THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866. VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 109.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum $10 00
" " per week 25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy . . 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) 2 00
☞ Nonsubscribers pay one dollar for full books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion $1 00
" " each additional insertion 75
" " two weeks 3 00
" " one month 5 00
☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.
☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.
☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.
☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.
☞ All advertisements not marked for a specified time will be discontinued at the end of one week.
☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Office early.
☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

MEXICO.

Letter from Lt. Maury—Colonization—Immigrants of Officers of Army—Possessions and Science—Religion—Education—Prospects for Education in Eighteen—Directions to Emigrants.

The Nashville *Union and American* has received from a friend the following deeply interesting letter from Lt. M. F. Maury:

OFFICE COLONIZATION,
SAN JUAN DE LETRAN MEXICO,
February 7, 1866.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter, inquiring, like many others, about Mexico, with a view of making it their home. You know its geographical features, and the fame of its mineral wealth. Its soil is of unsurpassed fertility, and its climate, after you begin to ascend the table lands, is as delightful and healthy as the heart of man can desire.

The Empire is ruling wisely and mildly. Their Majesties are beloved by the Imperialists, and respected by all. They move as freely among the people as the President of the United States ever did in days of yore.

The Empire is continually gaining ground. Enterprise is abroad—many works of internal improvement are already under way, and about to be commenced. Capital is leaving its hiding places, and the columns of the newspaper press are daily, and for months have been, filled with the names of Europeans, who, looking upon the Empire as a success, and their cause as a failure, have laid down their arms and are giving in their adhesion. Property and life are daily becoming more secure. As an illustration the door of the house in which I live are without locks; nor do I ever take care even to shut any of them before I go to bed. This house is a portero below, but the building is an old convent inhabited and frequented by hundreds of people who are not barred from each other by any fastenings. The impression abroad about Mexico is very erroneous. With regard to the inquiries in behalf of our friends who desire to come to this lovely land, I have to say:

They can find desirable locations in any climate they please, and suitable for the cultivation of any staple they prefer or the raising of any kind of stock.

As to the most profitable branch of agricultural industry, that varies with the locality; the variation depending well upon the convenience and circumstances of the market, and the facilities for transportation. Owing to the want of roads, navigable rivers and canals, internal transportation is tedious and expensive, and exportation difficult. Hence, this part of the Empire the spectacle has not been unfrequently presented, of breadstuffs at famine prices, while in a neighboring department they were wasting for want of consumers. The most profitable location, therefore for immigrants who are "well to do," (and this is the class that must lead the way), are on the table lands (may be called the interior) of Mexico, within which Cordova and Jalapa are situated. This is a sort of steppe or slope which rises from the low lands of the coast to the mountain chains, which are to be found in all interior parallel latitudes, at the height of from 2000 to 4000 feet above the sea. Within this range the climates are those of perpetual summer—they are healthy and delightful.

These steppes encircle the Empire on the east, south, and west. They overlook the valley of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico on one side, and the Pacific ocean on the other, and abound in garden spots as beautiful as Eden itself, and as sinful too, we believe and fabulous as the most place—they are in sight of the sea. The farmer there, and at many other places, may reap from the same field two or three crops annually, with an increase of three or four hundred fold upon the seed sown.

In the course of the present year a railway is to be completed from each of these points to Vera Cruz, (a thing which bring them fairly within the domains of foreign commerce. Corn, cotton, coffee, sugar and tobacco all do well here, but, as a rule, I consider coffee, cotton and tobacco the most profitable staples of cultivation, because they can bear transportation and stand competition in foreign markets. Formerly, and before the commotion in Texas had begun to be felt, and before it was followed up by revolution, lands in the neighborhood of these two cities were valued at from $75 to $100 per acre.

Many of these splendid haciendas, some of them large enough to accommodate with elegant farms ten times fifty families, were broken up during the revolutions, and their owners compelled to seek safety elsewhere. They have been into ruin and decay through absenteism, and now that order is restored, the Empire gaining ground and internal improvements encouraged by the wise policy of the Emperor, these lands are coming into demand.

But present owners find themselves too poor to repair and bring them under cultivation again. They are for sale, and may be bought at from $2 to $5 per acre.

These abandoned haciendas, (and they are to be found in all parts of the Empire) are the places for your thrifty American farmers to establish themselves. Let them, therefore, send out their head men to select a place for the whole settlement, to be followed immediately by their young men to sow, build and repair, and make ready for the old men, the women, and the children, and others to follow by the time the lands are ready.

They will find it, at first, best to establish themselves in villages as well for mutual convenience, as for protection against the bands of marauders, who are ever ready to pounce upon the helpless farmer. Immigrants should bring with them such machines as are required to satisfy their own wants and necessities.

Tell those who come, to count upon all the assistance, every facility, and the best information that it is in my power to afford, or within the province of this office to give.

In the Northern departments the vine flourishes well and the wine is excellent.

On the slopes next the sea cochineal and indigo are cultivated, drugs, gums, and spices collected.

The most profitable stock raising are mules, horses and goats. There is room for profitable improvement in the breed of horses, cattle and sheep.

The immigrant is allowed free exercise of religious worship. It is guaranteed to him both by an ordinance of the Empire and a dispensation of the Pope. He is also entitled on entering the country, to a free duty permit, for all of his cattle and effects, and exemption from all taxation for one year, and from military conscription for five years. He is allowed to bring in his arms who, and with his neighbors to form a sedentary militia, for our own defense against robbers who are daily becoming less bold. But he may not bring in anything for sale, exchange or barter without the payment of full duties.

In the rural districts, the Indians generally are honest; indeed in some parts of the country, theft among them is unknown. They are a gentle and docile race. Simple in their habits, they are superstitious, entering zealously into all the festivities and ceremonies of the church.

They seem not to care to earn more than a dollar or two a week, and when they have done this, whether by two or three days of labor, they generally stop work and frolic till the money is gone, when they are ready to earn by labor in the field the next ensuing interval. The Sabbath is not much observed by them, or the Mexican generally, except as a day of parade and pleasure. As a rule their wages are paid weekly in cash, and at the rate, generally, of from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, the laborer finding himself.

Silver is the principal circulating medium; there are also gold and copper coins, but no bank notes.

The implements of husbandry are generally rude, and agriculture is by no means in a high state of improvement. Nevertheless, the Indian and the mixed classes, of whom there are about seven millions, are skilful laborers in their way. This mode of husbandry is so much the better for the display by the European or American farmer, of his exquisite skill and the virtues of his improved implements, which last he can bring in duty free.

It is not advisable, at present, for immigrants without money to come to Mexico, unless they come under the auspices of some friend who can assist them, or under the care of some one of the various companies for establishing colonies that have been recently incorporated. Some of these propose to bring the immigrants into the country, to furnish them with land, to establish them on their farms, to subsist them for a while, and to receive a certain portion of their crops for the loans advanced for these various services. Many, who have some means, and desire to come in companies to Mexico, and establish themselves on some of these fine but abandoned haciendas, wish to know where these haciendas are, and their price. *Ans:* In almost every part, and at any price from a few cents to a few dollars per acre.

Of course, the prices named to me, though moderate, are the asking prices. It is best for every such company of immigrants to send some of their number ahead to select a place, and bargain for it themselves. Bryant, from Arkansas, has established a colony in Chihuahua; Mitchell, of Missouri, another on the Rio Verde, in the department of San Luis Potosi; Terry, of Texas, another in Jalisco. They rent at first, with the privilege of purchase in the meantime at a stated price.

Then there is the fine colony of Carlotta, near Carlova, where the lands were abandoned. There was a number of haciendas in that neighborhood that were included for more than they were worth to the church, and which, by the Juarez Government, were confiscated.

These have been appropriated by the Empire, and applied to colonization. These lands are sold to immigrants at one dollar per acre in five equal annual instalments. Gen. Price and Shelby, of Missouri, Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, Rey, Mr. Holman, of Missouri, and a number of others, have already established themselves there. They are all highly pleased with the country. By the time the railway through to Vera Cruz is completed and the last instalment falls due, they will have improved their farms, when the most staid among them expect that their farms will be worth ten, twenty, and even fifty dollars per acre.

A gentleman from Louisiana has been there for seven or eight years. He established a coffee plantation of eighty acres, which is now in good bearing, and the crops from which last year were valued at $16,000.

The Cordova coffee sells in the New Orleans market at 22c, and the tobacco equals that of Cuba, while the sugar has fourteen per cent. more of saccharine matter than that of Cuba. It will cost at the rate of from $100 to $150 per acre to clear, ropize and bring these lands under cultivation. Hence it will be so much cheaper for those who have a little money, to buy a hacienda, with ground already cleared, fences, shade, and houses, or at least, walls of houses, already erected. All the lands of this colony are already, or soon will be, taken up. Each family is allowed fifty to sixty acres, but it is now generally admitted that one-fourth of that quantity will probably be quite as much as one family will be able to cultivate. It is so fertile and wonderfully productive. But to immigrants with a little capital, the speedy filling up of this colony should not be disheartening, under the idea that there are no more good lands near enough to market. There are better lands than these, both about Cordova and Jalapa, which the present owners, not being able to work, are ready to sell on favorable terms. Agents have been established at various convenient points to assist immigrants on their arrival in the country, by giving them information and furnishing them with the necessary certificates and passports to enable them to pass the custom houses, and to enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions of the Emperor's decree. If this plan seems impracticable to establish agencies on the Rio Grande, but as soon as it may be, one will be stationed at Presidio del Norte. At present the following agencies have been established, viz:

Y. P. Oropesa, at Vera Cruz.

John Perkins, formerly of Louisiana, at Cordova.

John T. Luse, formerly of Louisiana, at Monterey.

Alonzo Ridley, formerly of California, at Mazatlan.

Captain of Port of Tampico, at Tampico.

Captain of Port of San Blas, at San Blas.

Captain of Port of Matamoras, at Matamoras.

Mr. Ramon de la Vega, Presidente de la Junta de Mesoras de Colonia, at Manguallo.

I am about to embark for England, expecting to return in a little beautiful land accompanied by my family. The office is left in charge of my son, R. S. Maury, who, during my absence, will attend to the business of the office. He is earnest in the cause, and has now in hand a guide-book for immigrants, which will soon be ready for the press. The rainy season commences in June and ends in October. Immigrants should not come during that time.

There are many inquiries made, also, in regard to religious liberty in Mexico. Perfect toleration is guaranteed by the organic law of the Empire, and sanctioned by the Pope.

I have just returned from the Palace, where I had a long and interesting interview with the Emperor. I read him your questions; we discussed them seriatim, and he gave his answers to them one by one. I repeat your questions and give his answers:

1st. "Will Protestant clergymen be tolerated and permitted to enjoy their religious opinions and worship in these colonies, without molestation?"

"Yes, and encouraged."

2d. "Can a support be provided for such clergymen?"

"Yes, as soon as I get my finances in a better condition."

3d. "Will they be subsidized in the establishment of Protestant schools and colleges?"

"Yes."

4th. "Would a Protestant bishop be allowed among them?"

"Certainly."

5th. "Will the Government do anything toward the support of the schools and colleges?"

"Yes."

6th. "Could endowments of land, or otherwise, now be made for their support?"

"Yes, by lands and voluntary contributions now, and money from the Government afterwards."

7th. "Would it be possible, for the present, to engraft on the University of Mexico a department in which the studies, lectures, and instruction in general should be in the English language?"

"The question suggests a capital idea; I will converse further with you upon that point. There is see communities of different religious persuasions established in the country, and to give encouragement to all, for they act and respect one each other with wholesome effect."

I have quoted as nearly as, after the interval of an hour, I can remember, the words used by this remarkably clear headed and business like sovereign.

There is a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, in the colony of Carlotta, near Cordova. He is the only preacher, except the Rev. Mr. Mitchell (Methodist), of the little Verde colony, that I have yet heard of among the settlers.

In the City of Mexico, there is a large number of English and American residents who are anxious to engage the services of an Episcopal clergyman, who can minister unto them in "mother tongue." They meet at houses of one another on Sundays, when the services of the church and a sermon are read. I attended service in a sort of "upper loft" or retired room, such as we have in magine the early christians met together in, and in which the congregation were all Mexicans. There were not more than a dozen of them, though apparently to represent all classes of society.

The services were performed in Spanish, with the prayer book in that language. The sermon was a very good one. It was also preached in Spanish, and by a Mexican who had been a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

So you observe, my dear sir, even here in Mexico, a Sabbath is indeed a harvest, much room for and a great lack of laborers. Come to us.

We have accounts now of some six or eight hundred emigrants with their families, who are on their way thither, and who are preparing to come hither.

I had an offer this morning of lands for colonization, on the north bank of Panuco river. They commence about six miles west of Tampico and extend up to the table land. The tract includes several hundred square leagues. It is what is known here as the Huasteca country, the fertile one of the best regions of the whole Empire. The owner, a Mexican, is very anxious for our people to establish themselves upon these lands, and has requested me to tell him how to get them there; "Give the alternate sections, with a pre-emption right to the rest, at $2 per acre." "I'll do it," said he, "and give the lands for roads and villages besides." He has now gone to reduce the offer to writing.

The river is navigable, and the country there has been for years, and until recently, in a disorderly and unsafe state. A few months ago, however, the people there gave in their adhesion to the Empire, and everything now is as orderly and tranquil as could be desired.

A party of surveyors went out yesterday from the Land office to survey a fine body of public lands in Mitlalongan, one of the sub-districts of Tampiquas.

We hear of immigrants who are coming from the south to the number of several hundred families. They should aim to arrive in this country by the first of May, if possible. They would then have an opportunity to shelter themselves by the time the rains commence.

Yours, very truly,
M. F. MAURY, Imp. Com'r.

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Members of the Ohio Legislature to the People of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 5, 1866.

To the People of Ohio:

We undersigned members of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, being in the minority of that body, and having no adequate means for an expression upon the present condition of public affairs, officially, deem it not improper to submit the following through a less obstructed channel, the public press.

Public events of great importance have recently transpired. Happily for the people and the perpetuity of the Union, the war had been brought to a termination.

The great mass of the Southern people soon restored order, and commenced reviving their civil organization. They voted and elected legislatures which repealed the ordinances of secession. They elected State and other officers. They repealed the ordinances of their State conventions in regard to slavery, and adopted an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forever prohibiting their system of servitude. The people of every State in the South, except Texas, and she was taking like action, had organized their State governments.

In official or corporate capacity, these States stood in the same relation to the Federal Government as the States of the North. The rebellion ceased to exist. The Constitution became and was operative in the whole Union. Nor were the authorities of the Federal Government inactive. The armies were gradually withdrawn. Excepting the arrest of a few persons, the people of the South were left undisturbed, and were encouraged in the work demanded by the Constitution. The action of their State Legislatures was recognized by the Federal authorities as legally essential and binding. Their States were reorganized as States in the Union, and their people as citizens. Taxes were laid and collected of them, and the burdens imposed by the Constitution were acknowledged and borne. The whole people of the South were struggling to bury their sufferings and calamities and had heartily yielded themselves up to a full allegiance to the Government of the United States. Under these circumstances, and as a still further evidence of a total repudiation of every other Government, they elected persons to represent them in Congress.

This was the crowning duty imposed by the Constitution. This alone remained to be done to bring each South ern State fully into its constitutional orbit. The South fully accepted all the constitutional obligations.

Candor and patriotism require that the events of public events should be candidly probed. The causes of the war are at work yet, though the war has ceased, and are more active and preventive of their mischievous consequences, by reason of war-engendered passions. A considerable view of the past establishes the fact that two radical extremes brought on the conflict; that the war was provoked. Abolitionism in the North, which openly avowed its purpose, and for thirty years, the assailant, was met by a spirit hostile to it. The latter was broken in the name of the Union, but the former remains, bloated and ferocious with the blood of its rival. The President of the United States lately said: "On this matter the extremists of both sections, while pursuing different means, labored steadily for the accomplishment of the same end—the destruction of the Union. So far as the dissolution of the Union is concerned, one is as bad as the other. When the school-house door is closed against the children, I feel as free to vote for a school-house as I do to vote for a jail. I am for the preservation of the Union of the States. And I am free to say to you, that I am still for the preservation of the Union, and I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and following out its own destiny. [A voice, 'give us the names.'] A gentleman calls for their names; well, I think I could give a good many of them, we know them.] I look upon them, I repeat it, as President or citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy it as the men who fought against it. [A voice, 'what are their names?'] I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (tremendous applause) I say Charles Sumner, (great applause); I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe, all among them."

That their leaders brought on the war; that to the one object for which it had been thwarted, another equally great is threatening from the Abolitionists of the North, must excite the reflection of every lover of his country. The Hartford Convention has merited the odium of three generations, may not receive, at the hands of the people, an immortality of infamy. Freedom, union, peace and prosperity are being sacrificed on the altar of negro fanaticism.

Both our interests and common patriotism demand that the people shall oppose the scheme of their leaders. To destroy eleven States, and hold them in vassalage; to make a negro pauper-infirmary out of the South, and a poor fund out of the Treasury of the United States; to place the negro on an equality with the white man; to give to a treasonable faction the negro race as an immense engine of fraud; to perpetuate in power those who have fattened on the public misfortune to increase the public debt; to foster Eastern monopoly and oppression; to destroy the means of revenue in one-half of the Union; to change the Constitution for the purpose in view, cannot but degrade, impoverish, enslave and ruin the whole people, but like sectional fanaticism, and ambition and political extravagance, be buried from power; let the Union be preserved intact; let the Southern States revive their industry and restore their wealth, and let each State provide for its own poor, and control its own affairs, and let the Government forever remain a Government of white people; let the public debt be placed upon the white people—rich as well as poor—according to valuation of property; let labor and production be untrammeled, and the ruins of the war will soon disappear, and the people again be prosperous and happy. It cannot be possible that a people who have sacrificed so much to save the Union are at last to see it overthrown in the name of negro equality!

L. S. Critchfield,	M. R. Willet,
J. R. Morton,	C. Berry, Jr.,
F. W. Thomas,	Isaac Pease,
Daniel R. Lynn,	W. S. Desbolt,
James M. Ross,	L. M. Neiler,
Wm. Lurwell, Jr.,	A. G. Miles,
R. M. Bishop,	D. Reed,
A. T. Wolfley,	A. J. Swaim,
J. S. Fleming,	J. H. Putman,
E. H. Gunsa,	J. A. Folsch,
S. M. Watts,	S. P. Vogler,
Jacob Rhoades,	J. McMorrell,
A. L. Perrill,	George Hendricks,
J. Q. Adams,	W. S. Hill,
C. Heally,	J. R. Marshall,
C. F. Dorchuer,	H. F. Leiver,
John A. Reed,	Thomas Bear,
S. S. Hoom,	J. G. Denman,
Wm. Lurwell,	L. Rossman,
Manuel May,	John Ault,
J. J. Godfrey,	A. Ferguson,
E. H. Hurd,	James Parks,
W. H. Golden,	W. C. Ruiter.

PROFESSIONAL.

DUNCAN K. M'RAE, Late of N. Carolina. MARLAND L. PERKINS.

McRae & Perkins,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office, 280 1-2 Main,

Corner South Court street,

jan2 2m 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.

J. B. MASON, Tennessee. L. SPEAR, Illinois.

A. SPEARING, Memphis, Tenn., Special Agent for Bradley, Wilson & Co., Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

Mason & Stephens,

Collecting & Commercial Agents,

195 MAIN STREET,

(Up stairs.) MEMPHIS, TENN.

We make liberal advances on consignments to our friends in New York, Boston or New Orleans. jan2 3m

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—No. 26 Main street, over German National Bank. dec1-3m

HENRY S. FITCH,

Attorney at Law,

166 Bay Street,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

jan16-3m

J. E. ANDREWS. GARNETT ANDREWS, JR.

Andrews & Andrews,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

YAZOO CITY, MISS.

Practice in the Courts at Jackson, Vicksburg and Canton; and in the counties of Holmes, Attala, Sunflower and Issaquena.

Refer to Gov. B. G. Humphreys, Jackson, Miss. feb9 3m

CAYCE, BEARD & CO'S.

WHOLESALE

AUCTION EMPORIUM.

M. G. CAYCE. T. A. BEARD.
H. HANSBRO. W. T. PLUMMER.

CAYCE BEARD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND—

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 37 South Court Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

☞ Consignments solicited.
☞ Cash Advances Made.
☞ Quick Sales and Prompt returns.

REGULAR TRADE SALES.

CITY PROPERTY

Avery Street.

ONE Lot between Elliot and South—DOUBLE TENEMENT. A bargain can be had.

Todd Street.

LOT, 125 Feet Front—fronting Morris Cemetery—$400, very cheap.

M. & C. Railroad.

283 ACRES on the Move Road—one mile from Pinchbottom. Two fine Dwelling Outhouse, Orchards, Wells and lasting Springs one hundred acres in cultivation—not to be bought at the LOW PRICE of $25 per acre.

Union Street.

ONE Splendid COTTAGE BUILDING, on Union street—3 rooms, all new; and can be purchased cheap—$800—one-half cash.

Vance Street.

ONE BRICK HOUSE, with six rooms, on Vance street.

LOT 3 X 142, $650; $250 cash; six and three months.

One FRAME COTTAGE, on Vance street—5 rooms, out houses and lot. Terms, $900 cash.

A Beautiful LOT, on Vance street, $600.

One two-story NEW FRAME HOUSE—13 rooms, out houses, fine cistern; in a desirable position, near Mrs. Talbot's residence—$10,000—one-half cash; balance 12 months.

Main Street.

TWO COTTAGE BUILDINGS, on Main street, below the M. & T. R. R.

One two-story BRICK HOUSE, for two families (Rent) arranged.

LOT, 50 by 142—Terms, $12,000—one-fourth cash; 6 and 12 months.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

City Residence,

Front on Wellington street. Good house—five rooms, out houses, fine cowpens in the yard. Price, $1400—one-half cash; balance in the year. $650 all cash.

Nineteen Acres,

Highly improved, south of the city. All laid out for building, fronting three new streets, and eight rooms, new out houses. Price, $24,000—one-half cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest. A great bargain is offered.

Also, 1200 acres adjoining; 500 acres in cultivation.

Twenty Thousand Acres,

Lying in Craighead, Green, Lawrence and Independence counties, Arkansas, selected with great care, and lying on Cloh and Black rivers, on the line of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Price, $2 per acre.

Also,

A list of City and Suburban Property and Lands in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, all of which are offered at low Prices.

Have for Sale and Exchange,

A large List of Valuable Property. Parties having property to dispose of, or wishing to buy, will find it to their interest to call at our office.

GENERAL AGENTS

—FOR—

THE BLACK DIAMOND

COAL AND MINING CO.

—OF—

PITTSBURG, - - PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated Under the General Mining laws of Pennsylvania.

Capital, $800,000,

DIVIDED INTO

30,000 Shares at $10 per Share.

RESERVED:

For Working Capital, - - - 5,000 Shares.
For Contingent Fund, - - - 2,500 Shares.

Officers:

President, NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER } Pittsburg.
Treasurer, CHARLES SEIBERT }
Secretary, CHRISTIAN SEIBERT }

Superintendent of the Mines:

LORENZ HOFFMAN, Webster, Penn.

General Business Superintendent:

T. ROWELL PHILLIPS, Philadelphia.

Directors:

NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER,
Charles Seibert, Christian Seibert,
Lorenz Hoffman, T. Rowell Phillips,
Joseph Reymann, } Pittsburg. { Joseph Seibert,
Philip Reisenlaub } { Jacob Dressel.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 89 Water Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

General Agents for Tennessee,

CAYCE, BEARD & CO.,

37 South Court Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

☞ Of whom Circulars and all further information may be obtained.

DO You Want a Stock of Goods? Call on CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

DO You Want Furniture? Call on CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

DO You Want to Buy a House? Call on CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

DO You Want to Buy a Farm? Call on CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

DO You Want to Sell Real Estate? Go to CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

DO You Want to Sell Your Stock? Go to CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

DO You Want to Buy or Sell Anything? Go to CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

DO You Want to Know Anything? Inquire of CAYCE, BEARD & CO.

HAVE You any kind of Trade? GO TO THE ARCADE.

DO You Want to Know their Place? Go to

NO. 37 SOUTH COURT ST. (feb17)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1866] SPRING TRADE. [1866

HATS AND SHOES!

J. T. HANDLAN & CO.,

No. 279 Main Street,

(Walker Block.)

Are now receiving home from the

MANUFACTURERS,

—A—

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

—OF—

HATS AND SHOES

Which they

Offer to the Trade,

At prices which will compare with those of any other MARKET.

Country Merchants

—AND—

CITY DEALERS

Should not fail to examine our PRICES before making their PURCHASES, as we are determined to offer such

INDUCEMENTS

As to secure their orders.

Winter Stock for Sale at Cost.

J. T. HANDLAN & CO.

feb28 3m

Business Changes.

THE partnership of Davis, Apple & Co., Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 5 Wood Street, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN F. DAVIS,
HENRY APPLE,
W. A. JAMES.

H. APPLE & CO.,

Having purchased the entire interest of Davis, Apple & Co., will continue the business at

No. 30 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Under the firm name of

H. APPLE & CO.

Boots and Shoes,

They will be pleased to see their old friends and customers of the house.

H. APPLE & CO.

Having disposed of our interest in the above firm to Messrs. H. Apple & Co., we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends, respectfully to the favor of our old customers and friends.

P. C. DAVIS,
W. A. JAMES.

P. G. TERRY, Late Hicks, Terry & Co. WM. R. MITCHELL, Late Cossitt, Hill & Co.

Terry & Mitchell,

Exclusively Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

203 Main St., Webster Block,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ARE Receiving a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats for the SPRING TRADE.

We get our Goods from Manufacturers and

SELL TO THE TRADE ONLY.

City and Country Merchants

Will find our Stock Large, Fresh and Well Assorted.

To Make Room for our

SPRING STOCK,

We will Sell Fall and Winter Goods LOW.

feb4 1m. TERRY & MITCHELL.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

THE BOOK

—FOR THE—

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY!

Report on the Mississippi River,

Upon the Protection of the Alluvial Region against overflow, and upon the deepening of the mouths,

BASED UPON SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS,

Made and submitted to the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, War Department, 1861, by

Capt. A. A. HUMPHREYS, and
Lt. H. L. ABBOT, Corps of Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army. For sale by

GEO. PATTISON & CO.,
36 North Court St.

NEW LIST

—OF—

NEW BOOKS

—AT—

BLELOCK'S.

ESPERANCE,

A Delightful New Book.

Survy of Eaglenets' Nest,

By John Esten Cook.

Strathmore,

By Oudie.

De Vergne; Or, Held in Bondage,

By Oudie.

Gala Days,

New Edition.

Agnes of Sorrento,

By Harriet Beecher Howe.

feb27

City Stables,

No. 61 Monroe and 323 Third Sts.

HORSES AND BUGGIES FOR HIRE.

HORSES & MULES ON HAND FOR SALE.

Auction sale of Stock, Wagons, etc., on THURSDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Having leased the above stables, I will be pleased to have my friends call and see me. I have associated with myself in business D. B. Dismukes, lately of Vicksburg, under the firm name of DISMUKES & KELLOGG. Frank Hyde will also be on hand to wait on his friends.

feb9 1m GEORGE KELLOGG.

Burnett & Bickel,

Successors to

BURNETT, SEXTON & SWEARINGEN,

No. 15 South 4th Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers and Jobbers,

—OF—

Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Fancy, Perfumery, Fancy Woolens, and Foreign and American Notions generally.

mar1 2m

FANCY GOODS.

HENRY A. TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

MILLINERY

GOODS

—AND—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

IS NOW RECEIVING DAILY,

NEW GOODS

—AND—

NEW STYLES,

—FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE.

Particular attention given to filling orders.

19 West Court Street,

MEMPHIS.

413 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

feb7 3m

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY.

OTIS & CO.,

219 Second St., Adams Block,

HAVE already in Stock, and are daily receiving from New York, all Novelties as they appear, in

Millinery

—AND—

STRAW GOODS,

Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Hats and Bonnets, of the Olive, Derby, Empire, Marguerite, Sea Side and other New Shapes.

—ALSO—

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AND—

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, in the greatest variety, including Ladies' Hosery, Gloves, Mitts, Ruffles, Collars, Sleeves, Hoop skirts, Corsets, Buttons, Braids, Rings, Pins, Pencils, Fans, etc.

N. B. Our Buyer can be found in the New York Market constantly since January 1st, and we feel that we can offer to our friends in the South and Southwest, as favorable terms as any house in the Trade of Memphis quicker and cheaper than houses in other Southern and Western cities, who do not enjoy the advantages of an established house in New York.

Positively, No Goods at Retail.

OTIS & CO.

OSWALD POPE, (Formerly of the house of Pope & Tro., with

Walker Brothers & Co.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Plantation.

No. 232 MAIN Street, City Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WALKER BROS.....G. H. JUDAH.....C. H. MYERS.

feb27 1m

CARPETS

—AND—

OIL CLOTHS.

A. M'DOWELL & CO.,

ST. LOUIS,

Are Prepared to Sell their

IMMENSE STOCK

—AT—

NEW YORK PRICES!

Their Stock of

VELVETS AND BRUSSELS

Are Directly

IMPORTED FROM EUROPE.

—THREE—

THREE PLIES, INGRAINS

—AND—

Curtain Goods,

Are Judiciously Selected, and every Piece of Goods in their Warehouse will be Sold

Lower Than Any Other House in the Southwest.

ALL ORDERS FROM THE SOUTH

Shall Have their

Most Particular Attention.

Write to A. M'DOWELL & CO.,

123 North Fourth St.,

feb14 2m SAINT LOUIS.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

GET THE BEST.

TRADE MARK.

OUR NEW SKIRT

FOR 1866.

THOMSON'S

FRENCH ELASTIC SPRING,

The Greatest Discovery

Of the age, and the latest invention of the Parisian manufacturers of Crinoline in the World. The

CROWN SKIRTS

Have a reputation which is peerless for style and real excellence, during the past year these Skirts have been adopted throughout this country by all the leading Dry Goods Houses.

Each skirt is stamped with a CROWN upon the band. None are genuine without it.

Like the ringing reverberations of the sweet notes of an Alpine horn resounds the musical name

BOULEVARD

throughout our land. Though its age is counted as yet by weeks only, yet already the friends have caught the sound, and crown the Queen of the Ballroom it is hailed with delight, and farther and farther on towards the Southern Hesperus the echo comes calling for

BOULEVARD.

Ladies of America! It is a talisman! Its train is pronounced peerless! Its trade mark is royal crown! No lover style of Crinoline was ever welcomed like

BOULEVARD.

From the gay and festive Capital of the world's fashions, from Paris it comes to the ladies of the Mellieur models in Atmosfere. Never before was a guest from over the sea thus received, for the debut of this elegant comer is notably a success unlooked for, for its the highest compliment to its inventor.

Ladies will find these new ties for 1866 at

JAS. G. DEPASTY,

No. 50 Main street, South of Union, Excelsior Trimming Emporium, and

P. MILLER,

Have made arrangements for the above Goods.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Patentees

381 Broadway, New York.

ASK FOR THOMSON'S

FRENCH ELASTIC SKIRT.

dec1-3m

BANKING.

MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

Paid in Capital, - - - - - $250,000

Authorized Capital, - - $1,000,000

OFFICERS:

W. R. CHERRY, - - - - President.
A. T. LACEY, - - - - Vice-President.
R. C. DANIEL, - - - - - - Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

AMOS WOODRUFF, President Memphis and Ohio Railroad.
CHAS. C. S. CHURCH.
R. BOURNE, U. S. Collector Internal Revenue.
A. J. WHITE, of A. J. White & Co.
JNO. L. TAYLOR, of Taylor, Meadows, Duke & Co.
THOS. H. SMITH, of Fisher Miller & Co.
J. H. WAGGENER, of J. H. Waggener & Co.
H. A. PARTEE, Commission Merchant.
Hon. JOHN W. SMITH.
H. T. TOMLINSON, Insurance Agent.
JAS. E. MERRIMAN, of Jas. E. Merriman & Co.
W. R. CHERRY,
A. T. LACEY, of Lacey & McGhee.

This Bank will Buy and Sell Exchange on all points, North and South, and deal in all kinds of State and United States Securities; and in addition to its ordinary Exchange and Deposit business, has opened a

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

in which Deposits of ONE DOLLAR, and greater sums will be received, and draw interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, when the same remains three months or longer. feb18 3m

FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

Memphis, Tennessee,

(Chartered by the State of Tennessee in 1861)

Still continues to transact solely a

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

At the Corner of

Front and Jefferson Streets,

Place formerly occupied by Commercial Bank

Sight Drafts for Sale in Sums to Suit, on all the principal cities in the United States.

Collections Promptly Attended To.

Our facilities are unsurpassed in this department, having prompt and reliable correspondents at nearly all the towns in the Western District of Tennessee, North Mississippi, Western and Interior Arkansas, affording to the merchants of the above portions of country, a party, possessed, by but few, if any.

Our capital is ample, and those who may entrust business to our care, may rely on the best attention to their interests.

Officers:

R. D. MCCLURE, President.
N. S. WHITE, Treasurer.

Directors:

A. J. Rawlings, firm of J. A. Rawlings & Co.
N. S. Mc'Clure.
Jno. Spence, firm of Irwin, Sory & Co.
Joseph Tomlin.
Newton Ford, firm of Newton, Ford & Co.
W. H. Gatbreath, Gatbreath, Stewart & Co.
H. Cary, Esq. (jan7-1m

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Successor to Cameron & Cary, Bankers,

Office, No. 12 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

HN F. CAMERON, : : President.
HUNSDEN CARY, : : : Secretary.

DEALERS IN

GOLD, SILVER & UNCURRENT

MONEY.

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York,

Cincinnati, St. Louis & N. Orle