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BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 53.

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—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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MEXICO.

Efforts of Maximilian's Government to Promote Immigration — Glowing Inducements Offered to American and European Settlers—The Natural Advantages of the Country—Auspicious Labor-the Great Regenerative Desideratum.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,
No. 13 CALLE SAN JUAN LETRAN,
CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 16, 1865.

An offer of three hundred and fifty thousand acres of land is made to Confederate settlers who wish to establish themselves in Mexico.

These lands, the most fertile of the Empire, are intersected by three rivers. They are selected on the line of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital, and near the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa. They are in the healthy part of the Tierras Calientes. They produce equally well coffee, cacao, indigo, cotton, and sugar cane, with all the tropical fruits and vegetables.

The proprietor will sell them to the settlers as soon as these latter have filed with the agents of colonization in the United States or Mexico, subscriptions for two hundred thousand acres at the following rate:

The first 50,000 acres chosen, at	$1 75
The second 50,000 acres chosen, at	1 50
The third 50,000 acres chosen, at	1 25
The fourth 50,000 acres chosen, at	1 00

The first subscribers shall have the right to choose at the above rates, with the understanding that not less than three hundred and twenty acres shall be sold to any one of them.

When the two hundred thousand acres shall have been subscribed for and chosen, the rest shall be sold at a price to be agreed upon between the seller and purchaser.

Payment shall be made in the following manner:—

One-third of the amount is to be paid in cash at Mexico, Vera Cruz or New Orleans. The rest thereof shall be paid in four years' time, causing the payment thereof to be effected in equal parts and twenty months (also say, one-sixth per annum—adding thereto the interest at the rate of six per cent.

As villages and towns are established on the lands, a lot will be given gratis to each settler in said villages or towns. Said villages or towns shall be chosen or allotted by Mr. Maury, the Imperial Commissioner of Colonization.

The surveying and the cost of the title of the property will be at the expense of the settlers.

The *hacienda* offered herewith is known to be one of the finest and most celebrated in Mexico. It presents, especially to the former planters of the South, a fine opportunity for establishing a flourishing American settlement. Those who are disposed to visit the country for the purpose of colonizing it under the imperial decree to promote immigration will receive every encouragement from this office.

The offer is made by respectable parties, and persons wishing to treat will be put in communication by addressing the Commissioner.

Apprentices, as per imperial decree of September five, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, would do well here, though there is no lack of native labor.

M. F. MAURY, Imperial Commissioner.
City of Mexico, Nov. 16, 1865.

To Persons Wishing to Settle in Mexico.

Here is his general invitation to all the emigrants of the world:

The doors of the empire are wide open, and his Majesty the Emperor has, in a most liberal decree, invited immigration from all quarters, and without distinction as to nationality.

Many people, both in the Old World and the New, having heard of this invitation, wish to change their skies and to avail themselves of its privileges. Gentlemen representing several thousand families in Europe, and hundreds in Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, in the United States, are now seeking seeking information in regard to our country, its condition and resources, with the view of making it their home.

Considering that almost the only source of information open to them upon this subject is to be found in anonymous contributions made for the most part to a press by no means friendly to Mexico, I deem it proper to state for the information of all those, whatever be their nationality, who desire to renounce it and come to Mexico, with the intention, in good faith, of making it their home, and of planting their posterity here, that they would do well to come; for it is a land more blessed by nature in its soil and climate than any part of the United States, that great center at present of human migration.

The Wealth of the Soil.

The earth here yields to the care of husbandry with a prodigality that would seem incredible there and fabulous in Europe. In some places it crowns the labor of the husbandman regularly with two and with three harvests annually; and in each one he gathers one hundred, two hundred, sometimes three hundred, and occasionally four hundred fold, and even more, according to his own skill and the kind of seed used.

Cotton and corn do well in almost all parts of the Empire. But the cotton especially of Tamaulipas, Matasuala, Fresnillo, Durango, Mazatlan and the States north are said to be of a better sample, save Sea Island, than any produced in the United States. Indeed, the cotton of Yucatan is called Sea Island.

Under these fine climates, which give a purity and transparency to the atmosphere that make existence itself an enjoyment and invest the eye with the faculties of almost a new sense, the vegetable kingdom displays its wealth and its powers most gorgeously, and with the most marvelous vigor and concentration.

In chosen spots and upon a single hundred-rood farm be seen crowded together, piled up in steppes one above another, in perfection, fruits, flowers, and products, which in less favored climes require as many latitudes, climates and soils as can be found in the entire breadth of plain that lies between the sources of the Mississippi and the mouths of the Amazon.

Here, besides cotton and corn, the olive and the vine, we have the finest of wheat, with pulse and all the cereals in great perfection; also tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, the cocoa plant, rice, indigo, cochineal, pimiento, the rubber and henequin—a peculiar and valuable fiber that answers many of the purposes of both flax and hemp—and, last of all, and what, moreover, gives climate to the world can produce—Flora's feat and Bacchus' bowl—the lordly maguey, or pulque plant of Anahuac.

I have seen some of the very best planters from Missouri, Tennessee and the South, and I have conversed with learned men from France and other parts of Europe, all of whom happen to have traveled through the northern and most healthy parts of Mexico. The Europeans report, on the one hand, an agricultural country superior to the best parts of France and Italy, and also of surpassing mineral wealth; while the Americans, on the other, pronounce it a grazing and cattle country, to which even the blue grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee are not to be compared.

The mountains abound with minerals, the woods with game and the forests with the finest of timber—with the most exquisite dye and ornamental woods, gums and spices, drugs and medicinal plants of rare virtues.

Settlements Contemplated.

Gens. Price and Shelby, of Missouri; Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, and Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, with a number of their friends, have gone to examine the country about Orizaba.

They are delighted with it; they intend to make it their home. The railway hence to Vera Cruz passes through it. The land is superb. It is sold by the government to immigrants at one dollar the acre, to be paid for in five equal annual instalments.

Gens. Hardeman and Terry, with others from Texas, are equally well pleased with Jalisco. They are negotiating for the purchase of haciendas there sufficiently large to accommodate with land a settlement to be made up of themselves, their old neighbors and friends.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Missouri, has already commenced a fine settlement on the Rio Verdi, in San Luis Potosi. He and his comrades have gone into the cultivation of cotton, corn and tobacco.

The representative of large capital, M. Dosdebes, has a grant for establishing a colony from France and Spain on the shores of Matamoras.

Mr. Lloyd, of England, equally well supported, has engaged to establish a number of colonists between Vera Cruz and the capital, and a ship load of European immigrants have just arrived in Yucatan to form the nucleus of a settlement in that fine peninsula. They have been received with ovations by the good people there.

A disposition equally favorable towards immigration is manifested in various other parts of the country.

Patriotic citizens have stepped forth at the call of his Majesty, and offered their own private lands, many of them upon the most favorable terms for colonization.

Mr. Jimras invites five hundred European families to his estates in Durango, offering them each a house and lot, rent free, a weekly allowance of provisions without charge, and a guarantee of work at fair wages for five years. At the end of that time he further promises a gratuity of fifteen thousand dollars to the community, and a present to each family of a yoke of oxen.

Mr. Gil, of Guadalajara, invites twenty Belgian families to his highly improved and well stocked hacienda, offering them one-half of it for cultivation on shares, he finding the stock, seed and cattle, and the colonists the labor. He offers also flocks and herds, from which to breed on halves.

Other enlightened and liberal minded landowners of the empire have offered their estates for colonization on terms equally liberal.

Misrepresentations Abroad Concerning Mexico.

Many false impressions have taken root abroad about Mexico and the Mexicans. They operate greatly to our disadvantage, inasmuch as they are stumbling blocks in the mind of the stranger, and tend to discourage immigration.

The world knows Mexico as a country that for the last half a century has been tossed by revolution. Many, listening to the stories of her troubles and the tales of her calamities as told by her enemies, have come to regard the whole land as a "God forsaken country," inhabited by a bigoted, illiberal and inhospitable people, while, in fact, no part of the Western Continent can boast of a more religious or a more elegant hospitality than that which is to be found in certain parts of the Empire.

The Mississippi valley, even in its palmiest days, could not boast any plantation that could compare in baronial splendor, lordly magnificence and princely hospitality with your Mexican *hacienda* that has escaped the ravages of war. The halls of some of them are large enough to entertain, and have entertained, several hundred guests for weeks at a time.

On some of these you will find well appointed schools for the education of the children of the dependents at the expense of the proprietor; churches built and chapels maintained by the same munificent bounty; hospitals erected for the sick, the old servants pensioned, and all the operations of the estate carried on upon a scale and with expenditures followed by remunerative revenues such as but few farmers in Virginia or France can boast of.

But all parts of the country are not so favored.

For more than fifty years Mexico has been constantly torn by faction or conquered by war, yet she has reaped abundantly of the harvests which always spring from such seeds—forced loans and contributions upon the rich, grievous burdens upon the poor, the spirit of enterprise in many departments of the empire well nigh crushed out of the people, the industrial energies of entire regions paralyzed, and capital itself frightened off into its hiding places.

Absenteeism.

Such a state of things, long continued, in any country, is sure to be followed by a general absenteeism from their estates of the large land owners. This is eminently the case in Mexico.

The effect of this absenteeism is extensively upon the landscape, and proclaimed by deserted mansions, neglected plantations, and other signs of ruin and decay, in tones that fatefully upon many a heart. Many of these fine old estates, with the walls of their noble old mansions still standing, are now offered for sale and settlement at prices varying from a few cents to a few dollars per acre. They are in the most choice parts of the country, and would, if restored to cultivation, embellish the land with a beautiful mosaic of the most lovely gardens, so that the world never saw.

With the immigrant coming to Mexico it is not as with the emigrant bound to the "far West" in the United States. There he comes to wrest from the wilderness. Here he comes, for the most part, to reclaim from ruin and the ravages of war. Plantations that were once garden spots in the midst of a wild land, which his tent on the verge of highly cultivated districts from which he can draw his supplies until the bountiful earth, yielding to his own good husbandry, shall yield him of her increase. And this, the soil of Mexico, under climates that have no winter, will do in two or three months.

One of the finest *haciendas* of the wasted districts is now on sale. It was abandoned some six or eight years ago in consequence of a revolution; the proprietor died, and his widow, it is said, has been restored to cultivation. It yielded a regular annual profit of not less than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The dwelling-house alone cost two hundred thousand dollars. This hacienda is large enough to accommodate forty or fifty families with farms of one thousand acres each. It can now be had for less than five dollars the acre, and after the first payment, on long time to suit purchasers.

Other *haciendas* that are open to the choice and selection of the immigrants are much larger.

Two, containing each more than three thousand square miles, have been offered by the proprietors for colonization.

I know of no country, in which the land is held by so few and in such large tracts.

This also has produced marked effect upon the nation. It appears to have deprived Mexico entirely of what other countries consider their "bone and sinew"—their noble, enterprising, energetic, hard working middle classes.

Some political economists divide society in Mexico into but two classes—the upper and lower—and out of a population of eight million of people, more than seven million are said to belong to the latter.

Inducements Offered to Foreign Capital and Labor.

The statesmen of the country, with the Emperor in the lead, desire to heal the breach rapidly. For this purpose, foreign labor, capital and skill have been invited to our shores. Many good men of the country look upon immigration, on a large scale, as the readiest means of restoring the equilibrium of the classes and of giving to this country and its institutions the stability and force which are so essential to the full development of its vast powers, capabilities and resources.

Hence the encouragement that is now offered to immigrants.

This country is now in a better state to receive immigrants than it has been for many years.

The empire is daily gaining ground, strength and support, and the armed organization against it is broken up into factions—the head and leader, Ex-President Juarez, having left the country.

But now, with the dawn of a happy era of peace at last broken on Mexico, after half a century of continued change and revolution, finds herself in an exhausted state, and the immigrants who wish to cast their lot with her auspicious future must bring with them something more than brawny arms and stout hearts. They must not forget those appliances of industry, those labor saving machines and improved modes of husbandry which scientific skill and mechanical ingenuity, under the auspices of stable government and long continued peace, have, in other parts of the world, brought to such perfection.

Room for All.

There is room, with encouraging prospects, for mechanics and artisans of all sorts, as well as for agricultural labor and scientific skill. Roads are to be repaired and made, bridges restored, mills—grist and saw—to be erected, dwelling houses to be repaired or built; machine shops, and all those establishments which are so essential in the agricultural economy of other countries, will also be exceedingly required.

Immigrants who come to Mexico, from whatever country, will be warmly welcomed in many parts. They will meet with no open hostility anywhere, except from the hands of the lazzies.

To resist them, and to have the full benefit of all these contributions—such as mills and other establishments just alluded to, and which, every well ordered agricultural community requires—it is desirable that the immigrants should come in bodies and form settlements of their own.

Looking to this, the decree of September fifth limits the force with a semi-military organization, and they are expected to be able to defend their settlements against robbers, who, however, rarely attack where resistance is expected.

Proclaimed will be drawn into communities also for the sake of schools and churches. Moreover, public interests require that each settlement should be large enough fairly to develop the whole system of domestic, social and agricultural economy of the country whence the settlers came.

For this purpose each settlement should be large enough to support saw and grist mills, tanyards, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and in some cases other artisans and machinists who, in pursuit of their calling, contribute to the requirements of modern agriculture, with all of its improvements.

Advice to Foreigners Settling in Mexico.

There is still another reason why immigrants from all except Spanish countries should form themselves into settlements of their own, and that reason is one of language. A farmer coming to Mexico, ignorant of the language, ignorant of the customs of the country, and of the rate of wages, and settling down among neighbors all speaking in—to him—an unknown tongue, would find himself surrounded by embarrassments, none of which would exist in a settlement made up of his old neighbors, kinsmen and friends.

It would be well, therefore, for each colony to lying with it a large portion of its own labor.

The lands of Mexico have never been surveyed, nor has there been, until now, a land office.

The consequence is that the Government cannot sell which lands are public and which private, and though the chief of the land office is vigorously at work organizing surveying parties, and sending them forth into the field, it is found that lands sufficient to receive the coming tide of immigration cannot be surveyed, mapped, and brought into market for some time yet. Therefore, it is recommended to those, both in Europe and the United States, who desire to come now to Mexico, to form themselves into companies, consisting of not less than twenty-five families each. Then, while those at home are making their preparations, let their pioneers come to Mexico for the purpose of purchasing a *hacienda* or other lands, and of making ready to receive the rest.

To those who will thus consume, with their families, and form settlements sufficient to call into play all the industrial appliances, consisting of machinery, stocks and implements connected with agriculture in its most improved state, and calculated to serve as so many centers of agricultural improvement in the country, special encouragement is held out.

They are invited to send forward their agents, who will receive all information that the Office of Colonization can give, and every facility that it can throw in their way, as to the most desirable parts the country in which to settle—the choicest localities and the cheapest and best lands, etc.

Having made their own selections, the Government will then, in case they require it, lend them pecuniary assistance sufficient to enable them to establish themselves in their new homes, and get fairly under way.

M. F. MAURY, Imperial Commissioner.
OFFICE OF COLONIZATION, No. 13 Calle San Juan Letran, Mexico, Nov. 15, 1865.

From the London Times.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

Is the Negro Capable of Self Government?

There can be no doubt that the insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica is an event of the most serious import. It has been attended with every of the most horrible outrages that have ever been perpetrated, even in that horrible land of African lawlessness. In the old days of slavery the Jamaica negro was noted among his race for his dangerous character, and he arose against his master, under the guidance of the Baptists, on the very eve of emancipation.

Since that time this race have been almost masters themselves. They have been placed on political equality with the whites, and from their vastly superior numbers they have been able to exercise an influence beyond what their intelligence should give them in any well governed State.

They have had their place in the Legislature and magistracy; they have been favored by the Colonial Office at home; successive governors have thought it necessary to uphold them in almost every difference with the white population. The generation which was freed in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, has been succeeded by another, which has grown up under a system the most favorable for electing all that was capable of civilization in the negro nature. They have a fine island, about the size of Yorkshire, almost to themselves; they have received the guidance of zealous Englishmen, who have gone to the country as the black man's friend, and who have done all in their power to instruct and elevate him. They have been taught the doctrines, and reared, as far as possible, in the practices of Christianity. Every child has had a much better chance of a good education than the great mass of our poorest classes have in this country. A climate exactly suited to them, abundance of land and the most easy supply of the wants of life ought to have made them the happiest and most contented peasantry the world ever saw. It seems, however, impossible to eradicate the original savageness of the African blood.

As long as the black man has a strong white government and a numerous white population to control him, he is capable of living as a respectable member of society. He can be made quiet and even industrious by the fear of the supreme power, and by the example of those to whom he necessarily looks up to. But wherever he attains to a certain degree of independence, there is the fear that he will resume the barbarous life and fierce habits of his African ancestors. This has been eminently the case in Jamaica. In some of the smaller islands the density of the population and the complete occupation of the land have obliged the black people to work steadily for wages, and there has been no reason to complain of their conduct. They are said in such cases, to show reasonable industry; crimes of violence are infrequent, and their offenses are only such petty thefts as might be expected from a people so little gifted, and until of late years, so completely neglected.

In Jamaica, however, the circumstance which to a more highly endowed people would have been especially advantageous, have been the causes of failure. The negro has been able to live with little or no work; he has been able to get a patch of land readily, and to cultivate by a wretched cultivation of it; and the consequence is, that considering the vast some that have been spent by the English nation in freeing and educating and preaching to them, they are the most unsatisfactory portion of the race that exists, either in the islands or on the continent of the New World. Nearly seven million sterling were paid down in eighteen hundred and thirty-four to ruin the old proprietors, and to purchase for these three hundred thousand blacks the liberty to squat and maroon or to hang about the towns of the island. How all the efforts of philanthropy here ended may be read in our columns to-day.

The insurrection appears to have originated in, and at the latest advices to be confined to the eastern part of the island, in the neighborhood of Morant Bay. The atrocities committed need not be recapitulated here. It is enough to say that the negroes, without the smallest provocation, and excited only by a fiendish hatred of the white man, have broken out into murder and rapine, and destroyed almost every white man they could seize. The court house, where a number of gentlemen were in session, were attacked, and, except the horrors of the Sepoy mutiny, we know nothing in recent times, like the atrocities of the blacks. Unoffending people, even the ministers of religion, whose lives had been passed in preaching to them, were frightfully mutilated and then murdered. Women as well as men engaged in the work of blood. The writer of a letter from the island says: "There is not a white man in St. George's in the East, or any one in charge of any of the estates." The design of the insurgents evidently has been to destroy the whole white population. What their object in doing this could be, it is not necessary to inquire, for people so ignorant and savage were probably urged on only by vague feelings of hatred and desire for plunder.

It may reasonably be hoped that the regiments present in the West Indies, added by reinforcements from North America and by the crews of the vessels on the station, will be able to restore order in the island. But it is evident that such an outbreak must have a most grievous effect, through the apprehensions which it will cause to prevail for years to come. It may be that the fallen fortunes of the island will sink still lower, now that it is known that not even thirty years of freedom and full political rights are capable of giving the Jamaica negro the instincts of civilized men. That he was incorrigibly idle was known by experience, since it had been necessary to bring coolies half round the globe to do the work which he refused. But it might have been hoped that he had lost the worst instincts of the race, and that the atrocities of St. Domingo would not be repeated in free and evangelized Jamaica.

☞ Dean Richmond was born in Vermont in eighteen hundred and four. He lost his father in eighteen hundred and eleven, and in eighteen hundred and twelve went to Symrne penniless, and dependent on his own resources. He began to manufacture salt on a small scale, and thereby accumulated considerable property by the time he became of age. He consequently became a contractor in the construction of the Erie Canal, and made a large profit thereby. He removed to Buffalo about twenty-nine years ago, where he became an operator in western produce. He took an active part in pushing forward railway enterprises. He was chosen Vice-President of the Central, on the completion of the line connecting Albany and the lakes, and on the retirement of Mr. Cornlig, became its President.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. W. CLAPP, Late of Holly Springs, Miss. C. P. VANCE. J. A. ANDERSON.

Clapp, Vance & Anderson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office—Selden Building.
No. 15 Madison Street,
jal 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

GEO. P. JONES, M. D. ALLEN STERLING, M. D.

Drs. Jones & Sterling,
OFFICE,
239 MAIN STREET, 239
Northwest cor. Main and Jefferson Sts.
Dr. JONES may be found at the office day and night. Dr. STERLING'S residence No. 66 Madison street between 2d and 3d streets.
jal-1m

EYE AND LUNG DISEASE.
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SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m.—2 to 4 p.m. Jackson Block 371, corner Main and Gayoso streets. ja4-1m

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Office, 250 1-2 Main,
Corner South Court street,
jan2 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

William H. Morgan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
General Claim Agent,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, ETC.,
DeSoto Block, over DeSoto Ins. Co.,
Madison Street,
jan2 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the Adams Block, Second street, over store No. 227, to the office occupied by Dr. Frank Rice, with whom he has formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine in its different branches.
dec23-1m GEO. R. GRANT, M. D.

ALBERT PIKE. CHAS. W. ADAMS.
Pike & Adams,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
WILL attend to all business in the Courts of Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas.
Office at present in the office of Dr. Keller, 19 Jefferson Street.
ed5-3m*

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Office No. 1 Walker Building, 279½ Main street,
oct 8m MEMPHIS, TENN.

L. V. DIXON. WARWICK HOUGH.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
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E. De F. Morgan,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE:
Corner of North Court & Second Street,
Blythe's Building.
nov7-3m

Dr. R. L. Butt,
OFFICE At Jacobs & Co's Prescription Store,
No. 376 Front Street,
Near the Gayoso House
nov 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

DENTAL NOTICE—REMOVAL.
DRS. J. B. & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS. 312
312

Hart & Carmack,
ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, No. 42 Madison street, DeSoto Block, Memphis, Tenn. de30-1m

C. G. Armistead,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 15 West Court st., bet. Front and Main,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
dec12-1m

LANDON C. HAYNES, of Tennessee. J. W. LEWIS, Late of N. Carolina.
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MEMPHIS, TENN.,

☞ Will attend to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of law and Equity, in the city of Memphis, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, Eastern Arkansas, and elsewhere, when specially retained. nov9 3m ded

J. C. M'DAVITT. LEWIS BOND.
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Attorneys at Law & Conveyancers,
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We have an ABSTRACT and COMPLETE INDEX of the Register's Books, compiled by the late HENRY A. GREER, for the reliability of which we refer to all the old members of the Memphis bar.
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Will do well to call on M. App,
No. 300½ Front Street, No. 300
Between Union & Gayoso, or at
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AS he has at present one of the most fashionable stocks and assortments in the city, which he offers to the public at greatly reduced prices. Fine Pumps, $3; Well Boots at $15; Plain Jopeloole and Scotchbotton Boots, at $16. All work warranted.
ja7-3m

F. G. TERRY, Late Hicks, Terry & Co. W. R. MITCHELL, Late Cossitt, Hill & Co.
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BOOTS, SHOES
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(Webster Block.)
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We are receiving large additions to our stock
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
Direct from the Manufacturers, which make our stock complete.
City and Country Merchants will please notice that we
Buy for and Sell to the Trade Only.
de31-1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

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We are agents for the Memphis Cotton Mill, and have in store one hundred Coils of Cotton Plow Line, which will be sold to Merchants at Factory price.
Orders for Rope of any size will be filled promptly and at prices lower than at Eastern Mills.
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de27-1m

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No. 12 Jefferson St.,
BROKERS, BROKERS,
—And dealers in—
Gold, Silver & Uncurrent Money
Orders for coin and uncurrent money promptly filled.
☞ Refer by permission to Choate & Co., Memphis; Tennessee National Bank, do; E. M. Avery, cashier, and A. M. Poole, late President Bayou Savings Institute; R. P. Rolling, President Home Ins. and Trust Co. de21 3m

J. D. MASON, Jackson, Tennessee.
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J. W. HOPKINS, formerly real estate broker J. and agent, at Memphis, Tenn.; John W. Faust, attorney at law and general insurance agent, and James A. Martin, land surveyor at Little Rock, Ark., offer their services to the public generally as Agents for the Collection of all Civil Claims, for the Sale and Payment of Taxes on all Property entrusted to their care. All communications promptly answered. Mr. Hopkins, of this firm, will be found in business hours at No. 1, Post Office Building, office of W. R. Barnett & Co., for a few weeks to come. We have on hand a large number of Fine Plantations; some for sale and some for rent, many of which are on the Mississippi, Arkansas, Ouachita, Sunflower and other rivers, and near the same Large and Small Places. Also, about Two Hundred Thousand Acres of Choice Cotton Lands, selected for actual settlers, all priced *Low, Very Low.* J. W. HOPKINS & CO.
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THE BLACK DIAMOND
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—OF—
PITTSBURG, - - PENNSYLVANIA.
Incorporated Under the General Mining Laws of Pennsylvania.
Capital, $300,000,
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RESERVED:
For Working Capital, - - - 5,000 Shares.
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Superintendent of the Mines:
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We are always found at your Command.
The last Twenty at the Arcade.
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Our old friends will receive our attention, and every other article you can mention.
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Have 5 - Sale or Rent fine improved Upland and Bottom Plantations in Arkansas and Mississippi, also Wild Land on time for sale or rent in tracts from 20 acres to 2,000 acres. Taxes on lands paid. Debts promptly collected.
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THE RULES AND BY-LAWS
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ESTABLISHED some eight months ago, are still in active force, and will be kept up, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the military guard from the gates.
Parties visiting these grounds must obtain a Permit, or otherwise they will not be admitted within the inclosure.
Tickets can be had at all times at J. C. Holst & Co.'s, Main street; W. E. Smith & Co.'s, Monroe street; Owen Smith, corner of Gayoso and Second streets, undertakers.
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Were awarded
The Highest Premiums
Over all competitors, at the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair, held in 1865.
These machines are adapted to all descriptions of work. They hem, fell, cord, tuck, quilt, gather, bind and embroider, with equal facility. They are simple, durable, easy managed, and not liable to get out of order; require no rewinding of thread; work equally well with silk, cotton or linen; on cotton, silk, linen or woolen fabrics, and are the only machines that sew perfectly, and embroider perfectly.
Salesroom 303 Main Street,
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All kinds of
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Made up with neatness and dispatch.
Embroidery, braiding, cording, tucking, quilting, etc., done at low rates.
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OF
All qualities and descriptions.
In offering our very large and complete assortment of
GOODS
In our line,
We do so with the FULLEST CONFIDENCE
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Better Inducements to Cash Buyers
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Being connected with one of the largest
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We earnestly request an examination of our stock by
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GENERALLY,
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nov25-3m

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Bolting Cloths,
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BOLTING CLOTHS.
Spinning Wheels.
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Cotton and Wool Yarns.
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FAGAN'S XXXX FLOUR.
Rising Sun Flour.
50 bbls. Medium Flour.
Clear side Bacon.
New Sugar Cured Hams.
Dried Beef.
New Molasses, choice.
Sirup in Kegs.
New Raisins.
40 boxes Prime Cheese.
50 bbls. Apples.
Coffee, Rice.
Plows.
Hoes, etc.
Dec. 5th, Receiving and for sale by
TAYLOR, MCEWEN, DUKE & CO.,
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Dry Goods.
READY MADE CLOTHING—
Grey and White Blankets.
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Misses' Shoes for Ladies.
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Ladies' Fine Cloaks.
Shaker and French Flannels.
English and American Calicoes.
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Hoopskirts, Gloves, Hosiery,
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Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes.
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DRY HIDES. BEESWAX.
Tallow. Rough Leather.
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Dried Apples. Feathers.
Jeans, Socks. Linseys, Furs.
Deer Skins, dry. Cotton Rounds.
Shuck Mats. Shuck Collars.
Dried Sage Leaves. Hickory Nuts.
Scaly Bark Nuts. Walnuts.
Fresh Butter & Eggs. Pecans, etc., etc.
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