rates are the same as reported yesterday, being the discount buying on New York, and ½c discount on Boston for demand bills, and ⅝c for sight bills. Commercial bills on New Orleans and northern and eastern cities are ⅛c discount for buying and par selling.

Gold is unsteady and bought at 110¾ to 110¾. But little was doing in stocks and securities. There was a slight demand for county scrip, and was sold at 80c. Bank of Tennessee sold at 55c, and was dull, caused by heavy sales in Nashville, by parties who purchased some time ago, and was forced to sell at the best bid they could get. City currency and bonds, 50½ to 55c are what bankers are offering and 58 asked. Parties holding past due coupons ask 60c, but only realize 55c; 70c was bid his morning for $1000 State comptroller's warrants. It is reported that some $30,000 in Arkansas seven bonds are offered in this market, which causes considerable uneasiness in this particular.

THE CONVENTIONAL INTEREST LAW.

Upon this subject, we divert the attention of the legislature, we copy the following able, judicious and timely article from the Gallatin Examiner. We regret to note that a bill has been introduced into one house of the legislature repealing the conventional interest law, but trust that it may be defeated, if for no other reason than that it has not had a fair trial. It has been in operation but a very short time, and it is the most unfavorable season of depression in every department of business. We believe, however, that it has worked no disadvantage, but, on the contrary, has brought into our State large amounts of capital that otherwise would have been kept in other States, where investments are more profitable. In the Northern States money is very abundant, and if our legislature will have the wisdom to let the present law remain in force, the tide will, after awhile, tend this way, and every branch of industry will be aided. In the great State of New York their numerous corporations have been prevented by statute from investing their surplus funds beyond the State, and the consequence is that millions of dollars are lying idle, or at a very low rate of interest. The legislature there will this winter remove this restriction, and then their capitalists will seek other points of investments. The members of our legislature should remember that holders of money are just as anxious to loan as the borrower may be to borrow, and if the present law is permitted to remain undisturbed, we venture to affirm that foreign capital will pour into our State and come through every channel, and in every form of business. We preferm the question, for the present, of any legal restriction at all upon the right of a person to make any contract he chooses. As an original question, we favor the entire liberation of money. It should be as free as the air, and have a charter as wide; and the sooner our lawmakers relieve their minds of their unreasoning adherence to a supposed binding requirement of the old Judaic law, the better. If they would be consistent, they should not indulge in ham and eggs, or any other of the prohibited dishes of the Mosaic code. The comical view of it, too, is that, while ostensibly trying to obey the Rabbinical regulation of money matters, they have to lose of the fact that any charge at all for interest was usury, and that one per cent, or six per cent, would have been just as unerring when one fifty per cent. The Israelites were at liberty to charge interest to strangers, but not to their own race. They could shave a Gentile to the bone and not break the law. We trust that the day may come when our lawmakers will be able to relieve themselves of the fetters of old time prejudice, and sweep away every restriction that interferes with the freedom of commerce. Money should be as free as cotton or tobacco, or horses and mules. Contracts for money should be treated as contracts about anything else. Money is an article of commerce, and just as subject to the great laws of supply and demand as any other article of traffic. When will some statesman arise in this country who will be able to elevate the minds of our people and of our legislatures to an understanding of the great principles of free trade? He who does it will be a benefactor, for free trade will sweep away all of the cunningly-devised schemes of protection that steal away the substance of the people and enrich the pockets of millionaires, and put every man upon an equal footing in the battle of life.

Railroad Shares in New York.

NEW YORK, October 27, 2 p.m.—The market is steady and rather better in some instances.

Canton	68
Western Union Telegraph Company	80½
Pacific Mail	47½
Adams Express	83
Wells, Fargo & Co	50½
American Express	59½
United States Express	54
New York Central	88½
New York Scrip	83½
Erie	20
Reading	97
Michigan Central	116¼
Michigan Southern	92
Illinois Central	132
Cleveland and Pittsburg	123
Chicago and Northwestern	56½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	86½
Rock Island	99½
Fort Wayne	80
St. Paul preferred	73
Ohio and Mississippi	30½
Union Pacific	27

Bonds in New York.

NEW YORK, October 27, 10:25 a.m.—Government securities are a fraction better, with a medium demand. Sterling steady at 109⅝. Gold is loaning at 1-64th of 1 per cent.

Gold	111¼
Bonds of 1881	116¼
5-20 Bonds of 1862	114½
5-20 Bonds of 1864	113½
5-20 Bonds of 1865, old	113½
5-20 Bonds of 1865, new	113½
5-20 Bonds of 1867, new	113
5-20 Bonds of 1868, new	113
10-40 Bonds	109½
Pacific Sixes	111

Bonds in London.

LONDON, October 27, 5 p.m.—

Consols	92½-92¾
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862	86 -86¼
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1867	92½-93
U. S. 10-40 Bonds	86½-86¾
Erie	20½-21

COTTON.

The market at the close to-day lost what it gained the day before, and closed dull on a basis of middling at 17½ to 17¾c, the latter being the extreme outside figure, the sales at this figure being made in the morning. Factors report this as the dullest day of the season. Sellers are not frightened, and give way only when concessions are made. They are confident that prices will be better in a few days. Buyers do not seem anxious to buy, and only buy on concessions, in fact the market is dull and heavy. Adding 100 bales of yesterday's sales, the sales to-day amount to 1300 bales. (Indirectly we heard of one party dealing of 300 bales, but failed to find the man, and we think our informant must have been misinformed.) Among those sold to-day were the following: 102 low middling, 17½; 5 strict middling, 17¾; 11 low middling, 17¼; 6 barely good ordinary, 16¾; 5 low middling, 17¾; 5 middling, 17¾; 5 strict low middling, 17½; 5 strict low middling, 17½; 22 strict middling, 18¼; 192 low middling, 18¼; 27 good ordinary, 17; 22 good ordinary, 16½; 4 low middling, 17¼; 55 strict low middling, 17½; 70 strict good ordinary, 17½; 3 good middling, 19; 11 ordinary, 16; 2 strict low middling, 17¾; 28 middling, 17¾; 15 middling, 17½; 23 strict low middling, 17½; 19 strict low middling, 17½; 92 middling, 17¾; 30 strict good ordinary, 17½; 28 good ordinary, 17. The market in New York opened quiet, middling 18⅛c, and closed heavy at 18⅛c. In Liverpool the market opened steady, middling uplands, 9½d; Orleans, 9¾d, and closed dull and heavy, middling uplands, barely 9¼d; Orleans, barely 9½d; sales of the week, 530,000 bales of which 16,000 were for speculation and export; stock on hand, 515,000, of which 191,000 are American; imports for the week, 80,000, of which 20,000 are American.

The weekly statement of receipts, stock, etc., at all United States ports, telegraphed to-day, compared with the corresponding week last season is as follows: Week's receipts increase 7000, sales increase 1600, stock on hand increase 69,000, American increase 58,000.

The following is the comparative daily statement:

Receipts to-day	1,819
Same day last year	2,112
Shipped today	1,976
Same day last year	2,223
Stock to-day	11,838
Last year	9,470
Total receipts to date	755,946
Same time last year	35,846
Total shipments to date	46,281
Same time last year	33,110

Last year at this time middling here was 18½c, in New York, 18¾c; gold, 111¼; uplands in Liverpool 9¾d.

Cotton Statement.

The following is the cotton statement to date:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, October 27, 1871.

Stock, September 1, 1871	2,176
Received since last statement	1,819
Received previously	54,127—55,946
	58,122
Shipped since last statement	1,976
Shipped previously	44,308—46,284
Stock at noon to-day	11,838

IMPORTS.

Memphis and Charleston railroad	305
Mississippi and Tennessee railroad	321
Memphis and Ohio railroad	203
Steamers	620
Estimated per wagons	200

EXPORTS.

Memphis and Charleston railroad	595
Memphis and Ohio railroad	871
Steamers north	470
Steamers south	42

Cotton in New York.

NEW YORK, October 27, 10 a.m.—The market opened quiet, with moderate receipts, 18,100 bales; 723 bales, Ordinary, 16½c; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18¼c; middling, 18¾c; good middling, 19¼c.

12:15 p.m.—Market heavy. Sales on the spot 700; futures, 19,000 bales; ordinary, 16c; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18c; middling, 18⅝c; good middling, 19¼c.

1:45 p.m.—Cotton heavy; Sales on the spot, 1300; futures, 15,000 bales—November, 18 1-16, January, 18⅝c; receipts, 2076 bales.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, October 27, 5 p.m.—Cotton closes heavy. Sales for the day 10,000 bales, of which 500 are for speculation and export; middling uplands barely 9¾d; middling Orleans, 9¾d.

TRADE.

Business on Front street and levee was not so active as previous days of the week. The weather still fine, but a few degrees colder. The season throughout has been remarkably favorable for all branches of business. Planters are realizing better crops than we at first anticipated. More attention has been given to raising grain and produce than in previous years. The season has not been so favorable contrast with that north and west. The drouth is still prevailing in the upper countries, and has not been equalled within the past twenty-five years. All through central and southern Illinois wells and small streams are completely dried up, and the inhabitants find great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for the household and stock. The soil is so dry that ploughing is rendered impossible. The drouth extends farther north, and to Wisconsin. Tide, consequently, is turning the tide of emigration throughout the country—in the mountains, over the western prairies and in Chicago—has a tendency to strengthen prices, but wherever their has been an advance, it has been so slight and gradual that the effect has not been felt and we believe that nothing serious, financially and commercially, will grow out of it. Probably the grain market will eventually feel the effect of this more than any other product, as the quantity destroyed throughout the burnt districts is immense, and flour is currently stiffening. With a tendency to advance, though high freights in all directions has the effect to lower prices. The market has ts dull, with but few transactions. Flour—50 barrels good supers sold at $9 25, a lower figure than yesterday; 16 barrels good fall[illegible] $6 90, choice brands are in better demand than the lower grades; the demand is mostly from local dealers. Coffee has been on a stand for three days, with no new feature developed; the market is firm and holders are encouraged, and believe it will reach a much higher figure; some dealers maintain that 25c is the lowest priced coffee on the market, but we quote 22½ to 23c, inside and outside figures. The stock in this market is very fair and country merchants can buy here as low as at any other market. The grain market throughout is unchanged and but very little doing. Supplies are good and the demand is principally confined to local trade. Corn is offered from first hands at 67c for shelled, with a tendency to lower prices. Oats are unchanged, parties offering at 40c. Bran steady at $17, and in store at $18 to 20. Hay is in moderate demand for best grades. No. 1 timothy $20 to 22, and lower grades $16 to 18. Cornmeal is in good supply, and offering at yesterday's sales $3 35 on the levee. This is a marked decline since the first of the week. The provision market is quiet, nothing outside of local trade doing, and that but light, as retail dealers are cautious in buying small quantities, and, as the river is on the rise, it is hoped that freights will be reduced. Bacon is firm at quotations, but there is no actual advance in this market, though an advance is reported on clear rib of ⅛c in St. Louis, caused by the active demand. In upper cities, generally, meats are firm, and no radical change need be expected until the packing season fairly opens, which will begin in some fifteen days or more; clear sides at 9 to 9¼c, and in less than a week, 9¾c; clear rib shoulders and sugar-cured hams are unchanged. The market in lard remains quiet at the quotations below. Prairie is in light supply, and the demand is moderate; no changes in prices; on the levee, $3 15 to $3 25; in store by dray load, $3 40 to $3 50. The country market is well stocked. A dealer remarked to us this morning that one of their customers in the country sold in his village, last week, about $2000 worth of chickens, and another $2500, which will give an idea of the poultry market in this city, as there are quite a number of merchants who deal in them. Fruits of all kinds are unchanged and selling as quoted. Beans are in light supply through the demand is not heavy. Butter—choice is not in good supply, selling at 28c, and in lots of 4 to 6 tubs a lower figure is realized. Business in bagging has been very active throughout the past week. One dealer sold some 1200 pieces; prices are unchanged. Other things remain pretty as closed yesterday evening. In wood and willow ware we heard of no change, except in buckets, which have advanced 25c on the dozen, now selling at $2 50 instead of $2 25, as heretofore reported.

General Market.

APPLES—⅝ bbl, $5 00 to 4 50; in demand.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS—Louisville cement, ⅝ bbl, $3 00; Rosendale cement, $3 50 to 4; plaster Paris, $3 75 to 4. Alabama lime, $1 50 ⅝ bbl or carload and $1 60 in store; hair, 6c ⅝ lb; fire brick, $40 ⅝ 100; common brick, $10 to 12 ⅝ 1000, delivered.

BUTTER—Choice table, 27 to 28c; medium, for cooking, 12 to 15c; inferior, 10 to 12c.

BAGGING—Hemp and flax, 22 lbs, 18½c; 2¼ lbs, 19½c; iron ties, 55 to 60; baling twine, 16 to 17c.

BACON—Clearsides, 9¾@9¾c; clear rib, 9¾@9¾c; shoulders, 8¾c; breakfast bacon, 11¼@12½c; mess pork, $14 50@15; rumps, $10 50@12; choice and canvassed hams, 17½c; choice plain hams, 16½c; inferior, 12½@14½c.

BRAN—$27 ⅝ ton. Scarce.

BESWAX—25 to 28c ⅝ lb.

CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $3 35 to $ 40; in store, $3 50 to $ 55.

CARRAGE—$8 to 10 per crate.

COFFEE—Rio, 22½ to 23c.

CHEESE—Selling at 16c.

CANDLES—Light weight, star, 13 to 14c; full weight, 16c.

CANNED GOODS—Condensed milk, $13 50 to 14 ⅝ case; cove oysters, 1 lb, $1 10 to 1 20; 2 lb, $2 10 to 2 25; per doz. domestic sardines, ¼ case, $25 to 28; halves, $38 to 37.

CHICKENS—Young, $2 to 2 75; old, $4 to 5.

EGGS—Fresh packed, 20 to 22c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $6 50; extras, $6 50 to 7 50; good family, $8 00 to 9 00; fancy brands, $9 50 to 10 00.

FISH—White fish, $5 50 to 6 ⅝ half bbl; kits, $1 50; red herring, ½ half box; scaled, smoked herring, 45 to 50c ⅝ box; new mackerel, kits, $1 45; $15 to 16; half bbl, $8 50; kits, $1 60 to 1 75; No. 2, large bbl, $10 00 to 11 00; half bbl, $6 00; kits, $1 25.

GRAIN—Corn in good supply, and lower at 68 to 70c. Oats, 48 to 50c.

GLASS—Window glass, single strength, 6x8 to 8x10, $5 25; do 10x12 to 10x14, 6c; do 10x16 to 12x18, $7 50; do 12x22 to 16x24, $7 75. Jobbers allow a discount of ¼ per cent on these rates on lots to the trade.

HAY—Choice western timothy, on levee, $20 00; in store, $22.

HARDWARE—Axes, ⅝ doz, $10 50 to 14; shovels, Ames's, $14 50; spades, Ames's, $15 50; castings, 5c; plows, Avery, cast, $4 50; iron, ⅝ lb, 4c; cast steel, 20 to 25c; German, 15 to 20c; nails, $4 50 to 4 60 ⅝ keg; rope, 19 to 21c.

HIDES, WOOL, ETC—Are in demand. We quote: Flint hides, 19c; dry salted, 14 to 14½c; green salted, 9 to 9½c; green, 7c. Wool is selling at 25 to 50c as to quality and condition. Deer skins are taken at 18 to 20c per pound, and sheep skins at 50c to $1 25 each.

LIQUORS—Rectified whisky, $2 00 to 2 50; Bourbon and rye, $1 25 to 4 50; Robertson county, $1 to 2 25; American gin and brandies, $1 10 to 1 50; highwines, 94 to 50c; claret wine, ⅝ case, $3 75 to 4 50; port and sherry, per gal, $1 25 to 2 50; Heinz bitters, ⅝ doz, $6 50 to 7 50.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, ⅝ lb, 30 to 35c; oak, 37 to 41c; harness, 34 to 38c; uppers, ⅝ doz, 36 to 96c; French calf, $40 to 60; American, $30 to 45.

LARD—Keg, 11½ to 11¾c; tierce, 10½ to 10¾c; cadiles, 13¾ to 14c.

MOLASSES—Louisiana, ⅝ gal in bbls, 35 to 65c; refined syrups, 35 to 75c; in half bbls and kegs, 5 to 10c higher; New Louisiana 80c.

NAILS—Telegraph brand, 300 in box, $7 50 to 8; short counts, $6 25.

OILS—Coal oil, 30 to 31c ⅝ gal; linseed, raw, $1 07; do boiled, $1 12; lard oil, 75 to 80c; train, 80c; West Virginia lubricating, 55 to 60c; cotton seed oil, crude, 45c; refined yellow, 52c; white 55c; cake, $25 ⅝ ton; cottonseed, $9 per ton.

ONIONS—⅝ bbl, $3 to 3 25.

POWDER—Rifle, ⅝ keg, $6.

POTATOES—⅝ bbl, in shipping order, $3 15 to 3 40.

PAINTS—White lead, Collier's, ⅝ lb, 16½@20; 11½c; southern, 14c, cottage colors, 14c; zinc, French, 16c; American, 12c; turpentine, 58c; patent dryer, 75c; Japan do, $1 50 to 1 75; putty, bulk, 4½c; bladders, do; varnish, coach, $3 50 to 5; copal, $2 to 3; fire-proof paint, $9 ⅝ bbl; whiting, gilders' best, 5c; venetian red, 6c; yellow ochre, 5c.

RICE—Carolina, prime new, 8½c; Rangoon, 8 to 8½c; Patna, 8 to 8½c.

ROPE, ETC—Cotton rope, ⅝ lb, 30 to 35c; jute, ¼ to ⅜ inch, 16c; grass, ¼ to ⅜ inch, 20 to 25c; hemp nominal; jute twine, 35c; paper twine, 25c; cotton, 40c; paper, rag, large, medium and small, 50c, 75c and $1 ⅝ per ream; Manilla, ⅝ lb, 15c.

SUGAR—Refined white, crushed, powdered and granulated, 14½ to 15½c; soft refined, 12¾ to 13½c; Louisiana clarified, 12 to 12c; brown and yellow ho[illegible] ead sugars, 9 to 12c.

STARCH—Pearl at 4¾ to 5½c ⅝ lb.

SALT—Kanawha and Ohio river, $2 15 to 2 30 ⅝ bbl of 280 lbs; dairy, ⅝ bbl, $3 25 to 3 50; Liverpool, ⅝ sack, $2 20 for fine.

SHOT—⅝ sack, $2 00 to 2 25.

SOAP—German mottled, 7c; common, 5c.

SODA—In boxes, 7 to 8c; in kegs 7c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7c.

TINNERS' STOCK—We quote: Tin plate, IC, 10 x14, $11 50; IX, 10x14, $14 00; IC, 14x20, $12 50; IX, 14x20, $15 50; IC, roofing plate, block tin, 40c; copper bottoms, 43c; boiled sheet iron, 26 and 27, 6½ to 6¾c; charcoal do, 8 to 9½c.

TOBACCO—Manufactured tobacco, extra fine and fancy Virginia work, $1 to 1 10; fine, 80 to 95c; good, 70 to 75c; medium, 60 to 65c; common 54 to 56c; candies, quarters, fine, 68 to 72c; good medium, 58 to 62c; common, 56 to 60c; smoking, common medium, 35 to 40c; fine to fancy, 60c to $1.

VINEGAR—Cider, ⅝ bbl, $7 50 to 8 50; wine vinegar, ⅝ gal, 30c.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE—Buckets, painted, 2 and 3 hoops, ⅝ doz, $2 50 to 2 75; cedar, 2 and 3 hoops, $6 50 to 10 00; tubs, assorted sizes, ⅝ of 8, $3 75; No 3, $3 25; No 2, $3 50; No 1, $10 50; bowls, $3 to 7; trays, $6 to 7; churns, pine, 16 to 20 inches, $7 50 to 11; cedar, iron-bound, $14 to 20; well-buckets, hoop ear, $5; wrought ear, $6; large swivel, $7; washboards, wood, $2; zinc, $2 25; ax-handles, $1 50 to 2; measures, nest of 5, $1; halt bushels, ⅝ doz, $8; iron-bound, $7; peck, $4; clothes-pins, ⅝ box of 4 gross, $1 25; splint-clothes-pins, $35; broom-corn, long neck, ⅝ doz, $1 75; hurl, plait handles, $2 50; fancy handles, $3; shaker, $3; stencil-cut, $4; hickory do, $4; hearth, $2; whisk, $2 25 to 3 75; mops, cotton, $2; sieves, iron wire, $1 75 to 2; plated wire, $3 25.

Live Stock.

Beef cattle are in limited supply, with brisk demand for better grades at $5@5 50 for choice; $4 50@5 50 for second quality, and dull for common at $2 50@3 50. Hogs are in good supply with fair inquiry at $5 00@5 50 for smooth fat block hogs, and $4 50 for half fattened shoats. Sheep and lambs are active for best grades and firm at $3 50@4 50 per head for best grades, and dull for inferior and common at $1 50@2. Cows and calves are in better demand, with none in market; we quote them at $35@40 for medium, and $50@60 for choice.

McCOMBS

KELLER & BYRNES,

HARDWARE JOBBERS

100 and 102 N. MAIN ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

W. D. McADOO,

Iron Front Building, : West Market St.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors,

And Manufacturer of

North Carolina Copper Distilled Corn Whisky, Wines, Brandies, Fine Rye Whisky, Etc.

oct1

DR. J. E. WRIGHT,

Late of Columbia, Louisianna, offers his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. A continuous and extensive practice in the Ouachita Valley for twenty consecutive years has given him a practical familiarity with the various types of disease endemical in a Southern climate, he confidently hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Having devoted special attention to OPERATIVE SURGERY for many years, and successfully performed most of the capital operations of the day, he respectfully solicits patronage in that branch of his profession. Office and residence corner of Court and Third streets. oct

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD—PINE BLUFF BRANCH.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS will be received by this Company, at their office in Little Rock, Ark., for 20 days, for building the PINE BLUFF BRANCH, from Devil's Bluff to Pine Bluff, Ark., a distance of about 30 miles. The work to consist of grading, bridging and furnishing crossties. A party of engineers are now in the field locating said line, and as soon as specifications, etc., will be ready for examination at earliest day possible.

Bids should be addressed to the undersigned, at Little Rock, Ark.; the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the President.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Superintendent.

October 25, 1871. oct25

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Memphis, May 16, 1871.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1871, until further notice, trains on this road will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
New Orleans daily	9:00 p.m.	1:10 p.m.
Express daily	8:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.
Freight daily (except Sunday)	4:20 p.m.	5:40 a.m.

JAS. TONGE, Gen'l Sup't.

1871 | Southern Palace | 1872

382 Main Street.

D. C. & H. M. LOEWENSTINE,

Would call the attention of their friends and the citizens of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana To their increased facilities, unrivaled assortmens and immense stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Notions, with which they HAVE FILLED the Southern Palace, and are offering at the smallest possible advance on Eastern cost. Our

Dress Goods Department,

Is composed of the newest, designs and best makes of—

SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS, all colors and widths.

CORDED POPLINS, SILK and WOOL,

BROCHE, CORDED, PLAID and PLAIN VELOURS, all colors.

SATIN DUCHENE, MERINOS, DELAINES,

WHITE TIGER FLANNELS and CASHMERES,

ALPACAS, all colors.

Blankets, 9-4 to 12-4, all makes, and House Furnishing Goods of all kinds. We have the best assortment of

Ladies' Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Jackets, Shawls & Furs

Ever exhibited in the city of Memphis. Having our last season's reputation to sustain for selling the best goods at popular prices, and knowing the impossibilities of doing justice to our stock in a newspaper advertisement, yet we are fully prepared to sell goods at a smaller profit than any other dry goods house in the Southwest.

And as an evidence, we quote below, in part, a List of Prices, viz.:

3-4 Brown Domestic, only	6 1-2 cents per yard.
7-8 Brown Domestic, heavy, only	10 cents per yard.
4-4 Brown Domestic, heavy, only	12 1-2 cents per yard.
Bleached Domestic	8 1-2 cents per yard.
4-4 Bleached Domestic, good	12 1-2 cents per yard.
Plaid Osnaburg, only	12 1-2 cents per yard.
Striped Osnaburg, only	12 1-2 cents per yard.
Apron Checks, only	10 1-2 cents per yard.
Red Tick, only	8 1-2 cents per yard.
Bed Tick, only	12 1-2 cents per yard.
Jeans for Men's and Boys' Wear, only	15 cents per yard.
Canton Flannels	12 1-2 cents per yard.
8-4 Linen Table Cloths, only	75 cents per yard.
Linen Figured Damask, only	25 cents per yard.
Hickory Stripes, only	12 1-2 cents per yard.
Plaid Wool Linseys, only	18 1-2 cents per yard.
Red Flannel, all Wool	25 cents per yard.
White Flannel, medium	18 cents per yard.
Red Bordered Towels, all Linen	$1 per dozen.
White Linen Napkins, Large	8 1-3 cents each.
White Linen Napkins, Small	6 1-4 cents each.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	$1 per dozen.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Linen	15 cents each.
Ladies' Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs	4 cents each.
Ladies' Stamped Boulevard Skirts	$1 each.
Ladies' Balmorals	75 cents each.
Ladies' Corsets, all sizes	50 cents each.
Ladies' Furs, Cape and Muff, large size	$2 50 set.
Misses' Furs, Cape and Muff	$2 set.
Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks	$1 75 each.
Ladies' Wool and Breakfast Shawls	50 cents set.
4-4 Striped French Poplins	25 cents per yard.
Alpacas, all colors	25 cents per yard.
Figured Poplins	20 cents per yard.
Ladies' Ready-Made and Trimmed White Aprons	25 and 35 cents each.
Men's Undershirts	50 cents each.
Men's Drawers	50 cents each.
Men's Cotton Half-Hose	10 cents per pair.
Men's Cotton Half-Hose, good	15 cents per pair.
Men's White Shirts	75 cents each.
Children's Woolen Hose	8 1-3 cents per pair.
White Wool Blankets	$2 50 per pair.
Grey Wool Blankets	$2 50 per pair.
Nothingham Lace Curtains, three yards long	$2 50 per pair.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of country per Expres, C. O. D.

NOTICE.

All persons wanting house furnishing goods are most respectfully invited to examine my stock of Brussels three-ply, two-ply and ingrain Carpets, English and American Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs and Matts, etc. Also, Parlor, Chamber, Dinningroom and Office Furniture. These Goods have been selected with great care. An inspection of them would convince the public as to the quality, style and price.

E. FEGAN, 260 Second Street.

J. H. WAGGENER,

317½ MAIN THE 317½ STREET.

CLOTHING,

—AND—

MERCHANT TAILORING

HOUSE,

Of Memphis, is Well Filled with choice AMERICAN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH

WOOLENS!

For Gentlemen's wear.

J. H. WAGGENER, Prop'r.

PRICES MODERATE. 317½ TERMS CASH

KEBLE HALL,

Select School for Young Ladies

128 WASHINGTON STREET, MRS. A. C. KETCHUM, PRINCIPAL. Session begins September 18, 1871.

JAS. STEELE. J. F. GREENE. JNO. STEELE

J. & J. STEELE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

AND

Dealers in Plantation Supplies

No. 1 EXCHANGE BUILDING,

168 Front St'reet, : Memphis, Tenn

WHOLESALE TRADE.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

—OUR STOCK OF—

MILLINERY GOODS, TRIMMED HATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, LACE GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Is now complete

We invite the attention of country merchants and milliners to the above stock, which has been selected with great care, and we will be sold at the lowest rates.

L. BRENER, 358 Main street.

Administrator's Notice

HAVING qualified as administrator of O. J. Walker, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against his estate to file the same, duly probated, with me within the time allowed by law. All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle without delay.

THOS. HOLEMAN