BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, COTTON FACtor and Commission Merchants, 294 Front.

BANK—FIRST NATIONAL OF MEMPHIS. F. S. Davis, Pres't; Newton Ford, V. P.

BOWMAN, C. H., MACHINIST AND Scale Factor, 202½ Main street. Special attention given to repairing scales.

CITY BANK, NEW BANK BUILDING, 9 Madison street. S. H. Tobey, Pres't; E. C. Kirk, Cashier.

CAROLINA LIFE INS. CO., 42 MADISON st. J. Davis, Pres't; W. F. Boyle, Sec'y.

VANCE & ANDERSON, ATTORNEYS-at-Law, 325 Main street, Memphis.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO., COTTON Factors, 210 Front street.

EMMONS & SON, BOOKS, STATIONERY, Magazines, etc., 10 Jefferson and 63 Beal.

FISHER, AMIS & CO., MARBLE-WORKS and Drain Pipe, cor. Adams and Second.

GOEPEL, LEOPOLD, AGENT, DEALER in Organs and Knabe's Pianos, 375 Main.

HEINRICH, P. H. & BRO., CONFECtions, Groceries, Liquors, etc., 224 Main.

McCOMBS, KELLAR & BYRNES, HARDward, Cutlery, etc., 322½ and 324 Main.

ORGILL BROS. & CO., HARDWARE, CUTlery, Agricultural Implements, 312 Front.

PODESTA & CAZASSA, DEALERS IN Confections, etc., 252 Main, cor. N. Court.

PRESCOTT, O. F. & CO., DEALERS IN Coal Oil, Lamps, Soaps, etc., 40 Jefferson.

STEAM DYERS & CLEANERS—Hanson & Walker (late Hunt & Hanson), 246 Second street.

HILL, TERRY & MITCHELL, WHOLEsale dealers in Boots, Shoes and Hats, 329 Main street.

WHITMORE, E., STEAM JOB PRINTER, 13 Madison street.

ORDINANCE.

FUNDING BOND ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF $500,000 OF THIRTY YEARS BONDS, FOR FUNDING PURPOSES.

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

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of funding five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), or any portion thereof of the present due debt of the city of Memphis, or of the notes, bonds or coupons for interest upon the bonded debt of the city of Memphis, becoming due during the year 1870, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the city of Memphis, having not more than thirty years to run to maturity from the date of their issuance, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York or Memphis, at the option of the Mayor.

SEC. 2. Said bonds, when issued, shall be denominated funding bonds of 1870, and shall not exceed in all the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to five hundred respectively, with coupons for interest thereon attached, payable semi-annually in the city of New York or Memphis.

SEC. 3. Said bonds, when so issued, shall be used by the Mayor and Comptroller of the city, in funding at par a like amount of the present due debt, or of the notes, bonds or coupons, for interest upon the bonded debt of the city becoming due during the year 1870. Provided, that said bonds shall not be issued or used for any other use or purpose than funding at par a like amount of the debts of the city as herein provided.

SEC. 4. In order to test the sense of the qualified voters of the city as to the issuance of the above bonds, as required by the revised charter, entitled an act to reduce the charter of the city of Memphis, and the several acts amendatory thereto into one act, and to revise the same, passed December 1, 1869, sec. 61, the Mayor shall, after giving thirty days' notice of the time and place of election, in two or more daily newspapers published in the city, submit this ordinance to the qualified voters of the city. Those voting in favor of the issuance of said bonds shall indorse upon the tickets, "Bonds," and those voting against the issuance of said bonds, "No Bonds;" and should three-fourths of those voting vote in favor of the proposition, then this ordinance shall be in full force and effect, and said bonds may be issued as provided in sections 1, 2 and 3.

Approved April 22, 1870.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

ORDINANCE.

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

That the ordinance passed on the 29th day of April, 1870, and approved the 22d day of April, 1870, providing for the issuance of five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars of six per cent. bonds for funding purposes, be so amended that the principal and interest on said bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States.

Passed first, second and final reading by Board of Aldermen.

Passed first, second and final reading by Common Council, July 6, 1870.

Approved July 9, 1870.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 9, 1870.

In accordance with the requirements of the above ordinance, an election will be held on SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870, at the following places, to-wit:

At the Engine-house, Main street, in the First Ward.

At the Engine-house, Adams street, in the Third Ward.

At the Engine-house, Shelby street, in the Fifth Ward.

At the Engine-house, DeSoto street, in the Seventh Ward.

114-td JOHNJOHNSON, Mayor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, August 3, 1870.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870, I WILL open and hold an election in the city of Memphis, for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the qualified voters of the city of Memphis in the issuance of $500,000 of city bonds, as designed in the ordinance of the Common Council of the city of Memphis. Those voting in favor of the issuance of said bonds will indorse upon their tickets "Bonds;" and those voting against said issuance will indorse on their tickets "No Bonds." The following officers, judges and clerks are appointed to hold said election:

First Ward—Deputy Sheriff, J J Murphy; Judges, John Newsom, J D Davis and A Reukert; Clerks, C W Sturdivant and F C Schaper.

Third Ward—Deputy Sheriff, E T Smith; Judges, S W Green, L Amis and W J Chase; Clerks, J E Bridges and S L Barinds.

Fifth Ward—Deputy Sheriff, Marlin Cohen; Judges, H B Chiles, James Banks and T B Norment; Clerks, T L Risk and John B Gibson.

Seventh Ward—Deputy Sheriff, J G Moffatt; Judges, W W Davidson, J J Lovin and W W Small; Clerks, Eugene Finn and H E Hoy.

Officers holding election will report to me, at my office, Greenlaw Building, Second st.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Sheriff of Shelby County.

135-142

ATTORNEYS.

A. WRIGHT. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT & WRIGHT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Kit Williams Block. 150-t

W. P. BOND. LEWIS BOND.

W. P. & L. BOND, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, —AND— General Collecting Agents, BROWNSVILLE, - - - - TENNESSEE. 129-154

NEWSPAPERS.

The Southern Advertiser. "ANZEIGER DES SUDENS," [ESTABLISHED MDCCCLVIII.] Leading Organ of the German Population of the Southwest. LOUIS WUNDERMAN, EDITOR AND PROP'R. Office: Cor. Third and Jefferson, In Postoffice Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Its exceedingly large circulation throughout the city and State offers business men an excellent opportunity to make their business known to the thousands of Germans living in this section of country.

PLUMBERS.

BROWNE & BROWNE, Practical Plumbers, GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS. Pumps repaired and Steam Works put up. 315 1-2 SECOND ST., MEMPHIS, TENN. All orders promptly attended to. 180-t

PUBLIC LEDGER.

By E. WHITMORE. LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. Fifteen Cents Per Week.

VOL. X. MEMPHIS, TENN.: SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1870. NO. 137

PAPER.

Paper! Paper! Paper! OF ALL KINDS.

A. V. DU PONT & CO. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, Louisville, - - - - Kentucky, Have just removed to their new, large, four-story warehouse, No. 184 Main st. 80-157

PUBLIC LEDGER.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER IS PUBLISHED every afternoon (except Sunday) by

E. WHITMORE,

At No. 13 Madison street.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail (in advance): One year, $8; six months, $4; three months, $2; one month, 75 cents.

Newsdealers supplied at 2½ cents per copy.

Weekly Public Ledger,

Published every Tuesday at $2 per annum (in advance); clubs of five or more, $1.50.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable.

Rejected manuscripts WILL NOT be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY.

First insertion	$1 00	per square.
Subsequent insertions	50	" "
For one week	3 00	" "
For two weeks	4 50	" "
For three weeks	6 00	" "
For one month	7 50	" "

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

First insertion	$1 00	per square.
Subsequent insertions	50	" "

Eight lines of nonpareil, solid, constitute a square.

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the SPACE occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages, twenty cents per line.

Advertisements published at intervals will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

All bills for advertising, are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to,

E. WHITMORE, Publisher and Proprietor.

AN UNLUCKY BATH.

How a Louisiana Match was Broken Off.

From the Baton Rouge Comet.]

In a certain neighborhood of our parish there resides an intelligent young gentleman of prepossessing appearance and agreeable manners, who not many months ago became smitten by the charms of a blooming daughter of a near neighbor, a well-to-do farmer, and after several weeks of unremitting attention, succeeded in touching a responsive cord in the susceptible heart of the fair damsel, and gained her blushing consent to become his wife. So far, so good; and had it not been for an unfortunate incident that

"Rudely snapped the cord in twain
That bound their hearts together,"

that same might have been said of them that has been said of thousands of other foolish boys and girls, namely: they met, courted, and were married. But an adverse fate had otherwise ordered, and our hero was destined only too soon to have his cup of bliss changed into the bitterness of gall and wormwood. As soon as their engagement had received the sanction of the old folks, preparations were made on an extensive scale to have the nuptial ceremonies and the festivities attendant thereupon conducted in a style in keeping with their elevated positions in society. Time passed on apace with the happy pair, and the eventful morn that was to witness the happy consummation of their fondest hopes drew nigh, when, alas! the unfortunate incident occurred that put an end to their pleasant dreams and delightful anticipations. One afternoon, only a few days before the auspicious hour, our young friend concluded that he would enjoy a refreshing bath in a creek that ran within a short distance of his home. Acting upon the thought, he wended his way to where a large magnolia stood near the bank of the pellucid stream, and divesting himself of his clothing, was soon disporting in the limpid waters. Suddenly a sound broke upon his ear. Hark, 'twas the ripple, not of the water, but of a silvery laugh, and peering cautiously above the bank, what was his horror to see his fair inamorata, accompanied by a female friend, not more than one hundred yards distant, and slowly approaching the spot where he stood "in all his loveliness revealed." Here was a predicament indeed! If he remained where he was the ladies would be sure to see him, and if he sought safety in flight it was equally impossible for him to escape detection. What should he do? Ah! happy thought! there was a tree, and if he could only manage to climb that unobserved he might secrete himself among the branches and the thick moss and leaves

"With friendly guise
Would hide his form from prying eyes."

No sooner said than done, and being careful to keep the body of the tree between himself and the girls, our young friend, in less time than it takes to write it, was snugly stowed away in the top of the tree, and waiting very impatiently for the young ladies to go by. Unfortunately, however, in the hurry and excitement of the moment, he forgot his clothes, which, lying on the bank, attracted the attention of the girls, and, with the proverbial curiosity of their sex, they must come nearer to see if they could not unravel the seeming mystery. Approaching the foot of the tree they soon discovered what the mysterious bundle was, and became lost in conjecture as to how a man's clothing without the man should happen to be in that sequestered spot. They gave free play to their imaginations and their tongues, and not a few were the jokes and laughs in which they indulged while submitting the garments to a critical examination. Matters, however, did not look so funny to our "man up the tree," and fearful of being discovered, he resolved to change his base and secure a better position. In doing this he inadvertantly threw his whole weight on a dead limb, and in the twinkling of an eye he came down with a thundering crash and lay sprawling on his back between the startled girls. There were two piercing shrieks, a smothered oath, and hastily picking himself up the poor fellow fled with all possible speed in one direction, while the young ladies were equally as nimble in getting away from so dreadful a sight in another. Returning after the coast was clear, our hero resumed his clothing and straightway went to his home, where shortly after a note was handed him from his fiance, declaring their engagement to be at an end. If any of our readers are spoiling for a fight, they can easily be accommodated by asking that young gentleman to go bathing.

FRENCH SOCIETY.

Parisian Fashions and the Demi-Monde.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

It is a strange state of society which in one country permits notoriously bad and impure women to set fashions in dress, which are imitated and followed by the pure and virtuous women of the rest of the world. Strange as it is, it is nevertheless true. The leaders of the *demi-monde* in Paris, as bold and shameless a class as can anywhere be found, are also the leaders of fashion. These women, who have, generally speaking, gained the position they occupy by their personal charms, are *au fait* in every art that will enhance them, and reckless and extravagant in the use of means to supply these arts, conspicuous among which are those of the toilet. They are the most costly and elegantly apparelled females of the capital, delighting in opportunities to flaunt their extravagances of equipage and attire in the face of the wives of their *cher amis* as they pass them on the drives.

Several years since, when the *demi monde* first came into fashion, a courageous lady of high rank, whose husband, report says, had been led away by a siren of that class, determined that she would see for herself in what the seductive power of these women consisted, which could allure men from pure homes and lawful wives. Consequently she made up a party, who disguised themselves, and managed to gain entrance to one of the select masquerades given by a noted courtesan. When questioned afterward as to the discoveries she had made, she replied she had made but one—that they knew how to dress; as for the rest, she believed it was only the longing for forbidden fruit.

A later writer states that the scandalously low dress worn at the present day at the French court, where three inches of corsage and one thickness of illusion is a woman's covering from the waist up, can be traced entirely to the influence of the *demi monde*. Private letters say that the failure of Madame Ollivier to impose the high corsage upon Parisian society is due to the same cause. "The daughters of pleasure" laugh at and ridicule it, and make themselves more attractive than ever in their decollete toilettes, having more influence in the salons than even the Empress on her throne. It is represented that Eugenie's adherence to bare shoulders is as much a matter of popularity as taste. The canaille of Paris deeming that such exhibitions are a part of royalty, expect it, having no fancy for an Empress choked to the throat like a great grandmother.

A Parisian fashion artist, after spending time and talents on the invention of a toilet, takes the steps most certain of securing its success and making it the rage. Selecting one of the leaders of the *demi monde*, whose points she has had in her eye while engaged in the work, and who is in the pay of the artist, she fits and adjusts the costume to her style, studying its becomingness and elegance in every little detail. When finished it is perfect, and arrayed in it the "daughter of pleasure" has no objection to entering her carriage and moving slowly among the crowd who throng the public places, for she knows that her novel and attractive costume will draw all eyes upon her, and she will be envied by those who level their glasses to examine her dress and note its effectiveness. She thus becomes a fashion model and an advertisement for the *modiste*.

The Empress Eugenie, the Princess Metternich, and other ladies of rank have had the credit of originating most of the Paris toilets, when in fact they do nothing of the kind. They choose from the styles offered for their consideration, adopting and thus sanctioning those which please them most, or are most becoming, the same styles having very frequently been first introduced by the *demi monde*.

Austria.

From the St. Louis Republican.]

In discussing the possible political and military combinations which may arise in Europe, should the present war last beyond the limits of the inaugural campaign, it is curious to notice the comparatively small account taken of Austria. Judging from the flippant opinions of ill-informed and unreflecting writers, one would imagine the Austrian empire had suddenly sunk from the rank of a first to that of a third-rate power, and that whichever cause she decided to espouse could not be materially strengthened thereby. This misapprehension, for it is a very gross one, arises from the fact that Austria has lost prestige by the unfortunate results of the French-Italian war of 1859, and the Prussian-Italian war of 1866. But it must be remembered that in both these struggles she was badly overweighted, and in the last one seriously hampered by attempting to sustain her authority on the Italian peninsula. Three hundred thousand veteran soldiers were sent there, and the absence of these enabled Prussia to win the battle of Sadowa, and thus accomplish the temporary humiliation of Francis Joseph. But Austria has learned wisdom by this sharp experience, and in point of available resources and internal harmony, we are inclined to believe her stronger than for thirty years past. Her population numbers nearly forty millions, and she can, in emergency, send into the field at least 600,000 men. The fighting quality of these men scarcely needs comment. Properly handled, there are no better troops on the continent, as the Napoleonic wars of the latter part of the last century and the early portion of the present one abundantly prove. Bonaparte was accustomed to say that the Archduke Charles was the most formidable opponent he ever met, and the terrible battle of Aspern, which drove the French into the island of Lobau, and the tremendous conflict of Wagram, where they were saved from a worse fate by the non-arrival of Archduke John, confirm that estimate. For twenty years Austria was literally the head and front of the European coalition, and, but for the tenacity with which she clung to it under the most adverse circumstances, the son of Maria Louisa would have worn a more imposing title than King of Rome and Duke of Reichstadt. Her armies are thoroughly disciplined and perfectly equipped with the most improved weapons, and, single-handed, she is a match for either Prussia or France. In 1866 the provinces of Austria were dissatisfied with the central government, and the despotic rule of the Emperor had done much to alienate the sympathies of his subjects; but, since that time, through the judicious administration of Von Beust, she has pacified and brought into hearty union Hungary, Bohemia and Gallicia, and linked them to Vienna by ties of mutual confidence and interest. In short, Austria is fully prepared to fight whenever the aspect of the situation promises to make fighting desirable. With whom she will join her forces, if the war becomes general, is a somewhat difficult matter to determine. It must be borne in mind, however, that notwithstanding the Germanic origin of both nations, and the many alliances which have at intervals united them, there is no love between Prussia and Austria. The former has grown at the expense of the latter, and from the acquisition of Silesia by Frederick the Great, down to the campaign of four years ago, Austria has suffered from the steady advances of her young and powerful rival. The unification of Germany, literally translated, means a common flag and a common government from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and unless Austria can manage to arrest the elements now at work, a half century hence will see the empire a thing of the past, and the dynasty of the Hapsburgs a forgotten dream. She will not, therefore, be likely to contribute anything to the aggrandizement of Prussia, nor, on the other hand, will her traditions or her policy permit the extension of aid to France, unless some diplomatic bargain can be effected by which she may regain what was lost at Sadowa. Austria will adhere to her neutrality until the very last moment, and if she draws the sword at all, the party which secures its services must pay a high price, for in many respects these services would be more valuable than those even of Russia.

M'lle Morlacchi and Her Farm.

From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

It is always pleasant in the summer months, when the theaters are closed and the actors are scattered among the hills, and along the sea-shore, to recall the entertainments of the winter and to associate the entertainers with the restful diversions which they need and deserve so much more than any other class of people. But actors and actresses, unless they are fortunate "stars," seldom enjoy the recreations which our fancy bestows upon them, and under the hot suns of July and August they are strolling from sea side town to country village, giving our cousins a taste of the pleasures which we find so delightful during the winter season. Not that they like this constant work—this constant wearing of the sock and buskin, but the gains of these summer weeks furnish a temptation too strong to be resisted. One notable exception to this rule is to be found in the case of M'lle Morlacchi, who, as most of our readers are aware, has purchased a farm on the outskirts of the town of Billerica, on the Boston and Lowell railroad, about twenty miles from Boston. The farm-house, if such it can be called, is situated about half a mile from the station, close to the roadside and under the brow of a thickly-wooded hill. It is a modern, wooden-framed building, painted in light drab color, finely finished and in thorough repair. There are two parlors on the first floor, which are not only elegantly furnished, but their arrangement is indicative of the most refined taste. Rare pictures adorn the walls. French, Italian, German and English books are collected in a large library-case at one end of the room, and lying upon the marble-topped tables as though fresh from the hands of the reader may be seen some of the works of the best writers in several of the modern languages. When attending to her household duties, M'lle Morlacchi wears a neat calico dress, her hair hanging below her waist in two plain braids. She has with her, as companion and friend, M'lle Antonio, an artist reputed to be of sterling merit, and a lady of undeniable beauty, refinement and grace. The farm consists of about forty acres, the most of which is under a good state of improvement. It is well stocked with all that is required for its proper cultivation—horses, cows, pigs, sheep, poultry, etc. M'lle Morlacchi gives her personal attention to every detail, rising in the morning at five o'clock and spending the greater portion of the day in performing the varied duties appertaining to the care of a country place. She keeps a carriage and saddle-horse, the latter for her especial service, and as she is an excellent horse-woman, she attracts no little attention as she canters through the streets of the town. She is delighted with her venture, and says that she could not be coaxed to visit Boston. When going into the woods she dons a pair of trowsers, a coat and hat, and those who remember seeing her on the stage in male attire, will easily picture to themselves the jaunty figure she makes. Her sister is now on the way to Milan, but will return in the fall, bringing her father with her. While M'lle Morlacchi, *premiere*, will be absent gaining new laurels in the fulfillment of her winter engagements, they will be attending to the duties of the farm. Several managers are corresponding with her for the coming season, but she is at present unprepared to make definite arrangements, her mind being too much occupied with her novel home cares. She will, however, at the proper time, make her selection of associate artists, and we may with reason expect to again renew the pleasure we have so often experienced in witnessing the wonderful performances of this talented lady.

Blessed are they that are blind; for they shall see no ghosts. Blessed are they that are deaf; for they shall never lend money, nor listen to tedious stories. Blessed are they that are afraid of thunder; for they shall hesitate about getting married, and keep away from the political meetings. Blessed are they that are lean; for there is a chance to grow fat. Blessed are the ignorant; for they are happy in thinking they know everything. Blessed is he that is ugly in form and features; for the gals shan't molest him. Blessed is one that would get married but can't; for the consolations of the Gospel are hers. Blessed are the orphan children; for they have no mothers to spank them. Blessed are they that expect nothing; for they shall not be disappointed. Blessed are they that do not advertise; for they shall rarely be troubled with customers.

The other day some ladies were out visiting. There being a little two-year-old present, one of the ladies present asked him if he would kiss her. He answered "No." "What is the reason that you will not kiss me?" "I am too little to kiss you; papa will kiss you; papa kisses all the big girls." He was permitted to play with his toys.

PIANOS, ETC.

On Four Months' Time.

Pianos, Organs, —AND— MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

On Three and Four Months' Time, with Good City Acceptance.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO MAKE YOUR purchases. My stock is very large and must be closed out to make room for my fall stock.

Steinway & Sons' Pianos	$500 to $800
Ernest Gabler's Pianos	425 to 600
Wm. P. Emerson's Pianos	375 to 450

Also, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, some of them almost as good as new. Prices from $100 to $400 each. Mason & Hamlin's Organs, from $100 to $500 each. Also, the celebrated Burdett Organs. Genuine Italian and Roman Violin Strings. Country merchants and dealers will please give me a call.

E. A. BENSON, Music House, 317 Main st., Memphis. 11-2]

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE ROUTE.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Takes Effect June 12th, 1870.

	Leave.		Time H. M.
Memphis	4.00 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	
	Arrive at:		
St. Louis	10.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	17.30
Nashville		4.15 a.m.	15.00
Louisville	10.15 p.m.	6.40 a.m.	17.10
Cincinnati	5.00 a.m.	12.00 m.	23.30
Indianapolis	3.40 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	21.50
Cleveland	3.30 p.m.	10.25 p.m.	32.55
Buffalo	10.40 p.m.	4.10 a.m.	38.40
Niagara Falls	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	41.30
Pittsburg	7.05 p.m.	11.50 p.m.	34.20
Baltimore	9.00 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	46.40
Washington City	1.00 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	50.10
Philadelphia	9.30 a.m.	12.20 p.m.	46.50
New York	12.00 m.	3.00 p.m.	49.30

The train leaving Memphis at 1.15 p.m. runs daily. The 4 a.m. train does not run on Sunday. Both trains run through to Louisville without changes. Elegant sleeping cars run through on the 1.15 p.m. train from Memphis to Louisville, connecting at Louisville with through cars to Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and New York, without change. Only one change from Louisville to Baltimore, Washington City and Boston. Berths and staterooms, in through cars, can be engaged at the Ticket Office, 237½ Main street.

J. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

JAS. SPEED, Ticket Agent. 9-62-†

PASSENGERS GOING EAST,

Via Louisville or Cairo,

SHOULD PURCHASE TICKETS BY THE

Erie & Atlantic & Great Western R'y

Forming the best and most comfortable line to New York, Boston, and Northern and Atlantic cities, with magnificent Palace Combined Day and Night Coaches, through to New York without change.

Three Lightning Express Trains Daily.

This is the only line from Cincinnati to New York under one management; the only line from Cincinnati to New York without break of Gauge; the only line whose trains run through to New York without change; the only line running coaches through without using compromise wheels; the only line running Palace Broad Gauge Coaches through without change.

☞ If you desire prompt time and certain connections, finest scenery on the continent, most comfortable cars in the world, most magnificent dining halls and ample time for meals, and the safest, best, and most comfortable route—go to New York by the ERIE AND ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Tickets by this line for sale at all Ticket Offices through the South.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Passenger Ag't, N. Y.

W. B. SHATTUC, Gen'l South'n Ag't, Cincinnati, O. 12-39

FOUNDRY.

FRANKLIN TYPE, Stereotype and Electrotype FOUNDRY,

168 Vine St., bet. 4th and 5th,

CINCINNATI

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON,

Manufacturers of, and dealers in

BOOK AND NEWS TYPE

—AND—

PRINTING MATERIALS

Of every description.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping

In all their various branches.

☞ Wood Engraving, and Patten Letters for Founders. 1-†

189 Poplar St., opp. Market House, MEMPHIS, TENN. Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

THE FAVORITE AND BLACK OAK COOKING STOVES,

NOW SO WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN, CAN BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES together with a good assortment of

Heating Stoves, Lamps, Tinware, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, ETC.,

—AT—

T. S. JUKES,

No. 328 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Roofing, Guttering, Cotton Brands and General Job Work will receive Prompt Attention. 9-3-†

No. 71 Adams St., cor. Third, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. No. 217 Third St., cor. Adams, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Statement of the Condition of the

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1870.

The name of the Company is THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Company being purely mutual, has no capital stock.

ASSETS.

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 34,046 42	
In hands of Agents and in transit	72,672 17—	$ 106,718 59
Real Estate unincumbered	54,972 94	
New building	242,083 69—	297,056 63
Bonds owned by the Company, viz:		
United States Registered (market value)	140,911 00	
Interest accrued thereon	3,301 00—	144,212 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first liens on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned	$3,101,327 14	
Interest accrued on same	40,666 67—	3,141,993 81
Premiums due, new work	94,448 02	
Premiums due, unreported renewals	377,538 43—	471,986 45
Premium notes	3,264,313 44	
Interest accrued thereon	104,736 48—	3,369,249 92
Deferred premiums, semi-annual and quarterly		305,757 65
Bills Receivable, secured by policies		33,293 95
Office fixtures		1,649 96
Total Assets		$7,871,918 96

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due, and losses in suspense awaiting proof	$51,310 16	
Losses contested	5,000 00—	$ 56,310 16
Dividend of surplus declared and not paid		66,206 33
All other claims against the Company, not exceeding		5,000 00
Total Liabilities		$127,516 49

The greatest amount insured in any one risk, $20,000.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, } ss.

John H. Van Dyke, President, and Aug. Gaylord, Secretary, of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash assets, invested in State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bonds and mortgages of real estate, first liens on said property, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

J. H VAN DYKE, President.
AUG. GAYLORD, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1870.

W. H. FARNHAM, Notary Public, Milwaukee County.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, } ss.

I, James Hickcox, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county, do hereby certify that W. H. Farnham, whose name is appended to the foregoing deposition, was, on the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the County of Milwaukee, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes; and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said W. H. Farnham, and verily believe that the signature to the said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 20th day of July, 1870.

JAMES HICKCOX, Clerk.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, July 27, 1870.

I, Ed. R. Pennebaker, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that J. S. Chapin, agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases. Wherefore, said Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

ED. R. PENNEBAKER, Comptroller of Tennessee. 133-150

BROKER.

J. HENRY HAWLEY, Merchandise Broker, 1 and 3 Madison Street, MEMPHIS. - - - - TENNESSEE. 71-†

LUMBER.

LUMBER, Laths and Shingles

I HAVE NOW ON HAND A FULL STOCK of Cypress, Poplar and Walnut Lumber, Laths and sawed Shingles. I have also a large stock of logs; am constantly sawing, and am prepared to fill orders for lumber of any dimensions on short notice.

☞ Mills and Lumber Yard on Wolf river, immediately north of Bayou Gayoso. 128-11-47 G. M. VENABLE.

HOTEL.

Peabody Hotel!

THIS FAMOUS ESTABLISHMENT, RECENTLY built and perfectly fitted up with every adjunct of comfort and luxurious ease, has been transferred by Colonel Davis Cockrell to the undersigned, who assures the travelling public that he will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. 113-142] P. H. GOODLOE, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S SEPTENIAL Medical Institute, 42 North Court St., Memphis.

THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED by the State of Tennessee, is a legalized Association of Scientific Physicians and Surgeons, devoted to the treatment of patients, and instruction in theory and practice of the

CHEMICAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

It is divided into the following departments:

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—In this department every complaint known to woman is treated with unvarying success.

CANCER DEPARTMENT.—Cancers and tumors are here cured in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred.

DEPARTMENT FOR HEART DISEASE.—In this department this formidable disease is treated with the most gratifying results.

DEPARTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES.—Every form of skin diseases permanently cured here.

CONSUMPTION AND CATARRH DEPARTMENT. The professors in this department have made many important discoveries in the treatment of lung, throat and nose diseases.

EYE AND EAR DEPARTMENT.—The eye and ear most tenderly and triumphantly treated.

CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT.—Devoted to the exclusive treatment of a class of maladies nameless here, by an able professorship.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.—We daily perform the most important operations known to surgery.

All affairs of a private character held sacredly confidential.

☞ Office hours from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening. Open every Sunday forenoon, from 9 a.m. to 12 m.

J. B. RUSSELL, M. D., Consulting Physician.

J. C. WATSON, Secretary. L. G. WARRAN, Treasurer. 107-11-52

CARPENTER.

JOHN REID, Carpenter and Builder, In the alley, rear of 62 Jefferson.

☞ Residence, No. 20 Exchange street (extended). 65-149