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PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

A VISIT TO A CONFEDERATE SETTLEMENT IN MEXICO.

Effect Produced by the Climate of Mexico—Description of the Landscape—The Mountain Range—The Cars and the Passengers—Confederate Colony in Cordova—Nature and Character of the Soil in the Cordova District—The Native Mexicans—A Colony of American Rebels—My Host and Conversation with Judge Perkins, of Louisiana—His Opinion of Maximilian—He Comes with Me to Visit Gen. Price's Colony—The Prolific Resources of the Country—Gen. Price and His Settlement—Gen. Harris Chief Carpenter—Description of the Colony, etc.

CORDOVA, Jan. 15, 1866.

When one leaves Vera Cruz for Cordova, the first impression is that of a man who should unexpectedly be taken to another planet, and who does not find in what he sees the image of the world he has just left. The vegetation of the country is of a peculiar character, and bears no resemblance to the vegetation of any other—in some places of a dark green, bordering on the black, in others, almost yellow, and so soft as seemingly to have been stolen from Heaven. The trees are also of a peculiar shape and color, and the slightest breeze of so quaint a structure as to invite the attention of the passers-by, and flowers so odd and so brilliant as to excite the admiration of all.

The peculiar beauty of this landscape is also due to the magnificence of its hilly frame and the almost supernatural brightness and artistic distribution of the light. Its sun in these regions seems to have been a special creation, and bears no resemblance to the sun of the northern clime. Here its rays have a peculiar hue; they are at once soft and penetrating, languid and acute. When you see them embrace a plant of bananas or a cluster of bamboos, you would never say that it is the same power which boils the water, saws the trees and ripens the calamari.

As one advances northward, he sees in the background the frowning Maltagualahulli, a mountain range which passes to the North of Orizaba, Cofre, and running thence in a semicircle ends in San Juan de la Pluma, almost cutting in its terminus the main road to Vera Cruz. In the center of this hilly region, rising like two giants, and looking down on the mighty vale the age of an antediluvian creation, the traversing peak of Orizaba and the snow clad head of the Popocatapetl strikes your sight as two huge pillars, strong enough to prevent Heaven from falling. Their massive proportions, their shriveled faces, their desolate peaks, form as striking contrast to the smiling landscape in which most of them appear as a centurian oak in the midst of a sugar cane field. Their deep wrinkles, overshadowed by pyramids of massive sulphur, and overrun by frozen floods of crisped lava, here and there intermingled with charming oasis, in the midst of which roving bands of panthers and tigers are said to nest. Those ferocious animals, the terror of the Asiatic and African traveler and native, are almost harmless here. They run away at the approach of man, and unless fired upon and wounded, never show any disposition to prevent themselves upon the masters of the creation.

The cars which run from Vera Cruz to Paso del Macho, a distance of fifty-two miles, cannot be said to be very fast, but they are as comfortable as any north of the Potomac, and conducted almost on the same principles. Soft seats, large windows, plenty of light, swarms of flies, and an abundance of dust. If this does not constitute felicity, I do not know what does. My companions, as far as I could judge from their looks, were nearly all foreigners. As the French was spoken more than any other language, I judged that they formed the majority of the travelers; next to them came the Spaniards and the Mexicans. A few American Rebels, two or three Germans, and as many Italians, were among the passengers. The engineer, as well as the conductor, were British, but spoke Spanish very intelligibly.

I soon became acquainted with several of my travelling companions. The rebels particularly attracted my attention. They were still clad in their former homespun coats, which looked as if they had suffered much from the severe trials to which they had been exposed. They appeared, however, as buoyant as if still on their old plantations, and did not look as if they had lost their family, their home, their property, everything, in a word, dear to man's heart. Their hope was to build up again a fortune and a home, and to recover in Mexico what they had lost in the rebellion of the South. In justice to them, I must say that they were extremely sober in the opinion they passed upon their conquerors, against whom I did not hear them utter a single curse.

Two of these rebels hailed from Mississippi, three from Georgia and one from Virginia. It was, however, sufficient for these men to learn that each had served as a soldier in the Confederate army to create among them brotherly ties—such as an acquaintance of ten years would never have produced. Placed at the extreme end of the car, as if desirous to avoid attracting the attention of their fellow travelers, they spoke of their time in talking of the battles in which they had been, of their reverses, and so on, differing as to the causes of the final collapse of the rebellion, but agreeing as to the manner in which it might have been saved. One of them, a Colonel in Gen. Price's army, owing probably to a light blue homespun coat and breeches, quite tom, a large-shouldered hat of the finest wool, a pair of elegant grayish mustaches, and an easy command of words, seemed to exercise a decided influence upon the crowd, and to be listened to with a marked degree of deference and respect.

Sincere or not, the feelings of the rebels toward the United States assume a milder form here than at home. Disappointed which did not of bitterness of resentment; the hopes and prospects of a large fortune; the knowledge they have that the desire of the Emperor is that they should abstain from any utterance calculated to wound the pride and susceptibilities of the Americans; the absorbing interest produced by the novelty and richness of the Mexican landscape; the want of rest; the softening influence of the climate; the effect of captivating scenery, speaking to the senses and to the imagination—all, this, no doubt, contribute to lessen the unpleasant remembrances of the past and to deaden the pangs of defeat. I was informed that those who have already settled here are all praising the liberal government of the United States. As a proof of this, one of my neighbors showed me a in number of the Mexican *Times*, edited by Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, an eulogistic article on President Johnson and his message.

The lingering gate of the cars, which would be ruinous in a country open to trade and industry, here is rather pleasant, as it gives travelers an opportunity of having a fuller view of the country and of its peculiarities. As we advanced towards Paso del Macho, the soil loses its dark hue and assumes a kind of red color. The natives call it *forrinol*, or clay lands. These are not supposed to be the best for vegetation, but some of them are very good, owing to the mixture of animal and vegetal remains with those clays. Such are the lands of Monte Blanco, Monte Palos, Sapuapan, and a part of Sacatapec, Tapia and San Nicholas. All the others included in the Matlaynia range, as far as San Juan de la Punta, are commonly clay lands, of a dark gray color, very strong, and are esteemed the best in the Cordova district for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, and, in fact, for any and everything else, whether grass or grain.

As almost all the lands belonging to the city and district of Cordova have been covered by a dense forest, they abound in vegetable and animal remains; as the waters are abundant and the heat of the sun most powerful, nature seems, in this privileged region, to have exerted herself so as to save man from the necessity of applying himself to labor. Silex, lime, alumina, magnesia, and the oxydes of magnesia and iron, together with the saline and alkaline combinations, are so admirably mixed and in such just proportions, that from one extreme to the other of this district the mind is filled with admiration at the prodigious strength of vegetation, and though the lands have been in cultivation for more than two hundred years, there has been no necessity to resort to means—elsewhere requisite—of rest and regeneration.

To the east of Cordova, and extending for about four leagues in that direction, and terminating at the hacinda of San Miguel Gueguayapars, there is a vast amount of mountain limestone pebble mixed in the soil. This region, like that of the Matlaynia range, is always covered with forests of different species, and abounds in walnut, cedar, the galendo, the zapotillo, the cosadillo, the balsam, and others.

The district of Cordova, in which we were now entering, contains about thirty-seven thousand inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the district of Vera Cruz, on the north by Jalapa, and on the west and south by Orizaba. Its area is calculated at two hundred and twenty-four square leagues of five thousand varas each, and contains an average population of one hundred and twenty-seven to the league, or every three miles.

The city of Cordova, which we reached at noon, bears no resemblance whatever to any of our Northern cities, thriving in the midst of a busy population, with their freshly painted houses, large and regular streets and elegant mansions. Cordova, notwithstanding its beautiful surroundings, looks like a Spanish city of the middle age, deeply plunged into an incurable drowsiness, and incapable of any motions of its own. With a population of about twelve thousand souls, mostly of mixed blood, high steeples or churches larger than any one in the United States, nice fountains and fine shades, this city has not the youthful appearance, the green and freshness, of our American towns of the same size. Looked at at a distance, with a cloud of dust hanging over her head, you would say it was a city just emerging from under the ashes of the extinguished volcanoes looming up in the distant bottom. The houses are low, strongly built, massive in their proportions, with pillars in the front as a protection against earthquakes, and do not appear either Spanish or comfortable. Several of them are in a lamentable state of decay, and seem as if they had been abandoned by their inmates.

When I entered Cordova I saw, in the midst of the plaza, a native of the country leaning on a stick, looking with cold indifference upon the scenery around. This Mexican, a typeof the working class of the country, was clad in a pair of throadless trowsers reaching to his knees, and on his shoulders what might once have been a Mexican blanket, but which was now no better than a discolored rag of huge dimensions. By his side was his wife, as poorly clad as himself, with a worn out blanket rolled around her waist and falling down to her ankles, and another thrown over her shoulders and barely concealing her breast. Both were barefooted. Near them were three copper colored children, entirely naked. As we drew near, the woman came to us with a basket of zapotilla, banana and pineapples, which sell here for something like a cent apiece. She was assisting her husband in making a living for the family. At first you have some difficulty to overcome the unfavorable impression made upon your mind by the wretched appearance of these forlorn creatures. Nor are their moral and intellectual qualities calculated to modify that impression. The native of the country of Indian and Spanish blood, born and bred in a kind of semi-servitude, maintained in that state by his employer, who makes him the tool of his designs and superstition, unable to find himself, or in the classes above him, the strength and protection required for his elevation, is certainly one of the greatest drawbacks Mexico has to endure. Nothing short of the infusion of new blood and a new race, assisted by a Government having really the intention to regenerate this unfortunate class, and adding secondly, the aid of the country to a complete confidence in itself and in its destinies. This work will necessarily be arduous and long. It will require all the skill of the statesman and of the philanthropist, and most of course be attended by great troubles and great trials. But the result of such a work will be invaluable, for it will weed the country from the bandits who are infesting it, and will substitute in their stead a superior population, capable of appreciating the benefit of a regular Government, ready to acquiesce in the laws, and disposed, at all times, to co-operate with the local and national authorities in the maintenance of peace and order.

Fortunately, Cordova possesses other attractions than its native population. Several foreigners have recently established themselves here who, no doubt, will, ere long, constitute no inconsiderable portion of the country, and impart a healthier tone to society. What makes it more attractive still, to Americans at least, is that it has been selected by a few runaway Rebels, as the headquarters of an infant colony, located at a distance of ten miles, and having the prospect of becoming some time or other the capital of the district. What I heard of the colony and of the men composing it, suggested to me the idea to deviate slightly from the straight line and to examine it with my own eyes. It was the first time for over a century that a born American citizen was allowed to witness a settlement of his self-exiled countrymen, and the sight of such an undertaking was, in my estimation, sufficiently interesting and serious to modify my programme, and to make me remain in this city longer than I intended.

In accordance with the advice of my friends, I paid a visit to ex-Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, who has been appointed by Gen. Magruder land agent for the district of Cordova. I found him in a small room hardly furnished: his desk, or rather the table on which he wrote, loaded with bundles of papers, himself classifying them according to dates and character. The Judge received me with open countenance, and was always glad to see Americans; asked me several questions concerning the state of affairs south and north of the Potomac; spoke of President Johnson rather sympathetically, but did not believe that he would or could carry out his plan concerning the South. The abyss between the two sections of the country is too great to be bridged over by reconstructionists, however liberal they may be. As to himself, he was decided never to set his foot again in the United States. He did not believe a Southerner could live there any longer. His lot became a subject of Maximilian with the firm belief that no inward revolution, nor outward pressure, could shake his throne or restore the young Republic. Independent he had undertaken. He gave me several reasons in support of his opinions, all based upon the fact that his throne had received guarantee of stability before the departure from Miramon, and that they were sufficient to preserve it against any hostile attempt at home and abroad.

When I informed the judge of the chief object of my visit, he immediately offered some of his facilities. I said, "Since you wish to see our colony," said he, "I will do all I can to satisfy you." He called a Rebel soldier standing at the door, and ordered him to fetch two horses, one for himself, the other for me. When I saw the two animals I could not help thinking that the colony was not in a very flourishing condition. They were emaciated, lame, and of a very diminutive size. They stumbled several times on the way, and were so hard of mouth that a steam engine could not have made them feel the bit. The Judge was asked annoyed at my efforts to keep my horse in the right direction. "Don't be angry," said he, laughingly, "against these poor creatures; it is not their fault if they don't follow the straight line; it is the fault of education. They have been trained by guerrillaros." He informed me that horses, brought up in that profession, are soon broken down and sold for a trifle afterward. He then gave me the history of the two we were now riding. They were led to the slaughter house, when a Rebel soldier, who was then in possession of the border of the colony, met the driver, and proposed to swap them for an old pistol which he had brought from Texas. The driver, who belonged to a band of guerrillas, accepted the bargain; the exchange took place at the next tavern and were sealed by two glasses of *aguardiente*.

I soon became so enraptured by the magnificence of the landscape around us that I ceased to be afraid lest by the restless temper of my charger. Each step we made, each cut of the route, revealed to us unparalled natural beauties. The mahogany, the wild cocoa tree, palm trees with their fan like leaves, the iron oak, a tree as hard as iron, the zapotillo, the gatiola, the balsam and other precious trees, lined the road and shaded the soil. In the midst of them, fields of lime, banana, pineapple, orange and lemon trees enraptured the sight and the smell. A soft breeze, impregnated with the perfume of thousands of flowers and trees, refreshed the atmosphere, and hundreds of birds of most brilliant plumage, voluptuously bathing in their radiant firmament, added by their song to the enchanting scenery before us.

"You now begin to understand," said Judge Perkins, who was sharing the admiration produced upon me by such a sight, "why we decline returning to the States. Where could we find, tell me, any spot comparable to this; not certainly in any part of the country we have just left. As to the fertility, this land may challenge the richest soil of the United States. Here the farmer gets two, sometimes three, crops of corn in a year, which he sells, on the spot, at one dollar a bushel, sometimes two dollars, and sometimes three dollars. Let us take the lowest figure. Suppose that you should have a patch of one hundred acres planted with corn, the acre giving you sixty bushels each crop and one hundred and twenty bushels for two crops, why, at the end of the year you have pocketed your twelve thousand dollars, upon which you will have to deduct two thousand dollars for hired labor and other expenses. Net profit, ten thousand dollars. Where can you find any farm which would give you so much in any other part of the world? I do not mention here other products—the cotton, the coffee, the sugar, which require the assistance of capital. I speak merely of what a poor man can do here with only a couple of hands and a yoke of oxen or mules."

"But," said I, "don't you include in the expenses of settlement the housing and fencing?"

"There is no need of either in these fortunate regions," replied the Judge. "See those bamboos," added he, striking with the whip a cluster of canes as large as my leg, "four rows of this and a pod of grass will make you as good a house as any log cabin you have ever dreamed of. As to fencing, this indisponsable auxiliary of every American plantation, the thing is entirely unknown here. Those who have cattle or sheep have also a man to watch over them, and a herd never goes without its shepherd. Those keeping pigs have either a pen for that purpose or tie the animal to a tree; so there is no danger of having your fields visited by destructive animals."

I was listening to the Judge when my sight was arrested by an unfinished house, a story high, and four or five tents pitched along a brook lined with trees and shrubs. "Surely," said I, "this must be the colony." "You have guessed right," said Mr. Perkins; "here is my gallant friend, Gen. Price and his associates, Gov. Harris, Col. White and others. This house is the beginning of a city we have called Carlotta, in honor of the Empress, the tents you see have been brought from the Trans-Mississippi Department by the gallant soldiers who are assisting us and co-operating with us in the foundation of this settlement. They are intended for houses until we are richer and more numerous; they will then make room for more substantial buildings."

In a few minutes, and notwithstanding the worthlessness of our nags, we reached the only house adjoining the new city. We there found Gov. Harris planing and a few Indians nailing planks on the floor. When we entered the room the Governor dropped his tool, and coming to us said with a smile, "Is it to the carpenter or to the Governor you wish to speak?" Judge Perkins replied, "To either." He then introduced me, and the conversation became general. In about a quarter of an hour Gen. Price made his appearance. He received me with great cordiality, said he was glad to see me, and then asked me where I was coming from. The words Northern States seemed to awaken his attention. "We are much interested here concerning the intentions of the United States towards Mexico. We do not believe, however, that they mean war against this country. What they wish is to annoy us, and to make the French desist. It is not likely they will succeed." He then repeated the same arguments used by Gov. Perkins on that subject, and said that Maximilian was too firmly established to run any risk. All the Confederates were exceedingly friendly to the Emperor, from whose hands they have received many a favor, and forbidden to remain permanently in the country.

Soon the room in which we stood was full of Rebel soldiers and officers who confirmed to me what I had already heard from the lips of their leaders. Every one had sworn allegiance to the Emperor, and had selected this spot for place of settlement, with the intention never to return to the States. Several of them had sent for their families; some were already on their way to Mexico. Among them were Gen. Shelby's and Ewell's families. Gen. Price was also waiting for his wife, who was to join him in a month or so. In short, every one I saw there seemed entirely satisfied with his new condition, so much so as to desire others to associate with them, and employing to that effect all the arguments of a suggestive mind.

Nearly every Confederate who has settled on this spot has entered six hundred and forty acres of ground. If all have not done it, it is because the land about Cordova has not yet been all surveyed, and could not consequently be sold. In a few weeks, however, the colonists, who number about one hundred at present, will be satisfied, for the surveyors are hard at work, and the sale of land is progressing. These lands are sold at one dollar an acre, payable in five installments, bearing an interest of six per cent.

The farms of Gen. Price, Gen. Shelby, and Gov. Harris are contiguous. None of them are yet under cultivation, for the reason that these gentlemen entered their lands late in October, and the season was too far advanced to go straightforward to work. They are now cleaning their fields and getting it ready for next spring. The fields in this blessed country are mostly bananas and pineapple plants. Fruits are found here in great abundance. It was told that there were no less than three hundred species of fruit, including the varieties. For instance, there are twelve kinds of bananas, half a dozen varieties of pineapples, five or six species of zapotillos—the most delicious fruit in the world—figs, pomegranates, oranges, &c. For their supply of meat they go to Cordova, where beef is sold at twelve and a half cents a pound.

Having spent three hours with the inhabitants of the new settlement, who showed themselves exceedingly kind and hospitable, I thought it time to go back to Cordova to catch the mail, and informed them of my intention. They invited me to spend the night with them, offering me a corner of a tent for shelter, and a supper, consisting of dried beef, roasted wild cat, which they said was a "first rate dish," and the use of a better horse than the one I mounted, to go and visit the country with them. But as time was measured by my business, I was, to my great regret, compelled to decline. So I took leave of them and went back with Judge Perkins to Cordova, hoping to have time enough to write you by the next steamer which sails from Vera Cruz for New York.

From the Nashville Banner.

AWFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Two Dirty Birds Befouling Their Own Nest.

Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois, says a late Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is in receipt of letters from two Union men in the Tennessee Legislature, which give an account of affairs in that State. From one of these letters, dated January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the following extracts are made: "If the great Republican party fail us now, the war has been in vain. I have heard Mr. Seward denounced as being as guilty of treason as Mr. Davis. The leading spirit of the Rebels is growing in this State. I hope the delegation from Tennessee will not be admitted to Congress until the Legislature has met, people agree to do justice to all; otherwise, the colored people and the loyal whites will be crushed to the wall." From another letter, bearing date January fourteenth, eighteen and sixty-six, the following extract is made: "The Government must keep a strong military force for some time in the Southern States, and even in my own State. This will be necessary. Our people are still insulted and spit upon. Many communities in Middle Tennessee suffer many indignities only because they were true to the Union during the war. I often hear Isham G. Harris spoken of as far superior in patriotism to Andrew Johnson, and the prayer is often made that the Government may fall into a difficulty with France or England, in order that the Southern Confederacy may be established. Many more say that the rebellion is not put down, and that their cause is just; and I agree with them that it is not put down, and that there is much work to do, and my opinion is that the most successful way to do this is to keep out of the halls of Congress all such men as Campbell and Cooper, and others of their views. Maynard, Taylor, Fowler and Stokes would help us, if they alone could be admitted."

From another letter, dated January the twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the following is extracted: "You will see by the vote yesterday that we stood forty-one to twenty-eight against the immediate admission of our Congressional delegation, and that one of the delegation even votes with us against their admission. I think we will soon have to give the vote to the colored men, for we must in some way disarm the Rebels. We must numerically kill them or keep the South under military rule."

☞ The following editorial paragraph from the New York *Tribune* seems to confirm previous reports published in the APPEAL:

We learn from Washington, on high authority, that the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico may be regarded as certain. Letters received yesterday fully confirm the reports previously given concerning this point in the *Tribune*. They also confirm the news given in a late number of the Paris *Presse*, that an extraordinary combination has already been sent to Mexico to make the necessary preparations for the evacuation. The Emperor of France no longer insists on a recognition of Maximilian by the United States, but is satisfied with the renewed promise that the Government of the United will preserve the strictest neutrality with regard to Mexico. Whether an Austrian force, however, is to supply the place of the departing French troops, is not stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW SKIRT.

FOR 1865-'6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE.

J. W. Bradley's

Celebrated Patent

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or double Steel Spring)

SKIRT.

WEBB'S, BRADLEY & CARY,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade street,

NEW YORK.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided lightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape much longer than these last, rendering a Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, such as carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a muslin dress.

The Duplex Elliptic, and the great comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with two ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

For sale in all first class stores, Wholesale and Retail, in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or Double) Spring Skirt.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt,

Combines elegance, lightness, durability, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale wholesale and retail by

MENKEN BROTHERS & CO.,

203 Main St., corner Court St.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt,

Very flexible, folded easily when in use, to every a small place, and an article of superior excellence. For sale, in all styles, at the SOUTHERN PALACE,

NIXON, WOOD & CO.,

332 Main St.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt,

Is of the best material, style and manufacture, and the most graceful, durable and economical skirt made. For sale by

RICE, STIX & CO.,

305, 307 and 307 Main street.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt,

The most popular and flexible in use. For sale by

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

229 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt,

Is the best quality in every part, graceful in shape, and being flexible, make the most stylish, comfortable and economical skirt worn. For sale by

MACK BROTHERS & BOHM

301 Main Street.

LOOK TO THIS.

I HAVE Just Opened a House at Corinth, Miss., for the purpose of doing a

RECEIVING, FORWARDING

—AND—

General Commission Business.

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Of All Descriptions,

Consigned to my care, will receive Prompt Attention, and be forwarded to their destinations without delay.

I propose to prepay freight and charges on all freights where an agreement to that effect is made, either with the consignee or consignor.

S. E. SMITH,

Corinth, Miss.

REFERENCES:

Maj. Geo. Whitfield, firm of Whitfield, Billups & Co., Mobile.

M. Broom & Co., Paducah, Kentucky;

Col. Sam. Tate, Memphis and Charleston R. R.

W. Sloan & Co., Columbus, Miss.;

Maj. J. H. Turner,

Robert Price. jan26-1m

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Saddle and Harness Manufactory,

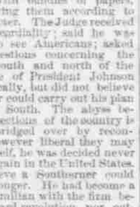
Again Open, cor. Main and Monroe street.

HAVING resumed business at the old stand, we now respectfully solicit our old customers and the public generally, as we did in old times. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Leather and Saddlery Hardware, and we will continue to please. Call and try us. Sign of the Horse.

jan2 2m J. T. BEGGIE & CO.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.

MORGAN'S



SELF - RISING

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THE Best, Cheapest and most economical Flour in use.

All lovers of good and wholesome bread, biscuit, etc., can, by using this Flour, save time, trouble, money, and disappointment. It is A GREAT RELIANCE, and is as effectual by hot or cold weather. It does not require Yeast Powders, Cream Tartar, Yeast, Saleratus, Soda or Salt, and ONLY HALF the usual quantity of shortening, and when cold sweet milk is used, still less shortening is needed.

ONE-FOURTH less or this flour is required to produce a like amount of Bread, to that made in the ordinary manner, which item alone will SAVE THE PRICE charged for adding the self-rising ingredient.

IT IS EXTRA NICE FOR CAKES, and all kinds of pastry, using much more than TWICE THINS the usual amount of butter and eggs.

THIS FLOUR KEEPS ALL THERE for Batter Cakes, Waffles, Puddings, the dumplings for Chicken Pie, etc., etc.,

And is a Saving of from 86 to 88 per Barrell to the Consumer.

This article has met with the most wonderful success. A large proportion of the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country have tested its merits, and are confident there are many others who would avail themselves of the advantages were they satisfied regarding its MERITFULNESS, SUPERIORITY, and CHEAPNESS.

To convince skeptics of its merits, I have obtained a large number of certificates from well and favorably known citizens and others, a few of which I give below. One trial will convince the most incredulous that it is tasteful nourishing to the taste, a GREAT ECONOMY and SATISFACTION in every respect.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1865.

I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and find it to be a most valuable article. I have also examined the ingredients which produce its self-rising properties, and find them to be, not only innocent, but important to perfect nutrition. I can freely recommend it as a most healthful and desirable article, preferring an article of bread superior to that made in the ordinary manner.

ANO. R. FRAYSER, M. D.

We fully concur in the above, having examined the ingredients.

C. L. WILCOX, M. D.

R. F. BROWN, M. D.

I have examined the ingredients and pronounce them innocent, and the bread superior.

C. G. MATHES, M. D.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 2, 1865.

I have used Morgan's Self Rising Flour, and examined its ingredients. It is all that is claimed for it, and I do not hesitate to call it an old or well, and is especially adapted as a diet for Dyspeptics and consumptives, its materials supplying in these cases, healthful and much needed nutriment.

L. W. GABBERT, M. D.

I will prepare any barrel of flour sent to me, or will return any quarter or four pounds, but for my own sales I use none but the very best.

T. Harrison, the cheapest.

The bread and biscuit made from this flour can be eaten as well warm as cold, without the least inconvenience to the most weak and dyspeptic stomach, and has been known to greatly benefit such persons.

Put up in 6, 12, 24, and 48 pound paskages, Half Barrels and Barrels.

This flour will be found on sale in packages at all first class family groceries in the city, and at wholesale at the manufactory, 197 Main street, 7 doors South of Beale, Memphis, Tenn.

A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.

Send ALLEN F. MORGAN, Proprietor.

TWO

Splendid Cotton Plantations

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A SPLENDIDLY improved tract of land belonging to the estate of Seth Wheatley, situated on Bayou Macon in Carroll Parish, La., 15 miles west of Lake Providence. This tract contains 2500 acres, 800 of which has been cleared for a long time and will produce a bale of cotton to the acre. There is a good dwelling house, cotton gin house, steam gin, mill and all necessary improvements on the place. Bayou Macon is navigable for steamers and the cotton can be shipped direct from the private landing to New Orleans.

Also, 1000 acres, one of which is open, situated 4 miles south of Memphis, between Horn Lake road and the river. This is one of the best plantations in the county, producing cotton, corn, wheat, oats, etc., equal to any upland place in the State. There is a dwelling house, gin house, quarters for laborers, mill, cribs and stable on the place.

Great bargains may be had in either or both of the above places. Apply to

PR. D. D. SAUNDERS,

jan13-1m 87 South Court Street, (up stairs).

COTTON FACTORS.

Denie, Joiner & Kirkley,

Cotton & Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

Hay Corn, Oats, Bran,

FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES,

Lime, Cement, Plaster

—AND—

PRODUCE,

34 Monroe Street

jan9 3m-8 One Door from Main.

F. M. White, President of the Miss. and Tenn. Railroad; John Kerr, formerly of Augusta, Ga.; Geo. F. Rootes, Late of Gordon & Rootes, St. Louis, Mo.

White, Kerr & Rootes,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

NO. 284 Main Street, Dayoso Block, Memphis, Tenn. Consignments of cotton, produce, provisions, etc., etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. feb4 3m

O. C. BOONE. JOHN L. SAYFRANS.

O. C. Boon & Co.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 12 Jefferson Street.

Opposite Commercial Hotel.

☞ Are prepared to make Liberal Advances on Cotton and other Produce shipped to us, and fill all Orders for Plantation Supplies.

feb 3m MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Fitzhugh, Wilmer & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

Cotton, Tobacco, Etc., and for the Purchase of Merchandise.

Also, Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate, etc., and for procuring

White Labor for the South,

Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway,

New York.

L. H. Fitzhugh, late of Kentucky; W. L. Wilmer, late of Philadelphia; Thos. C. Gale, late of Norfolk; Graham L. Hughes, late of St. Louis. feb4 1m

T. A. Anderson & Co.,

No. 56 Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

T. A. & H. Anderson,

No. 122 Gravier street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA

T. A. Anderson & Co.,

No. 200 Front street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Commission Merchants.

☞ Consignments solicited to all the above houses.

J. H. MASTIN, Huntsville, Ala. S. W. DONEGAN, Memphis, Tenn.

MASTIN & DONEGAN,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 37 Jefferson Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

jan27 1m

Henry C. Davis, North Miss.; John H. Allison, New Orleans.

B. Frank Foster, Jr., Florence, Ala.

Davis, Allison & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And Commission Merchants

No. 12 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALLISON & DAVIS, 99 Magazine street, New Orleans, La., will promptly attend to all business in receiving and forwarding Goods, also to Purchasing Supplies for the country. j jan26 1m

F. LANE. J. W. LANE

F. Lane & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE,

No. 338 Cor. Union and Front Sts.,

(Up Stairs.) MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Will give prompt attention to the sale of Cotton and all other produce consigned to them. They hope by strict attention to business and a careful watchfulness of all interests committed to their care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage, and promise to keep the customers, to whom, both old and new, they propose to devote their best efforts in their behalf. jan24 1m

WILLIAMS, BENSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 304 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash advanced on Cotton and Produce in hand. Bagging and Rope Furnished. nov9 3m

RHODES. G. B. PARKER.

RHODES & PARKER,

303 Main street,

Cotton Buyers,

☞ Exclusively on Commission. ☜

These wishing to make investments in Cotton will please notice that we buy no cotton on our own account, thereby placing ourselves entirely in the interest of our patrons.

We are authorized to make advances on cotton shipped to Messrs. Gardner, Dexter & Co., of Boston and New York. R. & P.

jan5-1m

W. L. STEWART, Late of Stewart & King. M. D. L. STEWART, Late of Raleigh.

W. L. STEWART & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION

Grocery Merchants,

No. 17 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE for sale at Wholesale and Retail 75 Sacks Rio Coffee; 400 bbls. Flour, the best brands; 100 ½, ¼ and whole bbl. Molasses; 50 kegs Syrups; 100 boxes Candles; 50 kegs Lard; 25 bbls. Whisky; 10 hhds. Sugar, various grades; Bacon, Hams and a general assortment of Grocery Stores.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton. nov12 3m

W. T. GRIGSBY. W. M. WORD. N. S. PHILLIPS.

GRIGSBY, WORD & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 206 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

JAMES A. HARWOOD, Traveling Agent. nov1-3m

S. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS.

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 230 Front Street,

Between Jefferson and Adams,

nov16 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats, Hardware and Plantation Supplies,

346 MAIN STREET, 346

Memphis, Tenn.

H. A. Partee,

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 328 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

jan18 1m*

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Memphis Gas Light Company.

IN order to fully meet the increasing demand for Gas Light, the Directors of the Memphis Gas Light Company have determined to greatly enlarge and extend their facilities for the manufacture and distribution of gas.

This is therefore to notify the Stockholders that a call has been made upon them, for that purpose, of twenty per cent, upon their stock, payable at the Office of the Company, 246 Second street, in this city, on or before the 10th day of February next, in Government money.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. WILLIAMSON, President.

WM. H. FITCH, Jr., Sec. jan18 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAYLOR & McEWEN

TAYLOR M'EWEN DUKE & CO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Plantation & Family Supplies,

GENERALLY,

LIQUORS EXCEPTED.

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON

—AND—

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

(Old Stand) 222 Main Street.

WAREHOUSE AND COTTON SHED,

Nos. 91, 93 and 95 Adams Street.

nov28-3m

Axes, Plows, Etc.

20 DOZEN BUST AXES,

150 Pairs Trace Chains.

190 Avery and Hall Plows.

10 Two Horse Wagons.

200 Sacks Corn.

500 Bales Hay.

100 Sacks Bran.

500 Bush