THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869. VOL. 30–NO. 10

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dispatches to the Southwestern Press Association.

SCRANTON, PA.

Further Particulars of the Great Disaster.

NEW YORK, September 9.—A Scranton special says that later explorations of the mine have developed a sadder phase of the tragedy. Many of the chambers have been entered and miners found in them dead, the breast of the miners showing that they had been stricken down by poisonous gas without a moment's warning, while they were at work. Road men, roof men, door men and others were found dead in the gangways, showing that the destruction must have come swift and sudden. The spirit evinced by the miners to-day has been bitter in the extreme, and is not much assuaged by the offers of assistance and sympathy flowing in from every side.

Asa Packer has telegraphed that he offers $500 to the bereaved, and Gov. Geary $5000. The railroad company has made all the exertion possible, and the wishes of the miners in every respect are consulted, but they remain obdurate. Some of them are willing to listen to reason, but they are the minority. Many are refractory and vicious. Trouble is apprehended, and has been avoided only by consummate tact.

SCRANTON, September 9, 1:30 a.m. Ninety bodies have been found, eighty-two of which have been drawn to the surface. A doctor was called for to attend the men, who explored the mine, but none present volunteered, and Dr. Racard, of Plymouth, came from Plymouth to perform the duty of resuscitating the miners. If no more foul air is encountered the Coroner will take testimony on Saturday afternoon. The heaps of coal that was left in the chute have been lighted, and are blazing in a long line, extending from the railroad up the hill. Great outbreaks of grief occur among the women in the nearest miners' houses. The air in the mine is so bad that parties can stay but a few moments.

AVONDALE, PA., September 9, 2:20 p.m.—Thos. Carson and George Morgan, very experienced miners, with twenty men, have just returned from the mine and report that they have explored every part of the wreckings, and are satisfied that all the bodies have been recovered. Outside parties say that John Davis of Plymouth, and James A. Kerr of Avondale, are still missing. They must be mistaken, as 118 bodies have been taken out.

THE LATEST.

Funerals have been going on all day. Thirty-seven men were buried at once in Hyde Park Cemetery. Sixty-one corpses in all have been received here. The others have been buried at points down the valley.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Funeral Obsequies of Secretary Rawlins.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The funeral of Secretary Rawlins took place at 10 o'clock this morning. The ceremonies comprised prayer by Rev. Mr. Butler, reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Brown, and an address by Rev. Mr. Wilson, which were performed in the War Department. After the ceremonies, a procession under a military escort, proceeded to the cemetery, where the remains were deposited in a private vault. The cortege was followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends, the President and all the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, Mrs. Rawlins and her father and the two children of the deceased, Gen. Sherman and the officers of the army and a large number of citizens.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has ordered the Custom House at Portland, and the flags on all the Custom Houses and public works under the control of this Department throughout the country, to be placed at half mast on the 11th inst., the day on which the obsequies of Senator Fessenden will be solemnized.

BOSTON.

Political—Purchase of Long Island—Extensive Conflagration, Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, September 9.—The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts have voted to call a political State Convention at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, on the 28th of September, to nominate a State Labor ticket.

It is reported that the Government is negotiating for the purchase of Long Island, at the head of Boston harbor, for the purpose of erecting strong fortifications.

An extensive conflagration in East Cambridge, this morning, destroyed the block of woodworking factories on First and Second streets. The following are the losses: F. Gredowski, $100,000, insured for $80,000; Woodbury & Co., $40,000, insured for $20,000; Daniel Harrison & Co., $50,000, insured for $40,000; Monroe & Gillmore, $12,000, insured for $10,000; Bent & Hooper, $5000, fully insured.

The damage by the storm last night in Boston and its vicinity will amount to $1,000,000.

PROVIDENCE.

Fearful Storm—Loss of Life and Much Property.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 9.—The gale last evening, which lasted from 4 to 6 o'clock, was the most severe ever known since 1855, when the city was partially submerged. The damage is immense. Several lives were lost in this city. The Hartford Railroad Depot was demolished. Rose & Walker's tannery was partially blown down. The Oriental Mill was unroofed, and two of the operatives badly hurt. The Chestnut street church steeple was blown down, and nearly all the other church steeples injured, and probably one hundred other buildings unroofed. The fruit and shade trees were all destroyed. The Bristol Railroad will not be passable for several days. Many vessels are ashore in Narragansett and Mt. Hope bays. A small new church on Narragansett Point was entirely demolished. The sloop Resolution went to pieces in Wreckford harbor and two men were lost. Acterman Rice was killed on his farm in Warwick. Great damage is reported in Bristol, East Greenwich, Fall River and other places.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9.—On the recommendation of Mayor Hall the Board of Aldermen to-day offered resolutions of sympathy for the Avondale sufferers, and appointed a committee to receive subscriptions. The Gold Board and National Stock Exchange here appropriated $3000, and Mayor Hall is receiving liberal subscriptions for the widows and orphans. The coal operators doing business here are raising funds for the same purpose.

KENTUCKY RACES.

Special to Memphis Appeal:

LEXINGTON, KY., September 9. Buford's Croquette won the race to-day—mile heats, best three in five. Time, 1:56¼, 1:56¼, 1:59¼. B.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Important Synopsis of the Third Day's Proceedings.

KEOKUK, September 9.—In the Convention to-day a resolution was adopted petitioning Congress to make an appropriation for holding the World's Fair in the Mississippi Valley in 1871.

The Committee on the Mississippi River presented a report in regard to the construction of bridges across the Ohio river. It is rather lengthy, and proposes that any bridge hereafter built across the Ohio shall be made with continuous and unbroken spans, that the space above high water shall be forty feet, and the length of the main channel span full 400 feet.

In regard to bridges across the Mississippi, it proposes that those built south of the Missouri shall have the main spans 500 feet, and a space above high water mark of 50 feet. The report was adopted. It closes with a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to construct a Board of Army Engineers to fix the spans on all others rivers. The resolutions presented yesterday, in favor of the removal of the national capital were taken up and adopt d.

The Committee on Foreign Commerce made a long and elaborate report through their Chairman, Judge Burwell, of Louisiana, concluding with resolutions first looking to reciprocal trade with all nations, and requiring the appointing power to give to the Mississippi Valley a full share of the diplomatic appointments; requesting the cities and towns on the Mississippi to extend the municipal facilities indicated in the report, to counteract the rivalry of the cross routes, and to regain the foreign and domestic commerce of this valley; requesting aid from the cities and towns on the Mississippi, to establish and Immigrant Congress or depot in New Orleans; requesting the reduction of the revenue on some articles of permanent and popular consumption, and that the Representatives of the Mississippi valley introduce a bill for the increase and equalization of the postal steam system, by giving subsidies to steamers running between New Orleans and foreign ports.

The Committee to Memorialize Congress in accordance with the resolution, was named as follows: Vadever, of Iowa; Stannard, of Missouri; Davies, of Ohio; Turner, of Illinois; Kerr, of Pennsylvania, and Delaby, of Kansas. The Convention then adjourned until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business in order after the Convention reassembled, it was announced, was the report of the Committee on Foreign Commerce, and after a brief debate the report and resolutions were adopted.

Col. Grosvenor, from the Immigration Committee, offered a resolution that an increased supply of skilled and intelligent labor is peculiarly necessary for the development of the resources of the Mississippi Valley, and that this Convention heartily favors every effort to encourage free immigration from every country, which was adopted. Mr. Shryock, of St. Louis, offered a resolution in favor of a reduction of the duty on salt from 24 per cent. to 15 per cent. ad valorem, which was laid on the table, as was also a substitute offered by Col. Grosvenor in favor of a revision of our tariff system, the Convention regarding them as foreign to the objects for which it assembled. After a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Keokuk and the usual ones to the officers of the Convention the body adjourned *sine die*.

MISSISSIPPI.

First Day's Proceedings of the National Union Republican Convention.

JACKSON, September 9.—The National Union Republican Convention assembled yesterday at noon. It is the largest meeting of the kind ever held in this State. Three hundred delegates are present, seventy-five of whom are colored. Nearly all the counties are represented. Judge Speed, of Vicksburg, was chosen President, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

First. We reaffirm the principles in the Constitution of June 23d.

Second. That in addition thereto we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and of such an equitable distribution of the public school fund as may secure the largest degree of good feeling among all classes of our citizens.

Third. We cordially invite emigration, capitalists and manufacturers into our State, and pledge ourselves to such legislation as shall most effectually aid and foster all industrial pursuits of our State and thoroughly develop all its resources.

Judge Lewis Dent was unanimously elected for Governor, Judge Jefferds for Lieutenant Governor, J. L. Wafford for Congress from First District, Judge William Kellogg from Third District, and Judge Jas. W. Fields from the Fourth District.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 a.m. to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, September 9, 8:30 p.m.—A fearful storm of wind and rain burst upon this city and vicinity late this afternoon, prostrating telegraph wires, chimneys, and causing other damage. The steeple of Hanover street church was blown off; the roof of Collisseum was blown off and scattered, and several unfinished buildings were leveled. No loss of life reported yet.

WORCESTER, September 9.—Several men reported as leaving here to embark on a vessel at Providence for Cuba. They received $500 each.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—Koopmanschaap left here yesterday for a tour of the Southern States, with the object of arranging for the Chinese immigration to the cotton plantations via this port.

The Commissioners of the Pacific railroad met to-day at Sacramento city. Gen. Wallbridge was elected President.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Canby's Proclamation, etc.

RICHMOND, September 8.—The proclamation of Gen. Canby will bring the Legislature together October 15th. Gov. Walker will be installed as Provisional Governor, within the next two weeks, at which time Gov. Wells' resignation, now in the hands of Gen. Canby, will be accepted. The Legislature itself will decide whether it shall elect permanent or temporary officers.

The stockholders of the Richmond and York River Railroad resolved to-day to extend their road four miles to Chesapeake Bay, thus shortening by seven hours the route between Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, September 9.—Gen. Canby this morning issued his proclamation regarding the late election. Albert C. Walker will be installed as Provisional Governor on the 21st, and John V. Lewis Lieutenant Governor on the 5th of October. The Legislature will be called together on that day. The adoption of the expurgated Constitution is amended. The following Wells Congressmen are proclaimed elected: Ayer, Platt, Porter; and the following Walker Congressmen: Seager (at large), Booker, Bridgeway, McKenzie, Melver and Graham.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—The City Council to-night instructed the Mayor to vote for the following gentlemen for the Directory of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad: H. D. Newcomb, R. A. Robinson, W. B. Caldwell, Geo. W. Norton, W. H. Smith, J. G. Baxter, of Louisville, and Mr. Whitworth, of Nashville.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cotton ½c lower; sales 1300 bales uplands at 34c. Flour $5 65@6 10. Wheat $1 45@1 48. Corn, sound mixed $1 17@1 20. Rice and coffee steady and firm. Cuba sugar 11½@13c. Molasses nominal.

Dry Goods.—Market is very active and prices steady and firm, if we except, however, Hill's yard wide muslins, which have been changed by a trading jobbing house from 18 to 17½c. Eldorado ¾'s go from 13½ to 13c.

Money.—The market was very active at times to-day, and the rates for call was sharp at 7 per cent. in gold, but towards 3 p.m. it was more accessible to first-class borrowers at 7 per cent. currency. Discounts nominal. Sterling firmer and in good demand at 8@8¾c. Gold is irregular and unsettled, opening at 135¼, advancing to 136, declining to 134¾ and closing at 135¾. Carrying rates 2@7 per cent. Clearances $174,000,000. Governments closed firmer. State bonds dull; old Tennessees 61; new 58½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—Cotton, supply very light; sales 188 bales; middlings 31½@31¾c; receipts 141 bales. Flour superfine $5 85; XX $6 30; XXX $6 35. Corn, mixed $1 05. Hay, prime $27@28. Lard 20½@23c. All the above are firm and in light supply. Pork $35 50. Bacon shoulders 16¾c; sides 19½@19¾c. Sugar scarce at 11½@11¾c. Molasses and coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 22½. Gold 133¼. Sterling 145. New York sight ½@¼ discount.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Family flour $6@6 25. Corn 98c@$1. Oats 54@59c. Whisky held at $1 80. Pork $32 50. Lard 19½c. Bacon shoulders 15½c; sides 18¾c. Wheat, red $1 20@1 25; white $1 35@1 40. Rye 98c@$1. Butter 30@38c. Eggs 19@20c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Superfine flour $5@5 25. Wheat, No. 2 spring $1 18. Corn 90@95c. Oats 50@54c. Rye 85@87½c. Whisky $1 06. Pork $33 75. Bulk shoulders 13¾c. Bacon shoulders 15¾c. sides 18¾@19c. Lard 19½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Flour, spring extra, $4 50@5 50. Wheat $1 28. Corn 86½c. Oats 43¾@44c. Rye 90c. Barley $1 32@1 33. Highwines $1 06@1 07. Pork $33. Lard 18@18½c. Bulk shoulders 13½@13¾c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—Superfine flour $5@5 25. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Tobacco, sales 107 hhds at $5 30@20. Pork declined $32 25@32 50. Whisky $1 08. Bacon unaltered.

THE SOUTH.

What She Can Effect by Husbanding Her Resources.

What she Might be by a Proper use of these Resources.

Editors Appeal: The Southern States produce a staple which claims the attention of the world. The money to move it taxes the banking houses of Wall street to their utmost capacity for movable currency. Northern cities are so sensible of its commercial value that they send agents into every town to secure the trade for their own benefit. They know that every order is backed by a product which is as available as gold itself. A policy is being inaugurated which transfers all the profits of trade to other sections than those in which the country is directly interested. The South has capital sufficient in her products to secure at home all those commercial advantages which she can secure abroad by forming stock company factories and machine shops. She has now no other objects in which she can so profitably invest the surplus capital which is constantly increasing to a wonderful extent. Has she forgotten that the real estate of the country is doubly enhanced in value by the growth of villages and cities which such a course of capital would secure; that railroads and all other public improvements are directly the result of keeping the capital at home? Every dollar that goes to the trade of Northern cities enhances the value of the real estate of those cities and the country around them to the deterioration of our own lands and every interest here, which such trade there sustains. Schools, churches, public improvements of all kinds are as valuable to us as to those who depend upon our trade to secure them. Now the South has only to husband her resources and protect herself by her policy to become a commercial empire, having within herself all that can make her the most desirable portion of the globe. Does she want enterprising producers, manufacturers, and men to develop her vast and valuable resources, she has but to send agents to the North and to other parts as freely as the North sends them here for our trade, and a select emigration would flow to us, which would benefit us and be greatly benefited themselves. The difficulty of securing the material elements of prosperity here, is merely imaginary. Resolutions passed by the people of every village, town and city, giving encouragement and protection to all those who will come and identify themselves with the general interests of the country against lawless desperadoes who are the outgrowths of war and dissipation, (and who should in every community be held in check by the express voice of the people), would bring thousands who are kept away by the sensational disturbances of politicians for their own personal ends. Then there could be no pretexts for State militia, or military interference in any section, and the hardy yeomanry of all lands would fly to our waste places and bring them at once into cultivation, and villages would spring up around every factory and machine shop that such encouragement would establish, and the population would doubly increase. The surplus capital which must seek an investment can find no more profitable arrangement than in mining and developing corporations and stock-manufacturing companies at home, where every shareholder will have a direct interest in the prosperity which it would insure here, as it does to those sections where our products go, to give them facilities of trade which ought to exist here, as a result. If these corporations buy the cotton and manufacture it here, it will bring the facilities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and New York even, at our own doors, to enhance the value of all kinds of real estate. The capitalists and business men of those cities would be compelled to come here, and thus build up this country, when we would not go there to build up theirs by our trade and capital invested in their cities, stocks or manufactures, for cotton is still king in the money it controls. If the capital of the $300,000,000 cotton crop was held here to be manufactured, it would draw all the facilities and cheapness of the world around it. Manchester and New England factories would be desolated, their machinery transported at once, and many from all the manufactures of the world would be settling down in our midst to increase the value of real estate perhaps an hundred fold by the dense population which such a course would secure. We shall become the most abject of any people if, by the contrary policy, we allow ourselves to be the commercial allies of any section when we have the capital, power and opportunity of making ourselves independent of any. Here the climate and fertility of the soil will allow of the most dense population of any part of the globe, and the most material profit to all exertions, either in agriculture, mechanics or commerce. By thus keeping our own capital here, we would add to it the capital that its manufactures would doubly secure, as well as that of other sections, which together would make the South in a short time the richest portion of the globe, and her cities and state of civilization would eclipse all sections, and her wealth would become permanent. There could be no policy more suicidal to the interests of the planter than for him to go abroad with his trade upon the presumption that he would be benefited by such a course. Especially is this singular when his home merchant is glad to duplicate his bills at the same prices, who, independent of this general home demand, buys as largely and as cheaply as any. The increase in the price of real estate would be more than equal to all the profits which home business would secure, so it is doubly more to the interest of the planter than the home merchant that home trade and industry and productiveness should be encouraged. But the planter has not studied all the bearings of this subject, and may continue to work against his own interest unless this subject is agitated, and home merchants go directly to them to assure them that they can sell them goods at as low prices as any competitors against the interest of Southern industry. No inimical spirit should be indulged in by the merchant against those who have thus blindly ignored Southern trade, to give the profits of their toil to others, but a decided effort should be made at once to demonstrate before them the fact that they can not only sell goods as cheap as Northern traders, but extend the great value of establishing Southern channels of business, so that the desirable ends of emigration, profitable labor, manufactures, general development and home industry may be secured. Hence, every wholesale firm should, by its agent, be represented in every town in the South, for no great good can be secured except by the combination of effort, intelligence, friendly relations and thrift, which is equally beneficial to all.

J. D. STILLMAN.

THE MACKERELS.

The Necessity for a Workhouse and an Orphans' Home.

Editors Appeal: Allow me to offer a few words in favor of this much lamented part of our population. Who is to blame and responsible for them? Are we blameless?—are questions that every honest man should ask himself. I take it that we are all involved; that none of us can look our children in the face and say our skirts are clear. I put the question home to every one: What have you done to help those little fellows to make an honest living? How much time or influence have you given to get one of these unfortunate ones into a situation of honest employment? How many of you have ever tried to get a place for the fatherless and motherless boy to learn some good trade or honest profession? How many of us have ever proffered to take one of these little ones to our homes and educate him to usefulness? Will you answer this question to your own hearts and feel you are blameless? Aye, sirs, how many of us have ever spent one half an hour in counseling and advising with one of those little fellows whose loving mother and father sleep that sleep that knows no waking. They have gone from earth and left little Benny and James and Susan to the charities of a cold and cheerless world, destitute and friendless. True, they gave them all they had—a mother's blessing—a precious gift, it is true; but it neither feeds, nor clothes, nor furnishes homes, and the little ones are thrown on their own resources. None to advise, none to aid, no kindly advice, no helping hand, a few days or weeks at most, the little pittance left is eked out and the little ones are turned out of the miserable shanty that they have called home, to wander they know not where. They approach you for a trifle to buy bread. You turn them away empty, not condescending to even ask a question—perhaps saying, at the same time, "they are mackerels, and I want nothing to do with them;" and you pass on, perhaps never once thinking that you had erred; or, consoling yourself by saying, "Ah, well, they are none of mine; it is none of my concern; let the city take care of them, or the county provide for them," and you pass on, and the little ones pass out of your mind until you meet another, and you perhaps go through the same routine, forgetting that you are one of the leading men of this community, and a tax payer; and yet when some kind hearted individual proposes an Orphans' Home, you object, by saying, "Oh, we are taxed to death already, and we cannot endure this additional expense;" nor will you subscribe out of your abundance to furnish a place—a home—for those lonely little wanderers. Nay, more; there are some men of large property and wealth who are opposed to paying a school tax. For shame! No, gentlemen, allow me to talk plain about this matter. It is a blot upon our goodly city; it is a burning shame on the great county of Shelby, that there is no Widows' Home, no Orphans' Home, where boys and girls could be gathered and taught useful occupations, earning their own living, and in so doing inspiring their bosoms with an honest pride. I take it that nine out of every ten of our white mackerels would be most happy to be permitted to earn an honest living and at the same time qualify themselves for useful members of society. I know it will be objected to by some, who will say, "Oh, they are too far gone; there's no redemption." Now, to my mind that is simply nonsense. It is an undeniable fact that whenever you can inspire self-respect, you elevate the individual. If you hope to win, never first insult the manhood. In our country, all want to be self-reliant; and if you would save your city and State from ruin, provide a place or places where the children of the State can enter an institution and earn his or her own living, and learn a trade at the same time. This can be done. A farm-school and workshops can be all combined, where practical farming, practical mechanics and practical education can all be successfully taught, and where your little wanderers can find homes, protection and education; and after the first outlay to organize, the receipts will be more than the expenditures per annum. At outlay of $50,000 will relieve Shelby county of her mackerels, and change five hundred poor, pennyless wanderers, who would become vagabonds, into useful members of society, an honor to the State and a blessing to the world. Will not some one who is qualified to take hold of this matter; and if the county and the city is too poor, I know that there are private means enough that will be cheerfully given to aid this work. I know that every honest man in our county regrets the existence of this class of population, and I do not believe it would require one week to raise a fund amply sufficient to buy the land and put up the necessary houses and shops to make it a success. Let some practical plan be adopted and some fit person selected to take hold of this matter, and let the work commence at once, and I feel as certain as I do that I exist, you can in six months relieve your city and county of the stigma that now attaches to it; and you, who have a heart to feel, or love a mother, sister or child, will be proud to contribute; not only so, but will be proud of your Orphans' Home, not asylums. Don't let it be a charity, but a right. Give to the institution a self-sustaining, a self-reliant principle, and it must win and prosper. So much for the mackerels. Truly, WM. FARRIS.

GOOD NEWS.

Our Railroads to Have Full Justice from the Government.

We learn from the *Banner* of Wednesday that the real purpose of Gov. Senter's visit to Washington was to save our railroads from seizure by the United States authorities. As we are informed, the Governor submitted three propositions to the President, any one of which would prove satisfactory to the railroad companies against which the Government is now urging its claims, viz: That Congress should select two Commissioners, who, with an equal number, named by the companies, should arbitrate as to the conflicting interests, or that the Commissioners should be selected by the President himself, or that the questions involved should be referred to the Federal Courts for adjudication. The last named proposition appeared to be preferred by the President. At any rate he assured Gov. Senter that there would be no military interference, but that the complication should be settled in accordance with the laws and usage applying to such cases, with a view to full justice being meted out to all concerned. This position was also favored by Secretary Rawlins and Assistant Attorney-general Field, with both of whom the Governor conferred on the subject. They also took occasion to remark that the points at issue had never been fully comprehended at Washington until Gov. Senter's visit, the impression being that the resistance by the railroad companies to the demands of the War Department arose from a determination on their part to evade meeting their engagements, and that the State had no interest therein.

STATE NEWS.

—Mr. Singleton, of Rutherford, cut 19,310 pounds of millet—nearly ten tons—off three acres of ground this season, worth $200. Fat soil that Rutherford dirt.

—The Milan *Times* says: "The Radicals in this State are apprehensive that the next Legislature will 'turn the tables' and punish them as they have the rebels. They need have no fears. Spiteful legislation is unworthy of the age and times."

—The schools throughout the State are being organized as fast as possible. In the counties heard from there are 135,000 scholars enrolled, with twenty-one counties to hear from, which it is estimated will swell the number to 160,000.

—The Murfreesboro *Monitor* describes its town as follows: "A city of five thousand inhabitants, eleven pike roads, nine churches and four colleges, surrounded by as fine farming lands as ever the sun shone upon. It isn't finished. Good farmers and mechanics will find a hearty welcome here."

—The marble recently discovered in immense quantities on "Little Hurricane" creek, near Tullahoma, is described as "somewhat resembling the East Tennessee marble, with the exception that the figures, lines, or grains, or whatever you choose to call them, are finer and more closely joined than any other Tennessee marble that I have ever seen. Its color is gray, mixed with small red particles in some of the specimens, while others have a bluish appearance. These different shades, particularly the red ones, are said to be reflections from the fragments of shells contained in the marble."

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "We are glad to see that the Democratic press of the country manifests a desire for the election of A. J. to the United States Senate from Tennessee. A. J., during his administration, did a great many things of which Democrats cannot approve; but we want him in the Senate for what he *will* do, and not for what he *has* done. We shall never have the true history of Radical reconstruction from any other source as faithfully and as accurately as we can get it from his lips in a debate with Sumner, Morton, and such like. Let us have Andy in the Senate, by all means, and as soon as possible."

—The Milan *Times* says: "The Memphis *Post* urges that if the notes of the Bank of Tennessee are redeemed, the Confederate debt will have to be paid. This is a poor dodge and unworthy of a horn-book politician. The Confederate States of America has no existence, and its liabilities died with it. Every one who has wit enough to enjoy good health acknowledges this. The State of Tennessee has an existence and is liable for her debts. The notes of the Bank of Tennessee are in the hands of her citizens, and it matters not if they were issued by a 'rebel Legislature,' for that Legislature was the servant of the people, and the State is responsible. These new-fangled Republicans will never convince the people that their 'new way to pay old debts,' is fair and honest."

The Ramie plant is being successfully cultivated in portions of Mississippi. It is said to be grown with much less trouble and expense than cotton, while it can be put to the same uses. It flourishes luxuriantly in the rich bottom lands of the cotton regions, requires little care and can be readily prepared for market, by means of machinery already perfected. As to its taking the place of cotton in the looms no doubt is expressed; on the contrary, enthusiastic writers, who have observed the growth and manufacture of Ramie, boldly prophecy that it will entirely supersede cotton, as soon as its qualities come to be generally known.

MARRIED.

MILLER—FRAME—On the 9th September 1869, at St. Lazarus Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wheat, Mr. JOHN H. MILLER to Miss HATTIE FRAME. No cards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Portable Engine and Boiler, nearly new, and in complete running order; capacity 15-horse power. Apply to CHOATE & CO., 222 Front street. se10 daw

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated communication of South Memphis Lodge No. 118, will be held this (Friday) evening, Sept. 10th, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business. All M. M.'s are fraternally invited. By order of A. J. WHEELER, W. M. BEN. K. PULLEN, Sec. se10

THE MISSES BOWERS

OPENED the FALL SESSION of their School

On Monday, the 6th of September.

In future no boys will be admitted. A bill for the the incorporation of the school will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature, when an opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course will be offered to those desirous of embracing it. For circulars apply at book stores, or 108 Monroe street. se10

1869 | BOOTS & SHOES | 1870

JOSEPH S. LEVETT & CO.,

(The Oldest Shoe House in Memphis),

Defy Competition,

Respectfully invite Dealers and Planters to call and examine our new stock before purchasing. JOS. S. LEVETT & CO., se9 386 Main, corner Union Street.

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE,

212 DeSOTO STREET, Mrs. M. P. SOUTHWORTH and Mrs. FANNIE P. McGHEE, Principals. Will open WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869. For circulars inquire at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug10

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY are hereby notified that the second instalment of twenty five per cent. upon the capital stock of said company has this day been declared due, and payable at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, 276 Front street, on or before the 1st October. By order of the Board of Directors. A. L. CUMMINS, Secretary and Treasurer. se8

Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

I HAVE now on hand, and am constantly sawing, a full stock of Building Lumber, of all dimensions; Sills, Joists, Studding Posts, Boards of all lengths, and clear Lumber; also, a large stock of

LATHS AND SHAVED SHINGLES.

Particular attention given to the shipment of Lumber. Orders solicited. Mills and Lumber Yard on Wolf River, north of Bayou Gayoso. se5 daw G. M. VENABLE.

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Plantation Supplies, Boat & Bar Stores

No. 276 FRONT STREET,

Between Court and Madison,

se9 MEMPHIS, TENN.

DAILY U. S. MAIL LINE THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Memphis and Little Rock R. R.

Now Arrangement.

Through to Little Rock in 24 Hours.

ONLY 30 MILES STAGING.

Passengers Can Rely on this Route for Safety and Facility.

Carrying the United States Mails.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH INST., trains will leave Memphis at 3 o'clock p.m. daily (including Sundays), and arrive at Little Rock next day at 3 o'clock p.m. Connecting at Little Rock with Chidester, Searle & Co.'s stage line for Hot Springs, Rockport, Arkadelphia, Washington, Tulip, Princeton, Camden, Louisville and Eldorado; also, with Major J. D. Adams' packet line of steamers for Fort Smith. Through tickets, $15 to Little Rock. Tickets for sale at office of company, No. 16 Madison street, Memphis and Charleston, and Memphis and Louisville R. R. ticket offices. B. D. WILLIAMS, se9 General Agent and Superintendent.

NOTICES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of August, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Devereaux Saucer, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. aug29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of August, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah S. Whitt of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudicated a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. aug28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of August, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis H. Featherston, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. aug28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

JOB PRINTING.

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 1, 1869.

AT the opening of another Commercial Year, the Proprietor of the Franklin Job Printing House takes the occasion to congratulate the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis upon the improved condition of the country, and the favorable prospects for business the ensuing season.

During the summer, many additions have been made to the Franklin Printing House, in the way of new and improved labor-saving Materials, New Scripts, Circular, Bill Head and Card Type, Beautiful Cuts, Engravings and Designs, representing all kinds of Business, Trades and Professions, Illuminated Borders, Vignettes, etc., etc., making the office complete in every particular.

The attention of the Business Public is called to the perfect machinery employed, and the extraordinary facilities for executing every description of FINE MERCANTILE PRINTING.

The Proprietor has been practically engaged in the Printing Business in Memphis for nearly twenty years, and it will be his constant endeavor, by strict personal attention to all orders, and by giving, in every instance, GOOD STOCK, FINE WORK, and LOW, UNIFORM PRICES, to merit the confidence and patronage of the Business Community.

Respectfully, S. C. TOOF.

AUCTION.

HOOP SKIRTS AT AUCTION

By A. E. FRANKLAND,

197 MAIN STREET, AT 10 O'CLOCK, THIS MORNING. se10

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Cutlery, Toys, etc., etc.

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Mor'ing

SEPT. 14TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK, BY

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,

se10 Corner Second and Adams Streets.

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,

AUCTIONEERS,

Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Glassware, Cutlery, Etc.,

Every Tuesday & Thursday Morn'g,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. aug25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$500.—For sale an improved cotton farm in Mississippi, which sold readily for $1000 in gold in 1864, will be sold, if immediate application be made, for $500 in U. S. currency, as the owner needs that amount of money at once. Address T. E. H., 125 Beal street. se9

LaSALETTE ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 178 Third Street.

THE Academic Year consists of two sessions of five months; the first commencing on the *First Monday of September, the Second on the First Monday in February.*

TERMS PER SESSIONS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

For Tuition in the English Branches, $15, $20, $25, $30, according to the age or the class of the pupil. For further information apply to the superior of LaSalette.

Ledger copy. se4

500,000 PAIRS

—OF—

Boots and Shoes

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION

FRIEDMAN BROS

Wholesale

BOOTS AND SHOES

295 MAIN STREET.

WE solicit of Merchants only an inspection of the largest stock in our line ever offered in the Southwest. We can and are determined to offer such inducements that Memphis shall not be second to any other market for Boots and Shoes. FRIEDMAN BROS, se5 295 Main street, Memphis.

We have Removed to No. 338, corner Front and Union Streets, Up-stairs.

GEO. F. ROOTES, late of White, Kerr & Rootes. C. B. VANCE, Panola county, Miss.

Rootes, Vance & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

And Agents for the Sale of Guanos,

No. 338, corner Front and Union Sts.

Up-stairs, - Memphis, Tenn.

Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. Having our own Warehouse, we sample and weigh all Cotton consigned to us. se5 daw

J. F. DOWDY,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 264 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. se7

THOMAS H. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 7 Monroe St., Memphis.

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.,

(Established in 1841),

No. 192 Common Street,

COTTON FACTORS

se7 NEW ORLEANS.

T. B. HAYNES & CO.

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

No. 264 Front Street,

se7 MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. M. APPERSON. G. V. RAMBAUT

E. M. APPERSON & CO.

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

238 1-2 Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

WE are just in receipt of a large and well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in our line, which we offer for sale upon the usual terms. We invite the attention of our old friends and customers. We store all Cotton shipped to us in our own shed, which is used exclusively for that purpose. Special attention is given to the sale of Cotton. aug28 daw

JAMES S. DAY. W. P. PROUDFIT

DAY & PROUDFIT,

Cotton Factors,

No. 9 MONROE ST., MEMPHIS.

se7

J. A. Shane, Dr. A. Harris, A. G. Harris

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

254 Front Street, Memphis.

We confine ourselves strictly to the selling of Produce, and hazard nothing by speculation. se4

GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

Cotton Factors

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS

268 Front St., Memphis,

(NEXT DOOR TO OUR OLD STAND).

OUR STOCK BEING LARGE AND COMPLETE, purchased from manufacturer and first hands, at lowest figures, and shipped at cheapest freights ever known in Memphis, we are determined to offer such inducements to the merchants of the surrounding country as will in future make it plainly to their interest to trade in Memphis, and with us. In order that there may be no misunderstanding on this point, we say plainly that WE WILL ON SAME DATE AND WITH SAME QUALITY OF GOODS, DUPLICATE ANY CASH ORDER FILLED IN LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI OR ST. LOUIS, transportation added.

We have now in store and to arrive:

400 pieces and half pieces Ky. Bagging;
1500 bundles Iron Ties, best makes;
50 casks Clear Bacon Sides;
20 casks Shoulders;
65 hhds. Louisiana Sugars;
100 bbls. Hard Sugars;
35 tcs. S. C. Hams;
300 kegs Leaf Lard;
400 cases Caddy Lard;
25 tierces Lard;
250 sacks Fair to Choice Coffee;
50 pockets Java Coffee;
200 cases 1 and 2 pound Oysters;
200 kegs Nails;
100 boxes Candles;
100 half boxes Candles;
100 one-quarter boxes Candles;
100 boxes Pearl Starch;
100 boxes Y. E. and B. E. Soap;
600 bags assorted Shot;
200 barrels Superfine Flour;
250 barrels XX and XXX Flour;
75 barrels Fancy Brands Flour;
50 barrels "Golden Flake" Flour—our own brand, and the best Flour in market.
200 barrels K. D. Meal;
100 barrels and half barrels Whisky;
75 barrels Bourbon and Rye;
100 caddies Bright 1-4 Tobacco;
25 boxes Tobacco;
100 kegs choice Molasses;
75 barrels and half barrels Molasses;
300 barrels Kanawha Salt, Etc., Etc. Etc.

An inspection of our stock and prices will be to the advantage of ALL CLOSE CASH OR APPROVED TIME BUYERS, and we cordially invite all such to give us a call. Orders by mail will always secure our prompt attention.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
au15 268 Front Street.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE

HILL, FONTAINE & CO

Successors to WILLIAMSON, HILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

326 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE,

HAVE for sale, and keep constantly on hand, a full assortment, consisting in part as follows:

100 casks Bacon;
300 barrels Mess Pork;
100 barrels Jowls and Rumps;
200 kegs Lard;
100 hhds. Louisiana Sugar;
200 sacks Coffee;
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., hlfs & qrs.
1000 pieces Kentucky Bagging (M. & M. Ky. pv, Landeman, and J. & D. Flax.)
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails—assorted sizes;
500 barrels Flour;
North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring
100 bbls. pure, copper-distilled Whisky;
150 barrels rectified Whisky;
50 barrels Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.

aug18 daw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

WM. M. FARRINGTON. HENRY B. HOWELL

FARRINGTON & HOWELL,

Cotton Factors,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

266 Front Street, Corner of Court,

MEMPHIS, - - TENN.

WE will be ready for business in our new store on 1st September, and will have a good stock of Plantation Supplies to meet the wants of our friends. Particular attention paid to sales of Cotton, which will be stored in our own warehouse, and sampled and weighed with care. Cotton in store will be covered by insurance unless otherwise instructed; and all shipments by river insured under our open policy.

aug28 FARRINGTON & HOWELL.

SPICER & SHARPE,

GROCERS, ETC.

354 Main Street, Magevney Block,

WOULD call the attention of families in the city and country to their large and choice stock of Groceries and Provisions. Our goods are coming in almost daily, and are fresh.

New Flour, at low prices—Postel's, Clarksville City and Southern Star Mills;

Choice Hams and Breakfast Bacon,

Fine Sugars and Coffees,

Carolina Rice—Choice Teas.

Always a complete stock, at as low prices as any house in the city.

aug29 SPICER & SHARPE.

Notice to Cotton Shippers.

THE Shippers' Cotton Compress will open for business on

Monday, the 13th Inst.,

at the established price for the season of seventy-five cents per bale. This includes drayage from the Press, Insurance, extra tie, and covering sample hole. Our interest being identical with that of the shipper, every exertion will be used to put and ship cotton in the best possible condition. To that end, and to facilitate the rapid compression and shipment of cotton, we will offer you, as the season opens, the united use of the three powerful Steam Tyler Presses, the Shippers, the Charleston and the Chickasaw—the best in the country, with which will be connected men of known experience and integrity.

H. A. MONTGOMERY,
Supt. Memphis Cotton Press Association.
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