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NASHVILL

AND HER

TRADE



BY
CHARLES E. ROBERT.

1870.

F. L. DAVIES & BRO. DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS.

NASHVILLE

AND

HER TRADE

FOR

1870.

A WORK CONTAINING INFORMATION VALUABLE ALIKE TO MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, EMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS, WITH
REFERENCE TO THE PRESENT DEVELOPMENT, AND ADVANTAGES
OF ALL BRANCHES OF BUSINESS IN NASHVILLE. ALSO
NOTES REGARDING THE POPULATION, GEOGRAPHICAL
POSITION, CLIMATE, WATER AND SANITARY CON-
DITION OF THE CITY: TOGETHER WITH FULL
DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL ITS PUBLIC BUILD-
INGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, OBJECTS
OF INTEREST, ETC., ETC.

BY

CHARLES E. RÖBERT.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:

PRINTED BY ROBERTS & PURVIS, REPUBLICAN BANNER OFFICE.

1870.

Purvis

H. H. B. 11/1/96

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO THE
Merchants, Manufacturers and Business Men
OF THE
CITY OF NASHVILLE,

IN the hope that this exhibit of the COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, INDUSTRIAL and RESIDENT ADVANTAGES and Importance of a city, that is indebted to their integrity, liberality and enterprise for the proud position she so nobly holds in the front rank of Commercial cities, may benefit as well as interest the Merchants and Tradesmen tributary to, and relying on her for supplies, and in the belief that the latter are directly and personally concerned in knowing the advantageous position of this, the legitimate Fountain-head of the Central, Southern and Southwestern States.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

In submitting this compilation of NASHVILLE AND HER TRADE to the consideration of the public, the author or compiler, as you please, desires, by way of introduction and explanation, the privilege of a few remarks. Some time has elapsed since we first undertook the enterprise, believing it not of difficult performance—only considering the good that might result from the production of a *desideratum* that had been so long and so sorely felt. But unremitting labor, and a deficiency in the knowledge of book-making—this being our first off-spring—coupled with the absence of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, have dispelled that illusion, and necessitated the closest and most careful examination of all departments and branches of trade. It could hardly be expected that a work covering so much ground should be entirely free from error; but in the collection of its material we believe that we have undergone the most rigid criticism, having submitted our “notes,” before publication, to nearly all of the leading business men of Nashville; and having been flattered by their unqualified approval as to truthfulness, fear not the “carping critics” and chronic grumblers, who are to come after. The BUSINESS MAN who is desirous of knowing what Nashville is, we think, is amply compensated for an occasional error, by fresh and comprehensive detail, and will properly appreciate a work of general correctness and utility. The value of such a work to him depends chiefly on the *system* in which its subjects are presented, and being fully advised as to the intricacy of such labors, anticipates only that degree of perfection that the nature of the case admits of. In short, he will be quite surprised if the millennial day of *perfect statistics* precedes the establishment of the aerial passenger line across the Atlantic.

It has not been our intention, nor do we desire it to be received as such, to make a literary display, replete with stilted rhetorical figures, but simply to treat on subjects of business, “meaning business.” Therefore, in all things relative to trade, we have given ourselves a wide margin, choosing rather to *underestimate*, than to “stretch” and by thus escaping the charge of “blowing,” present to our readers, as we trust, the most reliable, as it certainly is, the most extensive publication of the kind ever issued from the Nashville Press. If however, we have strayed beyond the legitimate boundaries of our text, and in more glowing terms than need be,

spoken of the beauty of our city's location, the cultivation and moral worth of her people, the excellence of her religious, charitable and educational institutions, and her especial, peculiar and undeniable adaptation from all her surroundings, to become a great and glorious metropolis, attribute it to love of home, pride of place, kindred feelings common to all men, whether potentates or beggars, civilized or savage. Attribute it to filial affection for a city to whom we owe all, even the pleasure of living, moving and having our being, and whose good we have studiously advocated on all occasions.

We cannot cease without cheerfully acknowledging much indebtedness to our numerous ADVERTISERS, who, by their material encouragement, gave the enterprise a sure foundation. As to the sincerity of our efforts in furnishing reliable data, our readers may form their own conclusions, when we take occasion to remark, that, inasmuch as we proposed a *full* description of the Wholesale Trade, in order to attain it, have necessarily admitted the names of many houses, who have not contributed *one cent* to its success, while on the other hand, there are ADVERTISERS among our pages who do not receive editorial notice. The latter can, and will, we trust, be easily noted; and so too can the former—they “who reap where they have not sown.” This much we are sure of, that the firms whose cards are found here, are the very *cream* of our Mercantile Fraternity, and not from the reason of their patronage; but in all truth and candor, we can safely recommend them as first-class business men in enterprise, honorable dealing and adequate stock, who will fill orders with punctuality and faithfulness, and in the interest of customers. We desire also to make obeisance in heartfelt thanks to our many indulgent friends for varied information furnished us, and especially to our City Press, always live, liberal and progressive, for the many kind “send offs” given us during the progress of our labors.

CHARLES E. RÖBERT.

NASHVILLE, March 1, 1870.

NASHVILLE AND HER TRADE.

As a city advances in wealth and numbers, and as its commercial affairs multiply, and the arms of its trade are stretching, reaching in every direction, it becomes an anxious public to know the importance of its demands, as well as the causes that have given it such prominent claims upon their patronage and attention. Trade watches with lynx-eyed vigilance, and with the keenest and closest scrutiny, the manipulations of those who seek to secure its benefit, none the less than it does the points best fitted by natural means and artificial efforts, as the proper fountain-head of supplies, or the channel through which its commodities must flow, in the clearest, purest, least unobstructed and least contaminated way.

Stimulated then by a desire to present to the world a statistical work, systematically arranged and correctly reported, demonstrating the City of Nashville in all its varied phases, its trade and commerce its importance, advantages and resources, we have thrust ourself upon the attention of the public. No such work has ever before appeared; and modesty will not prevent us saying, that without a guide star in our sea of explorations, we have encountered many difficulties. Strange, that a city of such propitious circumstances, pre-eminent in geographical and latitudinal location, should have consented, so long, to have had its light hid under a bushel. And yet such is the case. True, from time to time, various works have appeared, plethoric with scientific terms and technicalities, and abundant in "glittering generalities," regarding our highly favored locality and its resources, yet none of the distinguished authors thereof have shown what is actually in existence, and that is the field now left for our operations. Therefore, we present, in the following pages, what we honestly believe to be a *reliable and unbiased* report of the city of Nashville as it really is.

Our purpose has been, not to advertise the parties, whose names appear, *individually*, but to advertise the City itself: the benefit, if any to result, to be general. With respect to the want of enterprise—a

standing accusation, which our fellow-citizens are accustomed to make against each other in tempestuous weather—we acknowledge the charge is seemingly reasonable and well founded, especially, if it mean a total inability to comprehend the morality, or realize the pecuniary value of clap-trappery, slap-dashery, or eclat. Adverse to “puffing,” they have often refrained from scattering broad-cast, as they ought to have done, information relative to the mercantile and manufacturing advantages of their city; practical in their views, they have seemingly sometimes forgotten that man does not live by bread alone; and straightforward in their own general dealings, and governed exclusively in their own transactions by economical or commercial reasons, they do not suppose it possible that such trifles as “ancient and fish-like smells” in market-houses can keep one customer away from where he ought to go, or that such vanities as pageantry, puffery and matters of that ilk, can attract one tradesman where it is not his decided interest to buy. Enduring the trying ordeals of wars’, fires’, famines’ and pestilence, despite the ruinous prostration of trade and commerce, of financial shocks and failures, preserving their commercial honor and mercantile respect, intact they have brought their city to a dignified prominence in the world of trade, and commanded the respect and attention that such conditions have legitimately entitled her to.

The leading features of our city’s wealth and prosperity, we propose describing, embracing almost innumerable branches of commerce, of mechanical arts and sciences, manipulated and carried on by a live, progressive and go-ahead-ative class of merchants and manufacturers who are aided in their transactions and labors by countless auxiliaries such as ready capital, cheap transportation, steam, concentrated labor and the inexhaustible natural resources that a beneficent Heaven has placed, in almost prodigal liberality, at their disposal. These, guided by experience and a thorough knowledge of the wants of *their people*, and with indomitable foreign and domestic labor, energy industry and skill, are fast transforming our city into a most formidable rival of Northern and Eastern cities and soon, we think, will render her the peer of any in the land.

We do not propose, nor would we feel competent in the undertaking, to acquaint our readers with a minutely detailed account of all the commodities dealt in, their qualities and defects, the countries from which they are derived and the many items regarding them, that doubtless would prove interesting to the generality of persons. The excellence of a Business Publication, so we learn from the principles

of political economy, oftentimes depending as much upon what it *does not* as upon what it *does* contain; and so many details, although in themselves useful, unnecessarily encumber a work designed to unfold the information, we contemplate disclosing in this. A seriatim report of all the multifarious branches follow, supported by such indisputable facts and figures, that gainsaying the truth will be impossible, and which may convince the skeptical, if any such there be, as to the importance of the city of Nashville. Therefore, choosing rather to let the eloquence of arithmetical calculation speak for us what grandiloquent phraseology and fancifully wrought speculations might fail to accomplish, we are not fearful as to the result.

Months have been spent in this investigation, and the reports are submitted as illustrative of the present status of Commercial and Manufacturing industry in Nashville. They are not exclusively of our own observation and knowledge, but that of others, and may be considered the opinions of two or more of the leading men in each branch of industry; for large indebtedness is due to this source, both for original suggestions and confirmation of points otherwise doubtful. We do not claim for them exactness to the *cent*; to ascertain that would require the purse of Fortunatus, and inquisitorial powers far greater than any possessed by the Pope of Rome, the King of Naples, or the Emperor of all the Russias, or all of them combined, but simply to state facts that have come within the range of our observation; facts which might be noticed by almost any person of ordinary intelligence, meeting with them as they do, on every thoroughfare of the metropolis, with convincing proof that *Nashville is already a great Commercial and Manufacturing City, most probably the greatest in the South.*

If the result of our labors demonstrates to the merchants and business men trading with Nashville, or trading elsewhere, that under a system of liberality and progression our people have stimulated industry, by rewarding ingenuity and by using most efficaciously the powers bestowed by nature upon them; that they have distributed their labor and capital most judiciously, diffusing general benefit to the Country having intercourse with them, and built up for themselves a trade that is increasing and expanding, and is bound to result in a brilliant Mercantile future for them, then indeed, are we satisfied with the work, and "love's labor" has been rewarded.

But, before passing to the present condition of our city's trade, we deem it appropriate to give some brief account of its past condition, the better, to show her importance and the claims she has upon her

Sister-States. All civilization grows up from, and out of, small centers and humble resources. A man, a house, a village and a machine, are the starting points of new and grand developments of Commercial success, social life and National history. The world is full of such records, that find illustration and culmination in the fame and wealth and power that give success and triumph to personal enterprise and stability, and grandeur to a city's history. Nashville is rich in annals, rich in associations that make her rocks historic, her hills remarkable, and her name beloved and honored in every clime. "These, then are the treasured memorials of her people." These, whether they come down from the dim and shadowy past, or have their birth and fruition in the near and still remembered, are the antiquities of the place and of her citizens. In the usual acceptation of the term, our country has no antiquities. Art, science, literature, music, poetry, war have left no records—given us no monuments. But *its physical condition*—glorious, comprehensive phrase! taking in as it were, in one grand respiration, its unapproachable climate, its arable fields, its clear, swift, rolling rivers, its *unhidden* and exhaustless mineral wealth, its uncut forests—these are the monuments; and monumental too of the "Eternal Power and Godhead." Aside from these, and with these what do we lack, for aught that wisdom can employ or skillful labor produce, our only real antiquities are reminiscences of Indian life and warfare, and a recital of the hardships, endurance and fortitude of frontier struggles. The former, as to its origin and incidents, is involved in mystery and mixed with fable. But it is replete with interest to the curious and gorgeous with thrilling tales of field and flood to the workers of fiction. The latter blushes yet in virgin loveliness and beauty, and yet lifts its maiden hands, imploring Old Mortality to decipher its inscriptions, to freshen its facts, to revivify its memorials and hand down to the generations coming and to come; "the short and simple annals" of a people, who believing with the poet, that "Westward the Star of Empire" would take its way, and coming from "A Home beyond the Mountains," settled on the banks of the beautiful Cumberland, whose fertile valley's their children have enriched as a garden and made to "bloom and blossom as the rose."

Since that time, ninety years have rolled around; ninety years of history, civil and social, personal and domestic, unfold their pages of trial and triumph, progress and pause; toil and suffering, virtue and vice, life and death. War, fire, famine and sword, have held high carnival in her center; and the march of youthful art, science, trade,

commerce and literature, approach, anxious to be chronicled; while festivals and fasts, religion and licentiousness each "come trooping up like bannered armies," with their contributions of glory or of shame, to fill the measure of the city's history. The leaves are brimming full; the acts and incidents are innumerable. Would that we could open the long-closed volume and bring things long hidden out into the sunlight, make scenes long lying in obscurity, names long lost in the whirlpool of life, voices long silent, address us from the graves of the past; but such is not our task. Therefore we shall garland only a few of the reminiscences, skip lightly over the remainder, and speak with words of soberness of the great, the living present.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF NASHVILLE.

FROM the most authentic information, relative to the condition of the country about Nashville, at the time of its early settlement, we are led to believe that its hills were covered with cedar, its valleys and low places hid by dense canebrakes and undergrowth, while the more level country around about was "peopled" by dense forests of hickory, oak, beech and such other lordly giants of the Vegetable Kingdom. Turning our imagination back to those early times, we can but feel an inward sublimity of its many charms. On the bosom of the beautiful river that courses its valleys, we see the Indian's bark canoe; vast herds of buffalo, of elk and horse, "wild and untamed," roaming through its dusky wilds; the eagle, swift on its prey and bold in its flight, "on cliff's and cedar-tops, its eyries building;" the timid deer, basking at will in the genial sunbeams; or the winding smoke lazily ascending from the wigwam by the river's margin; warrior and maiden, chief and brave are here in glorious contentment, discussing in colloquial pleasure brave deeds or simple loves in this, their home,

"Shut out by Alpine hills from the rude world."

Standing, then, upon the eminence now graced by our noble Capitol, what a grand and magnificent prospect would have unrolled itself before our vision; the far off hills that now skirt the city's suburbs, blackened by dense foliage; the broad surface of the river stirred to gentle rolling by the evening breeze and dashing its silvery spray against the rocks of its rugged banks; the rolling, undulating surface of the soil; the tangled back-ground of cliff and cloud empurpled by the brush of Heaven; all would have made up a scene presenting a marvelous masterpiece of an omnipotent artist, a landscape as sublime and imposing in its grandeur as the Yosemite Valley, which distinguished the brush of Bierstadt and gave his name to the roll of im

mortality. No churlish plough-share had ever marred the velvet of the old mossy greensward; no cultivator's fire had ever rioted in the cane-brakes that waved their graceful plumage in every sheltered dingle, or in the tufted clumps of cedar that flaunted their verdant banners on every knoll and hillock; no axe had ever razed the gnarled and knotty bark of the huge oaks, time-honored and immemorial Titans, which scattered far and near in their mighty grandeur, lifted their white, thunder-splintered heads, "stag-horned and sere and blasted," above their less pretentious neighbors. Beneath their shadow the bow-string of the dusky hunter twanged terror to the autlered Monarchs of the forest. Perhaps they stood here in their youth, when the boom of Columbus' gun announced to the old world that a new land had been found. We know they were here proud in meridian majesty when America's unconquered legions swept on like a moving wall of brass against the scarlet-coated mercenaries of the British lion.

But, lo! a change has come o'er these tranquil scenes; the forest has disappeared, and up from the productive soil has vegetation sprung; the cane-brake has turned into a corn-patch; deep into the hillside the emblems of Agriculture have fastened their roots; the startled stag bounds from his lair as the ring of the rifle is heard in the valley, for some daring hunter has looked down upon it from the bordering hills, and claimed it as the heritage of his children; the foot-prints of the Anglo Saxon are made in its rich soil, and are impressed forever—the age of civilization has begun.

The Shawnee (Sawance) tribe of Indians were the original possessors of the soil about Nashville, but were expelled at some remote period from this region of country by the Chickasaws and Cherokees, who made it a hunting-ground for all the tribes, until the whites came and took possession.

A Frenchman (whose name is not known) was at Nashville as a trader, as early as the year 1710, and from all accounts was the first white man who ever set foot on this soil. He had a little cabin, or trading-post, near the river, a little north of Lick Branch, and about midway between the river and the Sulphur Spring. Living with the Frenchman was a lad about fifteen years of age, named Charles Charleville, and who eventually succeeded the Frenchman in business, and lived to a good old age—fourscore and four. When the first American hunters came here, (in 1770, or thereabouts), they found Mous. Timothy De MonBreun, occupying the identical spot formerly

occupied by Mons. Charleville, living in a cabin or store, which he used as a trading-post, and hence the name of French Salt Lick was given to the Sulphur Spring. Mons. De MotBreun lived here for many years, and died in the year 1826, at a good old age. It was in honor of him that Demoubreun street was so called.

Early in the year 1779, General James Robertson, originally from North Carolina, accompanied by George Freeland, William Neely, Edward Swanson, James Hanley, Mark Robertson, Zachariah Wells, William Overhall and one negro man, started from the settlements on the Watauga and Holston rivers, in East Tennessee, to examine and "spy out" the lands in this vicinity, which were believed to have been purchased from the original possessors at the treaty of 1775. Col. Putnam, in his excellent and valuable *History of Middle Tennessee*, gives this account of their travels: "They continued their wanderings and explorations, often following buffalo-paths, which almost invariably led through the dense forests and cane-brakes from water to water, and more directly trodden from one Salt or Sulphur Spring to another, until they finally arrived at the present site of Nashville, the Capital of Tennessee, then known as the French Salt Lick, and also as the Bluffs." Soon after their arrival, another small party, under the guidance of Kasper Mansker, (often erroneously written Gasper or Casper Mansco), Michael Stoner, Abraham and Isaac Bledsoe, were on the East side during the years 1769, 1770 and 1771. Springs, licks, creeks and other localities, well known at this day, were discovered by some of these pioneers, and yet bear their names; for instance, Mansker's Creek in this county, named in honor of its discoverer, Kasper Mansker, and Stone's River, in honor of Michael Stoner; the latter was one of the earliest hunters in this country, but not included in the settlers of Nashville. The party under General Robertson being thus augmented, all united in clearing the cane-brake and in planting corn near the Sulphur Spring and this, together with the "jerking of meat," etc., they were kept quite busy. It was agreed that some of these first pioneers should remain to guard the crops, and that the remainder would return to the Watauga and Holston, to assist the families in setting out on their "long and perilous journey," and return with additional emigrants in the Fall.

During the Summer, arrangements were made by several families to start for the Cumberland. One party was to take the land route, which was a difficult and circuitous one; and in reaching the Cumberland from East Tennessee traveled as far out of the way as to a station where Lexington, Kentucky, now is, thence by Harrod's

Station, now Harrodsburg, and so "around and around about." They arrived at the Cumberland, opposite Nashville, about the middle of December, 1779, after having been several months in making the journey. This Winter was remarkable for its severe coldness; deer, elk and birds died on account of the cold—and the settlers, upon their approach, crossed the Cumberland river on the ice, with their baggage and cattle—this was General Robertson's party, but not including his family; who, previous to reaching their destination, were joined by John Rain's party of emigrants. About the same time, a small company from South Carolina, arrived, who were followed, in the Spring of 1780, by Captain John Donelson's party, from the settlements in East Tennessee. Included in this latter company was the family of General Robertson, beside quite a number of other families. They made the adventure by a long hazardous and unexplored route by water, down the Holston, down the Tennessee to its junction with the Ohio, then up the Ohio, and up the Cumberland to French Salt Spring. The buoyant, cheerful spirit of the women seemed never to fail, and they permitted not the men to do all the hard labor in the navigation, and often would not be denied the privilege of lending a helping hand; and as it is told:

"They worked with paddle, pole, and oar;
 They worked when every hand was sore;
 They worked with cheerful heart, and more—
 They worked with paddle, pole and oar,
 Until they need to work no more,
 Now landed at the wished for shore."

Such were the mothers, the wives, and daughters, who laid the foundation of our beloved city. May their noble examples stimulate the present generation, and be not lost to posterity!—

Some of the settlers who first came, immediately went to work and erected a few rude log cabins where the city now stands, while others made settlements in the vicinity. Necessity, however, soon compelled them to erect forts and "strong-holds" for defense, as also for the deposit of provisions, arms and ammunition. To the interesting pages of *Putnam's History* we are again indebted, and take the following description of one of these forts: "It was argued that the fort at the Bluffs or Nashborough, should be the principle one, and the headquarters. Others were commenced about the same time, at the spring in North Nashville, whose waters now run through the Horticultural Garden, and was called "Freeland's Station," from its founder, George Freeland; one on the East side of the river,

upon the first highland at 'the river bank, called Eaton's;' others at, or near the Sulphur Spring, ten miles north, called Gasper's, where is now the town of Goodlettsville; one on Station Camp Creek, about three miles from Gallatin, on the bluff, and by the edge of the turnpike, called Asher's; one near the Sulphur Spring, eight miles from Gallatin, called Bledsoe's; one at the low lands on Stone's River, where the pike passes, called 'Stone's River,' or 'Donelson's;' [in our day known as "Clover Bottom," and celebrated by its proximity to the Hermitage, and as having once been a favorite race-course with "Old Hickory"—ED.]; and one at 'Fort Union,' at the bend of the river above the bluffs, about six miles distant. Here was once the town of Haysborough."

"The Fort at Nashborough was erected upon the bluff, between the south-east corner of the Square and Spring Street, (erroneously called, at the present time, "Church Street,") so as to include a bold spring, which then issued from that point, the water of which dashed down the precipice, giving much interest and charm to the location."

"This place of defense, like all the other forts erected at other stations, was a log building, two stories high, with port holes and look-out station; other log houses were near it, and the whole were enclosed with palisades, or pickets firmly set in the earth, having the upper ends sharpened. There was one large entrance or gateway, with a look-out station thereon, for the guard. The top of the fort afforded an elevated view of the country around. This view, however, was much obstructed to the west and south-west, (say toward Broad Street and Wilson's Spring), where there was a dense growth of privet bushes. Upon lands with deeper soil and less rock, instead of cedar and privet, there were forest trees of large growth and thick canebrakes. The rich bottom lands were covered with cane, measuring ten to twenty feet in height." This post was agreed upon as the headquarters, and the name of Nashborough was given to it, in honor of General Nash, of North Carolina, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777. It was at this fort that a compact for their self-government and protection, founded on popular representative principles, was voluntarily entered into, on the first of May, 1870—a day which should ever be held in remembrance by our people.

This Government was known as the "Government of the Judges, Arbitrators, or Triers, chosen by the Freemen of the different stations on the Cumberland," and its members were designated as "Notables." Its jurisdiction extended over the regulation of entries and

locations of land; made protection and providence for the *widows* and *orphans* of those who should die or be killed by the Indians; regulated the military defenses; called into service men from each station; impressed horses; imposed, collected and appropriated fines, etc.; in fact, was wise, comprehensive and appropriate in its dealings.

Matters went on well enough until the Spring of 1780, when the Indians began to grow troublesome, and inaugurated their bloody work, first, by killing and scalping Joseph Hay, almost within a stone's throw of the fort. His body was recovered, "hacked with the battle-axe of the Indian," and was buried in the open ground east of the Sulphur Spring, in the "first cemetery of the first settlers." Soon after, D. Larimer was killed near Freeland's Station; Solomon Phillips was shot near the present Hume School building, and died at the fort a few days after; and Solomon Maury and Robert Aspey were killed near the same spot where Phillips was wounded. Isaac Lefevre was butchered near the river bluff, where the present Workhouse stands; and Benjamin Renfroe, John Maxwell, and John Kennedy, while fishing near the mouth of Lick Branch, were surprised by a party of Indians, who tomahawked and scalped Renfroe, and made prisoners of his companions, yet not without a desperate fight. These were the first scenes of blood-shed at this place among the whites.

Subsequently, at the site now occupied by the Commercial Hotel, at the corner of Cedar and Cherry streets, which was then a low, wet spot, covered with thick undergrowth, Philip Catron was badly wounded in the chest, but finally recovered. John Coffey and David Williams were wounded near the fort, but Captain Rains and two or three others were near, and rushed to the rescue. The Indians who committed these depredations, were Creeks and Cherokees, with a few Delawares or Shawnees. "The war for American Independence," says *Putnam*, "about this time was in its middle and near its most critical period. British emissaries had been busily at work with these Southwestern Indians, as they had with the Northern and those between the Ohio and the Lakes. That noted agent and plotter of conspiracies, Doctor Conolly, had been at work for years among the Shawnees, east of the Ohio, and had now extended his operations to these otherwise peaceable tribes at the South. They were instructed to 'drive back these Virginians, or make wolt-bait of their carcasses.'"

In the Summer of 1780, Robert Gilkie sickened and died, and was the first man of the settlers that died a natural death. Philip Coonrod

or Conrad was killed by a tree falling on him, near the present junction of Cherry and Demonbreun streets. A servant of Mrs. Gilkie's was dangerously wounded by a gun-shot from some skulking Indian, while attending the cows near the west side of the Public Square. A lot of children near by ran and screamed, and the Indians "screamed and ran the other way."

The marriage of Captain Leiper occurred in the Fall of 1870. It was the first wedding ever solemnized at Nashville, and, in truth, the first one recorded west of the Cumberland Mountains. As a preliminary measure, and next to the birth of the first child, at the Bluff, it has been duly recorded by the first historian, (*Haywood*). The ceremony was performed by Colonel Robertson, who was at the head of the Government of Notables. There was a glorious feast and much cheerful company at this wedding. They had no gew-gaws and finery, but simply "homespun;" no wine or ardent spirits; no wheat nor cornbread, nor cakes nor confectioneries; but they did have "any quantity of fresh and dried meat," buffalo tongue, bear meat, venison, saddle and ham, broiled, stewed, fried and "jerked;" and as a great delicacy for the ladies, some "roasting ears," roasted, broiled, or made into succotash. And before and after the supper, the dancing was conducted, not on a waxen floor with a hundred gas-jets gleaming, but upon the rough, old "puncheon" by the flambeau's flickering beam.

John Rains is entitled to the credit of introducing neat cattle and horses upon the west side of the Cumberland river, and into this section of the State, and his example has not been lost upon his posterity. Rains was a "mighty hunter," and in one winter killed thirty-two bears within seven miles of the fort, mostly in Harpeth Knobs, south of Nashville.

On the 2d of April, 1781, occurred the "Battle of the Bluff," which took place in the cane-brake, along the branch, just south of Broad street. It was a "hard fight," although the whites lost but few men.

The first male child born in Nashville, was Dr. Felix Robertson, the sixth child of Colonel James Robertson, whose birth occurred on the 11th of January, 1781. Until a few years since, Dr. Robertson was "with us and of us, ripe in years and full of honors;" esteemed honored and beloved while living, and since dead mourned and regretted by more than thirty-thousand of his immediate fellow-citizens.

A treaty was held here in June, 1783, between Commissioners from Virginia—General Robertson and the settlers on one side, and

the Indians on the other—which resulted in a better understanding between the whites and Indians, and after which comparative peace was obtained for a short time. “The Indians were invited to assemble at the large Sulphur Spring, about four miles northwest of Nashville, on the east side, and a few hundred yards from the Charlotte Pike. The beautiful location had been selected by Colonel Robertson for his own station and home. There, he afterwards erected the brick dwelling, which, until a few years since, remained in good preservation; and the place was, until a few years past, known as the place of the ‘Nashville Camp Ground.’”

The treaty lasted for some days. Green corn was not then sufficiently advanced to yield roasting ears, but the “stationers” treated the Indians hospitably and dismissed them with such presents as could then be bestowed. There being no “fire-water” administered, consequently, hearts were not perverted, nor brains maddened, and the deliberations were conducted quietly and concluded amicably. A few ball-plays, foot-races and contests at high and low jumps, constituted the sum of amusements on the occasion.

By this time the American Revolution had closed, and general good feeling prevailed, as life and property seemed to be more secure. During this year, North Carolina sent out Commissioners to look into the pre-emption rights of the settlers, and also to lay off twenty-thousand acres of land, which the General Assembly of that State proposed to give to General Greene, for his extraordinary services in the war of the Revolution. These Commissioners were accompanied by a guard of one hundred soldiers, and several families of emigrants, and valuable additions were made to the infant settlement. It is proper to remark, however, that, at different times, from 1780 to 1790, a portion of those who came here, removed to Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and other points. So that the number of permanent settlers was not very large, at any time, and some of these were scattered over the surrounding country.

James Montgomery was the first sheriff under the Notables, but being suspected of belonging to “Colbert’s Gang,” in piratical or filibustering operations, he left the settlement, and Thomas Fletcher was elected and sworn in by the Committee as Sheriff. All the proceedings up to this time were dated, “North Carolina, Cumberland District.”

But the government of Notables passed away in 1783, and North Carolina spread her motherly wings over the settlers by issuing commissions to Isaac Bledsoe, Samuel Barton, Francis Prince, and Isaac

Linsay, to organize an Inferior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at Nashborough. This "Inferior Court," says the historian, "was invested with extraordinary powers—not unlike or much inferior to those which the Committee Government or Notables, had exercised for years previous. This newly-created State Tribunal was, indeed, clothed with legislative, military and judicial powers, as may be seen by an examination of the acts of the Assembly; and, to men as well skilled and accustomed to the exercise of such high prerogatives, the continuance of powers and functions under a new name, caused no inconvenience."

On the 6th of October, the members of the Court were qualified and elected—Andrew Ewin, Clerk, and as he had to give a bond in the sum of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, which had not been required of him during his years of service previously, while Clerk of the Government of Notables, he added the letter *g* to his name, and ever afterward spelled it *Ewing*. [We fail to see the necessity of this, but so runs the record.—ED.]

A court-house and prison were ordered to be built—the former to be *eighteen feet square!* with benches, bar and table, for the use of the court, and to be constructed of hewn logs, at the public expense. The prison to be built of the same material—hewn logs a foot square, and founded upon *a rock!* The contract for these buildings was let at public vendue, October 14th, to the lowest bidder.

January, 1784, the Court was again convened, and were assisted by four Justices, appointed at the same time, but not previously present, to-wit: James Robertson, Thomas Mulloy, Anthony Bledsoe and David Smith.

By Acts of the Assembly of North Carolina, in April and May, 1784, a town was established at the Bluff, called Nashville, etc., and from July 1st of that year it is never known as Nashboro', but *Nashville*. The Commissioners of the town were directed to lay off 200 acres of land near to, but not to include the French Lick, in lots of one acre each, with convenient streets, lanes and alleys—reserving four acres (the present Public Square) for public buildings. Those who subscribed to lots should draw for choice, and were to receive deeds, with the condition that within three years thereafter they should build a "well-framed log, brick or stone house, 16 feet square at least, (!) and eight feet clear in the pitch!" S. Barton, Thomas Mulloy and James Shaw were the Directors appointed by the Old North State; and the deeds executed by them are among the first titles recorded in Davidson county.

About this time this section of country was also called "Mero District;" and again drawing on *Putnam*, we have the following explanation: "It will be remembered that when Robertson and others of these pioneers, were living on the Watauga, at the very commencement of our Revolutionary war, and in the opening of that grand and glorious career which placed Washington upon the heights of fame, his name was selected for the district of country constituting the State of Tennessee. This is supposed to be the first instance in which his name was so selected and applied to any place or section of country, and the suggestion or selection has been attributed to General Sevier, then and always the intimate friend of General Robertson." * * * "The district of Mero included the entire region of country north-west of the mountains—the Cumberland region. It was so-called after *Don Estepan Mero*, a Brigadier-General in the armies of the King of Spain, Governor and Intendant of the provinces of Louisiana and West Florida." Fears were entertained by the settlers on the Cumberland that the crafty Spaniards, encouraged by their isolated condition and by the fierce war then raging in the Colonial States, would either attempt to dispossess them of the soil, or subjugate them under the flag of Spain. A correspondence sprung up between General Robertson on the one part, and Governor Mero on the other, relative to the extension of international courtesies, and to the protection of trading boats from pirates on the Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio and Cumberland Rivers. Governor Mero replied by promises of exertion toward the restraint of marauding incursions, and concluded with an invitation to the settlers to locate on the west side of the Mis-issippi, adding promises of indulgence as to religion, exemption from taxes, and certain worldly prosperity. This latter clause, however, it is scarcely necessary to say, was not entertained, or at least not consummated; but, to secure the friendship of the Spaniard, and "tickle his fancy," the name of *Mero District* was given to the country.

The county of *Davidson* was named in honor of General William Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, an intrepid officer of the American army, who lost his life at the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina.

In 1784 or '85, a ferry was established by order of the Court, across the Cumberland, at a point above the Sulphur Lick Branch, and rates of ferriage fixed. The description of boats mentioned in the statutes and licenses, were, ferry-flats, canoes and pettiaguas, or perogues. As emigration increased, and trade and travel through the land advanced, these ferries were very profitable.

November 1st, 1785, General James Robertson left Nashville as the Representative of Davidson county in the North Carolina Legislature. He advocated and was instrumental in the passage of quite a number of laws for the good and advancement of his constituents; and, among other acts, obtained, December 29th, 1785, the passage of "An Act for the promotion of learning in Davidson county," from which action sprung "Davidson Academy," the foundation of the "University of Nashville," which we shall speak of more at length in another place.

In 1786, Mr. Lardner Clark, "merchant and ordinary keeper," opened a dry-goods store in Nashville—the first in the place. His stock of goods was packed on ten horses, and came from Philadelphia, through Virginia, East Tennessee and part of Kentucky. It consisted of cheap calicoes, unbleached linens and coarse woollens. He also combined liquor-selling and tavern-keeping with his operations in dry goods. Wearing apparel, in this locality, until then was composed almost entirely of dressed skins. Mr. Clark took peltries in exchange for his goods; for, in fact, there was very little money in circulation in those primitive times, and skins and furs answered very well as a circulating medium. In June, 1790, "Lardner Clark, merchant, and J. C. Montflorenc, gentleman," leased the Sulphur Spring Salt Works, and did quite a flourishing business in those days.

We must not omit to mention that in 1785, the first physician made his appearance, in the person of Dr. John Sappington, who compounded pills, covering them with *mystery* and a coat of sugar, and they were extensively known as "Sappington's Pills."

In 1786 Edward Douglas and Thomas Mulloy announced that they would practice law in *all the courts* in Davidson county. They were men of sound practical sense, and of good business talent, but had never studied law as a science. A few pamphlet laws of North Carolina were all the law books which were in the county for several years. These gentlemen were good talkers, and soon had clients.

Another licensed tavern was soon opened, and in 1787 there were about half a dozen framed and log houses, and twenty or thirty cabins. Tavern rates were established by law, as follows: "One-half pint of whisky, *such as will sink tallow*, two shillings; bowl of toddy, made with loaf sugar and whisky, three shillings and sixpence; one quart bowl punch, with fruit, ten shillings; dinner and grog, four shillings and sixpence." Corn was ordered to be received for taxes, at two

shillings per bushel; good fat bear meat, if delivered where troops were stationed, fourpence per pound; prime buffalo beef, threepence; good venison, if delivered as aforesaid, ninepence; dried beef, sixpence; salt, two shillings fourpence per pound.

In 1787, the twenty-six one-acre lots which had been sold for four pounds each, North Carolina currency, were taxed at one dollar each; total, *twenty-six dollars!* This was the first assessment of real estate; and the principal property-holders were, the Boyds, Bosleys, Buchanans, Blakemore, Cartwright, Carr, Conrad, Clarke, Donelson, Drake, Dunham, Ewing, Espey, Elliott, Foster, Frazer, Guise, Gillespie, Hogan, Hay, Heaton, Hays, Hornberger, Loggans, Lanier, Lancaster, McFarland, Mayfield, Molloy, Menees, Manifee, Neely, Nevill, Price, Pirtle, Payne, Robertson, Ramsey, Stuart, Shaw, Shannon, Stump, Shelby, Thompson, Titus, Todd, Walker, Wells and Williams. The McGavocks, purchased, in 1788-90. Colonel Edmund Weakley, the Hydes, Hoopers and others, appear on the tax list in 1789; and so does "*Jordan River.*"

Among those who "subscribed" for town lots about this time, was "J. C. Montfloreance, gentleman," who was believed to be a French Spy. In order to cover his operations, however, he traded in land, gave dinners and wine parties generously, talked politics knowingly, gallanted ladies handsomely, circulated extensively, and flourished *a la mode*. His "long residence in Europe," and the position he occupied near the American Commissioners, his connection with Governor Davis, of South Carolina, and his extensive general information and fine conversational powers, made him a welcome guest at the houses of Robertson, Smith, Bledsoe, Menees, Price, Ewing, Montgomery and others. He was a decided character, a real "Johnny Crapeau," and as a matter of course, attracted a good deal of attention in this "lodge in the vast wilderness."

In 1788 the Constitution of the United States, which had been adopted by ten States, was voted upon by this settlement and almost unanimously rejected.

During this year *black* Bobb (as his name appears) opened a tavern and for several years kept the most aristocratic hotel in the place. Several others soon after opened ordinaries, or houses of entertainment.

On the 12th of January, 1789, Andrew Jackson was admitted as an attorney at law and licensed to practice in the courts of Davidson county.

In 1789 North Carolina adopted the Constitution. The State of Franklin arose in East Tennessee, and then expired, and all hands

wheeled into line as members of the confederacy of States. But in 1790, North Carolina ceded to the United States all their claims to lands west of the line beginning on the extreme height of Stone Mountain, where Virginia intersects it, etc.; and the country went into a territorial form of government with the express provision however, that Congress should not intermeddle with the institution of slavery. President Washington appointed William Blount Governor of the Territory, and he took up his residence near Washington Court-house, between the Holston and French Broad Rivers, in East Tennessee. He entered on his duties with energy, and made excellent appointments, and among them, John Donelson as Justice of the Peace for Davidson county. Mero District extended up and down the Cumberland, from east to west, about 85 miles; and the extreme width, from north to south, did not exceed 25 miles; and the population of the entire district, at this period, was about 7,000, all told, men, women and children, white and black. The number of men able to bear arms, numbered only 1,000 or 1,200.

In 1790 President Washington signed the commission appointing Donelson a Major-General of the United States, for the District of Mero, in the territory south of the Ohio. The office of District Attorney was intrusted to Andrew Jackson, Esq.

1791-92-93 were noted for Indian murders, horse-stealing, etc., and the retaliation on the part of the whites. A good crop of corn was raised in '92, especially by the McGavocks, at Freeland's Station, north of the city, and it sold for a handsome price. About 50 whites were killed in the settlement in '93, among whom were some of the best settlers. In 1794 the Territorial Legislature convened at Knoxville, and the State of Tennessee went into operation two years after, having its headquarters at the same place—its admittance into the Union occurring in June, 1796.

In 1796 the first church was erected in Nashville, on the Public Square, near the Court-house, jail and stocks. It was known as the Methodist Church, but was torn down or removed in 1807 or 1808. A few business houses, and one small one of brick, went up in 1796; and the first fire occurred in this year, the flames destroying Captain Williams' and Black's stores, in which were many papers, public and private.

By An Act of the General Assembly of Tennessee, passed April 23, 1796, Howell Tatom, Richard Cross, William Tate and William Black, were appointed Trustees, in addition to those before mentioned, and the town was ordered to be re-surveyed; also, they were empow-

ered to sell a number of town-lots, and the moneys arising therefrom were used in building the district jail and stocks for the District of Mero.

In 1796, or '97, Thomas Bailey, an Englishman, reached Nashville from Natchez, passing through these Western wilds on a tour of observation, and as we learn from the first volume of *Parton's Life of Jackson*, afterward became an astronomer of note, and was the founder and first President of the Royal Astronomical Society, at London.

In May, 1797, three young Frenchmen arrived in Nashville, who attracted a good deal of attention, and afforded the greatest joy to old Monsier De Mon Breun. They were brothers and sons of the Duke of Orleans, and the eldest was subsequently Louis Phillipe, King of France. They left here in a canoe, descended the Cumberland, whether to St. Louis or New Orleans it is not known. But just think of it, we of an advanced metropolitan age, these "sprigs of royalty"—this King of France—paddling down the Cumberland in a "crazy old dug-out," for it was said:

"They came astraddle,
Riding badly,
And went with paddle,
Looking sadly,
In their bark canoe."

In 1801 the town was placed under the government of an Intendant and six Commissioners, and a law was passed by the General Assembly, November 10th, authorizing them to levy a tax to build a market-house, and also provided that it was unlawful for negroes to hire their time, or keep tippling houses; prevented encroachment on the streets or burials in the public square, (!) authorized the appointment of a surveyor, etc.; to do which they were authorized "to lay a tax annually, not exceeding on each hundred dollars worth of town property which they are to estimate, fifty cents; on each black poll, not exceeding one dollar; on each billiard table (!) not exceeding five dollars." Water street, now Front, was opened this year, as was also a number of other thoroughfares.

In 1804 the population of Nashville was 400. The Legislature this year, authorized the opening of a well on the public square; also, the drawing of a lottery for the extension of the north-eastern boundary of the lots on Water street to the Cumberland river.

On the 29th day of May, 1865, Aaron Burr arrived in Nashville, and was the guest of General Jackson. A public dinner was given

him, and he was honored and toasted by every one. He came again on the 16th of August of the same year, and had great attention paid him, and was again the guest of General Jackson. But when his schemes began to be developed, his name became odious, and he was burned in effigy by the citizens in the fall of 1806.

In 1806 the town was incorporated, and the following officers were elected: Joseph Coleman, Mayor; John Anderson, Recorder; John Deatheredge, High Constable; and James Hennen, Geo. M. Deaderick, John Dickinson, Robert Searcy, Jos. T. Elliston and James King, Aldermen.

A newspaper was started here during this year, called the "Impartial Review and Cumberland Repository," which, we believe, was the first paper printed at this place.

This year, too, a fierce war was going on between General Jackson and his friends, and Charles Dickinson and others, which led to a duel between these two prominent gentlemen, who went across the Kentucky line, beyond the Red River, to fight. Mr. Dickinson was killed, and General Jackson wounded. Great excitement prevailed.

From this time on, matters and incidents grow and accumulate so fast, that we shall have to confine ourself to a running account of events.

In 1810 the population was 1,100. At the call of the War Department, thousands in this State volunteered for the war against Great Britain, and from their ready patriotism and willingness, to serve in the service of their country, gained for their State a soubriquet, by which she is ever after known, viz.: "The Volunteer State."

In 1812 the second session of the Legislature assembled here. Its previous meetings had been at Knoxville, where the Constitution was framed.

In 1813 the celebrated fight between Jackson and Hays and the Benton's, (Thomas and Jesse), took place at the City Hotel, which was then on the spot it now occupies. The Post Office was then a little south of the hotel on the Square, and the Nashville Inn occupied by the Inn Block, used by Evans, Fite, Porter & Co., Gardner, Buckner & Co., and other firms, as wholesale dry goods houses.

On the 1st of September, 1814, General James Robertson, the *founder of Nashville* and the **FATHER OF TENNESSEE**, died at the Chickasaw Agency, in West Tennessee, universally regretted. His remains were interred there, but in 1825, were removed to the Nashville City Cemetery, where they now rest. A large concourse of

people attended the funeral, and an eloquent oration and just tribute was paid him by the Honorable Judge Haywood. A plain tomb-stone covers the spot where sleeps this bold pioneer of the Cumberland, and by his side now rest the remains of his beloved wife, who died June 11th, 1843.

A campaign against the Creek Indians had been going on, and of course Tennessee volunteers were numerous; and in fact, when soldiers were wanted, the Secretary of War had only to say the word, and Tennesseans flocked to their country's standard in large numbers. Frequently one-third of her whole military force was in the field. The volunteers returned from a campaign in May, 1814, and a dinner was given to them at the Bell Tavern, (so called on account of the large bell the proprietor used in calling the guests to their meals,) and Felix Grundy delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by General Jackson, on behalf of the volunteers. The subsequent march to New Orleans, and its 8th of January battle, are matters of history well known to every reader.

In 1816 the Nashville Female Academy was incorporated, and continued up to the breaking out of the late civil war, perhaps the most popular and extensive institution for female education in the South. It numbered among its Presidents some of the most distinguished educators of America; but none more so than its last chief, Rev. Charles D. Elliott. The Old Academy has a bright record for the past, and hundreds, mayhap thousands, of its accomplished graduates are now filling, and have filled, posts of honor and stations of distinction throughout almost every State of the Union. Many of the mothers of statesmen, soldiers, editors, lawyers, doctors, poets and gentlemen of honor, of the present generation, here in the Old Academy building, on Church street, had the seed-ground of their intellects cultivated, that has resulted in such bountiful fruition.

The first book ever printed in Nashville was "Clarke's Miscellany, in Prose and Verse," which appeared in 1816.

During 1816 the General Assembly removed their sittings from Nashville, to Knoxville, and subsequently to Murfreesboro, in 1819.

In the Spring of 1818, the people of Nashville hailed the arrival of the first steamboat at their port. It was named the "General Jackson," was 110 tons burden, and was built at Pittsburg for General Wm. Carroll. Subsequently General Carroll sold his boat for \$33,000 to Messrs. Fletcher, Young & Marr. Freight, from here to New Orleans, was then only five cents per hundred.

In the course of two or three years, the steamboat business increased considerably, wharves were built, commission and forwarding houses opened, and the place began to put on "city airs." The pioneer boat "General Jackson" was snagged and sunk in Harpeth Shoals, June 20th, 1821. The steamers "General Robertson," "Rifleman," "James Ross," "Fayette," "Feliciana," and "Cumberland," were plying the river, but the latter boat exploded near Eddyville, May 3d, 1821, by which six or seven lives were lost.

President Monroe arrived in Nashville on Sunday evening, the 6th of June, 1819, and was the guest of General Jackson, as was also Major-General E. P. Gaines, at that time. The President came to town on Wednesday following, in company with Jackson and Gaines, and a large company of citizens met them on College Hill, (now part of South Nashville), where addresses of welcome were delivered by Wilkins Tannehill, Esq., on the part of the Masonic Fraternity, and by Col. Williamson, on behalf of the military. He was escorted to the residence of Ephraim H. Foster, Esq., (then Mayor of the City,) where John H. Eaton welcomed the distinguished guest on behalf of the City of Nashville, to all of which Mr. Monroe replied. A public dinner was given, and a ball at night. The President took his departure on the 11th, through Kentucky, accompanied by General Jackson, as far as the residence of Col. Richard M. Johnson, of that State.

The store of Thomas Deaderick (after whom Deaderick street is now called) was robbed of several thousand dollars worth of goods in May, 1820. This, we believe, was the first robbery, of the kind, that ever occurred in Nashville, and was the town-talk for months after.

In 1819-20, a financial panic occurred. The Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Nashville was forced to suspend specie payments on the 18th of June, 1819, which example was followed by the Nashville Bank on the 22d, and by the Bank of Tennessee on the 29th of June. The troubles continued, and to such an extent that Governor McMinn convened the Legislature at Murfreesboro, then the seat of government, in 1820, at which called session, the Bank of the State of Tennessee was chartered, with a capital of one million dollars, and with a branch at Knoxville. The Bank went into operation on the 14th of October, 1820, but it met with considerable opposition—its opponents declaring that it was a swindling concern, and this made matters worse instead of better. But its friends were enthusiastic and hopeful, and a twenty dollar note of its issue being put up at auction,

in the town of Carthage, to be sold for silver, was knocked down at five per cent. premium.

The steamboat "Rifleman," arrived at this port on the 15th of May, 1821, from New Orleans, making the *quick time of thirty days!*

In 1825 there were from fifteen to twenty steamboats running from Nashville to New Orleans, Louisville and Pittsburg. They were all small boats, ranging from thirty-five to two hundred tons burden; besides several keel-boats of about the same capacity.

General La Fayette, son and suite, arrived here by river on the 4th of May, 1825, and were received with the greatest demonstrations of joy. An immense procession was formed, the streets were decorated with arches of evergreens, and patriotic mottoes were inscribed upon them. The General landed on the grounds of Major William B. Lewis, above the water-works, where General Jackson and a number of citizens received him, and Governor Carroll addressed him in behalf of the State, tendering him a welcome to Tennessee. The procession, with the military, escorted him into the city, where Robert B. Curry, Esq., the Mayor, addressed him in behalf of the city, and tendered him its freedom and hospitality. The joy of the people knew no bounds, and General Lafayette ever after spoke of his reception in Nashville as one of the most pleasant events of his life. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Boyd McNairy, who threw open his doors to the distinguished Frenchman and his suite. The next day the General went to the Masonic Hall, where he received the ladies of Nashville in that polite and cordial manner for which he was remarkable. A public dinner was given him at the Nashville Inn, at which General Jackson acted as President, assisted by George W. Campbell, Henry M. Rutledge, John Somerville, and Felix Grundy, as Vice Presidents. Monsieur Timothy De MonBreun was at this dinner, and was toasted by Col. Andrew Hynes, as the patriarch of Tennessee, and the first white man that settled in the country. General Lafayette visited the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Masonic Fraternity generally, and was welcomed by Wilkins Tannehill, Esq., as a friend and brother. A collation was furnished on the occasion, and all hands had a "good time generally." Before his departure, the General called on Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Littlefield, (the daughter of his old companion and friend, General Greene, of Revolutionary memory), Governor Wm. Carroll, Rev. Dr. Philip Lindsley, and others. In 1825 over one million dollars worth of cotton were exported from this port.

The city was divided off into six wards in 1826.

A terrible freshet occurred in 1826, caused by heavy rains, and the Cumberland was high up over its banks.

In 1829-30, the physicians of Nashville commenced using for the first time, quinine in fevers, and Dr. Felix Robertson was the first to make such use of it—so runs the record.

The Union Bank of Tennessee was chartered in 1832, and went into operation in 1833. The Planter's Bank was chartered in 1833, and organized in 1834, with E. B. Littlefield as President, and Nicholas Hobson as Cashier. The Penitentiary was built in 1830-31. The Lunatic Asylum was built in 1833-34, on an elevated spot, south of Vauxhall Garden—which said Vauxhall Garden was, in that day, "the place" of public resort, where all the public dinners, political and social gatherings, etc., were held. It was kept by John Decker, afterward of the firm of Decker & Dyer, and was a fashionable resort.

A high state of political excitement existed here in 1832, on the the subject of nullification. Mr. Calhoun's position, backed by the State of South Carolina, where secession was openly avowed, created an excitement in Tennessee, as well as throughout the Union, seldom equalled. A great Union meeting was held here on the 29th of December, 1832. Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, called the meeting to order, and nominated Governor William Carroll as Chairman, which met the unanimous consent of the meeting. John P. Erwin and Allen A. Hall, were chosen Secretaries. Dr. Samuel Hogg offered the preamble and resolutions, (strong and to the point), and they were enthusiastically adopted after speeches from William G. Hunt, O. B. Hayes, and others.

The steamboat "Lady Jackson," 200 tons burden, was built at our lower wharf, and launched on the 4th of August, 1832. The water-works was established in 1832, an historical account of which, as well as of many other public buildings, institutions, etc., in the city, we will embrace elsewhere.

The city received a wonderful impetus in the way of business and progress in every department during the years 1832-33. Substantial steps forward were made in trade and commerce, in literature and in the fine arts.

Duncan Robertson, Esq., who came to Nashville in 1806, died May 1st, 1833, aged 63 years. He was, perhaps, one of the most generous, philanthropic and benevolent men that ever lived here. The citizens erected a monument over his grave, from which we copy this sentence from a lengthy inscription: "In the dungeon of the forsaken

prisoner, at the bedside of the wretched and friendless, and in the abode of poverty and distress, was he almost constantly found. In imitation of his Divine Master, he literally went about doing good."

The people of Tennessee having, by vote, decided to call a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, the Convention convened in this city on the 19th of May, 1834—Francis B. Fogg and Robert Weakley being the members for this county. While the Convention was in session, General Jackson visited the city, and accepted a public dinner which was tendered him. A good deal of partisan feeling was exhibited at this meeting—the exciting question being "Bank or no Bank."

The steamer "John Randolph" was destroyed by fire, at our wharf, on the 16th of March, 1836, by which three lives were lost, all slaves, one of whom was a pilot, and who remained at his post until the rope burnt and the boat became unmanageable. The "Randolph" took fire before landing; the flames spread rapidly; but the boat touched the wharf, and afterward swung out into the stream, and burnt to the water's edge, in sight of nearly the entire population of the place. The amount of freight lost was valued at over two hundred thousand dollars. The "Randolph" was owned by J. & R. Yeatman & Co., and was the largest boat on our waters, and the pride of our port.

The House of Industry for Females, was established in 1837.

A great financial revulsion occurred in 1837, which caused a suspension of specie payments by our banks, and a considerable depreciation in the price of real estate. A number of citizens left the city and State, a few for the North-western States, but the larger number for Texas, which was then the great "attraction" for people of "broken-down fortunes," and for everybody that was dissatisfied with his home in the States. Nashville suffered severely this year, both in wealth and population. A majority of those who removed were in debt, some of them hopelessly insolvent, while a few simply desired to better their conditions.

The Hon. John Catron, of Nashville, received his appointment as one of the Supreme Judges of the United States, in 1837.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows made their first public parade in Nashville on the 1st of June, 1840.

The Whig Convention assembled here on the 17th of August, 1840, and was very largely attended. The political contest of this year was known as the "log cabin and hard cider campaign," and excitement ran high. Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden were here,

and Mr. Clay partook of the hospitalities of Dr. Boyd McNairy while here. During the Summer and Autumn the "Harrison Guards," the "Nashville Blues," and the "Straightouts," rival political companies, the first and last of the Whig faith, and the second of the Democratic, were constantly on the streets, and with the "boisterous sheepskins," made matters lively.

The Hon. Felix Grundy died at his residence in this city, on the 19th of December, 1840. He had occupied various positions of honor, and was once United States Senator from this State, and Attorney General of the United States in Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet. He was buried in the City Cemetery, with Masonic honors, and an immense concourse of citizens followed his remains to the tomb. He was noted as the best criminal lawyer in the South, and out of one hundred and sixty-five individuals whom he defended on charges of capital offenses, only one, it is said, was finally condemned and executed. His practice extended over several States.

In 1840, the Mayor's Court, which had been established in 1836, was abolished by an act of the General Assembly.

The depredations on the Union Bank, by Thomas L. Budd, one of its clerks, were developed in March, 1841.

A public meeting was held in April, 1841, in relation to the death of President Harrison. C. C. Trabue was chairman, and Andrew Ewing, secretary. Thomas Washington, Esq., reported the resolutions. Funeral honors were performed by the "Harrison Guards," (who took their name after the distinguished President and military chieftain,) Captain R. C. McNairy commanding, and by the citizens generally.

Ex-Governor Newton Cannon, died in 1841, and his death was announced in appropriate terms in the United States Court, by R. J. Meigs, Esq., and in the Circuit Court of the State by Thomas Washington, Esq. A meeting of citizens was held, and appropriate resolutions were passed. The Legislature then in session, adjourned to attend the funeral, and Masonic services were performed at the McKendree Church. The remains were conveyed to Williamson county, where they were interred.

The Mechanics' Library Association was organized in 1841. A dinner was given to Gov. Polk this year, at the Nashville Inn, at which a number of speeches were made.

The first "Daguerreotype likenesses" taken in this city, were by an artist named Moore, who stopped at Union Hall, (St. Charles Hotel,) in 1841, and had quite a run of custom for a short time.

The bankrupt law went into operation in the Spring of 1842: Judge Morgan W. Brown presiding, and Jacob McGavock, Esq., being Clerk of the District Court of the United States for Middle Tennessee. Hardin P. Bostiek was appointed General Assignee. The first day of the Court, thirty cases were disposed of.

The Criminal Court of Davidson County went into operation in 1842, Wm. K. Turner, Esq., having been elected Judge thereof, in February of that year.

For several years the St. Andrew's Society and Hibernian Benevolent Societies kept up their organizations, and had annual festivals, usually attended by the Governor and other dignitaries, as invited guests. The Calliopean and other societies, flourished also about this time.

Ex-President Van Buren arrived here on Monday night, April 25th, 1842, on the steamer "Nashville," Captain Miller, and went out to the Hermitage the next day. On Thursday, in company with James K. Paulding (his traveling companion) and General Jackson, Mr. Van Buren came into the city, escorted by the "Nashville Blues" and a procession of citizens. A public dinner was tendered, and declined. The Ex-President remained at the Hermitage a few days, and went out to Columbia to visit Ex-Governor Polk; came back, and took his departure for Lexington, Kentucky, to pay a visit to the Hon. Henry Clay.

The banks, which had been in a state of suspension since 1837, resumed specie payments in August, 1842.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Nashville, on Wednesday night, January 4th, 1843. Another shock was experienced on the night of the 16th.

On Friday, February 10th, 1843, three men—Payne, Carroll and Kirby—were hung for the crime of murder, south of the city (now about the center of the Eighth Ward). Payne was convicted in Franklin county, Carroll in White, and Kirby in Sumner county.

The steamer "City of Nashville" made the trip up from New Orleans, in May, 1843, in six days and thirteen hours. The "Talleyrand," a week or two after, made it in five days and twenty-three hours, and the "Nashville," putting forth all her energies, made the upward trip in five days and nineteen hours. This was in June.

During the Spring of 1843 several gentlemen of distinction, visited Nashville; among them Major General Edmund P. Gaines, who stopped at the City Hotel; General Robert Patterson of Philadelphia, who accepted the hospitalities of his old friend, Colonel R. H.

McEwen; Hon. Alexander Porter, United States Senator from Louisiana, who stopped with his friend, Major Alex. Allison. F. P. Blair was at the Hermitage on a visit. Generals Gaines and Patterson reviewed the military, (the "Guards" and the "Blues,") and then went out to Bellemeade, the residence of General W. G. Harding, six miles on the Harding Pike, where they were most hospitably entertained.

The Fourth of July was celebrated this year with more than ordinary animation; among other modes, the military had an encampment from the 1st to the 5th, and invited the military companies from the neighboring towns to join them. The Clarksville and Franklin companies accepted the invitation, and the encampment (which was at Walnut Grove, North Nashville) was named Camp Gaines, and the following officers were appointed: General W. G. Harding, Commander-in-chief; Major R. C. McNairy, Aid-de-camp; Captain Haynes, Adjutant General; Major Barnes, Adjutant-Major, and Dr. W. D. Dorris, Surgeon.

In the Autumn of 1843, Marshal Bertrand, of France, accompanied by his son, Napoleon Bertrand, and his Aid, M. Mansoe, arrived, and partook of the hospitalities of Chief Justice Catron, after visting the Hermitage. Marshal Bertrand, while here was called upon by Governor Jones, ("Lean Jimmy,") General Carroll and General Armstrong, and, with the characteristic suavity of his people, returned those visits, and enjoyed his stay in Nashville not a little.

The new Constitution, adopted in 1834, provided that the seat of government should be permanently fixed during the first week of the session of the General Assembly in 1843, and a good deal of interest was felt on the subject. The Legislature convened on Monday, October 1st, and on Thursday the Senate voted to locate the seat of government at Kingston, and the House voted to fix it at Murfreesboro'. But finally, on Saturday, October 7th, the city of Nashville was agreed upon by both Houses, and became the seat of government. The corporation of Nashville bought Campbell's Hill, for the State House site at a cost of \$30,000, which they gave to the State.

Major Henry M. Rutledge, only son of Hon. Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Francis B. Fogg, Esq., January 20th, 1844. The Legislature, and all the courts of law in session, adjourned to attend his funeral. Thomas Crutcher, who had been a citizen here for half a century, died on the 8th of March, 1844, and had the largest funeral procession that had ever been seen in Nash-

ville. He was a good and benevolent man, the best friend the Nashville Female Academy ever had, and in life had occupied positions of trust and honor. Wm. McNeil, also a resident here for more than half a century, died on the 21st of the same month. And the next day General Wm. Carroll expired. He had lived here thirty-four years, twelve of which he was Governor of the State. His military services are well known to the country. A public meeting was held, and resolutions adopted expressive of the feelings of his fellow-citizens. Testimonials of respect were adopted by the Circuit Court, then in session, by the trustees of the University, the directors and officers of the Insurance Companies, etc. The demise of these old and esteemed citizens, following so closely one upon another, caused a profound and melancholy sensation among our people. And to add to their sorrows, the remains of Senator Porter, of Louisiana—a man highly beloved in Nashville and connected with some of our best families—arrived here on the 6th of April, on board the steamer "Westwood," for interment in our City Cemetery.

The Tennessee Institute for the Blind, went into operation early in 1844.

The Presidential campaign of 1844 was characterized by an excitement little inferior to the campaign of 1840. Each party had a mass Convention here that year. Hon. Cave Johnson was the President of the Democratic Convention, and General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Hon. Mr. Mellville, of New York, and the Hon. Mr. Hill and John A. McCalla, Esq., of Kentucky, were the principal speakers. This Convention was held in August. The Whig Convention was held the week following, of which Hon. John Bell was President. Hons. S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, Clingman and Rayner, of North Carolina, Marshall and Underwood, of Kentucky, Albert Pike, of Arkansas, Randal Hunt, of New Orleans, and Judge Hopkins, of Alabama, were the principal speakers. Each party erected flag-poles, and their military companies were parading almost daily. The contest was between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk. Notwithstanding the great excitement the election passed off in November with quietude.

On the 21st of January, 1845, a fire occurred at the corner of Broad and Market streets, destroying a block of stores belonging to Gen. Zelicoffer.

Thomas H. Fletcher, Esq., who had lived here from 1809, died of apoplexy, alone in his office, on Sunday, January 12th, 1845. He had been a successful lawyer; and only on the day before his death,

had exerted himself to an unusual degree in a speech of two hours and half, in the well-known case of the "State vs. Merchant." All the courts passed resolutions of condelence. Colonel Robert Weakley, who had occupied many important posts of honor in military and civil life, and who was one of the earliest settlers of Nashville, died at his residence in this county the 3d of February, 1845.

In 1845, Hon. James K. Polk, the President elect, *en route* from his home in Maury County to Washington City to be inaugurated, stopped a few days here to interchange civilities with many old friends.

The great fire in Pittsburg occurred in April, 1845, and our citizens contributed the sum of \$1,162.85 to relieve the sufferers.

The artist, Heally, sent here by the King of France, (Louis Philippe), to paint the portrait of General Jackson, completed his work at the Hermitage, in May, 1845, and the picture was on exhibition for several days at the residence of one of our prominent citizens.

General Andrew Jackson died on Sunday evening, June 8th, 1845, and various meetings were held on the subject. General Sam Houston, of Texas, arrived here the same day, but reached the Hermitage after the death of his distinguished friend. A large number of our citizens attended the burial of the war-worn patriot, soldier and statesman, at the Hermitage.

The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid on the 4th of July, 1845, with imposing ceremonies.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was "on the stocks" this year, and engrossed considerable attention. The progress of the city in buildings and improvements, was marked and general—about one hundred houses were erected, including two churches and one hotel.

General Robert Armstrong, who had been postmaster here from 1829 to 1845, gave up the office, having been appointed Consul at Liverpool, by President Polk.

The war with Mexico commenced in 1846, and the Nashville Blues, the Harrison Guards and Texas Volunteers, (military companies,) promptly tendered their services to the Governor. The Guards had previously disbanded, but Captain R. C. Foster, 3d, reorganized his company in an hour, and immediately reported themselves to the Governor. Military companies all over the State did the same thing; and it soon became apparent that not half of those offering their services could be accepted, as the War Department at Washington only called for 50,000 men in the whole Union. In Nashville, the "Harrison Guards" and the "Blues" considered themselves highly favored

by being accepted. These companies embraced many of the noblest young men of the city. General B. F. Cheatham was captain of the Blues. They were mustered into service on the 28th of May, their services having been tendered ten days previously. Twelve companies assembled here; and at an election for regimental officers of this First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, General Wm. B. Campbell, of Smith county, was elected Colonel-Commandant, Captain Samuel R. Anderson was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, being then of Sumner county. R. B. Alexander, of Sumner, and Major Farquharson, of Lincoln, were elected first and second Majors. The Senior Class of the Nashville Female Academy presented a splendid battle-flag to the regiment in the presence of the whole command and of an immense concourse of citizens, in front of the Academy. The President of the institution, Rev. Dr. Elliott, made an address on behalf of the Senior Class, after which Miss Laura M. Taylor presented the flag, accompanied by an address, to which General Campbell responded on behalf of the volunteers. This flag went through the war—was the first American flag hoisted as a signal of victory on the heights of Monterey, and came back after the war “tattered and torn by bullets,” and returned to the Academy. A few years since, Rev. C. D. Elliott presented this flag to the Historical Society of Tennessee in the presence of an immense assemblage at Watkins’ Grove, (in the western portion of the city), and it is now, we believe, in the possession of the Society at the Capitol. The additional lustre shed upon the military character of Tennessee by their chivalrous conduct in the Mexican war, is well known to every one. The first regiment sustained such losses in battle and fought so bravely, that it was ever after known as the “Bloody First.”

Major Joseph Norvell, who established the “Nashville Whig,” (the father of the present “Nashville Republican Banner”), in 1812, in connection with his brother, Moses Norvell, and who was for several years City Treasurer and Past-Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Tennessee, died January 7th, 1847.

A meeting for the relief of the starving population of Ireland, was held here in the Spring of 1847, and upwards of \$3,600 contributed.

A freshet in the Cumberland River, occurred in March, 1847, and another in December of the same year, which caused a good deal of suffering among the poor who lived on inundated territory. The March rise was two feet higher than the freshet of 1842, and almost as high as that of 1826. The December freshet was twenty inches

higher than in 1826, and as reported, *fifty feet* above low-water mark. The water commenced rising on Thursday, the 17th, and continued to rise for upward of a week, the weather being cold and snow falling alternately with rain. The water extended up Broad street to Messrs. Pilcher & Porterfield's, and covered the lower floor of that building. The front lower floor of Messrs. Johnson & Smith's warehouse, corner Broad and Market streets, was ten inches under water, while two steamboats were afloat within twenty feet of Yeatman & Armistead's warehouse, near the same locality. It was during this freshet that a steamboat, in ascending the river, passed over the Gallatin Pike, beyond where the piers of the old bridge now stand. After the river commenced falling, three men, in attempting to pass over to what is now Edgefield, were washed off the pike, fully a hundred yards from the bridge, and two of them drowned. A large amount of corn cribbed in the Cumberland bottoms for exportation, was shipped without bills of lading, being swept off with stock, fences and out-houses. The damage done by this freshet was immense. All the roads and approaches to Nashville were submerged except two. A good deal of distress among the poor of the city followed this freshet, and the Mayor (Alex. Allison) and Aldermen were kept busy alleviating the suffering and homeless people. When it is stated that more than 100 families were compelled to leave their homes, and to seek refuge wherever they could, the reader can form some idea of the suffering that resulted from this memorable freshet. Several high rises in the Cumberland have occurred at different periods since, but none that would at all compare with that of December, 1847.

In May, 1847, about twenty tenement houses were destroyed by fire on the corner of Church and Market streets and vicinity.

The corner stone of the Odd Fellow's Hall (now New Theatre) was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4th, 1847.

On the 12th of October, 1847, a powder-magazine, situated west of Capitol Hill, was struck by lightning and exploded, by which four persons were killed outright and a large number wounded, several mortally. Some fifty houses were demolished or rendered unfit for use, and the destruction of window-glass throughout the city and in the suburbs, was immense.

A large number of stables and out-houses were burned by incendiarism in 1847, and the firemen were constantly on duty during the Spring and Autumn.

The Historical Society of Tennessee was established May 1st, 1849,

and is now a regular depository of public documents, by an act of Congress. By the action of our General Assembly, the room in the Capitol at present occupied by the Supreme Court, is to be appropriated to the use of the Society, after being vacated by the Court, which will be done when the Custom-house is erected. The effects of the Society, in case of its dissolution, go to the State of Tennessee.

Hon. James K. Polk, the tenth President of the United States, died at his residence, in this city, on the 15th of June, 1849, and was placed in the vault at the City Cemetery, with Masonic ceremonies. The cholera prevailed here at the time; but, nevertheless, a very large assemblage attended to pay a tribute of respect to their deceased fellow-citizen.

January 20th, 1850, the elegant side-wheel steamer, *City of Nashville*, arrived at our port, and from her beauty of build and capacity, created quite a stir in the city. The *Republican Banner* of January 21st, says: "Her size causes a wonder at the progression the West is making in supplying means for the transit of freight and passengers."

The Nashville Gas-light Company began its operations this year.

The Tennessee Historical Society was chartered February 1st, 1850.

The railroad iron purchased in Europe for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, arrived this year.

The "Old Theater" on Cherry street, was built during 1850, and was first occupied July 1st. It was owned by a stock company who elected as the first directory the following gentlemen: Hon. M. W. Brown, Hugh Kirkman, Esq., S. R. Cockrill, Esq., Col. J. P. W. Brown, Dr. J. W. Percy, Jas. Ellis, Esq., Sam. Pritchitt, Esq., E. G. Eastman, Esq., and Alex. Mackenzie, Esq. The first Manager was Mr. John Green.

Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown, of Nashville, was appointed Minister to Russia, by President Taylor, in February, 1850, and left for the scene of his labors the May following.

March 16, 1850, the "Davidson County Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Artists' Society," was formed.

South Nashville was incorporated as a separate and distinct municipality, April 1850. It was known at that time, if we mistake not, as South Field."

The first Suspension Bridge over the Cumberland was built during 1850, under the supervision of Mr. M. D. Field, brother to Cyrus

W. Field, of cable notoriety. The architect was the late General A. Heiman, of this city.

On the night of the 5th of May, the steamer James Dick, loaded for New Orleans, with cotton, tobacco, bacon, etc., burned to the water's edge, while lying at the lower wharf. Loss, almost total.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum was built in '50.

The remains of ex-President Polk were interred on his own grounds, at Polk Place, in front of his mansion, Vine street, May 22, 1850, with solemn and impressive ceremonies.

The cholera prevailed at Nashville to an alarming extent, in June and July, 1850.

Thus we have brought the records of our city—in a rude and an imperfect manner, though it be—down to a period within the remembrance of almost even our younger citizens. In a place whose “birth and Spring time” carry us back nearly a century—to the days of the American Revolution—there are necessarily many events of greater, or less importance, that deserve to be commemorated. No city of equal age can present a fairer or more interesting account of the past than Nashville; none who has been more prolific in men who have been eminent in their time and generation; and not one has been so fortunate in inspiring that species of affection which manifests itself in the propagation of truth, of honor, and virtue, or in culling and preserving, as a labor of love, the features and memorials of times gone by. The venerable and lamented Col. Putnam, in his *History of Middle Tennessee*, has done much in preserving the lineaments and characteristics of what may be called the “olden time,” of Nashville; and our Historical Society—to say nothing of the efforts of a number of distinguished writers, who have accumulated papers, and disquisitions upon almost every conceivable subject—has not been unmindful of the annals of our people.

THE PAST of this City, therefore, has been well cared for; its historical incidents are preserved in its own, and in the annals of our country; the fame of its great men will survive “fresh in eternal youth.” From her genial clime and hospitable portals she has dispatched to the world a legion of bright and brilliant minds; merchants who have traded to all lands and seas; physicians who have held high rank in the medical world; ministers who have heralded the tidings of future glory, to “earth's remotest nation,” endured the gloom of the prison, and the fires of persecution for principles sake; twice have her sons worn the Executive wreath of the American Re-

public, whilst Gubernatorial, Judiciary, Legislative, and Foreign Ministry laurels have clustered thick about her brow in the "olden time and golden." Her Bar, too, has ever been graced by gentlemen of marked ability, high character and not unknown to fame; while her soldiers, have they not distinguished themselves where'er their falchions gleamed? They met the dusky warriors here while pioneers to our City; stood with "Old Hickory," their fellow townsman, before the proud battalions of Britain at New Orleans; followed the eagle in its flight across the Gulf, until it perched high o'er the historic towers of the Montezumas; and shall a spirit of false modesty teach us to forget the gallant souls, that, from the bosom of her best and proudest families, were offered as sacrifices to the great fratricidal war-god on the bloody, storm-rent fields of the South? No, for the record of their deeds forms an unforgotten page in her glorious history, and the winds of heaven never wafted to the portals of Paradise more chivalric breath, than which flowed from their noble hearts when the red current of life was let out.

These, then, are her records. These, the endearments of society and the charms of mutual sisterhood, Nashville possesses with the South. We do not attempt, in detail, to argue her political course, nor insist on the justification of all her actions. Let the two last decades, the events of which are fresh in the memory of every one, give illustration of the efforts of her citizens. From the days when secession was first agitated, down to the firing of the signal gun at Sumter, liberal, charitable, and conservative, were their views. But, when the cannon-boom and roll of drum, and flutter of banners in the breeze had fired the Southern heart, and their ominous sounds spoke of fratricidal war in the beautiful everglades and savannahs of the Sunny Land, then did the martial cry reverberate from her rugged hills; then, like the brave men that they are, did they stand by their honest convictions, with their swords unsheathed, their lives in their hands, until the close. The scenes of carnage and of strife, were transferred to her border territory, and the hitherto peaceful and happy homes were converted into battle grounds, ploughed by the death-dealing missiles, drenched with the gore of her boys, and covered with the bodies of her slain. Where'er the "Cross of Bars" and the "Banner of Stars" together swept, swift as the gale and terrible as the storm, they went like men, and many of their comrades now sleep, where the flag of the Southron needed friends. These scenes were not far distant from the City; but those same "far-off hills that now skirt her suburbs," in the memorable month of December, 1864, bristled with cannon and gleamed with the bayonets of

the contending hosts. Daylight witnessed the clash of arms, and night, with its ghost-like shadows, brought the dread rumble of artillery, and the groans of the mangled. Her hills were frowning fortresses; her valleys vast encampments, peopled by legions of soldiery; her spacious store-houses, and elegant mansions, were converted into supply depots, or hospitals for the wounded. The war closed, and those who survived the struggle, came home, to find in their City many desolate homesteads and empty store-rooms, a large portion of her productive means turned to waste, the extension of her exports impeded, and the City left with a ruinous burden in peace. Such, was the condition of Nashville in those days. *What other city, tributary to this section, presents a similar record?* And what was the course of her people immediately subsequent? They did not sit supinely down and bemoan their failure, but with tears for the past, and resolute hearts for the future, quickly beat their swords into ploughshares, and turned their spears into pruning hooks. Then following the footsteps, and retaining the fortitude, of the great and virtuous in commerce, judicature, divinity, statesmanship and war, won laurels for themselves that shine brighter in the crown of their fame than the fabulous Moon Stone in the brow of the Brahmin God.

Therefore, we again say that the past of our City has been well cared for, and as a neophyte in Archæology, we may well despair of success, and devote our attention to THE PRESENT of our City, which, sustained by this energy, and stimulated by this indomitable fortitude, presents with its material progress, its advances in commerce and manufactures, its railroads, telegraphs, and industrial features, a theme sufficiently comprehensive in itself, and voluminous enough to satisfy the *cacoethes scribendi* of almost any writer. To these we invite the closest attention, and in which we promise a faithful account of its growth and development; while its possibilities thus foreshadowed, dazzle the mind by their marvelous variety and magnitude, leaving the calmest and most unimpassioned observer bewildered in the prospect for this Metropolis of the Southwest.

Nashville as it Appears in 1870.

The City of Nashville, the county seat of Davidson County, and the Capital of the State of Tennessee, is situated on the south bank of the Cumberland river, 200 miles from its mouth, and nearly in the center of the county. It is in lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$, north, and long. $86^{\circ} 49'$ west from Greenwich, or $9^{\circ} 49'$ west from Washington. It is distant

from the geographical center of the State, (near Murfreesboro,) about 30 miles; from Knoxville, 261 miles; Memphis, 231 miles; Louisville, Kentucky, 185 miles; from Chattanooga, 151; from Decatur, 122; and from the Mississippi River, at Hickman, Kentucky, 170. The general surface of the State coincides nearly with a great horizontal plane, with an elevation of about 900 feet above the sea. Nashville is included in what is geologically known as the "Central Basin of Tennessee," but stands on the more elevated or rim portion. This Central Basin embraces the counties of Davidson, Sumner, Wilson, Smith, Williamson, Maury, Giles, Marshal and Bedford, the garden spot of the State, a territory rivaling in variety, fertility and salubrity the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky. The City itself, is built on a series of blue lime-stone hills, which, at several points on the river, form bluffs of considerable elevation. From the more prominent points in the City, which are about one hundred and eight feet above low water mark, a fine view is obtained of the country around, which, lying like a vast amphitheater, limited by a range of hills about five miles equi-distant from its central point, make up a picture of hill and dale, ravine and river, city and country, exceedingly grand and lovely. The beautiful suburban towns, and the rich agricultural district, stretching far beyond them, handsomely diversified with highly cultivated vegetable, floral and horticultural gardens, and extensive and valuable plantations, intersected by numerous rail-ways and turnpikes, and the river, winding like a silver snake through the valleys, forming a peninsular of the City, is a sight both rare and exquisite.

The entire length of the City, as per Foster's survey, is three miles incorporated, or four miles with the thickly settled suburbs, (without Edgefield), while its average breadth is two miles, giving a circumference of twelve miles. Its approximate area within the corporate limits, including the 9th and 10th wards is 2 85-100 square miles, or 1,824 square acres, or 79,453,440 square feet. In days prior to the war, Nashville advanced with regularity, and up to the war, it was a place of comparative importance. During the intervening years, since the close of the late struggle, it has taken a bold impetus and in wealth, population, and commercial and manufacturing importance, has increased wonderfully. In 1810, Nashville contained a population of 3,400; in 1830, 5,566; in 1840, 6,929; in 1850, 11,520; in 1860, 16,988. No accurate census has been taken since 1860, but assuming that the increase has been more than double the ratio of the years preceeding the war, and from the fact, that at the

close of the war Nashville numbered her population at about 75,000, (not including soldiers), and that the falling off in the City has not possibly exceeded more than 30,000 or 35,000; therefore we may claim for her present population, 40,000 or 45,000 souls, and if the suburbs are included, about 50,000. This estimate, we believe, in the main, correct; for, notwithstanding a large number of persons left here immediately after the close of the struggle, yet the large number of her citizens who returned, those who remained permanently, and the great influx since that time, will make our figuring, in the main, correct. It will be observed, too, that our approximation for the suburbs is decidedly small, since Edgfield of itself contains an actual population of more than 5,000. We know, too, that persons are often at error in adjudging the population of a large city; but in all truth and candor, we submit our opinions after first, however, having made a careful summary, and the best, too, that could be done under the circumstances.

The densely inhabited portion of the city radiates from the Public Square, one and a half miles, either way, North and South, and two miles West. The plan of regularity in the streets, although not so good as in many cities, yet, evidently, has many advantages, and by its undulating situation, presents a system of natural drainage that renders the city, at nearly all times, remarkably healthy. In the central portion, the streets are, for the most part, narrow and "cramped;" but, in the Northern and Southern and Western suburbs, more attention of late is being paid to spaciousness, and for regularity and beauty, they are now surpassed by the thoroughfares of but few cities. The entire length of the streets, within the corporate bounds, is reckoned at sixty miles, and they number one hundred and seventy-five. By order of the City Council, Spring street, or rather Church street, as it is more familiarly known, is made the center, from North to South. Every street crossing Church begins with No. 1 North and No. 1 South. The streets running East and West begin with No. 1 at the river, and so count out to the end. The principal streets that cross Church street, running North and South, beginning at the river, and coming in succession, are: Front, Market, College, Cherry, Summer, High, Vine, Spruce, McLemore and Vauxhall. Those running East and West, and parallel with Church, that is, the principal ones, are the following: North of Church—Union, Deaderick, Cedar, Gay, Line, Crawford, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; South of Church, and parallel therewith, the main thoroughfares are, Clark, Broad, Demonbreun, Lincoln Alley, Ash, Mulberry, Mol-

loy, Franklin, Campbell and Castleman streets. From some mishap, several streets bear the same name; for instance, there are two called Carroll street; three, Franklin; two, Gay; two, Jefferson; two, Locust; two, Park; two, Robertson; and two, Washington—which might be thought *too* much of a good thing.

Beyond the central portion of the city, in a northerly direction, and beginning near Crawford street, and extending nearly north to Jefferson, and from College on the east, to the west suburbs, is Lick Branch, or Sulphur Spring Bottom, which, owing to its periodical overflows, and subjection to the "back-water," which, during the very high stages of the river, runs in and submerges everything in reach, is rendered unfit for habitation. But, with the march of progress now going on in this locality, the value of the property, on account of its centrality, may we not hope soon to see the low-grounds effectually drained, and then thrown into market, for either favorable resident or manufacturing purposes. Extending farther north of this territory, is Germantown, or North Nashville, occupied in part by beautiful suburban residences, and in part by numerous manufactories, surrounded by the habitations of industrious and contented artisans. The vicinity of Germantown is especially noted for its number of handsome cottages and villas, surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds, delightfully shaded, while St. Cecilia's Academy, Ash Barracks, the Horticultural Gardens, the Race Course, and its numerous manufactories and many churches, lend to that end of the city additional charms.

On the south side of the city are situated a number of delightful suburban towns, locally known as Fairfield, Willow Beek, ("Dog Town") and Ashland ("Rock Town.") In these localities, too, delightful cottages and elegant mansions are located, which furnish homes for hundreds of persons doing business in the interior of the city. The manufactories of this section, too, are among our most important, embracing foundries and machine shops, flouring and paper mills, oil refineries, and several extensive tanneries—all bearing upon the trade and labor of the city. The public buildings and charitable institutions of this section, are of a multiplied nature, and embrace the extensive buildings of the University of Nashville, Howard and Trimble Public Schools, St. Mary's and the Protestant Orphan Asylums, a goodly number of churches of various denominations, several large and beautifully laid off cemeteries, beside other objects of decided interest.

West Nashville, extending from the line of the Chattanooga Rail-

road, out to the suburbs, is also being rapidly filled up with manufacturing establishments, and by homes for the mechanics and toiling workmen, beside more imposing structures for the wealthier classes. One capitalist built in this section, last year, eighteen delightful brick tenement houses, neatly adorned, and provided with water and gas facilities, and other appurtenances for comfort and ease; and we hear, also, that the same public-spirited gentleman contemplates the erection of *sixty* similar structures during 1870. There are local names for several of the localities of West Nashville, among which we remember, By-Town, "Hell's Half-Acre," and "Black Center." The two latter, during the days immediately preceding peace, and for some time after, were the "local habitations" of a large number of thriftless and indolent negroes, and bore most unenviable reputations; hence, their inelegant titles. However, under the recent regulations in State, county and municipal affairs, this population has very materially improved; and, many of them, finding that the progressive business people of Nashville, would not encourage them in their filth and laziness, have betaken themselves to other points—distributed as servants throughout the city, or gone to the country as farm-hands. Nearly all of those who have remained have now some regular occupation; and each one now prides himself upon his industry and diligence in performing labor given him. The West-End is now thoroughly policed, and, under the surveillance of the "clubbed and belted guardians of the law," is fast coming out. There are numerous places of public interest in this section; among them, the State Penitentiary, State Fair Grounds, the extensive car-shops and depots of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, extensive distilleries and tanneries, and many other features, too numerous to mention.

Across the river, to the north, is the city of Edgefield, or, as it is sometimes called, "Little Brooklyn." Edgefield is an incorporated city, and is about one and a quarter miles long, and nearly the same in width. It is, perhaps, one of the loveliest resident places in the South, or in the United States, for that matter; and during the Spring and hot Summer months, is a pleasant retreat for the business man, whose labors and interests lay in Nashville. It is connected with the city by a magnificent wire Suspension Bridge; by a splendid iron bridge, of the Fink Truss patent, belonging to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and by ferries, both at the Upper and Lower Levees. Edgefield is remarkable for the elegance and taste of its buildings, the spaciousness of its avenues, and the intelligence and refinement of its people. Its population, for the most part, is resi-

dent, a large number of people doing business in the city having their residences there. Property, consequent upon the large influx of population that Nashville has received in the past few years, has so increased in value, that space has become a costly luxury, only to be enjoyed by the more extravagant. In fact, the many persons who constitute a moving power, and a large proportion of our commercial world, are compelled to seek homes in this and the many suburban towns that cluster around the metropolis, and are vitalized by its proximity. Therefore, the daily emigration and exodus is large.

Changes in the City.

Gradual changes are being made in many parts of the city, as the aggressive war of commerce is rapidly encroaching on the precincts of fashion; and localities that but a few years ago were only inhabited by families of the wealthier classes, have gradually descended from that aristocratic status. At first, they become changed into middle-class dwellings, then into fashionable boarding-houses, and at length are metamorphosed into tailoring or millinery establishments. Within the past two years, large retail dry-goods houses have sprung up where, only a few years ago, many of our most exclusive Nashville families resided. This is principally the case with Cherry, Summer and Church streets; and those thoroughfares already show signs of succumbing entirely to ambitious owners of retail establishments, and tradesmen, who seem determined to push their business places to the very verge of the most aristocratic quarters. Fashion, like a spoiled child, making houses of sand on the seashore, sees, with petulance, the rising tide of commerce washing away its cherished playthings, and compelling it to remove further away. College street, between the Square and Louisville Depot, has been completely engulfed, and Cedar street has been invaded by retail dealers and fruiterers. Everything is on the upward march, and business centers are neither few nor far between. Property, in the vicinity of the various railroad depots, is undergoing a rapid conversion; and the number of mean-looking houses are becoming gradually less, as the premises are required for thrifty dealers, freight offices, etc. But, one very estimable feature, which is greatly convenient to country dealers, is the exhibited 'clannishness,' or rather the concentrated and central position of nearly every department of trade. For instance, if a purchaser desires wholesale dry goods or boots and shoes, and hats or clothing, he will find the mart for those commodities on the Public Square; for hard-

ware, College street and the Public Square, are visited; for drugs, the Square, Market and Broad streets; cotton, groceries, grain, iron and leather, for the most part, are sold in short distance of each other, along South Market, South College and Broad streets. The same, too, is observable in furniture stores and house-furnishing goods, about North College and North Market streets. Then, too, the banks are exclusive, and Mammon keeps court only in North College and Union streets. Similar arrangements seem to have been adopted, or at least it appears so, by the retail establishments; and Union street has long since passed into a juvenile paradise, where books, toys and confections, are presiding deities; while Church street, from Summer to Vine, is the emporium of fashion, and the place of

"Ribbons and laces,
And pretty fat faces."

And thus we might go on, and classify nearly all departments of trade, which, with some few exceptions, are so found. Such concentration is ultimately of great good; for, while close proximity of rival houses, in the same business, is bound to awaken the liveliest competition and activity, and bring prices down to a "reasonable notch," so, too, does it greatly convenience the purchases of a visitor. For nearly every department of trade, we have separate localities, and we hold the customer, indeed, difficult to "sell," if he passes through the gauntlet unscathed.

Architectural Improvements during 1869.

There is, perhaps, no one particular in which the improvement in Nashville, during the past few years and for the past twelve months, for that matter, is more noted or prominent, than the style of architecture adopted in our buildings. And perhaps there is no other feature that denotes more truthfully, a city's advancement in wealth and civilization, than the ornate and improved character of her buildings. In every quarter, no matter in which we turn our eyes, building after building is being erected, and either new houses—new from "turret to foundation"—are being erected, or the old ones remodeled and renovated in such a manner that the most familiar *habitué* would not recognize them if returning to the city after a few months absence. Improvement is the order of the day, and a most animated rivalry seems to have sprung up among property holders. It is gratifying too to note that the fine structures now rising in our city are not confined to the "exclusive" portions within its boundary

but, on the contrary, are spreading in all quarters; and like signs of progress may be seen at the North, South, East and West sides, as well as in the most retired and fashionable districts in the central portions of the city. Comfort, convenience and beauty, in residences, are the main points sought after; and appropriateness, adaptation, elegance and "show" in business houses. Massive, colossal residences, fronted with cut stone and surmounted by the Mansard roof, and built with all regard to modern improvement in building, with lovely exteriors and palatial interiors, and constructed with every precaution against fire, are everywhere to be met with; and these take the place of the less pretentious houses, displaying an almost utter negation of ornament, in which the early Nashvillians were wont to "live, and move, and have their being." And a most noticeable revolution too, is going on among our business houses, the squatty two and three-story bricks, in which our merchants formerly transacted business, and where they became successful and wealthy, are rapidly disappearing for the taller three, four and five story houses, elaborately ornamented and beautified, and rich and costly in their designs. Wood fronts, too, are giving place to brick, stone, or iron, and the severest simplicity—nay, ugliness, speaking of parsimony—has been superseded by elegance, lightness and beauty. More attention is being paid too, to the purposes for which the building is being erected—the construction and style being made to conform, so far as may be, to the character of the business for which it is intended. This revolution is mainly due to the presence, in our midst, of scientific and skillful architects and builders, who never fail to make a presentable job whenever room or any advantage in location is given them.

From our own personal observations, and from conversations with architects and builders on the subject, we feel safe in estimating the number of brick houses erected or finished, in the city and suburbs, during the year 1869, exclusive of a large number of frames, at fully two hundred, including residences, business houses, factories and public buildings. These houses, reckoned at ten thousand dollars each (a very low estimate,) foot up the handsome sum of *two million dollars*. And if we may be allowed to mention the Maxwell House, which was finished during the past year, at a cost of \$400,000, the Spring Brook Block at \$140,000, Nashville and Decatur Railroad Depot at \$40,000, the Lumsden Blocks \$60,000, and numerous other buildings fully and more than covering the average of \$10,000, we think the improvements in building for 1869 will foot up to *two and a half millions of dollars!* An idea of the character of the build-

ings now going up may occur by citing an estimate made for Chicago, who built the past year 2500 buildings at a cost of \$10,000,000, and which demonstrates, since so great a difference in the cost of construction could hardly be possible—that, although Nashville built less than one-twelfth the houses erected in Chicago, yet she expended nearly one-fourth the money, an evidence, as we take it, in favor of the latter city.

Prognostications as to what will be done in the coming year, may not be inapposite, especially so since such predictions are almost already established facts—and our Builders are counting on the season of 1870 as the briskest epoch in building within the annals of the Rock City. Already do we hear of full four score dwellings *en prospectu*, while the erection of a magnificent Custom House and an extensive Cotton Factory, (now under way), and numerous other manufactories, business houses, churches and residences, to say nothing of remodelling already going on, certainly betokens for Nashville grand steps in the advancing columns of improvement.

Opinions of Intelligent Strangers.

But the citizens of Nashville, appreciating her elegance in architecture and scenes of natural beauty, cherish them less proudly, and point to them with less pride, than to the number and superiority of her charitable institutions, the excellence of her schools, the refinements of her society, her eminence in the Fine and Mechanical Arts, the multiplied conveniences of life for the promotion of domestic comforts, and the celebrity of her Forums and Medical Schools, which, like the works of the Athenian orators, are regarded with veneration and respect by every polished acquaintance. Yet upon the minds of strangers and tourists, the external aspect of a city seems to leave the most permanent impressions; and if we may judge from their written opinions, that of Nashville has charmed those who charm the world. The learned and philosophic Leroy J. Halsey, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, says of Nashville:

“We had occasion to visit it for the first time in 1830, and recollect distinctly what it then was, as from an adjoining hill, and on an autumn morning, we saw its rocks and cedars and housetops partially covered with the first fall of snow, and glittering like a mount of diamonds in the rising sun. It was a compact little city of some five or six thousand souls, confined pretty much to a single hill or bluff

on the left bank of the Cumberland. But it was beautiful even then—set like a gem in the green casket of the surrounding hill-country. It stood just at the outer apex of a long curve in the river, where, after sweeping westward through a rich valley, and striking the elevated bluffs of stratified limestone rocks underlying the city, it flows gracefully and slowly away, in a long stretch to the north, as if the waters lingered to look upon a spot of so much beauty. It was precisely such a spot as the old classic Greeks and Romans would have chosen to build a city. It was a site of gently rising and conterminous hills, almost as numerous and quite as elevated as the seven hills of Rome; and each of their summits at that time, wore the green crown of a dense cedar grove—while from the midst of the city, out of its very housetops, rose one central and higher hill, like Alp on Alp, overlooking all the scene, and not unworthy of the Athenian Acropolis. In that central cedar-crowned hill the old Greeks would have imagined the *genii loci* to dwell. And if the traveler had chanced to visit the spot some fifty years earlier than we did, he might indeed have found there the real genius of the place—not some fabled Grecian goddess, but a wild Cherokee Indian. * * * *
In the books of that day, the seat of all this natural beauty was described as a ‘Post town, the capital of Davidson county, containing a court-house, a branch bank of the United States, the respectable private bank of Yeatman, Woods & Co., a valuable public library, a respectable female academy, and houses of public worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists.’

“Such was the capital of Tennessee thirty years ago. And what is it now? Now, 1859, it is a busy city of nearly thirty-two thousand souls, on both sides of the river, and spread out over all the hills and valleys for miles around. Now it has sixteen Protestant churches, three lines of railroad, a hundred steamboats, and an annual trade, including its manufactures, of twenty-five millions. The long, rude box of a bridge which once connected the banks of the river, has given place to two magnificent structures, one for railroad and the other for ordinary use—such as the Tiber never boasted, and which would have filled the old Romans with mingled wonder and delight. Those beautiful green cedars, once the glory of winter, have disappeared from all the hill-tops, and in their place have sprung up the marble mansions of wealth, or the neat cottages of the artisan. That central summit, where in olden times dwelt the wild *genii* of the woods, is now surmounted with the capital of Tennessee—the temple of law and justice, built of native marble, whose massive proportions,

rising without an obstruction, and seen from every direction, as if projected against the very sky, would have done honor to the Athenian Acropolis in the proudest days of Pericles."

Thomas Bailey, President of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, while wandering through these "Western wilds" in 1796 or '97, and whose visit is duly recorded some pages back, spent a few days at Nashville, which he thus describes :

"We even met within three or four miles from the town, two coaches fitted up in all the style of Philadelphia or New York, beside other carriages which plainly indicated that a sort of refinement and luxury had made its way into this settlement. * * * * It was near seven o'clock when we reached Nashville. The sight of it gave us great pleasure after so long an absence from any compact society of this kind, we reviewed the several buildings with a degree of satisfaction and additional beauty which none can conceive but those who have undergone the same circumstances. * * * * This town consists of about sixty or eighty families; the houses (which are chiefly of logs or frame) stand scattered over the whole site of the town so that it appeared larger than it actually is."

James Parton, the eminent historian, in 1857, was enraptured by the appearance of our Capitol Hill, and went off like an alarum clock at the elegance of Nashville society. He writes gravely, deliberately and ornately as follows :

"Pleasant Nashville! Its situation is superb. A gently undulating, fertile valley, fifteen or twenty miles across, quite encircled by hills. Through this panoramic vale winds the ever-winding Cumberland, a somewhat swiftly-flowing stream about as wide as the Hudson at Albany. The banks are of that abrupt ascent which suggested the name of bluffs high enough to lift the country above the reach of the marvelous rises of the river, but not so high as to render it too difficult of access. In the middle of this valley, half a mile from the banks of the stream, is a high, steep hill, the summit of which, just large enough for the purpose, would have been crowned with a castle if the river had been the Rhine instead of the Cumberland. Upon this hill stands the capitol of the State of Tennessee, the most elegant, correct, convenient and genuine public building in the United States, a conspicuous testimonial of the wealth, taste and liberality of the State.

"From the cupola of this edifice the stranger, delighted and surprised, looks down upon the city of Nashville, packed between the capitol-crowned hill and the coiling Cumberland—looks around upon

the panoramic valley, dotted with villas and villages, smiling with fields, and fringed with distant, dark, forest-covered mountains. And there is one still living who was born in that valley when it was death from the rifle of a savage to go unattended to drink from a spring an eighth of a mile from the settlement.

"Pleasant Nashville! It was laid out in the good old English, southern manner. First, a spacious square for court-house and market, lined now with stores so solid and elegant that they would not look out of place in the business streets of New York, whose stores are palaces. From the sides and angles of this square, which is the broad back of a huge underground rock, run the principal streets—and there is your town.

"Pleasant Nashville! The wealth of Nashville is of the genuine, slowly-formed description, that does not take to itself wings and fly away just when it is wanted most. It came out of that fertile soil which seems to combine the good qualities of the prairie with the lasting strength of forest land. Those roomy square brick mansions are well-filled with furniture the opposite of gimcrack; and if the sideboards do not "groan" under the weight of the silver plate upon them, the fact is to be set down to the credit of the sideboards. Where but eighty years ago the war-whoop startled mothers, putting their children to bed, the stranger, strolling abroad in the evening, pauses to listen to operatic arias, fresh from Italy, sung with much of the power and more than the taste of a prima-donna. Within, mothers may be caught in the act of helping their daughters write Italian exercises, or hearing them recite French verbs. Society is lighted with gas, and sits dazzling in the glorious blaze of bituminous coal, and catches glimpses of itself in mirrors of full length portraitures."

Such is Nashville as it appears to the optics of intelligent strangers. Such may it ever appear. But to give a more minute description and clearer idea of its magnitude, we invite our readers to go with us through its labyrinthian marts, "on 'Change," among its workshops, through its churches, schools, public buildings and institutions, and view what mighty changes have here been wrought. Observe its developments as a Commercial Point and as a manufacturing center in a clear and unexaggerated manner. And if these characteristics correspond with its external allurements, then indeed, must it be an *attractive* center, and all that we have said, or all that we could say, is fair and legitimate.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF NASHVILLE.

In taking up this department of our labors we propose demonstrating, so far as in our powers lie, the vantage-ground that Nashville occupies and the facilities she possesses for the conduct of a successful commerce. We may possibly, in the course of our investigations, have to travel to some extent over the same ground more than once. If we do, and such assertions become "damnable iteration," so let it be, for it is human nature, although it may be deemed selfish, to enumerate as often as opportunity suggests, one's superior and crowning qualities. It is well known that, previous to the war Nashville was pre-eminently the mart for supplies for the merchants of North Mississippi, North Alabama, Georgia, East and Middle Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Her mammoth establishments for the sale of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware and drugs, containing immense stocks of every description of merchandise, were conducted by merchants of great probity, energy, intelligence and wealth—the greater part of whom are now engaged in business here, while a host of new houses have sprung up, increasing competition, and imparting renewed vigor to the sinews of trade, which were impaired by the terrible convulsions of civic strife. They have confidently entered the lists in competition with the merchants of cities east or west, having perfected arrangements with the manufactories of the United States, England, France and Germany, gaining facilities thereby of utmost importance.

We propose, therefore, advancing what we consider to be *six cogent reasons* why Nashville is the most desirable wholesale commercial market for the country merchant of this and adjoining States tributary; said reasons being indisputably argumentative of her potent advantage and prominence:—

1st. Nashville is a Port of Delivery.

2nd. Our dealers buy directly from first hands; and buying in as large quantities as almost any Eastern jobbers, enables them to *buy* at as low rates.

3rd. *Nashville dealers select no goods that are not suited to the Southern Trade.*

4th. *Nashville is two hundred miles nearer than any other competing market, and one thousand miles nearer than the Eastern markets.*

5th. *The difference in rent and other mercantile expenses, are decidedly in the favor of Nashville.*

6th. *Nashville sells as cheap as any Jobbing market in America—transportation charges only added.*

With respect to the first, we state what has been communicated to us by Adam Woolf, Esq., Acting Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Nashville, and which is not generally known by our mercantile fraternity. In ordering goods from a foreign country to be sent direct to a Port of Delivery, Importers are only required to give bond at the Port of Entry through which they arrive, say for instance New York, for the security of the custom duties when they arrive at their ultimate destination, whereas in New York they are obliged to pay Import Duties at once. Ports of Delivery being in the interior of the country, *ninety days time* are given the Importer to pay his duties, while at the outside it does not require more than twenty-five, or say thirty days for him to receive his goods from even the most distant Port of Entry—therefore it is plainly visible that he has fully *sixty days use of his money* more than the New York Jobber. And again, if the Nashville merchant's importations are heavy, he can, by paying necessary storage charges, allow his goods to remain in the Nashville Custom House or warehouse used for that purpose, and take them away as he desires, only paying import duties on what he gets. The following note from Surveyor Woolf exhibits the amount of business transacted through the Nashville Custom House for two years past:

NASHVILLE CUSTOM HOUSE, March 1870.

CHAS. E. ROBERT, Esq., Nashville—*Sir*: At your request I give you a brief statement of the Import Duties paid at this Port during the years of 1868 and 1869:

Duty paid for the year 1868 (coin).....	\$90,000 00
“ “ “ “ “ 1869 (coin).....	89,087 00

A large amount of merchandize brought to this Port has the duty paid at New York, New Orleans and various other Ports, which, if paid at this Port would add greatly to the material and commercial prosperity of this city and community. John M. Byers was appointed Surveyor of Customs at this Port in 1865. Myself, the present incumbent, succeeded him in May, 1869.

Respectfully yours,

ADAM WOOLF,

Acting Surveyor of Customs Port of Nashville.

The second reason needs no further argument. We assert it and do not fear successful refutation; but regarding the third, we would remark that a majority of the wholesale merchants of Nashville, having spent the better portion of their lives in the South, and being entirely familiar with the peculiar tastes of the Southern people, buy nothing that is not applicable to their wants; whereas, on the other hand, the stock of the Jobber in New York and other Eastern cities, is made up for the consumption of many different sections of country, varying in their tastes, habits and modes of life, and the retailer incurs all the labor of making his selections from this heterogenous conglomeration. If he is an experienced merchant, he may perform the labor without any serious detriment; but even then it is a labor, and consumes his time and increases his expenses. If he is inexperienced, he is likely to be led into the purchase of goods which will prove entirely unsaleable, and the loss thereto incident may prove a serious draw-back upon the success of a whole season's business. Hence, it is obvious that a purchaser of a miscellaneous stock, including everything adapted to the wants of a rural town or city population in the South, must be, when in Nashville, as near the most desirable market as it is possible for him to get.

Proposing, as we do, to make a minute and detailed examination of the business facilities of Nashville, it would not be proper here to anticipate such; but for the benefit of anxious mercantile inquirers, and to state what is not generally known, we claim that we have the *advantage in transportation*, from the fact that we have more routes to the North and East than any other Central Southern City. Further, in view of this, it is also obvious that Nashville merchants have their *preference of Lines*, rewarded by a great saving in the cost of transportation. The only practical question for a retailer to consider then, is, *whether it is probable he can make his purchases in the Nashville market as cheaply as in any other.* This we assert he can do, and we leave it to the consideration of those who study and appreciate economy. To our own personal knowledge it has already been eloquently demonstrated; for several instances we could name, where, during last season, country merchants from various Southern States went North with the intention of laying in their supplies, but returned to Nashville, and "made no bones of telling it;" that *Nashville offered more and better advantages than any of her competitors.*

It may be again, as it has been repeatedly asserted by persons who are more apt to find fault with things they know nothing of, than to advance clear and decisive argument fortifying such assertions, that

the inland situation of a city is an effectual barrier to her commercial supremacy. Such talk is mere twaddle. The position of the chief commercial cities of the world—London on the Thames, Liverpool on the Mersey, and Paris on the Seine—proves conclusively that immediate proximity to the ocean is not essential to constitute a great commercial point—and although Nashville, contrasted with those places, occupies but an insignificant station, yet, if such arguments are advanced, it is legitimate to refute them in the manner we have done.

Is it not probable then, that the merchants of Nashville, in view of their advantages, consignments from abroad seeking their shelves, with abundance of capital and good credit, can buy and sell on terms as favorable as any of their competitors? We have no doubt they do this; but we go further, and insist that those now doing business have mistaken their vocation, unless, to responsible buyers, they *actually do undersell all others*. One reason that we have for entertaining this opinion is, as we have before stated, that expenses for conducting business are less here than in almost any city of the United States. In the City of New York, the leading dry goods jobbing-house pays, or recently did pay, as we are informed, an annual rent of \$50,000 for their store; and a prominent clothing firm pays, or did pay, \$40,000. The same rule will hold good, to a great extent, in Philadelphia, Boston and other cities of the North and East; and although not near so great in Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places nearer to us, yet undoubtedly house-rent is a big item with them, while in Nashville, after diligent inquiry, we have not heard of a single house renting for more than \$3,000 or \$4,000; and from these and other circumstances, it would seem evident, without ocular demonstration, that a merchant in Nashville can afford to sell at a per centage of profit, which, on the same amount of business, would not pay the expenses of his less favorably situated competitor. These, are the deductions of reason and common sense. Their importance, at least, entitles them to consideration, reflection and experiment; hence, we beg those who are engaged in buying and selling, inasmuch as their mercantile success, and the prosperity of the mercantile class throughout the Southern country, depend upon the wisdom of their action, to test the respective markets, fairly disregarding "baits," which are quite too common in all, and extending their view beyond exceptional circumstances; and if there be an atom of truth in that principal of political economy, which demonstrates that

the nearer the place of purchase, the cheaper the price, they will discover, as hundreds of thriving merchants have already done, that NASHVILLE IS THE CHEAPEST SELLER AND NATURAL DISTRIBUTER OF MERCHANDISE ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE SOUTH.

There are many other advantages that might be noted, but such as we have omitted mention of here, will be spoken of in detail in the following pages. Assuming that an alphabetical arrangement of the subjects would be more convenient for reference, but, deeming it advisable to group together those which have practically some points of affinity, whether through indentity of raw material, or similarity in uses, we come first to

Cotton.

It is a fact well-known that this staple takes the lead of all the agricultural products of Middle Tennessee, as well as in almost every other part of the South, both in the amount produced and its value. This most wonderful vegetable, that from its adaptability to the manufacture of many articles, both for utility and ornament, presents one of the most interesting records of agricultural achievement, has been rightfully termed "vegetable wool," is indisputably the potent ruler of the vegetable kingdom, and wields in its might and power, a scepter of unlimited influence. Nashville being the great center of trade for all the rich and fertile counties comprising Middle Tennessee, North Alabama, North Georgia, etc.; almost the entire cotton crop of those sections is handled by her Cotton Factors, and much more attention having been given to its culture in this immediate locality since the war than before, in consequence of the high prices that have been ruling, the raising of cotton has been more remunerative than ever. To show how much business has been transacted in this line we will take the receipts for the past two years, and the average price the planter received, after deducting freight, factorage, etc.

From September 1st, 1867, to September 1st, 1868, the receipts amounted to 70,000 bales, which netted the planter about 12 cents per pound, exclusive of the Government tax, which was, during that year, 2½ cents per pound. Averaging the bales at 475 pounds, we have a total of \$3,990,000 for that year.

GEO. H. REID,

W. H. CHADBOURN.

H. J. CHENEY.

REID, CHADBOURN & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

COMMISSION COTTON BUYERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Nos. 32 & 34 Broad Street,

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ALSO PROPRIETORS WITH

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OF THE

JACKSON MILLS,

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GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.

Sole Manufacturers of the following Celebrated Brands of Flour:

SWAN'S DOWN,

ALLEN'S BEST,

REGULATOR,

LITTLE BEAUTY,

FAULTLESS,

HOBSON'S CHOICE,

GOLD DUST,

GEM OF THE BURG.

Bolted and Kiln Dried Meal Always on Hand.

THOMAS PARKES & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 46 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

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GEO. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

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PROPRIETORS OF MORSE'S COTTON COMPRESS.

No. 36 SPRING BROOK BUILDINGS,

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McCrea & Co.,

Successors to Hugh McCrea & Co.,

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No 42 Spring Brook Buildings,
MARKET STREET, - - NASHVILLE, TENN.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Eagle Mills Standard Cotton Yarns and Young's Copper Distilled Whiskey

McALISTER & WHELESS, COTTON FACTORS -AND- GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS Nashville, Tennessee.

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"ARROW" AND "BUTTON" TIE,

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PRATT'S CELEBRATED COTTON GIN.

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BAGGING, ROPE, FLOUR GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

H. S. FRENCH.

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FRENCH & BROWN Cotton and Tobacco Factors, -AND- COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS No. 8 Clark St., Between Market and Front, Nashville, - - - Tenn.

J. M. CARSEY.

W. M. CARSEY.

J. M. CARSEY SON & CO. COTTON FACTORS & WHOLESALE DEALERS -IN- Produce, Provisions, etc., Corner Broad and College Streets, NASHVILLE, - - - TENN.

Cash Advances made on all kinds of Produce, whether in store or transit, to our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans.

From September 1st, 1868, to September 1st, 1869, the receipts were less, on account of a severe drought, which prevailed during the Summer; and continued rains during the months of September and October. The total receipts for that year were, 52,123 bales, which netted the producer about 23 cents per pound; and averaging the bales at 475 pounds, as before, we have the handsome total of \$5,694,667.75—showing that, although there was a shortcoming of 17,877 bales, the advanced prices gave a decided gain of \$1,704,667.75.

The present crop, now coming forward, is reported short; and our factors may not receive as many bales as last season. The estimates of the present year's receipts here vary from 49,000 to 45,000 bales. The result will, probably, be between these amounts. In some sections, there has been almost an entire failure; but we are glad to report them as exceptions, and a fair crop will be realized. At any rate, we feel safe in estimating the value of the present crop at about \$4,000,000.

As a market, Nashville offers, perhaps, more and better facilities than any other within easy access, for various reasons. In the first place, our factors make the *charges and commissions lighter than in any other market*. Then, having two routes to the North, the competition in freights is lively; and cotton can often be shipped from here to New York, at a less rate of freight than from either Louisville or Cincinnati. Then, again, the high standing of our factors, as men of *honesty, integrity and means*, prevents the loss to the planter, in *pickings, stealings and failures*, so often experienced in other cities.

It can be seen at a glance, by the least observant, what a powerful influence a product of such value wields on other commodities and business. And we do not think we shall be accused of exaggeration, when we state that the whole trade of the city is lively or dull, as cotton is "brisk" or "quiet." And we are glad to note, too, that our farmers are paying more attention to the quality of their cotton than ever before, and are bestowing more care in having it well picked, ginned and baled. Shippers, heretofore, have had much trouble with the cotton from this point, on account of the neglect of the producer; but each succeeding year, now, in this respect, is an improvement on the previous. Some credit for this state of affairs is due to the Nashville Cotton Factors, who have encouraged the use of the best gins, and counseled the selection of "blooded" seed.

We have nine firms in the city, doing an exclusively cotton warehouse and commission business, and five who combine the grocery with the cotton trade. The former are located as follows: George C.

Allen & Co., 57 and 59 South College; McAlister & Wheless, 63 South College; J. M. Carsey, Son & Co., corner College & Broad; Reid, Chadbourn & Co., 32 and 34 Broad; Sample, Ordway & Co., 14 and 16 Broad; Thos. Parkes & Co., 46 South Market; McCreary & Co., 42 South Market; French & Brown, 4 Clark street; M. A. Parrish & Co., 118 South College, and 139 South Market streets; while the latter are Messrs. McLean & Co., 52 Broad; S. B. Spurlock & Co., corner Broad and College; C. R. Parsons & Co., 7 and 9 Broad; Gilbert, Parkes & Gordon, 80 and 82 South Market; Burgess, Hughes & Fraley, 86 South Market; and J. N. Sperry & Co., 36 South Market street. The foregoing firms embrace some of the most substantial merchants of the nation, who, in point of business ability, integrity and means, take high rank, when compared with merchants of other cities. Their warehouses are safe and commodious, and, combined, have a storage capacity of at least 30,000 bales. Five of the largest are owned by the firms occupying them.

Dry Goods.

Among the first in rank and in point of prominence, is the Dry Goods trade of the city. This trade, considered as a branch of commerce, is one of the most important of any now existing in this country. It controls an immense amount of capital, employs almost an army of persons, and distributes, perhaps, a greater value of commodities than any other branch of mercantile pursuit. The Wholesale Dry Goods Trade of Nashville is, for the most part, confined to the central mart, known as the Public Square; and the colossal brick and granite warehouses, rising in their grandeur to an altitude of five and six stories, are filled and teeming with all classes of goods applicable to this trade. A cursory glance through the various departments is hardly sufficient to give a correct idea of the vast stocks, and seemingly exhaustless variety, there displayed. Here, one sees articles composed of Cotton, of Wool, of Flax and Silk; Foreign and Domestic goods—some bulky, others compressed and tiny in their manufactured state. Here, we meet with innumerable samples, variformed and variegated; Silks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kerseys, Jeans, Tweeds, Linseys, Flannels, Tickings, Checks, Plaids, Alpacas, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Muslins and Drills, together with immense cargoes of ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Carriage Laces, Curtain Trimmings, Cords, Tassels, Braids, Fringes, Ribbons, Military Trimmings, and numerous manufactures assimilating in character. Here are goods,

GARDNER, BUCKNER & CO.,

W H O L E S A L E

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

No. 2 Inn Block, Nashville.

AGENTS FOR

Auburn Jeans,

Riverview Jeans,

Columbus Sheeting,

Pinewood Cotton Yarns,

Eagle Mills Jeans,

Omega Jeans,

Laurel Hill Sheeting,

Gold Medal Sheeting.

New York Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

All of which we sell at Manufacturers' Prices.

WOOL

Wanted, at the Highest Cash Price, at All Times.

BARTER OF ALL KINDS SOLD FOR OUR CUSTOMERS,
FREE OF CHARGE.

All Goods sent on Orders can be Returned at our Expense,
if they fail to Give Satisfaction.

NOTICE.

JACOB L. THOMAS—Became a Partner in our business, January
1st, 1870.

GARDNER, BUCKNER & CO.

EVANS, FITE, PORTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS

-AND-

Wholesale Dealers

-IN-

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

-AND-

NOTIONS,

NO. 1 INN BLOCK, PUBLIC SQUARE,

W. H. EVANS,
T. D. FITE,
Wm. PORTER,
R. W. JENNINGS,
R. P. HUNTER.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

the products of the four quarters of the globe. Goods from England, from Ireland, from France and from Germany; costly Cashmere Shawls, and Domestic Osnaburgs from our neighboring mills, side by side; delicately-woven Laces and bright-colored Prints, from all the leading manufactories of the United States. In short, what one can see in our dry goods houses would fill an interesting volume; for, of themselves alone, they present to the eye a busy map of life, to be met with nowhere else in this entire section of country.

The houses doing an exclusive wholesale jobbing business are eight in number, and they operate on the most extensive scale. They are: Evans, Fite, Porter & Co., No. 1 Inn Block; Gardner, Buckner & Co., No. 2 Inn Block; Hu. Douglass & Co., No. 53 Public Square; Fite, Anderson & Green, No. 49 Public Square; Furman & Co., No. 1 Hick's Block, Public Square; Morgan, O'Bryan & Co., Nos. 7 and 8 Public Square; Searight, Thornton & Co., No. 2 Ensley Block, Public Square; Fishel Bros., No. 1 Ensley Block, Public Square; and Cowan & Co., No. 37 Public Square; the latter firm, however, deals only in White Goods and Notions.

Previous to the war this department of trade extended its business through many of the counties of Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, North Georgia and a portion of Southern Kentucky. But when came the clash of arms, communications were interrupted, trade became stagnant, many of the old firms were compelled to cease business, and the majority of purchasers began moving in the direction of Louisville and Cincinnati. At the dawn of peace, some two or three of the old firms, in person, but perhaps changed in firm-names, resumed their previous vocations; business began gradually flowing back to its old channel, increasing courage, until now there is not a vacant business house in this part of the City. With the resumption, too, came a very decided extension, and there is scarcely a town or hamlet in Middle and East, and a greater portion of West Tennessee, North Mississippi, Northern and Central Alabama and Northern and Central Georgia, and some portions of Arkansas, together with a large portion of the Upper Cumberland region, and also of Western Kentucky, that does not purchase its supplies in this market.

War, although attendant with many misfortunes, also was productive of some good results. Especially so, was this the case with the *modus operandi* of conducting the dry goods trade in the South. Formerly, it was the custom of buying stocks only twice a year, (Spring and Fall) but this plan seems now to be ignored by retailers, and as-

FURMAN & CO.,

Wholesale

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

No. 1 HICKS' BLOCK,

PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Agents for Star Mills' Sheetings, Osnaburgs,

Cotton Yarns and Batting;

Lebanon Woolen Mills Jeans & Linseys,

NEW ALBANY WOOLEN MILLS CO.'S

Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, etc.

sortments are now kept up by making purchases oftener, say every month or two, and the conclusion is, that "old goods" are rarely, if ever, on hand, the articles are not handled in the store six months, are kept cleaner and brighter, and more attractive.

Let us glance for a moment at the amount of business transacted, according to the returns made to the Collector of Internal Revenue. The books for 1868 show sales of \$2,590,000; for the year ending January 1st, 1870, the books show sales of \$3,380,000; *a clear and decided gain of seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars in twelve months, or nearly thirty-three and a third per cent. increase.* An exhibit, we fearlessly assert, but few cities of the United States can make.

With such rapid strides, as we are now making, our dealers confidently predicted that the Wholesale Jobbing Trade of Nashville will soon double what it was before the war. It is conducted, in the main, on a cash basis, but prompt dealers can get a little time, for instance, thirty, sixty or ninety days, and whatever increase that is now shown is substantial and lucrative. Already the advantages and inducements held out by this point, are commanding the attention of the largest and best retail merchants tributary to Nashville and the inevitable result will be, that as a buying point Nashville will soon be far ahead of any Southern City. Goods are sold here as cheap as in Eastern markets, freight charges only added, and as clear as daylight the reasons are apparent that extensive Jobbers buy cheaper, transport for less and have almost innumerable odds over retailers purchasing in the North and East. Then, with these lights before us, we cannot see why we should not command the bulk of patronage from our near neighbors.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Indicative of the advance of trade in our city, and illustrative too, of the continual sub-division it is making in its progress, we record with pleasure the inauguration, on an extensive scale, by a native Tennessean, at that, of a comparatively new branch of business—even since our labors began. The branch to which we refer is the establishment of an exclusively wholesale Millinery and Fancy Goods house, by Mr. W. H. Simmonds, at No. 51 Public Square. Opened only on the first of March, 1870, and only now in the infancy of its career, it already gives flattering evidence of success. In enumerating the advantages that characterize the business in our city, we

SAMUEL COWAN.

S. A. HANDLY.

J. N. BRADSHAW.

GOWAN & CO.

WHOLESALE

WHITE GOODS, LINENS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES AND NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

Being Exclusively in the above Line, we are prepared to
make it to the advantage of the

TRADE!

To Buy from us, and will GUARANTEE you Goods at as

LOW PRICES

AS YOU CAN BUY THEM

NORTH OR SOUTH.

COWAN & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

L. B. FITE. THOMPSON ANDERSON. F. W. GREEN. R. RICHARDSON.

UNDER THE STYLE OF

FITE, ANDERSON & GREEN.

Jobbers of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

MORGAN & CO.'S
OLD STAND.

No. 49 North Side Public Square.

N. B. Agents in Nashville for Gallatin Cotton Factory.

Merchants visiting this City are invited to give our Stock an examination. It is our intention to keep a large stock of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, and sell them as Cheap as any other Western City.

MORGAN O'BRYAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

7 and 9 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE.

FRED MORGAN.
GEO. O'BRYAN.
JO. B. O'BRYAN.
A. E. WASHINGTON.
J. W. THOMAS.
JAS. H. BRYAN.

Special Attention Paid to Orders.

BARTER SOLD AT BEST PRICES
Without Commission.

MORRIS FISHEL.

JULIUS FISHEL.

FISHEL & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

NO. 1 PUBLIC SQUARE, CORNER FRONT STREET.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

W. H. SIMMONDS,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, STRAW, MILLINERY,

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

NO. 51 NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

remark that the same causes that give prominence to the Dry Good trade, that is, so far as rent, freight, etc., are concerned, may be said of Wholesale Millinery; and the same remarks relative to the applicability of the goods offered, to the wants of this section of country, if anything, are still more marked; and in order to meet the demands of this most fashionable and fastidious trade, has necessitated the purchase of goods of the very latest, best and most exquisite styles and qualities. All manner of "head gear" coming under the general captions of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Ladies Hats and Bonnets, together with an almost innumerable collection and display of trimmings, such as Velvets, Silks, Ribbons and Straw Goods, French and American Flowers of all hues and kinds, Feathers and Furs, and in fact, everything necessary to fit out retail millinery stores, are displayed in adequate supply by Mr. Simmonds; and his show rooms, new and elegant, are models of beauty in their convenience and arrangement.

Mr. Simmonds has also entered largely into the manufacture of bonnets, hats, etc.; and trims and arranges goods on order, or for the trade. Retail milliners can effect most advantageous bargains by patronizing his house; and by encouraging such a branch in our midst, lend direct aid to the many indigent females who gain their livelihood at his hands. Domesticity is the ruling characteristic of his manufactory, and being conducted by persons who have no practical concern with the ten hour system, or the Eastern factory system, or even the solar system, they work at such hours as they choose—the most of them in their homes—their industry being mainly regulated by the state of their larder; and their employment depending more upon their dexterity and taste than anything else, it stands to reason, present better work than is usually offered in this market.

Stimulated by the encouragement already accorded him, Mr. Simmonds has signified his intention of extending his facilities and increasing his operative force shortly. Then, by perseverance in the well-directed industry he has already began, we doubt not that he will, in a great measure, succeed in excluding the bulk of foreign articles from the Nashville markets, and enable merchants from all parts of the country to obtain in Nashville goods equally as good, and at far less than Philadelphia or New York prices.

Clothing.

Within the last few years a most important and complete revolution has been effected in the wholesale Clothing business of Nashville. In former days, the only ready-made clothing kept for sale was purchased in the North. But the inconvenience attending delays and mis-fits, on the part of tailors; the advantages of procuring a wardrobe at a moment's notice; the ability of merchants to manufacture and supply clothing equally as good, and much cheaper, at wholesale, than to order, has led to the establishment of at least two large manufactories in our midst. These houses are Messrs. B. H. Cooke & Co., No. 70 Public Square, and Gordon, Rankin & Ordway, No. 4 Inn Block, Public Square, who have made a specialty of the business.

The firm of Bolivar H. Cooke & Co., is the pioneer house, and commenced their business soon after the close of the war, and have steadily advanced their capital and enterprise, until now they promise to become one of the leading houses in the south-west. This firm gives constant employment to more than one hundred operatives, male and female, who labor almost incessantly ten hours of each week day, in the manufacture of wearing apparel, included under the heads of Coats, Pants, Vests, etc., etc.; and their work is highly commendable as models of style, durability and cheapness.

The house of Gordon, Rankin & Ordway, although but a few months in the trade, give promise of flattering future success. They are engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of clothing of those styles, sizes and qualities peculiarly adapted to the wants of sections trading with Nashville, and execute orders in hand—work or machine sewing—in the most lasting or fashionable manner, from the cheapest to the finest goods sold in this market. They manufacture the greater portion of their sales, including Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, etc., etc. They also employ more than one hundred operatives, including both sexes.

The wholesale clothing trade of Nashville is fairly reckoned at \$800,000, for the year 1869. To conduct the business successfully, necessarily requires a large capital, for the manufacturing must be commenced several months before the selling season, in order to meet the demands of the trade. One great and commendable benefit resulting from the success of this branch of industry, is the immense field of employment it opens for the poor, especially for females, for by this means they are afforded a permanent source of occupation, while

R. J. GORDON. D. P. RANKIN. C. N. ORDWAY. C. F. ORDWAY

Gordon, Rankin & Ordway,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 4 INN BLOCK, }
Public Square. }

Nashville, Tenn.

B. H. COOKE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

And Wholesale Dealers in

Ready Made Clothing,

No. 70 Public Square,

NASHVILLE, : TENNESSEE.

the prices paid insure the engagement of workmen of experience and undoubted ability.

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Perhaps we are not extravagant in asserting that, as a Boot, Shoe and Hat market, Nashville takes rank among the first in the United States, and we feel confident that the argument we propose presenting will sustain us in such assertion. The wholesale merchants and jobbers engaged in the trade stand very high in Northern and Eastern markets, and their credit is excellent. They are gentlemen of energy, capital and promptness, and so far as competence and a thorough acquaintance with the wants and specialties of the Southern country is concerned, are fully alive and posted. There are eight* exclusively wholesale jobbing houses in the city, as follows: A. G. Adams & Co., 48 Public Square; Pigue, Manier & Hall, 50 Public Square; Carrick, Hollins & Co., 3 Inn Block, Public Square; Wright, Hooper & Co., 76 Public Square; Hollins, Burton & Co., 77 Public Square; Cook, Settle & Co., 36 Public Square; M. M. Treacy & Co., 3 Public Square; and A. J. Francisco, 47 Public Square, (exclusive Hats and Caps), beside about twenty retail establishments. But as the first named sell to merchants only, we will particularize their trade. For the year 1868 five of these houses alone reported sales to the amount of \$1,390,000, which was considered a big trade. But for the year ending January 1st, 1870—mark the change—the same five houses reported actual sales at \$1,782,000, which gives *the handsome increase of Three Hundred and Ninety Thousand Dollars in twelve months*, or about thirty-three and a third per cent. improvement. And if the sales of the other houses are taken in consideration, we think the amount will go considerably over \$2,000,000. Now we doubt if there be another shoe market in America, of our proportions, that can show a healthier increase, or more unmistakable success. And, after making this exhibit, perhaps we are privileged to enumerate a few of the many inducements that are held out by our jobbers. The business is conducted, on the whole, *for cash*, and consequently goods can be, and are sold much lower than in markets that sell on time. Large and well assorted stocks are kept here the year round, and re-

*The houses of Wright, Hooper & Co., and of Hollins, Burton & Co., are composed partly of the firm of Hollins, Wright & Co. and partly by the admission of new partners, but under separate and distinct names began business since January 1st, 1870.

A. G. ADAMS.

THOMAS GIBSON.

R. G. THRONE.

A. G. ADAMS & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes

—AND—

HATS,

No. 48

PUBLIC SQUARE,

Nashville, Tennessee.

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock
of everything in their line.

tail merchants, living in the adjoining counties and States, are not necessarily compelled to buy more than a few weeks supply at one time, thereby always keeping only fresh goods, and just such as their customers want, avoiding the chances of old and unseasonable goods that Eastern jobbers frequently palm off on unexperienced dealers. They also save time, and traveling and freight expenses. Previous to the war, Nashville done almost an exclusively credit business, and as a matter of course, had a slow set of customers. But now how vastly different! Operated on a cash basis, we have close, prompt buyers, while the "slow-coaches" go farther East, buy on a credit, pay more exorbitant prices, loose time, and violate the custom of patronizing merchants—that very custom that puts bread into their own mouths.

Many changes have taken place in the past few years in the Boot and Shoe Trade—those articles, like everything else made for wear, being ruled by the stern fiats and whims of Fashion; and what is in season one year, is oftentimes obsolete, and considered quite out of "style" in the next. But these changes have generally been for the better; and to cite an instance familiar to many of us, we will state, that now-a-days a negro will not wear a "Brogan Shoe," as in the days of yore, but instead, must have a pair of "star boots," or an "Oxford Tie," or some other casing for his pedal extremities with an equally euphonious name, and made of material as equally soft and pliable. And so too, with females of that lately elevated race; they now no more think of wearing anything short of *cloth gaiters*—which, *par parenthesis*, usually range in sizes from Nos. 6 to 9—than would our most fashionable belles condescend to hide their dainty feet in the casings of "ancient Africa." The result of all these revolutions has been to force dealers to buy nothing but the most stylish and best articles, and in this respect, Nashville jobbers are distanced by none.

One fact which stamps the superior advantages of Nashville, as a wholesale boot and shoe market, is this: at least fifty per cent. of the supplies sold by the retail merchants of the city is bought of Nashville Jobbers and Importers—the latter buying their goods exclusively from manufacturers, and in many cases having the goods made for their express orders, and on as favorable terms as any Jobbing House of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, can sell just as cheap as any of them. And another, which occurs to us just here, we will state. Wholesale jobbers, being more extensive buyers than retailers, *control the manufacturers*, and whenever they are found working against their

PIGUE, MANIER & HALL,

MANUFACTURERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes

AND

HATS,

No. 50 New Stone Front,

PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, : : TENNESSEE.

We design keeping constantly on hand full lines of the
above Goods, many of which we have

MANUFACTURED FOR THIS MARKET,

And confidently assure the Trade of our ability to com-
pete in point of

PRICES, STYLES AND QUALITIES,

with ANY HOUSE of the kind in the country.

PIGUE, MANIER & HALL.

CARRICK, HOLLINS & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

HATS,

No. 3 INN BLOCK,

Nashville, Tennessee.

We will duplicate Bills bought of any Jobbing House in
the United States.

interest, as is their right, often withdraw their patronage. Perhaps, this never occurred to the minds of retailers, but it is true nevertheless. Then, the choice lays between the jobbers of Nashville and those of other cities, not between the former and manufacturers.

Hardware.

The Hardware business is one of those indefinite, comprehensive and collective departments of trade, that includes in its details so many articles that it is indeed a most difficult matter to decipher the exact amount of business that is actually carried on in our city. In its variety may be found all the appendages of the mechanic arts, from a "rat-tail file" to a huge circular mill-saw—articles as various in appearances, sizes and uses, as can well be imagined.

The Hardware trade of Nashville, before the war, was done by seven houses, with an aggregate capital of \$195,000—the greater part of which, probably \$100,000, was confined to two houses—and the greatest amount ever sold by one house annually, in those days, was about \$155,000; and the aggregate sales of all, something near \$490,000. At the present time there are ten houses engaged in the trade, and are located as follows: Craighead, Breast & Gibson, 45 Public Square; Gray & Kirkman, 52 North College street; Ewing & McLaugherty, 31 Public Square; Macey & Brown, 29 Public Square; Fall, Spain & Fall, 26 Public Square; Hamilton & Cunningham, 23 Public Square; Fred. Terrass & Co., 49 North College; A. M. Tennison & Co., 88 South Market; Hughes & Anderson, 28 Broad; and Smith & Griffith, 56 Broad streets. Of these, the house of Messrs. Craighead, Breast & Gibson, are exclusively wholesale. These houses represent an aggregate capital of \$300,000, while, if the houses who sell Hardware in conjunction with other goods such as tinware, iron and government goods are counted in, the invested capital will be augmented to about \$360,000, who present sales this year of *over one million dollars, or more than one hundred per cent. increase* over sales prior to the war, and when we consider the fact that formerly the Hardware Houses sold great quantities of nails, which are now handled almost exclusively by the grocery houses, the difference will appear, as it really is, much greater.

A great improvement is noticeable in the quality of goods sold at present, compared with those sold in *ante bellum* times, owing in part to the fact that the negroes have become direct purchasers instead of consumers. The low grades of pocket and table cuttlery are rapidly

CRAIGHEAD, BREAST & GIBSON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
TENNESSEE.

CRAIGHEAD, BREAST & GIBSON,

No. 3 Hicks' Block, Nashville, Tenn.,

ANNOUNCE TO MERCHANTS ONLY,

That they have in store a full and complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, etc.

Our stock is ENTIRELY NEW, having been bought since the late fire. Merchants visiting Nashville will

Save Money by examining our Stock before Purchasing Elsewhere.

No Old Stock of any kind on hand.

AGENTS FOR

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

And other important specialties.

disappearing from the shelves of Hardware dealers and "Jim Crow Cards" are almost obsolete. Axes, too, have undergone a change, and in place of those weighing 6 or 6½ pounds, the call is almost universally for those weighing from 4 to 5 pounds, and in a great many instances even lighter. Then again, before the war, probably, there were not more than a hundred kegs of horse-shoes sold in Nashville in an entire year, while to-day the sales of this article will reach many thousands of kegs. This last instance is due to the fact that formerly almost every farmer had about his plantation a negro blacksmith, who made all such articles for home consumption. But, with his new found freedom, the "man and brother" has forever turned his back on such pursuits, and consumers are forced to obtain their supplies from Importers and Jobbers. Another feature of its transmigration we might also mention in this connection, too. We allude to the trade in Plows and various other Agricultural Implements, formerly dealt in by Hardware men, but which is now, for the most part, confined to regular Agricultural Implement Warehouses, where it legitimately belongs. A great many more instances in this connection could be mentioned, if it were deemed necessary, but we will now pass to a consideration of the advantages Nashville possesses for the prompt and cheap distribution of goods purchased of her merchants.

Outside of the question of rents between Nashville and other large cities, which, by the way, is a circumstance most decidedly in her favor, there is another important advantage which is well worthy the consideration of country dealers, and which is the incontrovertible fact that in proportion to the business done by them, Nashville merchants operate on more capital than the merchants of almost any city in America. They are at all times able to pay *cash* for their stocks and thereby obtain larger discounts than those who buy on time, and this *extra discount will put the goods in their houses*, and even if the Nashville merchant does sell goods at the same price as his Eastern rival, he makes more clear money on them.

The foregoing are not, by any means, all the proofs that could be adduced to show the advantageous position of Nashville, but we will, for the present, desist and point to at least one irrefragable argument in defense of the assertions we have made. It is this, in almost every hamlet, village and cross-roads in Middle Tennessee, North Alabama and North Georgia there are merchants who buy all of their supplies in Nashville, selling alongside of those who trade in New York, they sell at the same price, get them home in less time, are able to

GRAY & KIRKMAN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE, GUNS AND CUTLERY,

AGENTS FOR

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

Huddart's Platform Scales,

Miller's Steel Plows,

Boston Belting Company,

Shænberger's Nail Works,

No. 52 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

DAVID HUGHES.

JOHN H. ANDERSON.

HUGHES & ANDERSON,

DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery,

IRON CASTINGS, NAILS, PLOWS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

WAGON, EXPRESS AND BUGGY MATERIALS.

AGENTS FOR THE

HAZARD & MIAMI POWDER COMPANY'S RIFLE, SPORTING, MINING AND BLASTING POWDERS,

No. 28 Broad Street, between Market and College Streets,

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENNESSEE.

S. N. MACEY.

A. R. BROWN

MACEY & BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, GUNS, AMMUNITION,

Gum & Leather Belting, Gum & Hemp Packing,

BOLTING CLOTHS AND CIRCULAR SAWS,

West Side Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

recuperate their broken stocks at any time within a very few days, which he who buys in New York cannot do in *less than three weeks*.

So far as the stocks kept by our merchants are concerned, they will be found as large and as well selected, and assorted as in any city. Well informed dealers have communicated to us the fact that in *Metropolitan New York*, houses, doing a business of more than a million dollars a year, have not the stocks on hand, nor the display; neither are their houses near so imposing, or conveniently arranged, as those in Nashville; for in truth, as regards the three last named considerations, we pride ourselves on having the most perfect specimens of Hardware Houses in America.

Iron.

Probably, in no one branch of her general business is Nashville better known than in her Iron Trade, the superiority of her houses in this respect being very generally conceded. The abundance of iron produced in the vicinity of Nashville, the accessibility of its vast deposits, and its consequent cheapness, have naturally concentrated attention upon its advantages, as well as extended its uses; while the fame of our dealers, as well as that of our engineers and machinists, who *do not, and furthermore, will not, use any other*, attracts from abroad a large and constantly increasing patronage. From the lights before us, and by anticipating what we propose proving elsewhere, it is very manifest that Nashville is situated in the district entitled to be called the *center of the Iron production of the South*. It is further manifest that the center of the Iron interest is likely to *remain* in the district tributary to Nashville, inasmuch as the business has been an increasing one, and the establishments situated within its limits have been able to survive disasters that have borne down those in other places; and consequently, there must exist circumstances peculiarly favorable to its progress. This progress is unmistakable, and, as we have it from well-posted dealers, made itself apparent during the year 1869, by an increase of business fully 25 per cent., which, at a minimum calculation, brings it up in financial value to the palmiest days of our city. This increase, if anything, shows too a decided gain, since not only has the old trade sought our doors, but has brought with it a large run of custom, hitherto uncontrolled by Nashville. The sale of Iron alone, in our city, during the year 1869, at a low estimate, will reach \$300,000, and is divided between the

HILLMAN, BROTHER & SONS

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

TENNESSEE

CHARCOAL REFINED BLOOM IRON,

AND

CHARCOAL KENTUCKY IRON,

ALSO, KEEP A STOCK OF

OHIO RIVER IRON.

AND DEALERS IN

Nails, Spikes, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails,
Anvils, Vises, Steel, Brown's Bellows, Hammers and
Sledges, Wagon and Buggy Axles, Springs, Steel
Plow Plate, Wagon Boxes, Castings, Thim-
ble Skeins, Crow Bars, Nuts and Washers,
Carriages and Wagon Bolts, Two-
Horse Wagons, Plows, and a

FULL STOCK OF WAGON AND CARRIAGE WOOD-WORK.

Orders Promptly Filled.

52 and 54 North Market Street, Nashville, Tenn.

following houses: Hillman, Bro. & Sons,* 52 and 54 North Market street; Dickey & Smith, 8 Clark, and 7 Church streets; A. M. Perrine & Co. 26 South Market; French Bros., 62 and 64 South Market; R. F. Adams, 66 South Market; and Smith & Griffith, 56 Broad street. In addition these houses have in connection with their Iron interests, large and varied stocks of heavy Hardware, Wagon-makers' materials, and Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Tools and Outfits embracing such leading articles articles as Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Hammers, Chains, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, etc., and Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, etc., the aggregate sales of which will amount to not less than \$200,000, making the volume of business in Iron and articles assimilating, not less than *half a million of dollars*.

Returning to the subject under discussion, we feel safe in saying that the justly celebrated Tennessee Iron made in the neighborhood of, and sold in, the houses of Nashville dealers, is of a quality superior, and price cheaper, than any similar article manufactured and sold elsewhere in the United States. We are certain that many will consider this an assertion extremely hazardous; but we feel entirely safe in affirming it, and fearlessly point, as proof, to hundreds of instances where it has received the encomiums of manufacturers and dealers, not only in this, but in all sections of our country where it has been properly introduced and given a "fair showing."

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

As in various other branches, we have experienced considerable difficulty in determining a reasonable approximation of the sales made, so in that branch of business known as the Agricultural Implement and Seed Trade, we have had almost insurmountable barriers to over-

*The Messrs. Hillman, Bro. & Sons, are the owners and proprietors of the Tennessee Rolling Mills, located on the Cumberland River. They employ three hundred men, and turn out eighteen to twenty tons of finished material, embracing all sizes of round, square, flat, sheet and boiler Irons, and from twenty-five to thirty tons of charcoal bloom, scrap bloom and puddled Irons, per day. They also own and work the most extensive mines in the South, situated in close proximity to the Rolling Mills, where they employ an additional force of two hundred and fifty men, and turn out from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of the very best coal-blast charcoal pig-iron known in the Union. This firm are the *only manufacturers* of the justly-celebrated Tennessee Boiler Iron, which has been made by the present and by preceding firms for a period of thirty-five years, and of which they have yet to learn for the first time, of a single collapse or explosion arising from its defective qualities. They are also the only manufacturers of a second quality of Iron, branded, "H., B. & S. Ky.," which they claim is the best cheap Iron, for strength as per tensile test, of any in the United States.

come. This trade combines that of home manufacture and of importation; but, judging that it is more entitled to a place among commercial pursuits than among home productions, we have assigned it a position here. Similar to the hardware trade, its locality is indefinite, and various causes have scattered it over the city. To illustrate: a large number of the leading wholesale groceries and drug stores keep all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds, and all the Hardware Houses, with many groceries and Iron Establishments, deal more or less in Implements and Machinery, but principally Plows, for the accommodation of their customers. This approximation, then, applies only to those houses recognized as legitimate Agricultural Implement houses, whose sales during 1869 amounted to \$300,000, and which are located as follows: T. H. Jones & Co., 2 and 4 College street, corner of Church; T. W. Weller, 53 and 55 Broad; A. M. Perrine & Co., 26 South Market; J. P. Dale, 79 South Market; Horton, McRoberts & Co., 30 Broad; and J. R. Paul & Co., 66 South College.

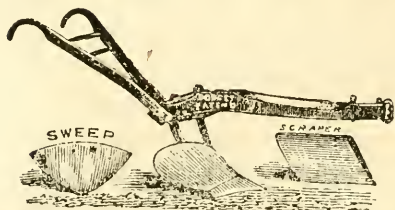
The increase in this branch of business, in the past few years, has been extraordinary, arising chiefly from the change in our labor system, which is causing an unprecedented demand for everything that will economize time, labor and expense. Under the old *regime*, or "ante-war" system of farming, nearly all planters owned a blacksmith and wood workman, who, in some sort of way, managed to "botch" the kinds of tillage implements and tools of husbandry then used, which were almost as primitive in style and manipulation, compared with the improved implements of the present day, as was the rude substitute of Cincinnatus with their ingenious inventions. During the war, of course, progress in this respect ceased; but, waking from her dormant state, with all the bases and appliances of the old system swept away, the South has, more rapidly than could have been reasonably expected, adopted such improvements in, and principles of, agricultural economy as are already telling loudly in the increased yield of her productions, notwithstanding a heavy decrease in the manual labor performed. With the returning strength of the South, too, comes a demand based on the necessities of the consumers of this section, which will increase with every year. The ratio of increase in sales for the year 1869, over 1868, is at least, *one hundred* per cent. This year, it is confidently expected, the trade of that season will be more than doubled.

It is gratifying to observe that the demand for Machinery and Implements of a heavier grade, especially in Plows, is rapidly on the

SOUTHERN FARMER'S DEPOT!

T. H. JONES & CO.,

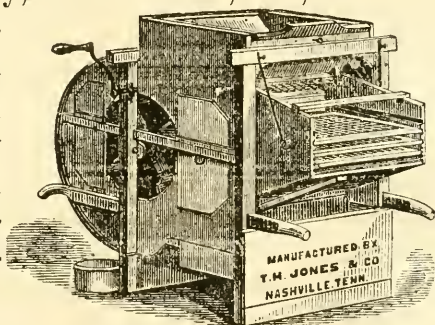
Nos. 2 & 4 COLLEGE STREET,
CORNER CHURCH,
NASHVILLE, TENN.



MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

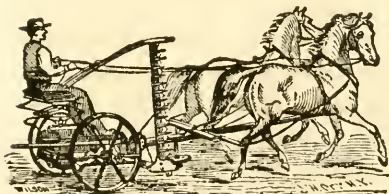
IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Farming Machinery, Field Seeds, &c., &c.

We Manufacture the following valuable Implements and Machines which we WARRANT in EVERY RESPECT, and recommend as the best of the kind, for all practical purposes, ever introduced into the South.



The best Wheat Fan, Grain and Seed Separator, and Smut Machine Combined, in existence.

The best Walking Cultivator, or Gang Plow,
With One Man and Two Horses can do the work of Four Men with
Bull Tongue Plows.



THE BEST HARROWS,

(All Sizes and Styles.)

THE BEST CHURNS,

(Warranted to give satisfaction.)

The BEST DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS, made of Seasoned Timber,
with Polished Steel Blades.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

T. H. JONES & CO.,

Nashville, Tennessee.

increase. The ruinous plan practiced by a large majority of planters and farmers, for years past, of merely *scratching* the surface of the ground three or four inches deep, year after year, until all the substance that could be drawn from the over-taxed soil had been carried off by cotton, grain or other productions, and some of the finest tillable lands of the country turned out as old sedge fields, not worth working, while underneath lay a *rich sub-soil*, which, to the thinking, progressive farmer, would prove a mine of wealth, has given way to the more enlightened system and common sense plan of feeding the hungry soil by giving it sustenance from its own bosom—the natural source from which, with proper cultivation, it might all be drawn. Large Plows are being extensively used, and many of the best farmers of our country are breaking the ground from eight to ten inches deep, with the most gratifying and profitable results. *Deep plowing* is now the motto, and with the present feeling we may hope soon to see all our waste land reclaimed and made as valuable as formerly.

Nashville is the legitimate market of the South, and possesses many superior advantages. Advantages that, to any but short-sighted dealers, are readily apparent. Both for commercial reasons and for the establishment of manufactures, does she stand as a breakwater to the cities north of Mason & Dixon's line,—for we do not consider Louisville, in the least, a competitor in this line of trade—her principal feature being the manufacture of Plows—and she certainly can claim nothing in point of location and in prices of Improved Machinery. The stocks of Nashville dealers are ample and comprehensive. All kinds of Improved Machinery and Implements are to be met with in their warehouses, embracing in part, Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Wheat Drills, Corn, Cotton Cultivators, Fans, Cleaners, Gins, Presses, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, and a long list of articles that, in this utilitarian age, have come into use. They are bought directly from the manufacturers, and are given on better terms, all things considered, than the farmer or retail dealer will meet with elsewhere.

The Seed Trade of Nashville, though in comparison with many other branches, one of limited extent, is nevertheless entitled to consideration, when discussing the industrial pursuits of our citizens. From its nature, it cannot be expected that we should count the amount of sales by extended figures—*one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars* being a fair aggregate; but the reputation which our city sustains, in this especial branch, is more worthy of note than the amount of sales, however large they may be. As we shall take advantage of every point where practical suggestions, that may lead

to profitable results, may be made, we take occasion here to impress upon the agriculturalists of our productive country the importance of seed raising. There is not a single vegetable that is produced in the South—and none others need be wanted—but will bring forth as good, and if anything, better Seed, than those raised in more northerly climates; and Seed, like everything else of God's creation, by the happy process of acclimation, being "native and to the manor born," prove, practically, their adaptation to the soil from whence they sprung. From the papers of Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, we find that the Seed trade of those sections is of immense proportions, and that many tons are annually shipped to the British Possessions, to India and South America, the West Indies and the shores of the Pacific, and if our people would but profit by these facts, and raise their own Seed, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be retained in our State annually, to say nothing of the new branches of industry that would spring up in connection therewith.

Drugs and Chemicals.

As a Wholesale Drug and Chemical Market, Nashville, it is said, is fully equal to any importing market in the West, both in the amount of its business, as well as its advantages, while the abundance of capital employed in its conduct, enables our dealers, at all seasons, to be well supplied with the amplest and most varied stocks to be met with in the Southwest, and which they are fully prepared to, and we believe do, undersell any competing market that is not extensively engaged in the manufacture of standard articles. As a class of merchants, they enjoy the most enviable reputation for liberality, fairness and reliability, while extended experience has not only been a good schoolmaster to them in the way of teaching them to select none but goods of the purest, freshest and most exact natures, but has given them decided knowledge of the wants and demands of the Southern trade. That they are uniformly conscientious in their figures, a steady and influential trade,—wedded to these, their idols, fully attests, and that they sell as low as can be sold from manufacturers' first prices, is undeniable. Their stocks, as before stated, are always ample and well assorted, and embrace almost innumerable articles included under the general heads of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., many of which are as familiar in the mouths of the "initiated" as household words.

They also deal largely in Window-Glass of all sizes and qualities,

LITTERER & CABLER,

W H O L E S A L E

Druggists,

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles,

G A R D E N S E E D S ,

PURE WINES AND BRANDIES FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,

ALSO,

LETTER, CAP & NOTE PAPERS,

PENS, PENCILS, SUPERIOR INKS,

AND OTHER ARTICLES KEPT BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Highest Cash Price always paid for Ginseng, Beeswax,
Flaxseed, &c.

LITTERER & CABLER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, SOUTH-WEST COR. BROAD & MARKET STS.,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

BERRY, DEMOVILLE & CO.,

W H O L E S A L E

Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

MEDICINES, PAINTS, SEEDS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

DEMOVILLE'S ANTI-FEVER PILLS,

Demoville's Compound Syrup of Prickly Ash,

Demoville's Jaundice & Anti-Dyspeptic Tonic,

DEMOVILLE'S VEGETABLE COUGH MIXTURE,

DEMOVILLE'S COMPOUND CHLOROFORM LINIMENT,

Demoville's Compound Dysentery Cordial,

Demoville's All Healing Ointment, Demoville's Pile Ointment, Demoville's

E Y E W A T E R ,

FINE AROMATIC ORANGE STOMACH BITTERS,

5 & 6 PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

SAMUEL KINKADE.

JAS. N. WHITE.

GEO. L. COWAN.

JNO. R. HANDLY.

KINKADE, HANDLY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

NOS. 63 and 64 PUBLIC SQUARE,

Nashville,

Tenn.

and a number of them carry on, in connection with their general business, the manufacture of various standard articles, such as "Bitters," Perfumes, Soaps, etc., etc., all of which have an extensive sale, and are well known by merchants trading with Nashville. They are also Importers of and Jobbers in various Pharmaceutical Implements and Surgeons' Instruments, together with a legion of useful and highly necessary articles that are found in all first-class houses of their character.

These enterprising, extensive and responsible houses, five in number, to whom it gives us pleasure to refer to as representing the Wholesale Drug interests of Nashville, are as follows: Messrs. Berry, Demoville & Co., 5 and 6 Public Square; Ewin, Pendleton & Co., 58 Public Square; Kinkade, Handly & Co., 63 and 64 Public Square; R. P. Jenkins, 39 North Market; and Litterer & Cabler, corner Broad and Market streets. The sales of this trade last year amounted to fully *nine hundred thousand dollars*—at an underestimate. The limits of this branch of business penetrates into nearly every State in the South, and with its thirty-three and a third per cent increase over sales prior to the war, gives most fair and flattering promise of a wide future extension.

China, Queensware and Glass.

In this department we are represented by two extensive wholesale houses and by some eight or ten retail establishments. The former are Messrs. Hicks, Houston & Co., 45 Public Square, (No. 2 Hicks' Block), and 51 North College, and Messrs. Campbell & Spire, 78 Public Square. They import largely and ship to hundreds of customers to the South, East and West of us. The annual business for the current time will approximate \$500,000, being fully an increase of twenty-five per cent. over *ante bellum* figures. Perhaps one-fourth of the entire sales consist of table-glass, and fully 3000 crates of goods are sold here each year. Although they have a disadvantage in inland freights, they have a more counterbalancing advantage in cheap rents, clerk hire and more economical living, than in most other cities. And since as little transportation as possible is an all-important point in buying such destructible wares, it stands to reason that the nearer the market the better it is for purchasers, and then, too, our china-men claim to duplicate any bills from regular importing houses anywhere in the United States, only adding necessary freight charges. Such argument is made still more forcible when we

TO THE TRADE!

We have in store and to arrive, an extra large stock of

QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA,

WHICH WE DESIRE TO SELL TO

MERCHANTS ONLY,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH.

Would be pleased to have all who deal in the above line of goods, to call and examine our stock.

NO GOODS SOLD TO CONSUMERS AT THIS HOUSE.

HICKS, HOUSTON & CO.,

45 Public Square, - - Nashville, Tennessee.

TO CONSUMERS.

For the convenience and wants of those wishing to purchase at Retail, we have fitted up, at considerable expense, a First Class House, at

51 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,

Where may be found every article in our line, from the COMMON CUP and SAUCER to the FINEST CHINA. Also, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, of the best quality, consisting of CASTORS, BUTTER DISHES, FORKS and SPOONS, &c., &c., CHANDELIERS and LAMPS, in great variety, BAR FIXTURES, LOOKING GLASSES. In fact every thing that is usually kept in a First Class Retail China Store.

HICKS, HOUSTON & CO.

CAMPBELL & SPIRE

[Successors to H. Campbell.]

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

CHINA,



GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 78 Public Square,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

remind our mercantile readers that Nashville Importers are *genuine Importers*—and obtain their China and Queensware Goods direct from the English and French Potteries. They buy but little, save glass from the American manufactories, and from our own personal knowledge we could recite instances where Southern merchants have gone to New York to purchase supplies and have returned to Nashville to buy their Queensware and Glass, the difference of prices not being sufficient to pay the additional freight charges.

Furniture.

It has required no very great degree of observation in us, in gathering the notes herein contained, to notice the great progress made in Nashville in the Furniture or Cabinet business, both in point of taste and extent of dealings, the present year, compared with a few years back. Only a short while since, there were but few Furniture Stores in the city, none of them on an extensive scale, only keeping, as they did, samples of the styles of goods in fashion, relying first on orders from their customers before procuring the desired supplies. A spring-seat sofa was then a luxury—almost a novelty; and, so far as the legion of highly useful and ornamental pieces that, from their cheapness, are now within the reach of almost every one, such things would have been deemed truly gorgeous “in our grandfathers’ days.” But we are progressing day by day, and things are not by any means what they were formerly. The Southern demand, which is proverbially fastidious and luxurious in the choice of Furniture, is largely supplied from this market; and, with this increasing demand, there has been a corresponding improvement both in taste and design; and it may be well doubted whether any of the cities of the United States exhibit more magnificent displays than can be seen in the Cabinet warehouses of this city. The style of Furniture most in vogue now is Walnut, highly polished and finished in oil, although our dealers are well stocked with all classes of Mahogany, Rosewood, Oak, Cherry, etc., embracing almost every style of Parlor, Bedroom, Office, Hall, and Dining-Room Sets, and which they claim to sell as low as in any other competing market, guaranteeing entire satisfaction in charges and in quality of goods sold.

The leading Furniture Houses of Nashville are located as follows: N. L. Greenfield, 17 North College; Weakley & Warren, 8 North College; Bradford Nichol, 25 and 27 North College; Rich & Kreig, 12 North College; Taylor, Barry & Vedder, 24 North College;

FURNITURE.

N. L. GREENFIELD,

Nos. 15 & 17 College St.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844!

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES,
Center, Dining, Work and Extension Tables, Stands, &c.

Cottage Furniture

IN WALNUT, OAK AND MAHOGANY,

SIDE BOARDS, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, CANE-SEAT,
RATTAN-SEAT, AND SPLIT-BOTTOM
CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS AND

OFFICE FURNITURE.

OUR STOCK OF

PARLOR FURNITURE

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

We constantly keep on hand a full stock of Furniture, and guarantee all goods we sell.

With twenty-six years' experience in, and steady attention to business, we claim to sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST, and always THE BEST WORK.

The elegant Furniture, now in use at the MAXWELL HOUSE, was purchased through this house.

Particular attention given to Packing & Shipping.

N. L. GREENFIELD,

COLLEGE STREET,

Nashville, Tenn.

McKoin & Co., 56 North College; A. Karsch & Co., 5 North College; and Meis & Kahn, 57 Broad street. Each of these firms are extensively engaged in the trade, and several of them are large manufacturers, whose workings shall be spoken of elsewhere. The combined business of these, during 1869, amounted to not less than \$750,000.

Groceries.

The trade of Nashville in Groceries, it may be, is not so large in bulk as before the war; but, perhaps, in financial amount, is much greater. Since the war, each year, there has been a constant increase, until to-day it covers a larger scope of country than at any time since the cessation of hostilities; but we can hardly, as yet, be said to have gained our former commercial relations with the extreme portions of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. With six railroads already established, leading into Nashville, river transportation has to a great extent, been dispensed with; and our merchants, disregarding water communications, do not, as in former years, await the "tidal wave" for receipts or shipments. Notwithstanding this, the river is of no inconsiderable benefit to the Grocery Trade, and materially assists in its competition to greatly reduce freights, and prevent exorbitant charges.

Both in its Wholesale and Retail Branches, the Grocery Trade of Nashville engages the attention of more merchants than any other vocation. In all portions of the city may be found its spacious warehouses, one day being filled, and the next emptied of their immense stocks; for it is a well-known fact that the business is one of the most active and vivacious of mercantile pursuits. Then, too, on every street and thoroughfare, one meets the throngs of well-laden drays and ponderous transfer wagons, rolling on in their busy career, which, joined to the shouts of the almost innumerable army of teamsters, and draymen, and porters, and laborers—all highly essential features of the trade, present a truthful panorama of bustle and business. New houses are being established—costly and capacious buildings erected, in keeping with the increased demands of the trade. New sections of country, rich in resources, are being made tributary, until it now stands out bold and significant in its prominence. To meet this demand, how are our merchants prepared? Go into the warehouses, and if an appearance of quantity and variety please the eye, it is here in perfection. Coffee, from the West Indies and Brazil, and Tea from

EWING & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

NOS. 14 & 16 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

S. B. SPURLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COTTON FACTORS,

No. 38 corner College and Broad Streets,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Exclusive Agents for Annis Sheetings and Central Cotton Yarns.

R. L. WEAKLEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

PROVISIONS,

No. 6 North College Street,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

K. J. MORRIS.

T. E. STRATTON

MORRIS & STRATTON,

Wholesale Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

21 and 23 North Market Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

W. W. TOTTEN & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE

GROCERIES,

CANNED FRUITS, LIQUORS & TOBACCO,

26 and 28 North College St.,

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENN.

D. H. BAILEY.
Late of Bailey, Ordway & Co.

HENRY SPERRY.

BAILEY & SPERRY,

Successors to BAILEY, ORDWAY & CO.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission Merchants,**

AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FLOUR, Etc.,

No. 38 South Market Street,

SPRING BROOK }
BUILDING, }

NASHVILLE, TENN.

MORRIS & STRATTON.

ANDREW TYLER.

A. TYLER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

AT THE OLD STAND OF MORRIS & STRATTON,

No. 15 North Market St., NASHVILLE, TENN.

ORR BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

—AND DEALERS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 40 MARKET STREET,

SPRING BROOK }
BUILDING, }

NASHVILLE, TENN.

T. M. CLARK.

V. B. GREGORY.

T. J. MOULTON.

J. M. REED.

Clark, Gregory, Moulton & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LIQUOR DEALERS,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 65 & 67 Cor. Broad and Cherry, and 77 Broad St.,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

Particular Attention given to Sales of Apples and Potatoes.

China, stacked alongside with Sugars from Louisiana and from Cuba, and Rice from the Carolinas. There, too, are huge piles of Salt and Pepper, and all the condiments that make up the "variety of life;" Fruits, Fish, Soap, Candles, Cheese, and the thousand and one articles incident to the trade, arranged in order, and standing pyramidal in their huge proportions.

This business is so cut up and distributed, that we have found it almost an impossibility to correctly report the number of packages of each class of goods that have been disposed of the past year, but think they will reach fully 50,000 barrels of Sugar, 30,000 bags of Coffee, 65,000 barrels of Salt, and 50,000 kegs of Nails, beside enough other goods to foot up at least the round sum of *four millions of dollars*.

The Wholesale department is represented by the following firms: Bailey & Sperry, 38 South Market; Clark, Gregory, Moulton & Co., 65 and 67 Broad; Ewing & Co., 14 and 16 South Market; Gennett & Co., 63 and 65 South Market; Morris & Stratton, 21 and 23 North Market; Orr Brothers, 40 South Market; S. B. Spurlock & Co., 38 Broad; J. N. Sperry & Co., 36 North Market; W. W. Totten & Bro., 26 and 28 North College; A. Tyler & Co., 15 North Market; R. L. Weakley, 6 North College; Byrne Bros. & Co., corner Broad and Market; Brien & Thaxton, 69 South College; Daniel Dougheny, 63 Broad; Gilbert, Parkes & Gordon, 80 and 82 South Market; L. H. Lanier & Son, 58 South Market; Burgess, Hughes & Fraley, 84 South Market; McLaughlin, Butler & Co., 11 and 13 North Market; Black & Argo, 26 Broad; J. H. Buddeke & Co., 87 and 89 South Market; and R. B. McLean & Co., 62 Broad streets.

Nashville grocers have invariably, since her earliest days, stood high in all the Southern seaboard markets, for their enterprise, caution, integrity and capital. We assert proudly that no Western or Southern city can exhibit the same record as to solvency. If failures have occurred, they have been decidedly few—none of them, however, involving large sums of money, since the re-establishment of commerce, and it has assumed anything like its present proportions. Through the energy of our merchants, we are to-day selling nearly all the trade South of here, formerly controlled by Louisville and Cincinnati; and so soon as the advantages of the market are advertised sufficiently, and more good, responsible, wide-awake representatives of their interests are dispatched throughout the country, we may reasonably expect and claim the bulk of trade from the Central, Southern and Cotton States.

Liquors.

The consumption of Spirituous Liquors, both as a luxury and in the works of art, is so vast that the business in our city necessarily involves considerations of great Commercial importance, and Nashville may justly lay claim to being the Wholesale Center of the Liquor Trade for this and the adjoining States. Enjoying, as she does, a remarkably large share of patronage in this respect, and occupying a position in close proximity to the great and justly celebrated Distilleries of Robertson, Davidson and Lincoln Counties, whose Whiskies are household words in every Southern city, town and hamlet, she is really *the only legitimate wholesale mart*, and first headquarters for their distribution. No words of praise are needful at our hands to convince dealers and bibers of these liquors as to their pre-eminence over all others, since that fact is well known. Yet we undertake—a work of supererogation it may be thought, to bring forward the proof and state wherein their superiority lies, to support, if nothing more, the assertion we make, which, without accompanying facts, might possibly appear as exaggeration.

It may not be generally known that “Bourbon Whisky”—which apparently is our most formidable rival, will not mature to anything like a palatable state in less time than two years, requiring that period for a thorough oxydation of its fusil oil and other impurities, whereas, in the process of distillation employed in the manufacture of Robertson County Whisky, in its heated state oxydation is perfected, and it becomes as good, so far as that is concerned, in a month, a week or a day, as the Whiskies of other distillations do in three years. However, that no point may be left untouched, we will remark that Whisky, like wine, grows better with age, since the older it grows, the more thoroughly is it rid of all its acids and salifying properties, and in this fact, is concerned the paramount claims of the Distillers of Bourbon Whiskies. They, as a general thing, too, are men of means, more able to make up a lot and let it grow old in their warehouses, than the Distillers in this vicinity, who rely for their supplies of bread and meat on each year’s production. For when one of the latter, who is, as a general thing, a small manufacturer, making from 600 to 1000 barrels per annum, desires to sell his production, he contracts with the Rectifiers and Dealers of this city beforehand and obtains means enough to run his Distillery during the year. Consequently the Distillers of the vicinity become merely the makers and *Nashville Dealers their agents*. There may be some advantage, too, in the

CHAS. NELSON,
DISTILLER & RECTIFIER,

AND DEALER IN

Fine Robertson County,

BOURBON AND RECTIFIED

WHISKIES,

Nos. 18 & 20 South Market St. and 8 & 9 Upper Levee,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

CHEATHAM & KINNEY,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS,

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES,

CHAMPAGNE, RHINE & MOSELLE WINES,

PORT, SHERRY, MALAGA & MADEIRA WINES,

LIQUEURS,

AND DEALERS IN

BOURBON, RYE & ROBERTSON COUNTY WHISKIES

The above list embraces the choicest brands and most rare vintages.



ALSO, AGENTS FOR

Du Pont's Rifle, Blasting and Sporting Powder,

No. 1 Corner College and Church Streets,

NASHVILLE, . . . TENNESSEE.

R. B. CHEATHAM.

R. F. WOODS.

CHEATHAM & Woods,
Wholesale Grocers,

DEALERS IN

FINE BRANDIES, WINES, OLD ROBERTSON AND BOURBON

W H I S K Y ,

DOMESTIC LIQUORS OF ALL GRADES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc.,

Cor. College & Church Sts.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

BYRNE, BROS. & CO.,

(Successors to CLINT BYRNE,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE COMMISSION

AND

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

CORNER BROAD & MARKET STREETS,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENN.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

J. S. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer and Registered Wholesale

DEALER IN LIQUOR

OFFICE
AND WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 73 & 75 Broad Street,

Nashville, - - - Tenn.

MANUFACTORY:

NOS. 172, 174, 176 AND 178 SOUTH SUMMER STREET

superior quality of Tennessee grain and pure spring water, which also weighs in favor of our Liquors.

All Whiskies made in the immediate vicinity of Nashville—that is, in Davidson, Montgomery and Cheatham counties, are classified as ROBERTSON COUNTY WHISKIES, and are known as the sour-mash make, or *natural fermentation system*. *Vice versa*, “Bourbon Whiskies” are sweet-mash, and require *time and artificial processes* to ferment properly. The purity of Robertson Whiskies have rendered them highly favorable and greatly superior to the “rot-gut” articles decocted in Cincinnati and other points, and very generally adulterated with sulphuric acid and other “bust-head” ingredients. The process of making Robertson County Whiskies, was, as we learn, invented by a man named Congo, who lived on Mansker’s Creek, some fifty years ago, and the introduction of the Liquid into market is to be set down to the credit of an operative of Congo’s by the name of Bowers. Returning to the point where we spoke above of the manner of distillation, we may further remark that the Distilleries of this section average not more than from one and a half to three barrels’ capacity per day, then with their series of detached tubs, if the article does not come up to the its proper stand in the proper time, the mash is given to the hogs. But in making sweet-mash, one large mash-tub alone is employed, and to throw its entire contents away because it is not up to the proper quality, would be too expensive, so away they go and make it up any how. To arrive at the proper standard, it requires 72 hours for sour-mash and 48 hours, and by means of acids oftentimes less, for sweet-mash. The quantity of juice extracted from a bushel of corn under the sour-mash system is not over two gallons, while under the sweet-mash system from three to four gallons are obtained.

A very heavy trade is also conducted in fine old Apple and Peach Brandies. Many of the farmers of the more mountainous counties, especially, preferring to render their fruits in this style than to haul them to a market that at all times during the fruit season is supplied with the rarest and choicest stocks and specimens. So far as the qualities of Brandies that reach Nashville are concerned, we are of the opinion that they are decidedly better and purer than are generally found elsewhere, undergoing, as they do, prior to being brought to market, similar processes to that above mentioned, whereby all deleterious substances and impurities are removed.

The Wholesale Liquor Dealers of Nashville, as a class, are men of means, thoroughly conversant with the business, and well prepared

to offer the very best inducements to customers from this and adjoining States. Although forcing the area of their trade in all directions and penetrating to all portions of the Union, they are desirous of more custom, and we predict if their commodities are properly introduced, will before any great while, push Nashville ahead as *the Chief Liquor market of the United States.*

The leading *exclusive Wholesale Liquor Dealers* of Nashville are Chas. Nelson, 18 and 20 South Market; Cheatham & Woods, southwest corner College and Church; Cheatham & Kinney, northeast corner College and Church; and J. S. Anderson, 75 Broad; while many of the leading Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors also engage to a greater or less extent in the business. These latter are: Morris & Stratton, A. Tyler & Co., Ewing & Co., Bailey & Sperry, Orr Bros., J. N. Sperry & Co., McCrea & Co., McLaughlin & Butler, S. B. Spurlock & Co., Byrne, Bros. & Co., Dan'l Doughenny, W. W. Totten & Bro., Robert Thompson & Co., and Clark, Gregory, Moulton & Co.

The houses of Chas. Nelson, J. S. Anderson and Dan'l Doughenny, in addition to selling Liquors, are also engaged extensively in Rectifying, and deal largely in Malt, Hops, Gaugers' Implements and other supplies for the use of regular Distillers. The houses of Cheatham & Kinney and Cheatham & Woods make specialties of fine Tobaccos and Cigars, and deal extensively in the rarest vintages of Maderia, Port, Malaga, Champagne, Claret and other Wines, together with all the choicest Gins, Rums, Brandies and Whiskies suitable for a gentleman's side-board or a banquet-table.

On the first of January, 1870, there were no less than 7000 barrels of Liquors in store in the warehouses of Nashville, and after careful inquiry, we are enabled to place the Wholesale Liquor Trade of Nashville at *Three Millions of Dollars.*

Tobacco and Cigars.

Among articles of traffic in the grocery line, perhaps fourth in point of prominence, stands that of Tobacco. The character of the Tobacco trade has undergone much change in the past few years, and the business that Nashville once conducted in Stemerics has departed from her precincts, the greater bulk of transactions being now made in the Manufactured Article. The sales for the present year will, in all likelihood, approach very near \$400,000, exclusive of taxation, to which, if we add a revenue of 32 cents on every pound sold, will

J. & L. WHORLEY,
Tobacco Commission
M E R C H A N T S ,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEGARS, SNUFF & PIPES,
No. 47 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
NASHVILLE, - - TENN.

We invite the special attention of all Merchants to our well selected
stock of Segars and Smoking Tobacco.

J. & L. WHORLEY.

APPEL & BROTHER,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco and Snuffs,
PIPES, FANCY ARTICLES,

AND

MEERSCHAUM GOODS,

35½ North Cherry Street,

Nashville, - - Tennessee.

GEO. F. AKERS,

(FORMERLY OF LYNCHBURG, VA.)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN TOBACCO

AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS,

Warehouse 33 North College Street,

OLD SEWANEE }
BUILDING, }

NASHVILLE, TENN.

C. L. HOLLISTER.

G. T. HOLLISTER.

Hollister Brothers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**HAVANA CIGARS AND VIRGINIA
TOBACCOS,**

SMOKERS' ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CLAY GOODS, ETC.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR HUBBELL'S ORIGINAL "PALMETTA" CIGARS.

AN ELEGANT AND RETIRED

"SAMPLE ROOM"

In Connection with the Cigar Store.

No. 11 North Cherry Street,

(OPPOSITE THE MAXWELL HOUSE,)

NASHVILLE, : : TENNESSEE.

M. RYAN,

DEALER IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS, TOBACCOS,

SNUFFS AND PIPES,

Cor. Cherry and Deaderick Sts.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. W. HAMILTON, Salesman.

aggregate much more. The business, all things considered, is in a healthy condition, and will, in all probability, grow and increase to an enormous extent in the next few years. The advantages of Nashville as a point of supply for the merchants of Middle and West Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Mississippi, are obvious and need but little explanation, when we remind them that we are the intermediate market between Louisville and Cincinnati and the Virginia manufactories, and the identical articles sold them in the former places are either purchased through the Nashville Agents and shipped thence, or else, if purchased at the manufactories, are shipped *via* Nashville—the shortest route—and they (the retailers) by foolishly ignoring Nashville, pay, in their purchases, for freight both ways. Now, the difference will be readily seen when we consider that the rates of shipment for the Manufactured Article from Lynchburg, Richmond and Petersburg to Nashville, is only sixty-five cents, while to Louisville it amounts to exactly *one dollar*. And the same thing, too, may be said of Leaf Tobacco, the rates to Nashville being 50c. and to Louisville 85c. Already the merchants of many of the towns of Kentucky, including Franklin, Bowling Green, Russellville, Bardstown, Lebanon and Elizabethtown, the latter within eighteen miles of Louisville, and wholesale merchants in Louisville, for that matter, are realizing the truth of the statements we have just recited, and are coming to Nashville for their supplies.

So far as the Cigar Trade is concerned, it is, as it has always been since Nashville became a wholesale market, very large; and although her manufacturing interests are not great, there being but four small factories engaged in the business, yet, as in Tobacco, Imported Brands of all shades and qualities are heavily dealt in, and present large returns to the revenue officers. All of the wholesale grocery houses in the city deal to a greater or less extent in Tobacco and Cigars; but the Wholesalers are: Geo. F. Akers, 33 North College street, who is the agent for several of the leading factories of Petersburg, Lynchburg, Richmond, Danville, and of Patrick and Henry counties, Virginia; and J. & L. Whorley, 47 South Market street, the pioneer house in the Wholesaling of Tobacco, having successfully engaged in the business in this city for more than twenty years. They deal extensively in all kinds of Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, Pipe Goods, etc. There are quite a number of other houses in the city engaged in the trade as Retailers, but who sometimes Wholesale, and at any rate are worthy of notice on account of the enterprise they display in keeping none but the best articles. These latter are: Messrs. Crane & Withey,

15 Public Square; Appel & Brother, 35½ North Cherry; Hollister Brothers, 11 North Cherry, and M. Ryan, corner Deaderick and Cherry streets. The very finest brands of Havana Cigars and Virginia Tobacco, and splendid stocks of genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Tobacco Pouches, etc., as well as countless varieties of Briarwood and Clay goods, adorn their shelves. Their houses are the resorts of the *élite* of the city, and strangers "strolling abroad in the evening," will find there the "weed," reduced to a point of nicety, and excellent in flavor. The house of Hollister Brothers has in quiet convenience an elegant "Sample-Room," well fitted up, and well stocked with the best Liquors in market.

Confectionery.

The increased manufacture of Confectionery, and of Candies and Crackers, especially for the past few years, in Nashville, has far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of those engaged in the business. In its present development, it bears many of the distinctive artistic characteristics of French ingenuity and invention; and the preparation of sugar and flour, as luxuries, absorbs a large share of mental attention, and affords a livelihood to many persons. But a few years since, nine-tenths of the Confectionery sold to the Southern trade tributary to Nashville, was made in St. Louis and Cincinnati. But, to-day, that state of affairs is completely changed, and fully *nine-tenths sold is now manufactured in Nashville*, and not less than *two-thirds of the Crackers*.

Within the past few years, there have been important advances made in this manufacture, by the erection of large establishments, and the introduction of steam power; and at present there are five Confectioners, who carry on the business on a sufficiently large scale to enable them to be called Wholesale Manufacturers. The houses manufacturing by steam are: Robert Thompson & Co., 35 South Market, and G. H. Wessel & Son, 43 and 45 Union street. These houses have each a capacity for 2,000 pounds of Breadstuffs per day, including Crackers, Cakes, etc.; 1,500 pounds of Stick Candies, and 500 pounds of Fancy Candies. The other wholesale houses here are: Mrs. Geo. Greig, 42 Union; A. & W. Rannie, 24 Broad; and Chas. Robertson, 24 North Market. The three latter houses employ hand power alone; but each have a capacity for 1,200 pounds of Breadstuffs, and other articles in proportion, per day. The capital employed by these houses is not far from \$100,000. The quantity of

ROBERT THOMPSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
FRUITS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

AGENTS FOR

Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Ales, Porters, &c.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

CITY STEAM CRACKER BAKERY AND CANDY WORKS,

35 SOUTH MARKET STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

G. H. WESSEL & SON,

WHOLESALE

STEAM BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,

ALSO DEALERS IN

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Liquors, Ale and Porter,

Nos. 43 and 45 UNION STREET,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE

Wedding and Party Orders Promptly Attended to.

Sugar consumed by them will amount to about one million pounds, while the Flour will reach upward of three million pounds, annually. Altogether, the trade of these houses per annum will not fall far short of *Four Hundred Thousand Dollars* (\$400,000.)

The ingenuity and invention of our Confectioners is seemingly inexhaustible, and every season they produce some novelty in the preparation of their palatable *bon bons* and delicate *morecaux*, for which Nashville is becoming famous. But, to give a more exquisite flavor to their essences, or to secure vividness and durability of color to their Confections, they make use of none of the noxious and poisonous substances gathered from deleterious minerals, that are resorted to so extensively by the manufacturers of other cities, who manufacture more particularly for exportation. There are, probably, no dealers in the Union that can claim more careful and conscientious precautions in excluding adulterated ingredients, or have been more successful in producing brilliantly-colored and pleasantly-flavored Confections, that are wholesome and free from everything injurious, than the manufacturers of Nashville; and when such an one can assert truthfully that he makes the best Candy in Nashville, we take it, and think we will be supported by every merchant that trades at this oint, that he makes the *best in the United States*.

The further to substantiate what we have said about *Poisoned Candy*, we extract the following article, which recently appeared in the columns of the *New York Sun*, a paper well known for reliability throughout the United States. What applies to New York, in this instance, will apply to other cities. The *Sun* says:

“The adulteration of Candies in New York, has become, of late years, alarming; and, in order to produce cheap articles, manufacturers are adulterating with various extracts and substances, which are either injurious to the consumers, or a deadly poison! Many children are, doubtlessly, yearly sacrificed by the absorption into their system of these abominations, inadvertently given by mothers. Terra alba, or white earth, costing but one and a quarter cents a pound, is extensively used instead of sugar, and lozenges are produced by cheap dealers, at from two to five cents a pound less than the cost of the sugar at wholesale. In the manufacture of gum drops, glue is used instead of gum-arabic, the former costing but a few cents a pound, and the latter about forty cents. Verdigris, Tonka beans, Paris green, chrome yellow, Berlin blue, aniline and sublimate of mercury, are all used, each of which is a deadly poison, or very injurious to the system.

“The common method of flavoring candies, in order to produce them economically, can be readily accounted for. Poisons are much cheaper than genuine extracts. Peach flavors, in candied almonds and sugar plums, are obtained from fusil oil, which is very poisonous; the bitter almond flavor is created from unadulterated prussic acid; pine apple is produced from very rotten cheese and nitric acid. Candies are made, purporting to be flavored with fruits from which no extracts can be obtained. The imitations are all poisonous. Cheap Candies are a means of desolation in many households.”

To escape these poisonous commodities, and obtain goods free from impurities, with the advantages of obtaining *fresh goods at all times*, and with the utmost care taken in packing, Nashville stands unrivalled as a market for Confectionery. In addition to Fancy and Common Candies, and Cakes of every known description, our Confectioners also deal extensively in all kinds of Foreign Fruits and Nuts, fine Beverage Syrups, Preserved and Canned Fruits, Prepared Fish, Teas, Chocolates, and a long line of culinary articles usually found in well-stocked fancy groceries; beside fine Wines, Brandies, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos. They also use particular care in the selection of, and fidelity in, the filling of orders from a distance for Balls, Banquets, Wedding Suppers, Parties, Picnics, etc.

Grain and Flour.

In this department of trade, we notice one that, in the last few years, has grown with remarkable rapidity, and increased with a per centum almost wonderful. In fact, we opine that but few cities of the Union can exhibit such radical change, and all, too, for the better. With the facilities afforded us for the collection of necessary data showing the bulk of this trade, we have necessarily had considerable guess-work to do; but, with a fair modicum of discretion and judgment always displayed, and with prolonged conversations with gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the business, we feel assured that the information presented will not fall far short of the mark.

It is, too, an extremely difficult matter to determine correctly the figures of the case in point, when we consider that a heavy portion of the business is carried on by dealers not strictly or especially devoted to the one branch, but who also conduct, in connection, the grocery, the cotton, and other branches of mercantile pursuit. Those that are specially engaged in the Grain and Flour business are: Messrs. Massengale, Douglas & Co., 10 and 12 South Market; John J. Mc-

Massengale, Douglas & Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

RESERVOIR MILLS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR, HAY

AND

PROVISIONS,

10 & 12 South Market St.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

RHEA, SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Grain & Produce Dealers,

AND AGENTS FOR THE

OHIO RIVER SALT COMPANY,

32 & 34 FRONT STREET., & 32 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

Thos. Parkes & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION

M E R C H A N T S,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, PRODUCE & FLOUR,

46 South Market Street,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

DICKEY'S MILLS,

Corner Church and Front Streets,

FIRST QUALITY FAMILY FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR,

Kiln Dried Corn Meal, (a specialty,) Bolted & Unbolted,
Feed, etc., etc., Delivered Free.

D. D. DICKEY, Proprietor.

Dickey & Smith, Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

HAY, GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, NAILS, IRON AND PRODUCE,

Corner Clark and Front Streets,

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENNESSEE.

M. A. PARRISH & CO

COTTON FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, HAY AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

Fronting on College and Market Streets, South of Broad,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

Cann & Co., 32 and 34 Broad; Rhea, Smith & Co., 32 South Market, and 32 and 34 South Front; Clark, Gregory, Moulton & Co., 77 Broad; Diekey & Smith, corner Church and Front; Sweeney & Gennett, corner Broad and Front; Willy, Hardcastle & Co., 68 South College; McFall & Co., — Cedar street—while those who carry it on with the cotton or grocery business, are: Messrs. Thomas Parkes & Co., M. A. Parrish & Co., C. R. Parsons & Co., Sample, Ordway & Co., beside all of the wholesale grocers, who deal more or less in Flour.

The following statement of the business for 1869, at selling figures, it will be seen, is of no little importance:

Corn.....	1,000,000 bushels,	\$1,000,000
Wheat.....	500,000 "	660,000
Oats.....	400,000 "	200,000
Barley.....	100,000 "	125,000
Rye.....	50,000 "	55,000
Flour.....	250,000 barrels,	1,500,000
Meal.....	50,000 "	200,000
Hay.....	10,000 bales,	40,000
Total.....		<u>\$3,780,000</u>

Notwithstanding a shortness in the crops of 1869, it is stated that the trade of last year increased, on the whole, fifteen per cent. over the previous twelve months, and in the article of Flour, increased fully fifty per cent.

The manifold advantages of Nashville as a market, both for exportation and importation, are obvious. She is nearer to the Southern or consuming market, by several hundred miles, than any other wholesale point, and extra freight is saved, on that account. The bulk of Grain sold in this market is produced in this vicinity. As good prices are given producers, and as cheap bargains to consumers, as can be obtained in any Western market. These are facts that speak in eloquent terms, of her superiority. The quality of Tennessee Grain needs no encomium at our hands, her Wheat, especially, commanding higher figures than any other grades, from New York to Texas; and our Millers claim for it rising and baking qualities unsurpassed by the Flours of any other State of the Union. This Flour, when brought into competition with the products of St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or Louisville Mills, oftentimes takes prominence, and commands better figures. In support of our argument, we will cite an instance, which is at once conclusive: In August of 1869, Messrs. Thos. Parkes & Co., Grain Merchants, of this city, sent

samples of Tennessee White Wheat, graded, "strictly fancy," to the houses of Fenner & Preston, 66 Pearl street, New York, and Pringle & Stillwell, 17 Moore street, New York, both large and extensive Grain Brokers, of that city. Immediately after their arrival in the great Grain emporium of the United States, the samples were put on 'Change, and so great an excitement did they create, that the agents of two European houses—one, of Liverpool, England, and the other of Havre, France—immediately sent the samples across the ocean. When they arrived in Europe, the excitement was much greater, and forthwith a Cable telegram was sent to Messrs. Parkes & Co., through their New York agents, for 20,000 bushels of the same, to be delivered in New York, at \$2 per bushel, while the best Wheat produced in other States, at that time, was not selling for more than \$1.60 or \$1.80. New York merchants in correspondence with our Nashville Grain Dealers, have urged upon them the careful nurture of this new outlet for their commodities, freely admitting that in Grain matters Tennessee had the decided "bulge" on all her sister States.

The greater portion of the Cereals finding market at this place is drawn from Middle and East Tennessee and from that section of Kentucky lying South of the Green River and extending as far West as the counties that border on the Ohio. Probably a more fertile and productive stretch of country does not exist on the face of the earth; and when we contemplate that as yet it has been hardly put to the test, and that the greater portion of its crops is destined to find a market at Nashville, this being their grand natural outlet, the view is exceedingly delightful. The storage capacity of Nashville warehouses will amount to several million bushels, and their character for safety, both from fire and the natural elements, bears favorable comparison with the finest *entrepots* of the world, save those employing the regular elevators.

Being also in close proximity to the great Grain-producing Wabash Valley, the facilities for exportation at Nashville even surpass those of more northerly markets, and when our Railroads refuse shipments of Corn and Flour from St. Louis to Charleston at the same rates as from Nashville to Charleston, the advantage of the latter point will be greatly enhanced. Nashville Flour and Meal already finds quick sales in the cities of the Atlantic sea-board, and in those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, as well as in almost every market of the interior of the South. Comparing the condition of the present with the not overly distant past, we can but admire the enterprise exhibited by our Grain and Flour Merchants, and congratulate them upon their

decided success in not only supplying this section from local fields and local manufactories, but in heading off the merchants who formerly went in quest of such commodities to the markets of St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati.

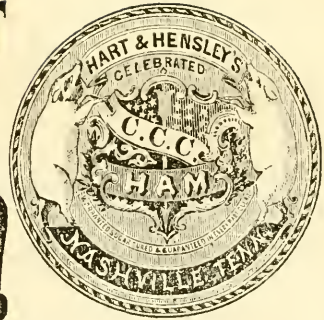
Provisions.

We are nothing loth to admit that a most agreeable surprise overcame us when we learned of the present magnitude and extent of this branch of business in Nashville. True, in times agone it was of considerable importance in our midst, but similar to everything else in this locality, it was broken up by the late war. The *Republican Banner* of December 13, 1867, says of its previous workings: "Much of the prosperity and progress of our city previous to the late sanguinary struggle must be attributed to the large and rapidly-growing Provision interest, which bid fair in time, to render Nashville the grand supply point for the Cotton States immediately contingent to us. Our packing-houses were first-class in condition and extent. Many of our readers will recollect the large slaughtering establishment of Messrs. Doyle & Marshall, whose capacity for slaughtering and cutting would aggregate from 1500 to 2000 head of hogs per diem. The conveniences and complete arrangements of this establishment was almost proverbial, and was unsurpassed by any similar concern in the country. The fire-fiend, however, has claimed it, and nothing is now left of its fine proportions save a huge pile of charred ruins. We also call to mind the heavy dealers in this line. Among the number we would mention Seymour & Stratton and Nichol, Green & Co., whose shipments South numbered thousands of casks per annum. But these, like many other features of our old prosperity, have passed away." Such was the Provision Trade of Nashville only a few years since. How is it to-day? Many of these "features," after passing away and enjoying a hiatus of Rip Vanwinkleism, are returning with renewed vigor, and if anything, have been benefited by the respite; for, having met with proper encouragement in its re-establishment, Nashville has again shot forward to the front rank of Provision Markets.

With this revolution we find the introduction of blooded breeds, and instead of the "runt" of former days, our Hog-raisers are bringing out almost entirely the very best specimens of "Berkshire," "Suffolk," and other equally well-known species, and the past two seasons have demonstrated, beyond peradventure, that Nashville pos-



GET
THE
BEST!



HART & HENSLEY,

PROVISION DEALERS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

C. C. C. HAMS,

No. 72 South Market St.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

BACON, BULK MEATS, PORK, LARD, FLOUR, ETC.

sesses many and most decided advantages over Louisville or Cincinnati; or, for that matter, any other Pork-Packing point near this latitude. Perhaps a few of the sanguine friends of Porkopolis will smile at this assertion, but our arguments are clear, decisive and proof against contradiction. It is a well-known fact that *corn-fed* hogs produce meat superior in soundness, taste and preservative qualities, to those fattened on *swill*, and the comparative scarcity of distilleries in this and adjoining States, renders corn-feeding absolutely necessary in a majority of cases; whereas, in Ohio, Indiana, and other North-western States, the case is quite different. Distilleries are abundant, and consequently that obnoxious liquid that is said to make "hogs of men," but doesn't make good meat of hog, is lavishly used, and in a swollen and bloated state they are sent to the block. And again, the climate of Tennessee is better adapted to Pork-Packing than one more northerly, for it is an equally well-known fact that meat cures more thoroughly and more rapidly in a latitude characteristically moderate in its early winter, than in one more severe and whose storms and "cold-snaps" freeze slaughtered and uncured meats and render them often unfit for use. Thus having shown two very apparent advantages in favor of Tennessee Hogs, we will remark, so far as prices are concerned, that, during the past year Nashville has been able to compete favorably with *any* of the Western markets, and in many cases, too, has completely *undersold* most of them.

It has been estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 Hogs have been disposed of in this market the past year,—that is, Nashville is the distributing point for that amount, including the slaughterings of Packers, Butchers, and the cured meats brought here for sale. Reckoned at \$20 per head, which our Packers say is a fair average, we have, as the result of one year's business, \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000, and the latter figure can be taken as a fair estimate of the business, if we are allowed to count the vast amounts of Lard, Venison, Beef Tongues and other articles, which amply make up the difference. There are two large and extensive establishments in the city confined especially to this business, Messrs. Hart & Hensley, 72 South Market street, and Phillips, Hooper & Co., 56 South Market street. Both these firms own and run extensive factories in the northern part of the city. The latter firm is a new one, having only embarked in the business the present season, while the Messrs. Hart & Hensley are the pioneers in the business, having been very successful dealers since their establishment about two years since. This house puts up a quality of Sugar-Cured Hams branded "C. C. C., Nashville," which met

with universal favor the past two seasons, and sold in almost miraculous amounts in all of the principal cities of the Union from New York to New Orleans, beside supplying the almost entire local demand. The trade in every respect is on the rapid increase. The Hogs of Tennessee and the Upper Cumberland region are "outrooting" those of other markets, and there is no earthly reason why Nashville should not be the point of supply for the entire South.

Produce.

In specifying the trade in *Produce*, we do not intend our remarks to apply to the dealings of hucksters, peddlers and market-men, but simply in the present instance to confine our comments to that important branch of our trade, known and recognized as the *Wholesale Produce Business* of the City. Such a thing as a strictly and legitimately Wholesale Produce House in Nashville, previous to the war, was an exceedingly rare thing, but at present Nashville does a very considerable business in this respect, and its commodities are among our most important exportations. The trade for the year 1869 has increased over that of 1868 fully twenty-five per cent. Especially so is its improvement noticeable in the sale of the one article, Peanuts. Previously, our dealers were compelled to ship on commission to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities to the north and west of us; but last year's shipments were almost entirely made in obedience to orders, and even at that, it has been difficult to supply the demand. In Dried Fruit, too, a like increase and change is reported.

With a fair margin for all deficiencies, either way, we are enabled to enumerate the following estimates of the leading articles in this trade, wholesaled in Nashville, during the past year.

750,000 pounds dried apples,.....	\$ 60,000
500,000 " " peaches,.....	45,000
40,000 bushels peanuts,.....	60,000
40,000 barrels Irish potatoes,.....	100,000
10,000 " sweet potatoes,.....	35,000
——— beeswax, ginseng, white beans, feathers, rags, etc.,	100,000
Total,.....	\$450,000

The houses engaging exclusively, or devoting their almost entire attention to Produce, are: Messrs. Gennett & Co., 63 and 65 South Market, and C. R. Parsons & Co., 7 and 9 Broad street; and those dealing partially in Produce, are: Messrs. Clark, Gregory Moulton, & Co., W. W. Totten & Brother, and M. A. Parrish & Co.

C. R. PARSONS.

E. O. PARSONS.

A. L. PARSONS.

C. R. PARSONS & CO. COTTON

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,

Nos. 7 & 9 Broad Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

A. GENNETT.

ROBERT GENNETT.

GENNETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TENNESSEE PEANUTS, GREEN & DRIED FRUIT,

POTATOES, ONIONS, BEANS, etc., etc.,

Nos. 63 & 65 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

NASHVILLE, - - TENN.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Presuming that this article will fall under the eye of many Farmers and Produce Dealers, interested in such matters, we will here take occasion to drop a few suggestions, which have been communicated to us by our Wholesale Produce Dealers. In the first place, Farmers should pay more attention to the preparation of Peanuts for market, always being careful to wash them well, store them in dry places—to prevent mouldiness and mildew, and in all cases, if possible, plant *Red Peas*. Although, as it is stated, the White Pea produces more to the acre, yet the Red matures quicker, and always commands a better price per bushel than any other kind. In the preparation of Dried Peaches, for market, they would present a more saleable article, by two cents difference per pound, if they would adopt the method of cutting in halves instead of quarters, as is now the practice in many instances. Halves find better sale than quarters when shipped north, from the fact, that they undoubtedly retain more strength, are more easily cooked, and in every way preferable. On the other hand, Apples require as much slicing as possible, and with the core out, to command the best figures.

Leather and Hides.

The sale of Hides and the manufacture and sale of various kinds of Leather, including Hemlock Sole, Upper, Kips, Bridle, Skirting and Harness Leathers, has grown to be one of the leading pursuits of Nashville. Not only are a large number of Hides obtained of City Butchers, but all the country around supplies our Tanneries; and a large portion of the Leather produced in the interior of the State, beside the greater portion of that turned out in West Tennessee, North Alabama and North Georgia, finds market here. At present, there are four large Tanneries located within, or near, the City limits, all of which have warehouses in the business part of the City. They are: Messrs. Hamilton & Cunningham, 23 Public Square; J. Lumsden & Co., 22 and 24 South Market Street; C. A. Litterer, 25 South Market; J. P. Locke & Co., 77 South Market Street; and S. Steinau & Co., 26 Broad. There are also other prominent dealers in the City, viz: Messrs. Hudson & Hickey, 74 South Market; Walsh & McGovern, 29 North Market; and J. W. Hamilton, corner Market and Church Streets; the two former making specialities of Tanner's Supplies, and the latter manufacturing their Leather mostly for Shoemakers. The Tanneries in, or near, the City have an actual capacity for tanning 100,000 Hides and Skins annually; and although not

HAMILTON & CUNNINGHAM,

No. 23 PUBLIC SQUARE,

(At the Old Stand of Thomas Gowdey,)

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

Being still engaged in the TANNING and FINISHING of all kinds of Oak Leather, they are prepared to furnish the best quality of

Harness, Skirting & Bridle

LEATHER,

SOLE AND UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS,

Of their own Manufacture, and at prices that will be made satisfactory to the purchaser. They also keep a full stock of

Saddlery Hardware,

FRENCH CALF SKINS & SHOE FINDINGS,

And would be glad to receive orders for all such goods

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

They issue a regular Price List of their Leather every two or three months, and will gladly send a copy of the same by mail to the address of all who desire it, and who will notify them.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

ALWAYS PAID FOR

H I D E S.

J. LUMSDEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hides, Oil,

LEATHER FINDINGS,

—AND—

Carrier's Tools,

NO. 22 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

NASHVILLE,

-

TENNESSEE.

put to their utmost test in 1869, turned out not less than *fifty thousand* (50,000) Hides and Skins; and the value of Leather produced in the City, together with that from adjacent Tanneries, will, in all likelihood, reach a figure of increase, as it is stated by dealers who best know, of at least twenty-five *per cent.* over 1868, or any preceding year.

The Hide and Leather Business, although possessing the greatest apparent affinity, are seemingly two distinct branches of trade in our midst, and are divided between the *dealers* on the one part and the *manufacturers* on the other. That is, probably two-thirds of the Hides purchased in this market are manufactured here, and the other third is exported to other cities, the superior qualities, as a general thing, being those that are retained. From the most correct data that we can obtain, we estimate the amount of capital employed in the purchase of Hides for exportation, at *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, and with sales amounting to not less than *two hundred thousand dollars* during 1869, while the invested capital in the manufacture of Leather will reach *two hundred thousand dollars*, and with sales of fully *four hundred thousand dollars*, bringing the Hide and Leather Business of Nashville up to the very respectable sum of *six hundred thousand dollars per annum*. In addition to this, were we to add the business of the several Carriers and workers in finishing Calf Skins, Harness and Upper Leathers, the amount would appear much greater. The latter houses are: Jno. Morrow & Son, C. A. Litterer and J. P. Locke & Co.

The great demand for Hides, both here and at all points, since the war, has created sharp competition between the Dealers and Tanners, until the producer has been able to realize as much, if not more, for his product, at this point, than in almost any market in the country. The Hides produced in this section are finely suited to the manufacture of Upper-Leather for Shoes, and to the various grades of Saddlery Leather, but are not so good for Sole Leather; from there deficiency in that "plumpness" found in the Texas and South American Hides.

Nashville-made Leather is principally exported to the Southern States, and finds ready sale in Middle, West, and East Tennessee, Virginia, the Carolina's, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Southern Kentucky, not to speak of large quantities which are annually shipped to St. Louis, Chicago and other of the large Western Cities. Our Leathers, in quality, compare most favorably with similar kinds made anywhere, and, in the markets we have alluded to, come in di-

HUDSON & HICKEY,
Commission Merchants,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LEATHER,
HIDES, OIL, TALLOW,

Tanners', Curriers' and Shoe Makers' Tools,

No. 74 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

C. A. LITTERER,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE, LEATHER,
Shoe Findings,
HIDES, OIL AND FURS,

No. 25 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

M. WALSH.

P. McGOVERN.

WALSH & McGOVERN,

DEALERS IN

HIDES, OIL AND LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS,
SHEEP PELTS AND TALLOW,

No. 29 NORTH MARKET STREET, - NASHVILLE. TENNESSEE.

rect competition with the well-known products of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Although our manufacturers find a serious impediment in their way in the high price of bark, which seems unreasonable on account of its proximity, yet the climate and water is said to be peculiarly adapted to this branch of industry, and that combined with the aid of the highest skill, attracted hither by the talisman of good wages, contributes greatly toward producing results, that have attained for Nashville pre-eminence over all other points in the Southwest.

Saddlery, Coachware and Saddlery Hardware.

To one who has never engaged in an enterprise similar to our undertaking, the inconvenience and difficulty in the present instance, is hardly perceptible, and, we might say, scarcely imaginable; for, in the department of trade coming under the above tri-caption, we have in the city several different branches similar, it is true, in their nature, but separate and distinct in their dealings. We found, in our peregrinations, the houses of M. Burns, 60 North Market street, and John Morrow & Son, 55 North Market street, dealing in Coachware and Saddlery Hardware; the house of Hamilton & Cunningham, dealing in General and Saddlery Hardware and Shoe Findings; the house of C. A. Litterer, 25 South Market, in Saddlery Hardware and Shoe Findings; and the houses of C. L. Howerton, 53 North Market; J. D. March & Son, 4 North Market; J. F. Wilkerson & Son, 30 North Market; J. R. Conlon, 6 South Market, and quite a number of smaller houses, manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, etc., and dealing to some extent in Saddlery Hardware.

Thus, having triumphed over the difficulty of definite location, we are able to estimate the combined business of these departments, for 1869, at figures near *Six Hundred Thousand Dollars* (\$600,000,) which is said to be nearly *one hundred per cent. increase over any previous year since the war.*

It is a fact well known to persons who are at all familiar with the history of Industry in our midst, that the Saddle and Harness Makers of Nashville have invariably carried off the "palm," at local Exhibitions and Fairs, for the quality and workmanship of their specimens. This branch of manufactures, too, is diversified; and we have been informed by a leading manufacturer of Saddles, that there are not less than several hundred various styles and qualities, including, in part, Texas, English and Spanish, Ladies' Side, and Boys' Saddles, with a

JOHN MORROW & SON,

FINISHERS OF

SKIRTING,

HARNESS AND BRIDLE LEATHER,

AND DEALERS IN

Coach & Saddlery Hardware,

PERMANENT WOOD FILLING,

TRANSFER ORNAMENTS. CARRIAGE VARNISH, WHEELS, SPOKES.

Springs, Axles, Buggy Bodies, &c.

No. 55 North Market Street, Nashville, Tenn.

This House has been in business 35 Years.

M. BURNS.

JAMES BURNS.

M. BURNS, JR.

M. BURNS & CO.,

No. 60 MARKET STREET,

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE, COACHWARE;

SHOE FINDINGS & LEATHER.

C. L. HOWERTON,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,

SADDLE BAGS, WHIPS, etc., etc.

53 North Market Street,

A FEW DOORS FROM }
THE SQUARE. }

Nashville, Tenn.

C. A. LITTERER,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

Saddlery Hardware,
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS,
HIDES, OIL AND FUR,

No. 25 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE

proportionate quantity of Bridles, Bridle Mountings, Martingales, Girths, Circingles, Stirrup Leathers, Saddle Bags, etc., beside an almost unlimited number of styles and qualities in Harness, such as Carriage, Buggy, Sulky, Stage and Omnibus; while in coarse Harness for Carts, Drays, Wagons and Plows, there is also great variety. Our manufacturers and dealers in this class of goods, have established reputations, which they are determined to maintain. Their solvency and character enable them to buy at the very lowest rates; and the system of trade involves much less ostentation, and consequently less expense than in many other cities, where the sales-house and factory are distinct and separate establishments, even if owned by the same parties. In this city, the goods are generally manufactured and offered for sale under the same roof. One commendable feature, we will mention, is this, that the dealers in Saddlery Hardware and the manufacturers of Saddles, their interests being identically the same, are on the most agreeable terms, and the greater bulk of the raw material used by the latter is drawn from the shelves of the former, whose warerooms are always crowded, from basement to attic, and who *duplicate any bill* that Cincinnati or Louisville can get up.

Books and Stationery.

The character and standing of the Book-selling and Publishing houses of Nashville are well and favorably known throughout the entire South; and their enterprise and liberality to the trade are among the most noticeable features of our metropolitan advancement. Within the last few years, or rather those succeeding the war, the demand for all classes of literature has grown so rapidly, that the subdivisions which may be remarked in mechanical pursuits, are also noticeable in the Book Trade. The business for the year 1869, is remarked by well-informed dealers to be more extensive than in the most prosperous days of the "olden and golden" time. This fact, there are some will be found disposed to dispute; but, when we reflect that, prior to the war, there were not more than four or five houses, leastways extensive, in the trade, and then compare the present therewith, where nearly double that number are now engaged in it, and all are doing well, then the difference will be readily seen. This trade, during 1869, amounted to about *Four Hundred Thousand Dollars*, and made perceptible gains on that of the year before.

Not to say anything of the numerous "News Stands" distributed throughout the city, there are nine Wholesale and Retail Book Stores

WILLIAM C. COLLIER,

No. 40 Union Street,

NASHVILLE, - - TENNESSEE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

SCHOOL BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID, COPYING INK, ETC

Depository for the American Bible Society,

AND

AGENT FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION SOUTH.

All BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., not on hand, ordered promptly.

GOODS SOLD AT EASTERN PRICES.

in Nashville. These latter are located as follows: W. C. Collier, 40 Union; Paul & Tavel, 48 Union; Wm. Gamble & Co., 46 Union street; W. T. Berry & Co., 32 Public Square; McFerrin, Hunter & Co., 65 Public Square; Southern Methodist Publishing House Rev. A. H. Redford, Agent, 66 and 67 Public Square; R. H. Singleton, old Post-Office Building, corner Church and Cherry streets, and 37 North Cherry; and A. Setliffe, Commercial Hotel Building, Cedar street.

The shelves of our dealers are at all times replete with the latest and best published works, from the most ephemeral to the most substantial, and embracing an almost inconceivable collection of differently-priced and differently-bound and executed styles, from the finest workmanship to the commonest, or from the plainest and cheapest Paper-Back Primer to the costliest Bible, done in antique Morocco, illuminated and with gilt edges. Full assortments of Law, Medical, Theological, School, Statistical and Miscellaneous Works, printed in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, as well as complete editions of the works of ancient Greek, Latin and Hebrew writers, both in the original and translated print, in fact, everything that can be obtained in Eastern cities, is kept constantly on hand, or is soon procured on order. They have also accumulated a vast stock of Office, Counting-Room, School-Room and Fancy Stationery, together with all classes and styles of School-Room Furniture, Blank Books, and articles of kindred character.

Nashville dealers are giving strictly Eastern prices, so that it is evident that retail dealers, as well as the teachers of schools, seminaries and colleges, will find it to their remunerative advantage to at least call and examine the stocks and prices of Nashville, before purchasing elsewhere. The trade is fairly on the increase, and before many seasons, the fortunes, as well as the fame, of our Booksellers and Publishers, will be commensurate with the length and breadth of the South.

The house of W. C. Collier is the Agency of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, South, and the Depository of the American Bible Society. Mr. Collier also does Printing and Binding to order, and executes orders in Initial Stamping, Wedding, Invitation and Visiting Cards, Monogram Imprints, etc., in the highest style known to the art. Being a practical and enterprising gentleman, he properly understands his business; and, having always kept in the van-guard of improvements in his trade, he has become one of our most prominent and popular dealers.

Messrs. Paul & Tavel are a leading Publishing Firm, in this city.

Their house is the Depository of the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Publication, of which W. E. Dunnaway is Agent. They have, also, in connection with their Sales-Room, extensive Printing and Book-Binding departments; and, both members of the firm being practical in their knowledge of the business, are entirely reliable.

The Southern Methodist Publishing House is *the only publication office of the Methodist Episcopal Church South*. This establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States, and gives employment at present to more than 100 persons, including salesmen, printers, book-binders, pressmen, etc. The Printing and Book-Binding Departments are full and complete, and are supplied with machinery and material, costing not less than \$100,000. There is one Hoe Newspaper Press, and seven Adams Book Presses, in the establishment; also, an extensive Stereotype Foundry, the only one in the city. The *Christian Advocate* and *Sunday-School Visitor*, two publications widely known, are issued by this house. They also do the press-work for quite a number of other publications in the city.

Music and Musical Instruments.

The sale of Music and Musical Instruments occupies the attention of three houses in Nashville—Jas. A. McClure, 36 Union street; Roderick Dorman, Masonic Temple Building, 81 Church street; and John Luck, 47 Union street, and 110 Church street. From a mere handful of Sheet Music, this trade has rapidly grown to its present extensive proportions; and we but repeat what Music Dealers from Eastern cities have frequently acknowledged, when we say that both for variety and extent, the stocks of Nashville Dealers surpass those of any houses in the Southwest. The citizens of Nashville, as a class, are a musical people, and fully appreciate first-class Instruments, and will have none other than the latest improved. In consequence of this, our dealers, who are at all times up with the trade, wherever and whenever an Instrument of unsurpassed excellence makes its appearance, are not in the least backward in introducing it here. During 1869, there were no less than one hundred Piano Fortes sold in Nashville, and the trade *in toto* will reach the neighborhood of *One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars*. Few people know that customers from so great a distance as Texas often make their purchases in this line, in the Nashville market; yet, such is the fact, while sales to Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, are of frequent occurrence.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC!

JAS. A. M'CLURE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PIANOS, SHEET MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSICAL GOODS,

No. 36 UNION STREET.

NASHVILLE, : : TENNESSEE.

SOLE AGENT FOR TENNESSEE FOR THE

Great Southern Piano Factory of Wm. Knabe & Co.,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Over Sixty First Class Premiums awarded over all competitors, among them those given at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon; Mississippi State Fair, at Iuka; Virginia State Fair, at Richmond; and the Shelby County Fair, at Memphis, all of which were received last fall. Every instrument fully warranted for five years, and sold at LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR

STEINWAY & SONS'

AND

HAINES BROS' PIANOS,

Together with the ONLY complete stock of SHEET MUSIC and small Musical Goods in the city.

SOUTHERN DEPOT for the sale of the "Burdett" Organ, conceded by the profession to be the ONLY REED instrument approaching the tone of the pipe organ. Orders filled, guaranteeing satisfaction, and Music mailed free of postage.

TO THE TRADE.

We have also recently added a WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, and can give the same rates as New York Jobbers.

JAS. A. McCLURE.

In glancing through their attractive emporiums, we found not only rare collections of Sheet Music, adapted to all manner of Instruments, but a vast collection of Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Banjos and Accordeons; German Silver, Brass and Field Band Instruments; Strings, Musical Goods of, in short, every variety, everything that will produce a "sweet concord of sounds," from a Reed Fife to the most elaborately-finished and finely-cased Rosewood Piano, and representing all of the most popular and celebrated manufactories in the United States and Europe.

The house of Jas. A. McClure is the oldest Music House in the city, having been established by the present proprietor, in 1855. Mr. McClure has the Nashville Agency for the first-class and popular Piano Manufactories of Steinway & Sons, Dunham & Sons, Wm. Knabe & Co., and Haines Brothers, and for the famous Burdett Organ. In this connection, we would say that Mr. McClure, during the past year, added to his business an entirely new department in this section, viz.: *the manufacture of Pipe Organs*, and also, all things favoring, expects soon to add that of Piano Fortes. Judging from the success that he has met with in the former, we have but little fears for the latter; for, during last Summer, he turned out complete from his Factory, as his first effort, a beautiful and richly-toned Organ for Ashwood Church, near Columbia, Tennessee, at a cost of \$800, and he has also but recently completed a larger and more perfect one for the Presbyterian Church in Edgefield, at a cost of \$2,500.

John Luck deals only in small Instruments, in the way of Musical Goods, and devotes the greater portion of his attention to the sale of all kinds of Children's Toys, Pyrotechnical Goods, Willow Ware, etc. Of this latter line, he has, undoubtedly, the largest and most varied stock in the city, and perhaps in the South.

Wall Paper.

In this department of trade, one of such an essential nature, we note that so far as Wholesaling or extensive dealings are concerned, it has of late grown with remarkable rapidity in our city, and is fast assuming extensive proportions. Indeed, even within our remembrance has it increased from mere obscure corners on the shelves of bookstores to formidable transactions, and is now conducted by firms occupying three and four story warehouses, and making Wall Paper and its kindred branches their specialty. This increase is almost a

ESTABLISHED - - - - 1810.

W. FREEMAN & CO.,

WALL PAPERS AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades and Venetian Blinds,

Manufacturers of Ornamental, Pier and Mantle Glasses, Frames, Con-
sole Tables, Window Cornice, Portrait and Picture Frames,

AND DEALERS IN

Gilt, Walnut and Rosewood Mouldings, Patent Step Ladders, Looking
Glass, Plates, etc., etc., etc.,

13 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,
NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENN.

C. W. KLAGES,

DEALER IN

Wall-Paper,

PLAIN & FANCY

DECORATIVE PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES, &C.,

No. 124 Church Street, near High, - - Nashville, Tennessee.

clear gain for the commerce of the city of Nashville; and when we place the financial amount of business transacted by the Wall Paper houses of Nashville at more than \$100,000 for 1869, the difference in our favor will be much more readily apparent.

The firms dealing in Paper Hangings, etc., are four in number, and are located as follows: Jno. W. Hill & Co., 22 South College street; W. Freeman & Co., 13 North College; C. W. Klages, corner Church and High streets; and Geo. Hutchinson, 51 Church street. The latter two are engaged for the most part in the local trade, while the two former have been very successful in building up an extensive business that not only takes in a good share of home patronage, but penetrates far into the States South and adjoining us. So far as the stocks of our dealers are concerned, they are always well selected and well adapted to the wants of this locality. Traveling men from Eastern houses have admitted that the Wall Paper houses of Nashville bore most favorable comparisons both in extent and variety, with any similar houses West of the Alleghanies. All classes, qualities and designs are kept by them, from the finer kinds of Velvet, Velvet and Gold, and Satined-Surfaced Papers, elegant and beautiful, from the largest American, English, French and German manufactories, down to the lowest-priced articles in use, to suit all shades, colors and conditions.

The firm of Jno. W. Hill & Co., composed of live, energetic young men, having effected favorable arrangements with some of the largest Wall Paper Manufacturers in the United States, according to their newspaper advertisements, are prepared to duplicate the prices of New York and Philadelphia houses, only making additional charges for freight from the manufactories to their warehouse. They are also extensive dealers in Photographic Goods, Artists' Supplies, etc., etc.

The house of W. Freeman & Co., is the oldest house in the trade, and the large patronage they receive may be taken as the best evidence of their enterprise and energy. Beside their dealings in Wall Papers and Decorative Paper Hangings, they are also engaged in finishing Ornamental, Pier and Mantel Glasses, Frames, Console Tables, Window Cornice, Portrait and Picture Frames, as well as being general dealers in French and Belgian Plate, and the most celebrated brands of American Window Glass.

Mr. C. W. Klages has lately removed from an old and well-known stand on Market street to the new and rapidly growing business thoroughfare, Church street, keeping pace, as it were, with the progress of the times. Mr. Klages is also engaged in the manufacture of

some kinds of Wall Paper, and has the benefit of fifteen years' experience in the business here in Nashville.

Stoves and Tinware.

To have the least possible idea, or to rightly determine the magnitude of this trade in Nashville, the curious should, some fine day, take a stroll through the numerous and extensive Stove and Tinware establishments of the city and observe the energy there displayed, and the heavy transactions going on. True, nearly every city, town and village of the country have what they call "Tin Shops," but when we designate the principal houses engaged in the business in Nashville as both *numerous and extensive*, we mean it in every sense, for we doubt whether any city of the same size in America can eclipse us in this line. Industrious and enterprising, and by happy combinations of mercantile tact with mechanical skill, our merchants have established a flourishing trade and obtained a prominence that would indeed be difficult to deprive them of. Aided in the prosecution of their business by the decided cheapness of, and close proximity to Iron and Coal—two all-important constituents in their trade, together with other marked advantages, enables them to produce articles whose durability, utility, beauty of design, excellent workmanship, and decided cheapness has induced many dealers of professed knowledge of the trade in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Southern Kentucky to order their supplies exclusively from this city.

There are eight houses engaged in this business in Nashville, sufficiently large to comport with the dignity of the above remarks. There are many more on a smaller scale, but we speak only of those who *Wholesale*, viz.: McClure, Buck & Co., 22 North Market street; Phillips, Buttorf & Co., 10 North College; Moore, Collins & Co.,* 37

*The house of Moore, Collins & Co. are the sole Manufacturers of a newly patented Churn Dash, invented by Theophilus Crutcher, Esq., of Edgefield, and which gives promise of very considerable popularity in the future. Messrs. Moore, Collins & Co. recently purchased the use of this patent and the sole privilege of manufacturing them. This they are prepared to do extensively, and have gone at it with a will. This Dash, it is claimed, far surpasses anything ever before used. Its great recommending features being simplicity, an absence of complicated apparatus, the power of being worked more readily in either Stone Jar or old-fashioned Wooden Churn, than any other kind of Dash; its economy of time and labor, making Butter in from *five to twenty minutes* owing to the temperature of the milk—other Dashes requiring from *ONE TO SIX HOURS*; and lastly, its durability and cheapness, costing not more than twelve dollars per dozen, with a liberal discount to the Trade. Messrs.

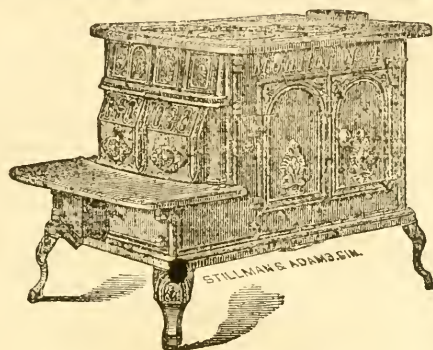
THE LIVE STOVE & TINWARE HOUSE!

PHILLIPS, BUTTOREFF & CO.

No. 10 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,

Nashville, - - - Tenn.

PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS



AND DEALERS IN

Tinware, Stoves,

CASTINGS, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

PLAIN AND ENAMELED GRATES,

PORTABLE AND SCHOOL HOUSE FURNACES,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We keep at all times a complete line of the most approved STOVES.

We manufacture all kinds of

STEAMBOAT, MILL & DISTILLERY WORK,

And do the BEST GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE AND FIRE ROOFING WORK
done in the city.

We would call especial attention to our **MONITOR STOVE**, as
being the best thing in the market.

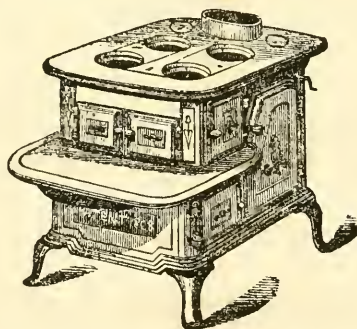
M'CLURE, BUCK & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH MARKET STREET,

—DEALERS IN—

**TIN PLATE, BLOCK TIN,
BRASS KETTLES,
METALLIC AND COPPER BOTTOMS, WIRE,
RIVETS, SHEET ZINC,
Russia & Imitation Russia Sheet Iron, Galvanized, Charcoal & Common Sheet Iron,**

COOKING AND



HEATING STOVES.

Mantle and Jamb Grates, Wood and Iron Ware,

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Also, sole manufacturers of the celebrated

Wrought Iron Cook Stove,

with the Improved Extension Top. We are the exclusive dealers in
the celebrated

Fashion and Champion Cook Stoves,

which are superior to any other Stoves in use—unequaled for com-
fort, economy, neatness and durability.

North Market; J. W. Wilson & Co., 22 North College; Buck, Barnes & Co., 51 North Market; Treppard & Co., 19 and 21 North College; T. W. Weller, 53 and 55 Broad; Murray, Jones & Co., 33 South Market; and J. D. Strader, 18 Broad street. These houses, combined, give employment to about 175 persons. Their entire daily capacity has been estimated at 75 Wrought-Iron Stoves or 500 dozen assorted Tinware; and it has been reckoned that they worked up during 1869 not less than 700,000 pounds of Tin, 250,000 pounds of Sheet-Iron, and 50,000 pounds of Sheet-Copper. All together, this Trade amounted in 1869 to fully *Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars*, (\$800,000), which is, as we have been informed, an *increase of at least twenty per cent.* over sales of 1868, and of *fully one hundred per cent.* over sales prior to the "late unpleasantness."

The houses designated are all engaged extensively in manufacturing—indeed, do actually turn out from their own work-shops the larger portion of the Wares sold. These articles embrace an almost inconceivable array of Pans, Buckets, Oil Cans, Stove Trimmings, and a thousand and one kinds of Stamped, Japanned and Plain Tinware and Iron and Copper Goods. They are prepared to furnish every article known for domestic and culinary purposes, especially Cooking and Heating Stoves, both Wrought and Cast; and are at all times prepared to fill orders for anything from the old-fashioned "Franklin Stove" and *Ten-Plate* Wood Stove, down to the most modern styles and patterns.

We would call the attention of Builders, in particular, to their superb stocks of both Imported and Home Manufactured Building Material, including in part Plain and Enameled Mantle Grates, of all styles and designs, and Marbleized Iron Mantles, gotten up in exquisite style and rare polish. This class of material, we will take occasion to remark, is rapidly superseding the old styles of wood mantles, and they are especially recommended to us for durability, beauty, finish, the power of retaining their polish, and for not being

Moore, Collins & Co. have thus far turned out a goodly number, and in every single instance they have met with the unqualified approval of purchasers; They are prepared to sell State and County Rights, and when the article is fairly introduced, will no doubt mark a new era in household affairs, and be the pet of many a thrifty housewife throughout our progressive country. An accompanying cut will be found on another page illustrative of this simple but useful invention; but for details, the reader is referred to the published Circular of the Manufacturers, furnished on application. Being a Southern invention, as an evidence of Southern ingenuity, it is highly commendable, and furthermore, being manufactured in the South, is a fact that should secure for it the consideration and patronage it merits.

MOORE, COLLINS AND CO.

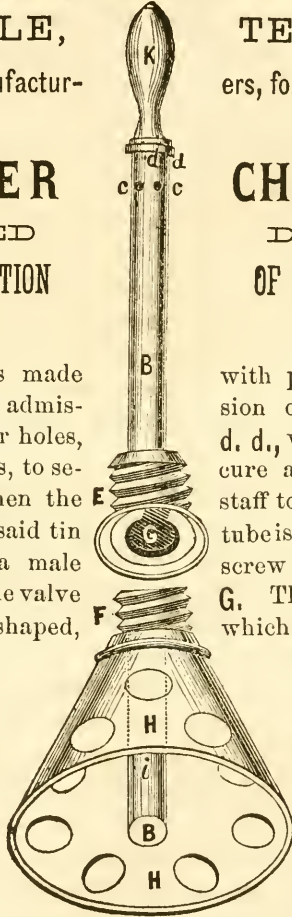
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

STOVES, TINWARE AND CASTINGS,
37 North Market Street,

NASHVILLE,
Sole Owners and Manufactur-
the highly

CRUTCHER
PATENTED
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The tin tube **B**, is made its top. **c. c.** for the admis- above are two smaller holes, small screws, or tacks, to se- is designed to lengthen the To the lower end of said tin **E**, which receives a male designed to enclose the valve of tin, and funnel shaped, down movements. It holes, and attached to the dash is being rais- opens the valve **G**, and as it is forced closes, which forces at the same time the through the perforat- The tube *i*, which is lower part of the dash, is intended to keep the air from escaping when the dash is raised, except through the milk. The construction of this dash, we claim, removes all hard labor in churning, saves time, is simple and cheap.



TENNESSEE,
ers, for the United States, of
improved

CHURN DASH,
DEC. 21, 1869.
OF THE CHURN DASH.

with perforated holes near sion of air. Immediately **d. d.**, which are intended for cure a wooded staff, which staff to any desirable length. tube is affixed a female screw, screw **F**. The screws being **G**. The dasher **H**, is made which facilitates its up and is perforated with the male screw. **F**. As ed, the air from above and admits the air, downward, the valve the air into the milk; milk is thrown in jets ed holes in the dash. continued to the low-

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

LADY GAY AND ACTIVE COOKING STOVES.

so easily soiled as the White Marble. There is still another article which is being made a specialty of, and that is Galvanized Iron Cornices for buildings. Great perfection has been attained in this kind of work, and it is coming rapidly into favor all over the country, North and South. Nearly every new building in the city is graced by some beautiful design made of this material, and it is fast taking the place of wood, brick, etc. For Cornices, Window-Hoods, and all kinds of Front Ornaments, it is unexcelled. The unfitness of wood and other materials for this purpose, and the principal restriction hitherto to the more extended use of Iron, being its tendency to oxydation or rust, has happily been mastered by mechanical ingenuity, and it is now coated with another metal, forming a combination impervious to atmospherical influences, preventative of fire, and known as *Galvanized Iron*. Nashville Dealers in this article, as well as in all others of their trade, are fully able to compete with any market in the United States.

Sewing Machines.

Regarding the importance of even this branch of trade in our City, perhaps, there are but few of our citizens enlightened. If we were to interrogate a hundred, a thousand, or even ten thousand persons, of the whole number we would find but a few, outside of the several Agencies, imbued with the slightest tincture of an idea of the rapid advancement and vast progress already made. Possessing this general ignorance of not overly recondite truths, if they would only take the trouble of observing what is going on around them, many, perhaps, will be wonder-struck, when we state that the Sewing Machine Business of Nashville, for the year 1869, amounted to *two thousand Sewing Machines*, in Plain, Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany cases, ranging in price from \$60 to \$160, and even as high as \$200. A fair average estimate places the bulk of sales at \$65 for each Machine, which will amount, in the aggregate, to the handsome sum of \$130,000.

This business is divided between the representatives of five of the leading manufactories of the United States, whose Agencies are located as follows: for the Grover and Baker Machine, B. W. Randal, Agent, 114 Church Street; for the Howe Machine, Oatman & Langsdale, Agents, 156 Church Street; for the Florence Machine, Nelson & Smith, Agents, Stacey House Building, Church Street; for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, N. C. Thayer, Agent, 108 Church Street

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM



ELASTIC STITCH Family Sewing Machines.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch

Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.

Using both threads directly from the spools.

No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.

Wide range of application without change of adjustment.

The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and Ornamental Work.

The Highest Premiums at all the Fairs and Exhibitions of the United States and Europe have been awarded the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, and the work done by them, wherever exhibited in competition.

The very highest prize, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, this attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

114 Church Street, Nashville.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

HOWE SEWING MACHINES!

—AT THE—

PARIS EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, 1867,

To this Machine was awarded the HIGHEST HONORS ever conferred upon a Sewing Machine.

**TWO GRAND PRIZES,
Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor & Gold Medal.**

GOLD MEDAL



1867.



GOLD MEDAL



1867.

The above are fac-similes of the Cross of the Legion of Honor and Gold Medal conferred on Elias Howe, Jr., at the Paris Exposition of 1867. The Machine which bears his name has long been regarded as the standard of excellence, and has become celebrated the world over. The work done by these Machines is unsurpassed—sewing the thinnest muslin or the thickest cloth, with equal facility; and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thicknesses or passing over seams; it turns its own hem as it sews, sewing a seam stronger than the fabric itself. To see it hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, quilt and gather, it seems more like a thing of life than a machine moved by the will of the operator. It is capable of doing every description of sewing that is required in a family; and also for seamstresses and dress-makers it will be found invaluable. They seldom or never give any trouble in operating, and in a word, are the *Most Satisfactory Sewing Machines in Use.*

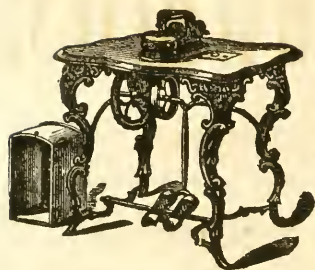
A Medallion likeness of Mr. Howe is embedded in the plates of every Howe Machine manufactured by the Howe Machine Co., without which, none are genuine. Every purchaser of a Sewing Machine should inquire for *ELIAS HOWE, Jr.'s SEWING MACHINE*, and if they are not sold in their vicinity, address the General Agency for Illustrated Circulars, etc., and do not purchase until you have thoroughly investigated these renowned Machines.

Oatman & Langsdale,

SOUTHERN AGENTS,

141 CHURCH STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE IMPROVED



FLORENCE
SEWING
MACHINE.

THESE MACHINES ARE

Simple, Perfect and Durable.

SALESROOM:

STACEY HOUSE BUILDING, CHURCH STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Illustrated Prospectus, with Samples of Work, Sent Post-Free.

ADDRESS,

NELSON & SMITH,

Gen'l Southwestern Agents,

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

and for the Singer Machine, Young & Co., Agents, 156 Church Street. The offices and ware-rooms of these agencies are fitted up in elegant style, with splendid drawing-room furniture, carpets, etc., and are among the neatest and most attractive places in the City.

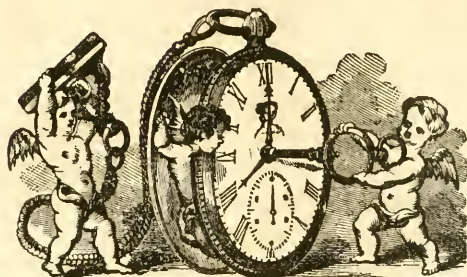
These offices are the *General Agencies for the State of Tennessee*, and many of the interior counties are being canvassed by their energetic subordinates, who control certain sub-divisions, traveling over the country in ingenious advertising wagons, visiting every house, and diligently advocating the excellence of their respective Machines. However, Nashville controls this rapidly increasing trade, and is the Fountain-head and Depot of Supplies for them.

We will not so far commit ourself as to attempt discrimination, or to extol the "Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch, or the Perfection and Simplicity of the Machinery" employed in the respective Machines. Suffice it, that all the latest improvements attend each one. Some one of these "Iron-needle-women of the Period," conceived by philanthropic minds and rightfully termed the "Angel of the Household," should adorn the home of every industrious and liberal-hearted citizen of the South. Therefore, we conclude, by remarking that the agents, who are live, go-ahead-ative and courteous dealers, offer countless inducements to customers, and invite examination and trial of their respective stocks.

Jewelry.

Although we do not claim for the above branch of trade any great degree of *wholesale* transactions, yet we presume we will not transcend the legitimate purposes of our book, if we, at least, present to its readers an idea in brief of the extent of its business. Then, too, we may draw a moral from the sale of Jewelry, and the investments made in its fascinating and attractive Goods, as it is pretty good evidence of the prosperity of a city, and of its healthy Commercial condition. There are in the City, exclusive of more than a score of Watch and Jewelry Repairing Establishments, nine houses, which we may call *extensive* Jewelry Stores, situated as follows: Messrs. Gates & Pohlman, corner College and Union; F. L. Davies & Bro., Maxwell House Building, corner Church and Cherry Streets; W. H. Calhoun & Co., corner Public Square and College Streets; Geo. R. Calhoun & Co., 33 Union Street; F. S. Badoux, 31 Cherry Street; Ernest Wiggers, 31½ Cherry Street; E. L. Tarbox, 52 Union Street; Joshua Flowers, 44 Union; and B. H. Stief, 5 Union Street, beside

GATES & POHLMAN



JEWELERS,

AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.,

Corner Union and College Streets,

NASHVILLE, - - TENNESSEE,

This House, **ESTABLISHED IN 1835**, is still in successful operation, and its proprietors are prepared to furnish, at reasonable prices, any article generally found in a First Class Jewelry Establishment.

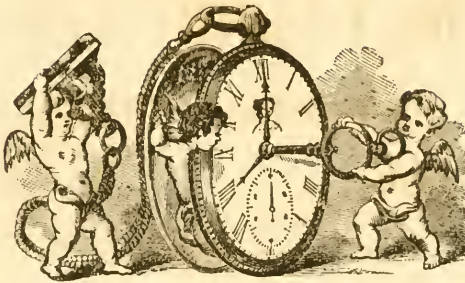
THEY ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

TERRY PATENT CLOCK COMPANY.

Watches and Jewelry carefully and promptly repaired by the most competent workmen, and all work warranted.

F. L. DAVIES & BRO.

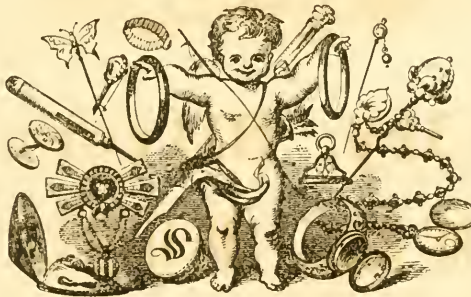
IMPORTERS AND



DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

AND



Sterling Silverware,

MAXWELL HOUSE,

Corner of Church and Cherry Streets,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

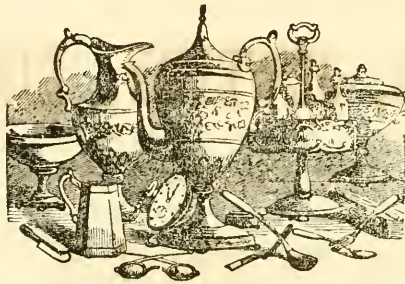
GEO. R. CALHOUN & CO.,

No. 33 UNION STREET.

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

DEALERS IN

Watches,



Diamonds

Jewelry, Silverware,

ROGERS' POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

SPECTACLES !

Gold, Silver and Steel Frames,

With the finest Pebble Glasses, to suit any age.

GOLD PENS, CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

Repairing done, with the utmost care and promptness, by
skillful and experienced workmen.

F. S. BADOUX, Agent,

PRACTICAL

Jeweler, Watch-maker,

AND DEALER IN

GOLD, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, FANCY GOODS,

And Watchmakers' Materials,

No. 31 NORTH CHERRY STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Particular Attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

MADAM BADOUX

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER

Wigs, Chignons, Hair Ornaments and Jewelry

OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

A large and well selected stock of Combs, Perfumery and Toilet Articles always on hand.

No. 31 North Cherry St., NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. SHEGOG SMITH.

THOS. SMITH, Jr.

SMITH BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRITANIA AND PLATED WARE.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Glassware and Table
CUTLERY,**

No. 135 Church Street,

NASHVILLE,

TENNESSEE.

Also, Agents for Wm. Rogers' Manufacturing Company's Celebrated
Plated Spoons and Forks, R. Gleason's Hollowware, Young,
Haynes & Dyers' Silvered Glassware, etc., etc., etc.

quite a number of Fancy Goods Stores dealing more or less in the intrinsic trinkets and precious metals in their numerous manufactured states. The house of F. A. Badoux has made a specialty of Watch and Clock-maker's Materials.

The estimated amount of Jewelry sales in Nashville, for 1869, is placed between \$250,000 and \$300,000. This, perhaps, will fall short of the sales in years previous to the war; but transactions are conducted now in a manner vastly different from what they were in what were termed the "flush times" of the State. People, in those days, bought on a credit, paid either at the end of the year, or "when they sold their cotton," consequently were reckless as to what they purchased, and the extravagance thereof. Now-a-days sales are made for *cash*, at least, are intended as such, and the business is said to be more lucrative, at any rate, is livelier, and stocks are turned over to more advantage than formerly.

Take into consideration the population of Nashville, our Jewelers display, in their show cases, as costly and rare goods as the most extensive dealers in America, not even excepting the house of Ball, Black & Co., New York City. The country trading with Nashville in this line is one of the wealthiest and most fashionable of the Union, and our dealers find it entailed upon them, to keep the best and most novel styles that are sold.

Visitors to Nashville will find a deal of pleasure in examining our palatial Jewelry stores, decked out in gorgeous furniture, and presenting magnificent stocks of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Onyx, and Sardonyx, Corals, Garnets, Jets, etc., etc., in plain or highly enameled Settings, together with Silver and Plated Wares, Masonic and Odd Fellows Jewels, and the most beautiful Etruscan Work, Roman, Saracenic, Moorish, and Egyptian, and the newest and most exquisite styles of Moss Agate Work, beside a countless and indescribable collection of little articles of *bijouterie* that glitter in their natural wealth and dazzle by the aid of scientific polish and workmanship.

In addition to these there are several houses devoted almost exclusively to dealings in Natural and Artificial Hair Goods. It is indeed surprising to note the extent of their transactions, and in a branch of business, too, that very recently has taken position in the world of trade, and, we think, but few of our readers imagine that the Hair Business of Nashville will amount to *thirty thousand dollars per annum*, which it will certainly do, as we have it from those who best know. The most prominent of these houses are those of

Madame Badoux, 31 North Cherry Street; P. Graville, 25 North Cherry Street; and Mrs. M. F. Hoover & Co., 21 North Cherry Street. All kinds of Hair Jewelry are manufactured and sold by them, embracing in part complete sets of Breast Pins, Ear-rings, Bracelets, etc., as well as all manner of Wigs, Chignons, Waterfalls, Japan Switches, etc. Some of these articles are rare specimens of workmanship, and are apt to deceive the most knowing by their decided resemblance to Natural "capillary adornments."

Britannia and Plated Ware.

As an exclusive or separate branch of business, that of Britannia and Plated Ware is a lately founded and novel one for Nashville. Until quite recently all goods of this class were kept in the Jewelry, Hardware, Queensware, or House Furnishing Stores, but as in everything else, Nashville is now asserting her importance, "feeling her oats," as it were, and we must now have separate and distinct houses for every legitimate department of trade.

On the first of November last, the Messrs. Smith Bros. opened a branch house in this City, at 135 Church Street, for the Wholesale and Retail of Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Glassware, Table Cutlery, etc. This firm are experienced English Manufacturers and since their residence in this country have successfully engaged in the manufacture of many articles in their line. At present their factory is located at No. 65 Union Street, Boston, Massachusetts, where they employ about forty hands, and turn out annually a large supply of Britannia and Plated Ware, embracing such articles as Tea, and Coffee Urns, Plain and Chased Water and Ice Pitchers, Castors, Waiters, Cake and Card Baskets, Communion Service, Butter Dishes, Mugs, Ladels, and Spoons and many other articles, whose artistic and beautiful designs, neatness of finish and superior material are surpassed by but few, if any manufactories in the country. These gentlemen design establishing a *similar Manufactory in Nashville* at an early day, and will, in all probability, do so the coming year.

They are also agents for the sale of a superior class of Flint, Silvered, and Chryseled Glass-ware, from the celebrated factories of Wm. Rogers' Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Connecticut; R. Gleason & Sons, Dorchester, Massachusetts; and Young, Haines & Dyer, Boston Silver Glass Company. As a matter of course, being *Manufacturers* themselves, they are enabled to sell to merchants at figures lower than ever before obtained in Nashville. They propose to sell

at Eastern Manufacturer's prices, with the freight added, which seems to us a fair and liberal mode of doing business. Being a new house in a new business, they are exceedingly anxious to be tried, at least.

Toys, Fancy Goods and Fireworks.

There is still another branch of Wholesale Business in our City, whose sales, for 1869, will add *seventy-five thousand dollars* more to the already extended columns. We allude to the trade coming under the caption of Toys, Fancy Goods, and Fire Works. Two or three houses engage especially in this business, while nearly all of the leading Confectioners have more or less capital invested in the same. The exclusive Toy houses in the City, are: Messrs. John Luck, 47 Union and 110 Church street, and Guntrath & Schiff, 39 North Cherry street. As a representative branch it is worthy of mention, and the more from the fact that it attained its present standard only a short while since. All kinds and descriptions of articles made for Presents or for the amusement of children are sold, including Dolls, Toy-Guns, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, in fact so indescribable and numerous are the articles kept, that it would be a tedious job calling them over. Great varieties of Fancy Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Childrens' Cabs, and Willow Ware, etc., are to be found here, while among Fireworks—whose sales are considerable of themselves alone, reaching probably \$10,000 during last year—we find full supplies of all kinds of Fire Crackers, Sky Rockets, Roman Candles, Bengal Lights, Chinese Lanterns, and many other articles made for illuminations on occasions of jollification. A very great portion of these goods are imported direct from Europe, and consequently can be sold as cheap as in any market Nashville directly competes with.

The foregoing departments, we believe, include all that may be classified as Wholesale Commercial Branches of Business in our midst. We shall next pass to the consideration of Nashville as a Manufacturing Point. In these latter investigations we have found it an extremely difficult matter to separate the two distinct departments of business, many of the houses engaged in the one branch engaging also in the other; yet we flatter ourselves, that we can, at least, present them clearly, even if those who Manufacture do get the benefit of separate attention.

THE MANUFACTURES OF NASHVILLE.

It is an axiom as true as trite that no city has been or can be permanently prosperous without Manufactures. A prosperity based exclusively upon a Commercial Business, must necessarily be ephemeral. A city which, for instance, depends upon any one or more of the great Agricultural Staples for support, business and growth, is liable to become paralyzed in her energies and interests, not only by failure in the production of such Staples, but from their diversion to other points whose eligibility gives them the advantage and preference as markets. Such, also, are the fluctuations in the price of articles of Produce that no certainty of successful operations can be relied upon; and where uncertain, feverish and exciting speculation underlies the business of any community, or city, there is no guarantee of permanent prosperity; whereas, where *Manufacturing* is carried on successfully there is a steady, healthful and substantial growth. These facts, then, however unwelcome they may be to strictly Commercial men, prompt us to the consideration of NASHVILLE AS A MANUFACTURING POINT.

The term *Manufacture*, in its derivative sense, signifies making by hand. Its modern acceptance, however, is directly the reverse of its original meaning; and it is now applied more particularly to that class of products which are made extensively by machinery, without much aid from manual labor. The word, therefore, is an extremely flexible one, and as Political Economists disagree in opinion as to whether Millers and Bakers are properly manufacturers, we shall, if need be, take advantage of the uncertainty, and consider as Manufactures what strictly may belong to other classifications of productive industry. The end of every Manufacture is to increase the utility of objects by modifying their external form or changing their internal constitution, and that the labors of both Millers and Bakers effect these things, stands undisputed. Political Economists also divide the essential requisites of production into two parts, viz.: Labor and ap-

appropriate natural objects. But when applied to Manufacturing Industry, "success," they say, "depends upon a variety or rather combination of circumstances, partly *moral* and partly *physical*." Foremost among the former are *freedom of industry and security of property*. Happily for us that our republican form of government not only protects but fosters and encourages industry, while true republican principles make its faithful pursuit the "open sesame" to the enjoyments of its manifold benefits; and property is adequately protected by governmental and legislative action wherever honesty is the ruling policy. Another moral cause contributing, and in fact essential to eminence in Manufacturing Industry, is the *general diffusion of intelligence among the people*. By intelligence in this connection, we do not mean merely the understanding necessary to enable an individual to become the maker or the master of a machine,—for capacity to contrive and invent seems a part of the original constitution of man. But simply the exercise of his faculties in the application of practical improvements upon successful enterprise in invention or mechanical labor, and the approbation and rewards bestowed thereupon. The eminent positions at present occupied by the New England and other Manufacturing States are due rather to their sound, intelligent and practical philosophy than to any physical advantages or original intellectual superiority. The foul tongue of slander has caused to be circulated abroad that in the South mechanical labor was degraded to serfdom, or at best was but little appreciated. These slanders, for such they are, have been no doubt more effective in hiding our noble section from the attention it actually deserved perhaps than any other cause. We here assert it, and appeal to the intelligence of our country for confirmation thereof, that in no portion of America's broad domains is an honest and industrious mechanic held in higher esteem; and that, instead of frowning down on such, our children are educated to regard ignorance and idleness as vices, and that to add something to the aggregate product of their country's wealth is both honorable and praiseworthy.

Passing to the consideration of the *physical causes* of eminence in Manufacturing Industry, we remark that they are more obvious than the moral causes, and perhaps more important. To produce manufactured goods of a given quality with the least expense, being the great desideratum, it follows, that whatever contributes to economy in production; whatever saves labor, or transportation, or raw materials, cannot be safely overlooked or despised. But to investigate carefully all the circumstances that have an influence upon economical produc-

tion, would fill a considerable volume and be foreign to our main inquiry. The physical advantages which have contributed to England's eminence in Manufactures, and which, we think, would apply as well to our country, are epitomized by the *Edinburgh Review* in the following summary: 1st. Possession of supplies of the raw materials used in Manufactures. 2d. The command of the natural means and agents best fitted to produce power. 3d. The position of the country as respects others; and 4th. The nature of the soil and climate.

“As respects the first of these circumstances,” says the writer, “every one who reflects on the nature, value and importance of our manufactures of Wool, of the useful Metals,—such as Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper,—and of Leather, Flax, and so forth, must at once admit that our success in them has been materially promoted by our having abundant supplies of the raw material. It is of less consequence whence the material of a manufacture possessing great value in small bulk is derived, whether it be furnished from native sources, or imported from abroad, though even in that case the advantage of possessing an internal supply, of which it is impossible to be deprived by the jealousy or hostility of foreigners, must not be overlooked. But no nation can make any considerable progress in the manufacture of bulky and heavy articles, the conveyance of which to a distance unavoidably occasions a large expense, unless she have supplies of the raw material within herself. Our superiority in manufactures depends more at this moment on our *superior machines* than on any thing else; and had we been obliged to import the Iron, Brass and Steel, of which they are principally made, it is exceedingly doubtful whether we should have succeeded in bringing them to any thing like their present pitch of improvement.”

“But of all the physical circumstances that have contributed to our wonderful progress in Manufacturing Industry, none has had nearly so much influence as our possession of the most valuable Coal Mines. These have conferred advantages on us not enjoyed in an equal degree by any other people. Even though we had possessed the most abundant supply of the ores of Iron and other useful Metals, they would have been of little or no use, but for our almost inexhaustible Coal Mines.”

Water power, until recently, was considered cheaper, especially for small manufacturing establishments, than steam power; but eminent engineers have carefully investigated the subject, and are of the opinion that in any position where coal can be had “*at ten cents per*

bushel," steam is as cheap as water power at its lowest cost. Steam, therefore, being the greatest motive power relied upon to work machinery, we may safely conclude that at no very distant day, the center of manufacturing interests will be at or near a district possessing inexhaustible supplies of *cheap coal*. Coal lies at the bottom of all successful manufacturing operations, and it surpasses all the natural products in the power of attracting an industrious population to the vicinity where it can be cheaply and abundantly obtained. In the coal districts of England, we find all her great manufacturing cities and towns—Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, and many others; while the principal manufacturing cities of the United States—Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wheeling—present similar contrasts, and are located in districts abounding with Coal and its usual accompaniment, Iron. And so it is, despite the present pre-eminence of New England, her glory is destined soon to be overshadowed; for the scepter will, eventually and ere long, depart from Judah, and fall into the hands of other cities possessing all their other advantages, and having, in addition, a convenient proximity to our immense coal beds. For the virtues which make a great people are indigenous to our soil, and will animate and ennoble our population, whenever our capitalists and ingenious men have given its great physical advantages the fulfillment of their "manifest destiny."

With regard to the third point, viz: *favorable situation, as respects commerce with other sections*, its importance is second only to that which we have just considered. It is in the nature of manufactures to be regardful of its markets, and to supply with ease the demands of these, as well as to obtain the raw materials on easy terms. Therefore, it is highly important that there should be a complete communication with all parts of the adjacent country, by rail or river, and established commerce, or facilities for commerce therewith.

A suitable *climate* is also a consideration of very great importance. The influence of climate upon the productiveness of industry, especially in Manufactures, is very marked. A warm climate not only enervates the body, but enfeebles the mind, and produces laziness and neglect. In very cold climates, on the other hand, the powers of nature are benumbed, and the operations of manufacturers often seriously impeded. The climate has direct influence upon the durability of manufactured goods, the working of machinery, etc., and thus becomes an element of important consideration in many kinds of Manufactures.

Most writers on the subject, insist that the *soil* of a county or dis-

trict well adapted for Manufactures need not be naturally very fertile; for, where the soil is naturally so rich, that Agriculture is an easy art, it will not afford sustenance to many kinds of Manufactures. This, to us, seems a mistaken idea; for it is reasonable to suppose that the cost of transportation to and from manufactories, outside, and we might say, far removed from, the districts abounding in raw materials that enter largely into Manufactures, could be obviated by the erection of similar Manufactories nearer to hand.

Further argument, therefore, is superfluous. The principle is settled. And from *all* these considerations, which we believe to be thoroughly sound, we are led to believe that but few places are well adapted for general Manufactures, and that the *best possible locality in the South for general manufacturing, is an attractive and suitable center of Wealth, Population and Intelligence, situated in a populous district, abounding in Coal and Iron, and possessing established and superior facilities of intercommunication with all parts of the country.*

Now, have we such a locality? The centers of Wealth, Population and Intelligence in the South are not numerous. Suitable centers for Manufacturing, situated in close proximity to well-developed mines of Coal and Iron, and possessing established facilities for procuring raw materials on the easiest terms, and sending away manufactured produce, in turn, are very few; and of centers of Wealth Population and Intelligence, we know of *but one* that possesses all the essential and most of the desirable advantages for manufacturing almost every variety of products. To that one we invite the attention of all those who manufacture elsewhere, or who deal in or consume manufactured commodities. The subject is one in which all these have a deep concern. If it be true, then, that the highest degree of economy in production depends upon a *combination* of certain circumstances, rarely found, but which exist in the highest degree of perfection in a certain place, those who desire manufacturing cheaply, and who are at present manufacturing elsewhere, will stand greatly in their own light if they fail to at least reflect on the capabilities of such a section. The place to which we invite earnest and sagacious attention is NASHVILLE, the Capital of the State of Tennessee.

Let us now pass to and examine the claims and adaptabilities of this city of Nashville, to the position we have just rudely described. It needs no further argument at our hands, to convince those who are engaged in the search for such places, that Nashville, regarded from

every point of view, is a center of Wealth, Population and Intelligence. How, then, stands *freedom of industry and security of property?* In the first place, the citizens of Nashville, who now give tone and direction to its popular sentiment, it may be relied upon, are far too clear-headed and practical in their views to do anything tending to degrade labor and check useful enterprise. In truth, realizing, as they do, their important advantages, they are not slow to encourage, in fact, court, the establishment of well-directed industry in their midst. The Press is emphatically a People's Press, and but few cities can claim bolder or more earnest advocates of development, in all its phases; and, were every mind disabused of the villainous reports of insecurity that have gone forth but to retard our progress; if the walls could be torn down, which now hide us from view, then would such a spirit of activity pervade all classes, that our beautiful city would take a new lease of Prosperity, and perpetuate the glory, as well as the memory, of its Founders.

This, then, is the moral *status* of Nashville; and these circumstances, Political Economists say, are essential to manufacturing operations. Passing over its commercial facilities for another article, we proceed immediately to consider those that are properly denominated *physical*.

In considering Nashville as a Manufacturing Center, it must be obvious from previous remarks, and still more obvious from minute observation respecting the topographical and geological features of Tennessee—published at various times by various authors—and the intimacy of connection between the metropolis and the principal mineral sections of the State, that *Nashville and its vicinity command the most important raw materials used in Manufactures*. But the celebrity of Tennessee for its vast deposits of Iron and Coal—those primary sources of England's manufacturing greatness—is so widely extended, that to dilate upon their abundance would hardly convey additional information to any person of ordinary intelligence. Various reports from eminent geologists and others, have shown that her Iron compares most favorably with any produced in the United States, while her mines of "black diamonds," it is a proverb, are only surpassed in national importance by the gold mines of California; and we do not believe ourself exaggerating, if we claim that we are situated in that district entitled to be called the *center of the Iron and Coal production of the South*.

Since the above was written, we have received a communication regarding the Iron interests of our State, from Colonel L. S. Goodrich,

of Hurricane Mills, Tennessee, a gentleman who has been endorsed by Iron Manufacturers themselves, as *one of the most practical men* in the State of Tennessee, and as the opinion of an intelligent and successful Manufacturer, we give it entire.

HURRICANE MILLS, TENN., February, 1870.

CHAS. E. ROBERT, Esq., Nashville:—*Dear Sir:* Yours under date of the 18th inst., requesting information regarding the successful Manufacture of Iron in Tennessee, its accessibility, etc., until now, has remained unanswered, and, in attempting this reply, I must acknowledge that I greatly feel my incompetency to answer intelligently and justly, questions that involve such immense consideration to Tennessee, her people, and particularly your Capital City.

Situated, as Nashville is, in the great Blue Limestone Basin of Tennessee, embracing about 5,450 square miles, and including all, or in part, the Counties of Davidson, Wilson, Smith, Jackson, DeKalb, Putnam, Coffee, Bedford, Lincoln, Giles, Maury, Marshall, Williamson, Cheatham and Sumner, an area equal in extent to one eighth of the entire State, and occupying its very center; possessing natural elements of prosperity, and agricultural wealth equal, if not surpassing any other section of the habitable earth; surrounded, as this Basin is, by the great Natural Divisions of the State, the highland rim, the table lands and mountain ranges, and occupying an elevation of some 900 or 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, it does seem to me that nature, as if studying our very interests, countless ages gone by, has carefully stored hereabouts mineral wealth, to an extent little appreciated by the present generation, and who, I fear, will never form a just conception of its magnitude and wealth, or appreciate the goodness and wisdom of Him "from whom all blessings flow"

We find, on examining the Highlands of Middle Tennessee, that they occupy an area approximating 3,900 square miles, and encircling, almost undisturbed, the great Basin just spoken of, there being no wide or important valleys to break it, except those in the regions adjacent to the Cumberland, Duck and Elk Rivers, which make their escape through the southern and western sides, but do so through narrow valleys, bounded on both sides by high hills. Here it is that we may well begin to study the trestle board of nature, and read intelligibly a language that God has indelibly written in the rock formation. But it is not necessary for the student of nature to tarry long in your beautiful Basin, to determine, and that intelligently, too, the beneficence there displayed. Your peculiar soil, the timber and grass, the returns given your husbandmen, and your rocks, from the highest hills to the lowest valleys, speak, in language mute but eloquent, that Heaven designed that those who inhabited this beautiful Basin should be prosperous and happy by following agricultural pursuits. But, as if striving to achieve grander results, has Omnipotent wisdom and goodness deposited in these highlands and mountain ranges, a supply of Iron and Coal of such vast extent, that it would be hard to conceive them exhaustible, and of a quality inferior to none. And here it is, that the trees, soil and rocks begin to speak a new language, from which we may gather that *it was*

never intended that man inhabiting this section should live by agricultural pursuits alone. Here it is, that we see nature making bare or thrusting up from the bosom of these hills and mountains many useful ores and minerals, which are but the finger boards directing us to the *true source of wealth for this section.* Here it is, that we see the agriculturist toiling among the rocks, working contrary to the designs of nature herself, and receiving but scanty returns. How often is it, that a farmer from these highlands approaches your Limestone Basin and Alluvial Valley and looks out upon the richly laden crops and reasons within himself, that if he had but such lands as these, he could soon get rich. "This man" he says, "works no harder than I do, yet see the difference, he obtains from 100 to 150 bushels of corn and from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, while I, get only from 40 to 60 bushels of corn and from 7 to 10 bushels of wheat." Reversing this, suppose the thrifty and well-to-do farmer from the basin or valley visits the highlands, he wonders that people could live and toil contented in so barren a country, and that were it not for the good water, purity of air, and abundance of game there found, these "hills would be the most God forsaken of all earthly places." This is a true picture, and one, too, in which, I fear, too many of our commercial men and capitalists take the views of the valley farmer. The secret of the whole is a misunderstanding of the situation, on the part of the latter, and a total misapplication of industry on the part of he who inhabits these highlands. But, how long will it be before these things are properly understood by these same farmers, commercial men and capitalists? How long before they will learn to properly appreciate and interpret the millions of unsunned wealth, locked up in the bosoms of these hills? Will it be when you shall have collected the items that form the debit side of our account, and exhibited to them the immensity of the annual drain that is made on our great commonwealth for foreign manufactured goods, whose very original constituents are perhaps more abundant here than anywhere else on earth. Plows, Chains, Bar-Iron, Horseshoes and Nails, Railroad Supplies, Hollow-ware, Stoves, Edgetools, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Carriages, and in fact Iron Goods in all their shapes, and wood fashioned into every form; and when all these shall have been demonstrated to them, may we not hope that the truth of our real situation will flash upon them, and that the dawn of a more brilliant era will be not far distant. Then, with proper encouragement to manufacturers, and the building of a few short lines of railroad, wholly with the view of bringing forth these latent treasures, it will no longer be necessary for us to go to Louisville for Plows, Cincinnati for Axe, Plow and Hoe Handles, St. Louis for Broomsticks, Wheeling for Nails, Pittsburg for Iron, and New England for Cotton and Woolen Fabrics.

Let us now examine and see if what we have been writing are mere idle words and flights of fancy. Situated, then, as Nashville is, in this beautiful Basin—surrounded as she is, by these immense treasures—her prospects are indeed flattering. Professor Jas. M. Safford, than whom I regard none abler, in his extensive and creditable Report on the resources of our State, says, after having carefully examined the Coal Fields embraced in our table lands, that in the aggregate they contain Coal equal to a solid stratum eight feet thick and co-extensive with the table lands—an area of 5,100 square

miles—underlying more than one-eighth of the entire surface of the State, and are equal in volume to a *block of Coal eight feet high, fifty-one miles wide and one hundred miles long*; or, if we reduce it still lower would make exactly TWENTY-THREE TRILLIONS, THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE BILLIONS, THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS AND EIGHT THOUSAND BUSHELS OF COAL, which, averaged at *ten cents* per bushel at Nashville, would amount to more than TWO THOUSAND BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (\$2,000,000,000,000), aggregating financial value whose magnitude passes far beyond human ken. Now, suppose we estimate the value of Iron Ores at the same, and the value of uncut Timber at *one-half* that of Coal, and I fully believe that both will reach the estimates made, then we have a grand total of SIX THOUSAND BILLIONS OF UNDEVELOPED WEALTH IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE!

Professor Safford, in speaking of the locality and out-crops of Iron Ore in the State, including all its varieties, whether in local deposits or regular veins, arranges and classifies them in three grand belts which are quite distinct, and differ more or less in geological and mineral character. These three Belts or Iron-producing regions are: The Eastern, the Dyestone and the Western. The first includes the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Blount, Monroe, Polk and the eastern part of McMinn, in which many of the valleys are from ten to twelve miles long and from one to five miles wide, and are remarkable for the first-class banks and deposits there discovered. This region furnishes three varieties of Ore—the Laminated, Hematite and Magnetic—and when pure, yields from 59 to 72 per cent. Iron.

The second Iron-producing region is the Dyestone Belt, including in its area all or part of the following counties: Hancock, Claiborne, Grainger, Campbell, Anderson, Roane, Rhea, Meigs, Marion, Sequatchie and Bledsoe. The great Ore of this section is the Stratified Red Iron, (at many points called Dyestone), of the Stematic variety, and yields, when pure, 70 per cent. of Iron. This immense deposit extends from Virginia to Georgia, a distance of nearly 160 miles, and, he says, may be regarded as a continuous band of Ore 180 miles long and in thickness varying from a few inches to seven and eight feet. The entire average must be at least twenty inches, perhaps more.

The third and last great Iron-producing region is the great Western Belt which occupies a strip about 50 miles wide and running directly through the State, embracing all or in part the counties of Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Lewis, Perry, Decatur, Hickman, Humphries, Benton, Dickson, Montgomery and Stewart, and extends north into Kentucky and south into Alabama. The Ore of this immense field makes an excellent Iron, and yields, by Dr. Troost's analysis, from 76 to 83 per cent. pure oxide of Iron. This is the field that has won such great celebrity for Tennessee Iron, and from which was fed in 1854 thirty-seven blast furnaces, producing 37,283 tons of Pig Metal, and which to-day only feeds *nine*, and why? And is this all that these hills and mountains contain, that have been set at naught by our great Farming, Commercial and Financial men, and which God has decreed shall become the head of the Corner?

Let us hear further from Dr. Safford. He says they also contain Gold, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Lignite and Petroleum and their allied

substances; Salt, Nitre, Alum, Epsomite, Gypsum, Barite, Copperas, Calcanthite, Pyrite and Black Manganese; Red Variegated, White Variegated, Magnesian, Black, Dark Blue, Breccia, and Conglomerate Marble, being five distinct varieties; Roofing Slate, Mill Stone, Flag Stone, Building Stone, Hydraulic Limestone, Clay, Green Marl, and Mineral Waters; that they are clothed with forests of timber unsurpassed and that will meet our wants, and that these same hills abound in beautiful and limpid streams, cascades and water-falls, yielding water-power sufficient to drive immense quantities of machinery.

Is it not, then, a burning shame that we should longer pay tribute to the hills of Pennsylvania, the forests of Ohio, or the factories of New England? Let our people, then, learn to appreciate the blessings that surround them, and with united resolutions turn these immense streams of wealth into our own hills and hollows, that will cause them to bloom like the rose, and send forth the clicking choruses of machinery in songs of deliverance for a happy and prosperous people.

Situated, then, as Nashville is, in the midst of all these blessings, can she so control them as to build up a great manufacturing interest that will increase her population and bring credit to herself as the Capital City of so noble a State? I think it very possible. Connected as she is by her Railroads, already or soon to be completed, with three of the greatest Coal Fields of this continent—Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama—to the first by the Edgefield & Kentucky and Louisville & Nashville Railroads and the Cumberland River; to the second by the Cumberland River, the Tennessee & Pacific and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroads and its branches; and to the third by the Nashville, Decatur & Montgomery Railroad—will at once settle the question that her position will at no very distant day give Nashville cheap Coal of excellent quality for manufacturing purposes. The next question is: Can she command cheap Metal, Ore and Timber? We find the Cumberland River capable of furnishing immense quantities of each, and that, with the Tennessee & Pacific Road, which will, when completed, furnish large quantities and of excellent quality. Next, we find the Nashville & Chattanooga Road crossing into the Dyestone Belt at about 123 miles from Nashville, just beyond Bridgeport, and passing up Running Water and into Wills' Valley, and which would afford any quantity of that excellent Ore. This area might be greatly augmented for Coal as well as Ore and Metal, by extending the Jasper Branch Road up the Sequatchie, opening up as it would, some of our best deposits of Coal and Iron. Next, the Nashville, Decatur & Montgomery Road can furnish large quantities, but the distance and expense of transportation and the competition offered by Alabama would not justify us to look to this line for cheap crude supplies.

Then it is that the great Western Iron Field that lies at the very threshold of Nashville, but so long neglected, must and will furnish you with Ore of a quality I might say unequalled and at prices that will defy competition. But this can only be made available by building a Road say starting out from section 48 or 49 on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad and running through the counties of Dixon, Hickman, Lewis, Wayne, and on to Florence, Alabama, and thence to Tuscaloosa, which, in addition too, would give the shortest and

most direct line to Mobile. This Road finished, and I feel warranted in saying that Ore could be delivered in Nashville at \$3.00 per ton. This brings me to consider Major Geo. T. Lewis' letter, addressed recently to Col. S. D. Morgan of your city, to which you have been pleased to refer me, and which has been used by the anti-Tariff men to secure a reduction of taxes and by the extensively prated Tariff party on the other hand, who wrongfully charge Major Lewis with a misstatement of facts. The purpose of Major Lewis, as I understand it, was to show that if the people of Tennessee, North Georgia and Alabama are but true to themselves and have energy and skill to make use of the great natural advantages that the God of nature has conferred upon them, that the day is not far distant when they can compete successfully for the Ohio River Trade, and in time render Tennessee the Wales of America. How does he attempt to prove this? He commences by showing the cost of producing one ton of hot-blast Stone Coal Iron from the native Ores of Ohio to be \$29.00. Next, he gives the cost of producing one ton of hot-blast Stone Coal Iron from Lake Superior Ore at Steubenville, Ohio, to be \$29.00, the Ore yielding 66 per cent. Iron and requiring \$16.50 worth of Ore to make one ton of Iron. Next, the cost of producing one ton of hot-blast Stone Coal Iron from Missouri Mountain, Pilot Knob and Lake Superior Ores at Brazil, North Indiana, to be \$28.45. Next, the cost of one ton of hot-blast Stone Coal Iron at Pittsburg—the Birmingham of the United States—from the Ores of Lakes Champlain and Superior regions to be \$29.50. What say you, gentlemen, will any of you claim to do it for less? I think not, and feel assured that it will cost you every cent herein enumerated, or more. How, then, is it that Major Lewis makes it plausible that one ton of hot-blast Stone Coal Iron can be made at Nashville, all things in manipulation, for *twenty-two dollars and sixty cents*, (\$22.60.) Having thus drawn his comparisons, Major Lewis starts out with the assertion that \$100,000 will construct a Blast Furnace with all necessary appurtenances, that will produce 6000 tons of Pig Metal per annum, which would, allowing fifteen days during the year for repairing, require a daily average for 350 days of 17 1-7 tons per day. By some it is doubted that this average can be made from our Ores, but will the energetic Iron Masters, with all the late improvements, be satisfied with this? I think not.

Next we come to consider the items that make up the cost in Major Lewis' calculation. The first is that of Mining and Transportation to Nashville, which for two tons of Ore yielding one ton of Pig Metal, would amount to \$6.00, and in this one item is found a difference in the cost of one ton of Pig Metal at Pittsburg and at Nashville to be not less than *four dollars and ninety cents in favor of Nashville*. Following out his supposition that Bars and all Merchant Iron can be as cheaply manufactured at Nashville as at Pittsburg, we have, by placing to the credit side of Nashville the freight from Pittsburg to Nashville, an average say of 30 cents per hundred pounds, which would bring up Nashville's advantages to *ten dollars and ninety cents per ton* in manufacturing. But to the question: Can two tons of Ore be delivered at Nashville at a net cost of \$6.00? By reference to the Coal and Coke Tariff of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad we find that this Company will ship over their road, parties furnishing their own cars, eight tons one hundred and fifty miles for fourteen

dollars. Estimating that the Ore can be mined and placed on the cars for \$1.25 per ton, we then have \$10.00 for mining and \$14.00 for transportation, making \$24.00 for eight tons—\$3.00 per ton, or two tons of Ore mined and brought 150 miles to Nashville for \$6.00, and as before shown, this road strikes the Dyestone Belt only 123 miles from Nashville, and the Ore could be brought for less. Having demonstrated that:

Two tons of Ore can be delivered in Nashville for....	\$ 6 00
Next 80 bushels Coal at 12c.....	9 60
Limestone necessary to flux two tons Ore.....	1 00
Superintendence, labor, etc., per ton.....	4 00
Interest on investment per ton.....	1 00
Wear and tear per ton.....	50
Incidental expenses per ton.....	50

Total cost to make 1 ton Stone Coal Pig at Nashville, \$22 60

But why bring the Ore away from the Coal 150 miles, when, by building this road South from section 48 or 49 to Florence, you can command one of the finest Iron Fields on this continent, and which is almost at your very door?

The Furnaces previously referred to that feed from this Field, are Charcoal, six producing hot-blast and three cold-blast Pig, and have a capacity of about 22,000 tons per annum. Cold-blast Pig is not made by these Furnaces, in my judgment, for less than \$33.00 to \$45.00 per ton, and hot-blast Charcoal Pig from \$30.00 to \$32.00 per ton.

Having thus written *in extenso*, I fear you will weary with the perusal of my hastily-formed letter. But trusting that you may in your efforts present such an array of facts as will move our people to appreciate their hills and mountains more highly—their Heaven-favored land with all its blessings, develop and bring to light its inexhaustible resources,

I remain, very truly yours, etc.,

L. S. GOODRICH.

Thus, it will be seen, that in the calm and deliberate opinions of *practical* men, Nashville possesses nearly, if not, quite all the causes of eminence in Manufacturing industry, as regards Coal, Iron, Minerals and Timber. What these immense depositories, and fields of precious elements will do for us, will depend altogether upon the enterprise and effort put forth by our citizens to control their products. Our Tennessee Coal fields are inexhaustible. Many of them have now been thoroughly opened, and the quality of the coal tested for all purposes, so that the quantity and quality are no longer matters of doubt or speculation, being well adapted to all the uses to which Coal has been or can be applied by the mechanical ingenuity of man. The development of the immense fields in which it lies imbedded, will add to the wealth of our State more than any other

source. In truth, nature has been most prodigal in her supply of the raw material. With energy, experience, capital and cheap transportation, we ourselves must do the rest.

To these we might add the supplies of Cotton, Wool and Flax; as regards the first, we might say that the supply is, or could be, made almost infinite, and that the demand for manufactured Cotton Fabrics—in this temperate zone—is in the same ratio, while the raw material, grown within sight, as it were, of the factory walls, would cost the Manufacturer here by far less than it does his Eastern rival, even at its minimum value, at the mills of the latter. The Wool of Tennessee is unsurpassed, and at the World's Exhibition, at London, carried off the premium over all other competitors. Flax and Hemp and Tobacco yield the best of crops. Nearly all of the Cereals of the United States grow in abundance. Almost all the valuable varieties of forest-trees abound in close proximity and are of easy access, either by river or rail. The Pine, Oak, Walnut, Hickory, Ash, Elm, Maple, Cedar, Gum, Cottonwood, Chestnut, Beach, and many varieties equally as useful in their applications to various kinds of Manufactures, are found in different portions of the State convenient to Nashville. Take from the regions of the Upper Cumberland and sweep west to the Tennessee River, or from the Kentucky line on the north to that of Alabama on the south, a country tributary to Nashville by reason, mutual interest, and by the glorious necessity of physical geography, and we have a land filled with Fuel, and Timber amply sufficient to meet the wants of a population of 10,000,000. In fact, the view is propitious for the Manufacturer and for the establishment of Manufactures from every stand-point. The State, though rent and scarred by convulsions, is restored to sanity and health. It is now ready to commence an unobstructed career of development. The motives of freedom, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, wealth of minerals, facilities for Commerce and Manufactures, and ease of railroad and river transportation, are the material advantages which invite the capitalist, the tradesman, and the Manufacturers of every clime and nationality, to a home in our midst, to co-operate in the development of its measureless resources, and to an enriching participation in its prosperity.

This much we have been induced to say, relative to our advantages as a Manufacturing Center. We might advance many other points in support thereof. We might however pass them by, for they may all be included in one point, viz: *Nashville is already a great Manufacturing City*, and we hold it eminently safe to infer that

a locality in which Manufacturing industry has already taken a deep, permanent growth possesses a soil adapted therefor, whether by analysis, we can perceive the ingredients or not. It is evident, too, that our people are waking up to the importance of this subject, for as an evidence, since this publication has been in press, several Manufactories have either gone into operation, or effected preliminaries indicative of success. Nashville, we are of the opinion, too, is now the greatest Manufacturing City of the South; *i. e.* our Manufactures are more varied, while many of our establishments are the most extensive. The *Memphis Appeal*, in commenting on a running sketch of the Manufactories of Nashville, which appeared in the *Republican Banner*, of April 4th, 1869, makes the following sensible admission:

“The Nashville *Republican Banner* of Sunday comes to us with the most gratifying evidence that the people of the State Capital are making rapid strides in the direction of Manufactures. We count, in ten closely printed columns, which it devotes to them, a statement of the number and character of the industries at present sustained in Nashville. * * * * *

“Some of us have taunted our neighbors of the Capital with the prevalence of Rip Van Winkleism, and that they were wanting in many of the characteristics that make up an active population. We think the above will dispel that idea and give us occasion to fear the rivalry of a population that can make so fair an exhibit of industry. Were we to add the innumerable wholesale houses, representing every branch of trade, which gives Nashville pre-eminence now with people once tributary to Memphis, we should present a picture perhaps reflecting too severely upon our want of enterprise, our slow-coach, jog-trot style in Commercial as well as Manufacturing enterprise. Some three months ago we were tempted to make up such an article as that from which we compile the above facts and figures, but the exhibit was so far short of what we thought would be creditable to the city, that we gave it up, trusting that in the meantime our energetic capitalists would realize, from the articles that have appeared in the *Appeal* from time to time, the necessity for a prompt encouragement of every enterprise of a character at all likely to inure to the benefit of the city.”

We shall now introduce, in alphabetical order, the Manufactories at present in operation in Nashville. It is not our design to give strictly *technical* descriptions of the machinery, or the constituents used in the various branches, but simply to present an account, plain and readable to the initiated and uninitiated alike.

Agricultural Implement Manufactories.

The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to any great extent, we are somewhat astonished to learn, is comparatively a new branch of industry in Nashville. It seems almost incredible that her citizens, ever foremost, as we have shown them to have been, in enterprises designed to promote Agricultural Improvements, were, until within a few years, content that the farmers of Tennessee and States adjoining should be dependent upon more Northerly sections for the improved Implements with which to till the soil. But, energetic Manufacturers having recently established themselves in our midst, at this time Nashville, once dependent upon other cities for Tillage Implements, is now not only independent, but capable of ministering to the wants of all who may ask for such articles.

Foremost in this branch of business is the house of T. H. Jones & Co., corner College and Church streets. This firm established itself in our city only about two years since, but have displayed enterprise, energy and industry, that has completely amazed "old fogies," built up for themselves an immense trade, and, in truth, infused new life into a business that never before had assumed more extensive pretenses than mere *blacksmith shops*. With the space afforded us, it would be impossible to give in detail the Manufactures of this establishment entire; therefore, we shall mention only the more prominent ones. Messrs. Jones & Co., at present, employ, at Nashville, from twenty to thirty hands in their shops, beside having control of a large Manufactory at St. Paul, Minnesota. They Manufacture a highly improved machine, combining the qualities of a Wheat Fan, Seed Cleaner and Smut Machine, all in one. This Machine took six different premiums at the Tennessee State Fair of 1869, one of which was a Premium for \$100, for the "*most important invention patented in the last three years.*" This Wheat Fan also took the First Premium, at the Georgia State Fair of 1869, over eleven of the leading Wheat Fans manufactured at various points in the North and West; also, First Premium at the Mississippi State Fair, 1869—not to say anything of Premiums at the numerous County Fairs, held throughout this and adjoining States. They began the season of 1869, so we have been informed, with one thousand Fans ahead, and not only sold out entirely, but fell behind some two hundred, from wholesale orders alone. This firm also manufactures an article known as the Walking Cultivator Plow, which is highly recommended, on account of the economy in labor, expense and time that its manipulation necessitates.

They also turn out an improved Double-Shovel Plow; also, a new and popular improvement in Harrows, in the way of a rotary or revolving concern, beside Getty's Folding or Hinge Harrows, common Drag Harrows, etc. Messrs. Jones & Co. are entitled to much praise for their exemplary go-aheadativeness, and deserve unbounded patronage, which, no doubt, they will receive. Indeed, so propitious are the prospects in this trade, that during the coming season, the Messrs. T. H. Jones & Co. will erect, on a most extensive scale, a Manufactory for all kinds of Implements and Machinery that finds sale in this market. Already has a suitable site, at the corner of Wharf Avenue and the Murfreesboro Pike, and midway between the Cumberland River and the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Depot, been settled upon, and the work is to go forward as early as practicable. The building will be capable of employing two hundred hands, and, when completed, will undoubtedly be one of the grandest individual enterprises in the Southwest. The firm, at present, is negotiating for the purchase of several thousand acres of timbered land, in the Up-Cumberland region, and, when secured, will cut and season their own wood. Then, with a superabundance of coal and iron in every direction, and its accessibility, they will start under the most favorable auspices.

The next house in this line is that of J. H. Rumsey, who occupies a portion of the Gun Factory Building, South Cherry street. Mr. Rumsey suffered considerable loss by fire during the past year, but did not cease his operations for any great length of time. There are employed in the Factory, in season, from fifteen to twenty men, seven of whom are wood workmen, four blacksmiths, and ten helpers and laborers. This establishment turned out, during last year, about 1,200 Plows of various kinds, including Turning, Bull-Tongue and Double-Shovel Plows; also, a large number of Cotton Scrapers, Harrows, Corn and Cotton Cultivators, beside a large number of smaller Farm and Garden Implements, such as Spades, Rakes, Hoes, etc. Mr. Rumsey has made a specialty of the celebrated "Horney's Indiana Plow," and turns out six different sizes, varying from light one-horse to heavy two-horse. This Factory also turns out a large number of Wagons, but which we will leave for another article.

In this connection, too, we deem it in place to mention the fact that an extensive organization has recently been effected in our city, and chartered by the Legislature, known as the "Trimble Manufacturing Company," who propose erecting, on the most stupendous scale, an Agricultural Implement Manufactory, complete in all its arrange-

ments. The capital stock of the "Trimble Company" is placed at \$200,000, and it claims as its backers some of the most substantial and responsible of our citizens. A site is soon to be selected for their building; and before the close of the year 1870, we doubt not they shall have proceeded far with their enterprise.

Artificial Arm and Leg Manufactory.

This novel, and, we might say important branch of industry for Nashville, is represented by James W. Morton, City Hall. Mr. Morton is now making complete the celebrated "Bly's Anatomical Limbs," which, he claims, embodies in his artificial production the principles of the natural members. These Legs are made of willow wood, and enameled on the outer surface with a flesh-colored preparation. They have India-rubber springs, which supply the place of ligament muscles and tendons, and the ankle joint is formed by a ball of polished glass, which plays in a socket of vulcanized India-rubber. The knee joint is formed by an axial bolt, plying in two segments of a circle, one of which is adjustable, to prevent looseness and noise. Mr. Morton has the sole right for manufacturing in this city, the "Anatomical Leg," and the "United States Army and Navy Leg." That he has been successful in his calling, many grateful, limbless veterans of the "blue" or the "gray" will testify. He has, since his establishment here, turned out something over two hundred Limbs, nearly half of which were paid for through the "Ladies' Tennessee Benevolent Association." The time allowed in filling an order varies from eight to thirteen days.

Barrel Manufactories.

Although we do not propose to enumerate the various small Coop-
erage establishments in the city, yet there are at least two establish-
ments sufficiently large to merit some attention. These are: the house
of L. Moker, corner of Front and Madison streets, and that of H.
Brackmann, College street, north of Madison. The shops of the
first-named give employment to some fifteen or twenty persons, and
are capable, all hands at work, to turn out more than 30,000 Barrels
per annum. That of the latter is not near so extensive, but can, in
all likelihood, manufacture at least 7,000 or 8,000 Barrels or Casks
per annum. They employ no machinery, but do the best hand-work

that can be met with anywhere. Their Manufactures consist chiefly of Flour Barrels, Bacon Casks, Beer Kegs, Water Tanks, etc.

Bell and Brass Foundries.

The uses and applications of Brass are so numerous that, while its manufactures are extremely important, it is very difficult to trace them in their details as they are found among us. In the production of Ornamental Brass Work, and especially in that Department known as Gas Fixtures, the Nashville Manufacturers are declared by the best judges to have no superiors anywhere. There are also several Shops here chiefly devoted to finishing Castings in Brass of every kind of article that may be ordered, from the largest to the smallest Foundry products, for use in connection with other manufactures. These articles include Steam, Water, Liquor and Gas Cocks, and Gauges of all kinds; Whistles, Check and Safety Valves, Brass Tubing, Eyes, Sockets and Plumbers', Coppersmith's and Steam Engine Builders' Materials of great variety of styles and finish. The most complete house of this kind is the Bell and Brass Foundry of Messrs. Perry & Dumont, No. 15 Broad street. In truth, it is the only *complete* one in the city. They employ an engine of twenty-horse power with eight-inch cylinder and fourteen-inch stroke. They manufacture entire, or repair on order, all kinds of Steam Machinery and Steam-Fitting Apparatuses, and will execute jobs on Railroad Locomotives and Steam Engines, never having to pass from under their own roof to execute any portion of the job. This firm is extensively engaged in making all kinds of Castings embraced in the enumeration above, and applicable to Steamboat, Railroad and Stationary Engines.

In the Bell Foundry they run four Air-Furnaces. These furnaces are constructed in ground-pits with hollow-raised tops, and are supplied with air by means of subterranean blast-pits. They are prepared to mould and finish all styles of Church, Steamboat, Factory and Plantation Bells from 1,000 pounds' weight down. The splendid Bell hung in the Presbyterian Church at Columbia, Tennessee, 1,000 pounds' weight, is a specimen of their work, not to speak of various others in different sections of the South. The members of this firm are practical and skillful workmen, and take pride in producing good work, which is well known in Nashville, where they are best known and highly respected.

PERRY & DUMONT

No. 15 BROAD STREET,

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENN.

Manufacturers of every variety of

BRASS & BELL WORK,
MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,

AND

DISTILLERY FIXTURES, HEATING, GAS & WATER APPARATUS, FITTED;

ALSO DEALERS IN

PUMPS, PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES, ETC.

N A S H V I L L E

BROOM FACTORY,

No. 84 BROAD STREET, Next to Broadway House,

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENNESSEE.

Are prepared to execute all Orders for Brooms and Brushes, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Will purchase all good Broom Corn offered.

All kinds of Broom Material kept constantly on hand for sale.

R. A. TOON & CO.

J. D. HURST,

MANUFACTURER OF

CIGARS,

AND DEALER IN THE BEST BRANDS OF

IMPORTED CIGARS, VIRGINIA TOBACCO & PIPES,

No. 22 N. Cherry Street, next door North of the Maxwell House,

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENNESSEE.

Bitters.

The branch of business in our city coming under the above caption, is one that has come into notice within the last few years, and has grown to such formidable proportions that we give it prominence in a separate and special chapter. Our manufacturers and dealers in this line have admirably succeeded in introducing their health-giving preparations into all portions of the South; and persons who formerly purchased none but liquids, whose constituents, to say the least, were dubious, are using almost exclusively those manufactured in Nashville. Numerous advertising devices have been resorted to by them to bring their "Bitters" to the attention of the public, some of which are so novel and attractive as to challenge notice, be the observer never so dull and short-sighted. In truth, our "Bitter" men may be called the "Helmbolds of Nashville." As we take it, this evidence of enterprise in advertising is pretty good evidence of the same admirable characteristic in the mode of conducting their business, and in this we fully believe Nashville Manufacturers are eclipsed by but few if any.

JENKINS' STOMACH BITTERS.—Some two years ago Mr. R. P. Jenkins, Wholesale Druggist, No. 39 North Market street, introduced a preparation which he styled "Jenkins' Stomach Bitters." He claimed for them superior qualities as an antidote for all miasmatical disorders, dyspepsia and diseases of the stomach. So soon as they became fairly known in the country adjacent to Nashville, they grew rapidly in favor, and indeed attained such celebrity that he was induced to take out letters patent for their manufacture, and to-day they are extensively used in the South and Southwest. The Laboratory for the manufacture of "Jenkins' Bitters" is established in connection with Jenkins' Wholesale Drug House, and in this department alone employment is given to a number of hands who are engaged in the various offices of decocting, bottling, labeling and packing, so that at all times full supplies are ready for the market. Mr. Jenkins also makes and sells other specialties known as "Jenkins' Buchu," "Vandoin's Fever and Ague Cure," "Jenkins' Vegetable Pills, etc., etc.

BERRY & DEMOVILLE'S ORANGE STOMACH BITTERS.—The Wholesale Drug firm of Berry, Demoville & Co., Nos. 5 and 6 Public Square, are also engaged in the manufacture of a line of specialties that are rapidly coming into favor wherever they are known and used. Their "Fine Aromatic Orange Stomach Bitters," although

ESTABLISHED BY THE LATE TOM WELLS, IN 1804.

No. 39 North Market Street, opposite Union.

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

R. P. JENKINS,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DYE STUFFS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, FANCY GOODS,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS & BRUSHES,

TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,

Foreign and Native Wines, in wood and Bottle.

Brandies and Gins, " " " "

Jamaica Rum, Pure Whiskies, " " "

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, SPICES,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Oils, Paints, Window Glass, Glassware,

And an extensive variety of all articles usually kept in a Drug Store,
at prices as low as any respectable sized house
this side of New York.

SPECIALITIES.

JENKINS' BUCHU,

JENKIN'S VEGETABLE PILLS,

VANDOIN'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE,

JENKINS' STOMACH BITTERS.

EVERYBODY USES
COTTON'S
"SOUTHERN STAR STOMACH BITTERS."

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE MEDICINAL BITTERS EVER PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE.

These Bitters are offered to the public, not as a beverage, but as a first-class medicine for the cure of

**DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
 INTERMITTENT FEVER, INDIGESTION,
 COSTIVENESS, FEVER AND AGUE,**

and all periodical Diseases; an ACTIVE RECUPERANT, a good TONIC, and a mild PURGATIVE. They have been tested for several years, and the following are a few of the many certificates of their virtue and efficacy, coming from well-known citizens in our midst.

READ THE TESTIMONY:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 1, 1870.—M. C. Cotton—Sir: In running as Engineer on the Nashville and Decatur Road, and in the South during the late war, I was much exposed to malaria, and my health became very bad. About eighteen months ago I had to stop work. I commenced taking your "Southern Star Stomach Bitters," from which I found almost immediate relief. I resumed work, continued to take your Bitters, and have been in perfect health for more than twelve months, while many of the employees have lost time from having chills and fever. I recommend these Bitters as a preventative of fever and ague, and the best stomach preparation I have ever used.
 S. J. BRACKEN, Engineer N. & D. R. R.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28, 1870.—I have used "Cotton's Southern Star Stomach Bitters," and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best Tonic I ever used. My business is such that I am exposed a great deal, and have tried various bitters, tonics, etc, but this is the best appetizer and strengthener I have ever found; and to my friends and public generally, I most cheerfully recommend the use of this preparation, honestly believing they will be greatly benefitted thereby.
 J. H. HAMMERLY.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2, 1870.—I certify that I have used various stomach and tonic bitters, but none have given so sure and speedy relief as "Cotton's Southern Star Stomach Bitters." As a tonic and gentle purgative nothing ever gave me so much relief in so short a time. The bitters cured me of a very violent cold in twenty-four hours.
 W. E. McALLISTER.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25, 1870.—I have used "Cotton's Southern Star Stomach Bitters," and as a tonic and gentle purgative, I have never found anything better.
 W. R. DALE, Capt. Fire Co. No. 3.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7, 1870.—I had been suffering severely for about a week, with painters' cholera, when I got a bottle of "Cotton's Southern Star Stomach Bitters," which entirely relieved me. I unhesitatingly pronounce the Bitters the best medicine for the stomach and bowels that I have ever taken.
 WM. T. AUTEN, Painter.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15, 1870.—We have used "Cotton's Southern Star Stomach Bitters," and recommend them to all afflicted with dyspepsia, heartburn or indigestion, as a sure and speedy cure; and as a gentle purgative nothing we have ever used is better.
 J. H. FERGUSON,
 A. D. CREIGHTON,
 Prop's South Nashville Planting Mill.

For Sale by Druggists generally.

Wholesale by EWING, PENDLETON & CO., and LITTERER & CABLER.

Principal Depot and Manufactory, 292 South Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

**M. C. COTTON,
 Sole Proprietor.**

but recently introduced, yet, by their delightful aroma and agreeable flavor, are destined to have a successful and popular run. During 1869, as their books show, they sold upwards of 7,500 dozen of their Bitters. In this connection, we would take occasion to remark that this firm also manufactures quite a number of other Pharmaceutical preparations, which are made under their own personal supervision, a fact which stamps their reliability at once, and which, as they advertise, are not "patent nostrums," but whose component parts are known to many leading physicians both in the city and country, most of whom have evinced their appreciation of their merits by prescribing them in their daily practice. The most prominent of these preparations are Demoville's anti-Chill and Fever Pills, Demoville's Compound of Prickly Ash, Demoville's Jaundice and anti-Dyspeptic Tonic, Demoville's Vegetable Cough Mixture, Demoville's Compound Chloroform Liniment, Demoville's Compound Dysentery Cordial, and Demoville's All Healing Ointment.

COTTON'S SOUTHERN STAR STOMACH BITTERS.—There is still another brand of "Bitters" manufactured in Nashville and but recently offered to the public. We refer to the "Southern Star Stomach Bitters" manufactured by M. C. Cotton, 292 South Cherry street, a Chemist of well-known ability. The manufacturer, in his explanatory circular, says that "these Bitters are purely medicinal and are presented to the public as a remedy prepared especially for the miasmatic diseases of the South," and that their reputation as a medicine is stamped in the fact that no special license is required to manufacture and sell them. Already they present signs of much success, and are highly recommended by all who have used them.

Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.

In passing to the consideration of some of the forms into which Iron is made, we come to a branch of Manufactures in which Nashville is perhaps pre-eminent over all Southern cities, viz: that of Boilers. There are, within the limits of the consolidated City, numerous establishments, that have, in combination, facilities for constructing almost any Machine that the genius of man has contrived or invented; but the leading, and, in fact, only Boiler Manufactory here of any considerable dimensions, is the "Champion Boiler Yard," Wood & Simpson, proprietors, and the "Rock City Sheet Iron Works," Wood & Miller, proprietors, corner Broad and Front streets. These two departments are under the control of two distinct firms,

COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT,

Corner of Broad and Front Streets. Nashville, Tennessee,

WOOD & SIMPSON'S

CHAMPION BOILER YARD,

Portable. Stationary and Marine, Flue and Tubular Boilers, Girders,
Vaults and Heavy Plate Work.

Parties using our Boilers highly endorse and recommend them for
Safety to Life and Property, Economy in Fuel, Great Durability,
and Moderate Price.

BLACKSMITHING AND STEAMBOAT REPAIRING.

Our establishment being immediately at the

STEAMBOAT LANDING,

We are prepared to do Repairs and Jobbing at all hours of day and night.

Rock City Sheet Iron Works, WOOD & MILLER, PROPRIETORS,

Manufacture all descriptions of

HEAVY SHEET IRON WORK, CHIMNEYS, CUPALOS, FIRE PROOF SHUTTERS,

And general repair work for Mills, Distilleries and Steamboats.

Orders solicited and work guaranteed.

Wood Iron Foundry.

WOOD, SIMPSON & REES, PROPRIETORS,

Furnished with all late improvements for making

ENGINE, MILL, AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDING CASTINGS

AND IRONS, WAGON BOXES and STAPLE

CASTINGS, always on hand.

PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER,

OFFICE OF

Boiler Yard, Sheet Iron Works,

AND

WOOD IRON FOUNDRY,

Corner of Broad and Front Streets, up Stairs,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Where our friends and customers will always find a welcome.

The Scientific American, and other Scientific and Literary papers on
file for use of our friends.

but are carried on in the same building. The Boiler Yard is under the personal supervision of Mr. B. G. Wood, a gentleman thoroughly skilled and posted in his business, while the Sheet Iron Works owes much of its celebrity to the knowledge and experience of Mr. J. R. Miller. During our late visit we observed the interior arrangements of this combined concern, to be well supplied with Steam Machinery, consisting of Lathes, Drill Presses, Bolt-Cutting Machines, together with full complements of Punches, Shears, Rollers, etc. They are well prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Portable and Stationary, Flue and Tubular Boilers, Sheet Iron Work Shutters, Chimneys, etc., as well as doing Blacksmithing, and Steamboat Boiler Repairing of every description. All material used by this establishment is subjected to the rigid examination of the proprietors, who are skilled mechanics themselves, and all faulty and defective plates are returned to the Rolling Mill as soon as discovered. Pursuing our investigations into their business office, we found, from their order books, that the merits of their work are not only recognized in our City and the surrounding counties, but that a good proportion of the motive power of commerce on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers has been furnished from this Manufactory, while the lumber regions of Georgia, South Carolina and other Southern States acknowledge the safe, and entirely reliable work done here. Possessing a location in every way desirable, having a commanding river front, this establishment, under the conduct of its energetic, experienced and industrious proprietors, is really one of *the* institutions of Nashville.

We would also remark, that there is also in connection with this house the "Wood Iron Foundry," owned and conducted by Messrs. Wood, Simpson & Rees, which we shall speak of more fully elsewhere.

Boot and Shoe Manufactories.

So far as extensive Boot and Shoe Factories are concerned, there are at present none in Nashville sufficiently large to entitle them to such considerations. Yet, some there are whose business is of very considerable importance, and who from their superior workmanship, at least, command patronage not only in this City, but in many of the towns adjacent to Nashville. It may be said also, that a greater portion of the work of this character done in Nashville is carried on in shops, where from two to a half-a-dozen men are employed, and by

“garret bosses,” who work by the job and sell their products for cash, to fashionable retailers, as soon as finished. Since the introduction of Sewing Machines the Manufacture of light and costly work, especially that of Gaiters, has become quite an art, and gives employment to many persons, both male and female. There are, as estimated, 200 shoemakers in the City, but they are employed in so many different shops, scattered here and there throughout the City. In the present instance we shall refer only to those we conceive to be the leading factories.

THE PREMIUM BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The Messrs. Winstead Brothers, No. 31 Sewanee Block, College street, at their Premium Boot and Shoe Manufactory, are foremost in this particular. Their establishment was put under headway during the past year, and is now in fair working order. Their work, at present, is all *hand made*, ordered from the measure, and is of a very superior quality. Their fine Pump Soled Boots and Shoes, made of Calf Skin, Morocco and Glove Kid, and their excellent Gaiters, both for ladies and gentlemen, have grown quite popular. They carried off handsome premiums last Fall, not only at many of the County Fairs, held in the vicinity of Nashville, but at the State Fair also, where they met competition from Manufacturers of undoubted ability. The Messrs. Winstead are at present negotiating for Improved Machinery, which they expect soon to receive, and will soon inaugurate, on an extensive scale, one of the largest Boot and Shoe Manufactories south of the Ohio River.

HAMILTON'S BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.—The Boot and Shoe Manufactory of J. W. Hamilton, corner Market and Church streets, is probably the most extensive house engaged in this business in Nashville. In the factory there are employed during the Spring some twelve hands, while during the Fall and Winter this force is increased to about twenty. Mr. Hamilton manufactures his own Leather, being also the proprietor of a Tannery, on Sam's Creek, Cheatham County, about seventeen miles from the City, where an additional force of half-a-dozen hands are employed. The hides and bark used are both drawn from the adjoining counties. The capacity of the Boot and Shoe Factory is reckoned at 10,000 pairs of French Calf, Kid, and heavy Water-proof Boots, and 4,000 pairs of French and Brogan Shoes per annum. Mr. Hamilton has been in this business in this City alone some twenty-three years, and occupied his present stand for more than twenty years.

In addition to these there are a number of other Manufacturers, some of whom, we believe, but who make specialties of superior styles of work,

such as Ladies and Children's Fine Congress and Opera Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, Button Boots, etc., of Creole and other shapes. They employ none but first-class workmen, and select nothing but the very best material. These houses are: S. W. Kees, 164 Church street; P. Tachon, 104 Church street; and J. B. Fitch, 213 South Cherry street.

Bone Fertilizer Works.

The Bone Fertilizer Works of J. F. O'Shaughnessey & Co., on Grove Alley, between High and Vine streets, is also another new branch of industry, hitherto overlooked here. The growing determination of the farmers of this vicinity and of the South generally to fertilize and render arable much of the over-taxed soil makes this an important branch of manufacturing pursuits. The works are provided with a Steam Engine and all the most modern Machinery for Bone crushing, and has capacity to use up and turn out 8,000 pounds of raw Bone-Dust per day. The manner of working is simply that of grinding. The bones are procured from the surrounding country, and the Works may be termed a *bonus* institution. It is estimated that since their establishment in Nashville, about two years since, that this firm has shipped, to various sections of the country, not less than 15,000 tons of Bones and Bone-Dust, amounting, in the aggregate, to something like \$20,000.

Breweries.

The reputation of Nashville Beer and Ale is growing and extending into every quarter that our commerce is known, and, at present, the Malt Liquors made in Nashville take precedence in many of the cities of the South. The qualities for which they are most distinguished, are purity, brilliancy of color, richness of flavor, and non-liability to deterioration in warm countries—qualities, the result in part of the peculiar characteristics of the Cumberland River water, in part of the intelligence, care and experience of our Brewers, conjoined to the use of apparatus possessing all the best modern improvements made in this country or elsewhere. The process of making these highly popular and health-giving beverages is highly interesting, but limited space precludes its admission here. At present there are only two extensive Breweries in, or near, the City, but these have such established reputations, and are in every sense of the word so

extensive that strangers who come to Nashville, and who delight in the scenes of industry, should not fail to avail themselves of a visit to, and an insight into, their workings.

STIFEL & PFEIFFER'S BREWERY.—The first of these we shall speak of is Stifel & Pfeiffer's Brewery, at the corner of High and Mulberry streets. This establishment gives regular employment to fifteen men. The main building is four stories high, and contains all the best modern improvements for brewing. The distinguishing feature of this, as of all other large Lager Beer Breweries, is the immense size of the subterranean vaults. These cellars are some twenty-five to thirty feet under ground, and are built around an immense ice-house, holding three hundred tons of ice, and which is necessarily filled at all seasons. In these cellars are stored about one hundred immense hogsheads, capable of holding from 600 to 1,000 gallons of Beer each. These cellars, we should have stated, are divided off into several compartments, and so soon as a vault or compartment is filled the doors are closed, and straw, tan and other non-conductors are placed around the crack to keep out the external heated air, the vaults are ventilated, and the temperature is kept as low as possible; for should it exceed 8° Reanmur or 50° Fahrenheit the Beer will spoil. Messrs. Stifel & Pfeiffer turned out and sold, during 1869, as much as 5,000 barrels of their Beers and Ales, three-fourths of which were consumed in Nashville alone. The tax on this immense quantity, amounting to more than \$5,000, is no small item of itself. To run their establishment it requires fully 500 tons of ice per annum, and the Messrs. Stifel & Pfeiffer claim superiority of their Liquors over those of Cincinnati and other cities, on account of their having more body.

SPRING WATER BREWERY.—The Spring Water Brewery, Fred. Laitenburger, Esq., proprietor, is located six miles from the City, between the Murfreesboro and Lebanon Pikes, and on what is locally known as the "Chicken Pike." The name it bears was given it from the fact that an excellent and never failing spring of the purest water flows through the premises. Mr. Laitenburger employs from twelve to fifteen men. His vaults are among the best arranged and neatest we ever saw, being stone-paved, and as neat as the floor of almost any hotel dininghall in the country. Mr. Laitenburger has been remarkably successful in securing for his products a wide-spread reputation, and in some localities no other Liquids can be sold when Laitenburger's Beer and Ale are thrown in competition with them. Last year the Spring Water Brewery produced some 5,000 barrels of

Lager Beer and Ale, the tax, one dollar per barrel, amounting to \$5,000. This firm supplies exclusively a large number of retail establishments in this City. The general wholesale warehouse is at No. 41 Broad street.

Brick Works.

There are in the vicinity of the City several establishments for the manufacture of Brick. Yet all of these but one turn out their Brick in the "old fashioned way." The Messrs. Knight Bros., in 1868, established extensive Yards on the south bank of the Cumberland River, immediately above the City Reservoir. They supplied themselves with "Gard's Improved Steam Brick Machine," employed some thirty hands, and manufactured superior kinds of Building and Paving Brick. During the first six months of their operations, without running constantly, they turned out 500,000 Brick, but soon ran their capacity up to 3,000,000 per annum. At present these Works are not in full running order, from the fact that nearly all the Brick Layers in the City make their own Material, and the outside demand is not overly great, so that the amount now made will fall short of the last figures.

Broom Manufactories.

From actual insignificance, prior to the war, the manufacture of Brooms in Nashville has grown to be one of importance. We can well remember the time when the only Broom Makers in our country were nothing more than industrious old negroes who managed to do their work during leisure hours, and brought their goods to the City on their shoulders for sale. Who would have thought the prophet sane in those days had he have foretold that to-day Nashville would claim among her separate Manufactures a department devoted exclusively to Brooms. But, waiving all prolonged remarks as to what *was*, we are enabled to present some interesting, and, as we deem them, important facts relative to the business at present. If our farmers but knew that with an expenditure not exceeding \$30 to the acre they could produce Broom Corn commanding as high as \$300 per ton, and that it is a crop that requires but little labor and attention, perhaps they would take it as granted that "a hint to the wise is sufficient," and plant accordingly. The Corn raised in Tennes-

see is recommended by dealers and Manufacturers as far preferable to that produced in other States, for many reasons, prominent among which are its qualities of durability and fineness of brush. It matures much earlier, and when well cured, always commands a better price than Northern-raised Corn. Thus far, the facilities for raising the crop have not been so good as in States North and West of us, but more attention is being paid to the business as each year rolls round, and the result is profitable. The coming crop will, in all probability, be much larger than any previous one, since several hundred bushels of Seed have been distributed by the dealers here to parties who have never grown it before. The first crop raised as a speciality in Tennessee, perhaps, was that of Mr. R. A. Toon, during 1865, in Williamson County. His success was decided, and has stimulated and encouraged its culture here wonderfully. But we pass to the Manufactories.

COFFER'S BROOM FACTORY.—The Edgefield Broom Factory, under the supervision of W. H. Coffey & Co., gives work to about twelve hands. The Corn used by them is, for the most part, drawn from the fields of Tennessee. The Handles are made in Detroit, Michigan, Twine in New York, and the Wrapping-wire in Massachusetts. The Corn is usually cut green and cured in the shade. The first process in the Factory is to place it in a Bleaching-box 6 by 10 feet long, and allow it to remain twenty-four hours, during which time the air is closed out, causing it to soften and dampen for proper working. It is then selected and arranged in three different sizes, then tied by means of a Tying Machine, then wrapped with wire from a large spool, and pressed into shape. Of the machines, there are five Tying-machines and four Sewing-horses. The sewing is done with large steel bodkins, and the workmen are provided with a pair of cuffs or palms made with large iron thimbles in the center. Each operative makes and finishes his own broom. This Factory used up last year some 50 tons of Broom Corn, and turned out about 7,000 dozen Brooms. Messrs. Coffey & Co. have also a branch establishment at No. 48 North Front Street.

R. A. TOON'S BROOM FACTORY.—The Broom Manufactory of Mr. R. A. Toon, located at No. 84 Broad Street, gives employment to as many as twenty persons. Mr. Toon runs six Tying-machines and six Sewing-horses. His process of manufacturing is the same as that just described. The capacity of the concern is about 150 dozen Brooms per day. Since his establishment in Nashville, January 12, 1869, Mr. Toon has never yet been able to get beyond orders actual-

ly on hand. He also deals extensively in all kinds of Broom Material, such as Corn, Twine, Handles, Wire, etc.

EMRY & DUFFY'S BROOM FACTORY.—This latter establishment is located at No. 135 Broad Street. They have also a branch establishment in Atlanta, Georgia. In the two shops they give employment to about twenty persons, and run ten Tying-machines and ten Sewing-horses. They also deal extensively in Broom Material.

BROOM CORN MACHINE MANUFACTORY.—There is also an establishment near the City for the manufacture of all kinds of Broom Corn Machinery, including Sewing-horses, Tying-machines and Seed Cleaning Machines. This establishment is run by Mr. J. H. P. Tooley, and is located on the White's Creek Pike, Edgefield. Mr. Tooley has engaged in this business here some two years and has been the first to introduce it into Nashville.

Carriage Manufactories.

So far as the Carriage Manufacturing business of Nashville is concerned, we have never as yet had the least fear of comparing its status to that of any of the cities of the United States, and the vehicles constructed here will be found as good as those made anywhere, combining lightness with strength, and attaining durability in conjunction with the greatest beauty of appearance and high finish. True, there are some articles "made to sell" alone, but we claim that the general quality is above the ordinary average, and that those who desire a perfect vehicle will be likely to find such an article in this City. The prominent Builders of this City are men of experience and understand the proper proportions of every part of a vehicle, beside always being well posted in improvements of style and finish reached by the workmen of other cities. No more superior material can be found in the South for Carriage purposes than the Hickory, Oak and Ash of Tennessee, to say nothing of other advantages. The leading Carriage Manufactories of the City are as follows:

POWERS & HUNT'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—This well arranged establishment occupies the houses 101 and 103 North Market Street. Their force musters from eighteen to twenty-five men, all branches included. Their Shops are decidedly among the best appointed in the City—the Blacksmithing Departments especially, for neatness, being unexceptionable. These are provided with the newly patented forges and have tools and boxes complete. The capacity of this concern is from two to three vehicles complete each week,

or from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five per year, consisting of all the most modern styles of Carriages, Buggies, Barrouches, Rockaways and Light Wagons.

ALLEN & Co.'s CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—At 152 and 154 North Cherry Street, employs fifteen hands who are enabled to manufacture complete seventy-five to one hundred vehicles per annum, Carriages, Buggies, Barrouches, Light Road Wagons, etc.

THE SOUTHERN CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A Joint Stock Industrial and Manufacturing Organization, whose officers are all working men, have their Work Shops at Nos. 44 and 51 North Front Street. The officers are: President, W. W. Miller; Directors, C. D. Longhurst, Thomas F. Murphy, and the estate of W. F. Elliott. Their force consists of sixteen working-men, blacksmiths, wood workmen, trimmers and painters included. With this force they are capable of turning out on an average two vehicles a week or about seventy-five or one hundred annually. No complicated machinery is used. This house manufactures all the goods they sell. In their ware-rooms we were shown some superb specimens of Buggies, Barrouches, Light Carriages, etc., etc., fancy, substantial and abundant in all the latest ideas in coach-making.

Cedar Ware Manufactory.

Among her branches of productive industry, Nashville, we believe, can lay claim to one department, more extensively carried on than in any other City of the United States. The department to which we have reference, is the manufacture of Cedar Ware. The abundant supply of this very beautiful, durable and useful wood in Tennessee, furnishes ample stock to work upon; while the articles manufactured find ready sale at almost all times. These propitious circumstances have led to the establishment, in our City, of one of the best arranged and completest individual concerns in our vicinity, viz: the Cedar Ware Manufactory of Messrs. Prewitt, Spurr & Co., on the Cumberland River, fronting Church Street. This establishment is well supplied with a full complement of all the latest and best improved Machinery, noticeable among which are all manner of Lathes, Saws, Rotary and Sliding Matchers, Stave and Bucket-bottom Saws, and many others eminently useful in their spheres, but not easily described in limited space. Two of the Lathes used are of the combination character, and by simple adjustment adapt themselves to the Manufacture of Buckets, Tubs, or Churns. The dry-houses of this

PREWITT, SPURR & CO.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

R E D C E D A R

WOODEN WARE,

OFFICE AND WARE ROOM,

No. 4 N. MARKET STREET,

(NEAR CHURCH STREET,)

NASHVILLE, - - TENNESSEE,

establishment are capable of holding 300,000 staves and 30,000 Bucket Bottoms. Messrs. Prewitt, Spurr & Co. give employment to more than sixty hands, and anticipate increasing their force to seventy-five shortly. The capacity of this concern is about 600 pieces per day, or from 3,000 to 3,500 per week, and embrace such articles as Buckets, which have some twenty different sizes or styles, beside a great variety of Water Cans, Keelers, Tubs, Churns, etc. The lumber required for their immense consumption is hewn from the Cedar brakes that skirt the banks of the Cumberland and Stone's River, and is rafted to the door of the factory. The wares of this Manufactory have fine sale in the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee, and in all the cities of the Atlantic Sea-board, from New York to New Orleans. This firm, ambitious to retain their splendid reputation for producing uniformly good articles, are extremely careful in the selection of good materials, and pay particular attention to the seasoning, before it is worked up. Their wares are so well known even at this early date of their existence, that, as these gentlemen told us, confidentially it was thought, that a firm in St. Louis, who professed to *manufacture* Cedar Ware, were among their best and most regular patrons. As evidence of their extensive operations, Messrs. Prewitt, Spurr & Co. gave us, from their books, the following figures relative to the amount of raw material that was worked up by them during 1869; 60,000 pounds of Brass, 25,000 pounds of Iron, and about 1,000,000 feet of Cedar Lumber. To convert this huge amount into Buckets, Tubs, etc., the necessary labor cost them exactly \$25,000.

Chair Manufactories.

The manufacture of Chairs as a speciality until quite recently was unknown in Nashville. But within the last few years marked changes and advancements have been made in dividing productive industry into its legitimate departments. And our City can to-day boast of some of the most complete and largest concerns of this character in the country.

TENNESSEE CHAIR FACTORY.—The Factory Buildings of this enterprising and extensive establishment are situated on what was formerly known as Vinegar Hill, North Nashville, in the old Distillery Building. The founders and proprietors are Messrs. Taylor, Barry & Vedder, formerly engaged in the same business at Rochester, New York. It is indeed one of the colossal manufacturing con-

EDWIN TAYLOR.

GEO. H. BARRY.

JOHN S. VEDDER.

TAYLOR, BARRY & VEDDER

PROPRIETORS OF THE

TENNESSEE CHAIR FACTORY,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE & SALESROOM, No. 24 NORTH COLLEGE STREET

FACTORY ON THE RIVER, NORTH NASHVILLE.

CHAS. RICH.

CHRISTIAN KREIG

N A S H V I L L E

CHAIR AND FURNITURE

Factory,

BY

RICH & KREIG,

Ware Rooms, No. 12 N. College Street,

FACTORY, CORNER SUMMER, MADISON AND CHERRY STREETS,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

cerns of the South, employs an invested capital of about \$120,000, and gives regular work to some 150 operatives, including men and boys. The idea of founding such an institution here is due to the sagacity of the Senior member of the firm, Mr. Edwin Taylor, who traveled throughout the almost entire country in search of a cheap and accessible lumber market, *and discovered in Nashville inducements such as no other city North or South proffered.* He came to Nashville some two years ago, saw the immense advantages to be derived and the extensive market to be supplied from such a structure, and forthwith got him to work. The old Distillery, which hitherto had been a play-ground for infesting vermin, and whose shattered and toppling walls were growing gray with ruin, was completely renovated and remodelled, and placed on footing as an extensive Chair Factory. During the month of November, 1868, the machinery was put in order and the wheel of work started on its industrious career.

But not until March, 1869, was the "opening wedge" made and the establishment began with a "house-warming" and flourish of trumpets, which event was heralded by the City Press as a "grand stride in Nashville's progressive history." Since that time their success, if we may be allowed the expression of the proprietors, "has been unprecedented," for at no one time since they have been under fair headway have they been able to fill the orders which have been pouring in upon them. Merely glancing at the machinery employed we find that with a splendid sixty-five horse power engine, possessing a fifteen-inch cylinder and thirty-inch stroke and a driving-wheel nine feet in diameter and reaching the ponderous weight of 5,500 pounds avoirdupois, they are able to move the machinery of some thirty different Instruments, embracing all kinds of Rough Plank, Cut-Off, Rip, Jig and Dish Saws; Saws for convex-concave work, and for crooked or zig-zag work, beside a full set of Planers of all kinds; Chair-round and Rocker-gain Cutters, beside a number of Lathes, and especially one of Chase's patent Lathes, doing the work of six men; and a superb Tenanting Machine which cuts tenants and relishes at one stroke, and which is said to be easily capable of doing in one day the work of twenty men; altogether forming one of the completest and best arranged Chair Factories of the United States. With these immense facilities, the Tennessee Chair Factory is fully capable of and does turn out from 125 to 150 dozen Chairs per week, and which at a moderate calculation, amounts to 100,000 Chairs annually. So far as the kinds of work turned out are concerned, they of themselves would furnish an interesting volume of respectable size. They include all

classes of work, such as Walnut, Poplar, Gum, Hickory, Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech and Maple of all styles of finish, as Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Gilt; Flag, Cane, Wooden and Upholstered, embracing over one hundred and fifty various styles and patterns of Parlor, Rocking, Arm, Reception, Dining-Room and Office Chairs, Ottomans and Stools. The material for this immense consumption is *drawn from Tennessee forests*—are *native woods*—which cheering fact gives us unbounded pleasure to record. And so far as the recommending qualities thereof are concerned, the Messrs. Taylor, Barry & Vedder have in their possession letters from customers in almost every State of the South assuring them that the work turned out by the Tennessee Chair Factory is better for the Southern trade than even New York or Boston manufactured goods. A visit to their well-ordered Factory would be certain to delight any stranger coming to Nashville, and the proprietors and employes take pleasure in explaining and exhibiting the various machines used and the *modus operandi* of running a Chair Factory. Their City Office and Warerooms are located at No. 24 North College Street.

RICH & KREIG'S CHAIR FACTORY.—Nowhere in our City, or in the South, we think, can be found a neater, better-arranged or more complete establishment, than the Chair Manufactory of Messrs. Rich & Kreig. The premises of this concern front on three streets—Cherry, Summer and Madison—and the buildings used are of two stories height, and apparently were built with an especial eye to their present use, being in every way convenient and well appointed. Some thirty hands are employed here, and the machinery, driven by a splendid eighteen-horse power engine, may be enumerated as follows: One of Fay's Planers; one of Steptoe, McFarland & Co.'s Tenancing Machines—together with a full complement of Double-headed Friezers, Chair Morticers, Fitting and Boring Machines, Moulders, Chair-Rounding Machines, beside numerous Jig, Rip and Cut-off Saws and Lathes. Adjacent to the Factory, there is a well-arranged Dry-House, constructed over the boiler, which has room for some five hundred unfinished Chairs. The same fire and fuel required to run the entire machinery is made to perform double service by drying the green timber, which is but one evidence of the ingenuity and enterprise displayed throughout the whole concern. Messrs. Rich & Kreig have capacity for turning out, complete, ten dozen Chairs per day. All varieties of wood—Walnut, Rosewood, Cherry, Hickory, Oak, and many others, well adapted to the purpose—are taken in the rough, and fashioned and shaped into Chairs of such varied patterns,

that we might almost class them as innumerable and indescribable. The gentlemen composing this firm are practical and competent Manufacturers, and have established an enviable reputation for reliability and thorough workmanship. Their work is well known in many cities of the South, and, wherever introduced, has found steadfast friends and regular customers. They have also recently added to the Chair business the manufacture of general House Furniture, and we are not slow in predicting, will meet with the same good results that have characterized their other workings. The Salesroom and Warehouse of Messrs. Rich & Kreig is No. 12 North College street.

Chemical Works.

The manufacture of Chemicals in Nashville, as yet, is only in an embryo state, and until quite recently, was entirely unknown, or at least, was overlooked here. Almost every Druggist in the country manufactures some special preparation, for the benefit of his local custom; but the celebrity of those preparations scarcely, if ever, attains unusual runs. A striking exception to this fact is the productions of Benj. Lillard, G. P., Proprietor of Lillard's Pharmacy, No. 41 Cedar street, Post Office Building. About eighteen months since, he established himself in this house, and soon after began introducing a line of Preparations known as Vermin Exterminators, Cemicade, Museade, Culicade and Flucade, and signifying, respectively, Bed-bug, Rat, Mosquito and Fly Exterminators. In 1869, these preparations, copyrighted and manufactured only by Lillard, had done such good service, that large orders were received from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other Northern, as well as nearly all the Southern cities, before the Summer was over; and the Manufacturer found himself compelled to increase his facilities. Such success, in so short a time, was unprecedented in Nashville, and, as a matter of course, stimulated the business wonderfully. Recently, Mr. Lillard has connected himself, as Superintendent and General Agent, with the Rock City Chemical Works, a newly-established concern, and is now producing a full line of fine and highly-concentrated Cordial Elixirs, comprising those of Calasaya, Iron, etc., the Syrups of Phosphates, and those of Hypophosphites, Flavoring Extracts, Lozenges, and quite a number of other excellent preparations, made with the most approved apparatus, and in accordance with the latest discoveries in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

DR. GOODLET'S
HOUCK'S
Vegetable Panacea,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Liver
Complaint, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, and for Purifying the Blood, has

NO EQUAL.

It is aperient and alterative, without being violent: it is carminative and gently stimulating, without debilitating the nervous system. It determines to the surface, and thus relieves the internal parts of the system from oppression consequent upon obstruction. It is gently opening, relieving the alimentary and intestinal viscera by removing all deleterious matter. It stimulates the Liver to proper secretion of bile. It has a most happy effect upon the stomach, renovating and preparing it for healthful action.

It is anti-bilious in its combined action on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS

MESSRS. DORTCH & HADDOX—Gentlemen: I desire, for the benefit of the afflicted, to make a statement in regard to Dr. A. G. Goodlet's Hough's Panacea. I was afflicted for several years with a disease pronounced to be Scrofula, in its most aggravated form, during which time I was under the treatment of several eminent physicians, but failed to derive any benefit from their remedies. I had, at the time, five ulcers in my neck, discharging from one to two quarts per day; my suffering, in consequence, was almost unendurable. As a last resort, I applied to Dr. Goodlet, who prescribed his Panacea, and an ointment for dressing the ulcers, and to my surprise, as well as delight, I had taken but two or three bottles when I began rapidly to improve, and after using about eight bottles, I was perfectly cured. It has been several years since, and no symptoms of the loathsome disease have ever returned. If, by this statement, others may be induced to give this remedy a fair trial, and thereby be relieved of their suffering, it will have accomplished that for which it has been written.

Yours, respectfully,

August 8th, 1869.

JAS. A. HARWOOD.

NASHVILLE, September 30, 1868.

Mr. NAT F. DORTCH—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. A. G. Goodlet's Hough's Vegetable Panacea for twenty years, and conscientiously believe it to be one of the best remedies ever manufactured. I have used it for Dyspepsia, in its most aggravated form, upon both myself and wife, with most gratifying results. I regard it as a most excellent remedy to prevent the return of Chills after they have been checked; have found it to act admirably upon the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, removing all obstruction. For Coughs and Colds, it is unsurpassed by any remedy I have ever used. In short, I regard the Panacea as the best general FAMILY MEDICINE ever known. I would earnestly advise those who are afflicted with any of the diseases for which the Panacea is recommended, to give it a fair trial, firmly believing that they will be benefitted thereby.

Yours, respectfully,

T. J. WILSON.

DORTCH & HADDOX,
MANUFACTURERS.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

C. W. Smith,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, etc., etc., etc.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

Smith's Fine Perfumeries,

Smith's Flavoring Extracts,

AND A FULL LINE OF

FINE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

C. W. SMITH,

Practical Chemist,

CORNER CHURCH AND VINE STREETS.

Nashville, - - Tennessee.

C. W. Smith, Apothecary, at the corner of Church and Vine streets, has been very successful in manufacturing and introducing into favor, a full line of Toilet Articles, such as fine Perfumeries and Toilet Soaps; and having devoted much attention to the Chemical processes involved in their manufacture, has produced articles which are now regarded as thoroughly reliable and durable, as well as exquisite. Mr. Smith also manufactures Flavoring Extracts and a number of fine Pharmaceutical Preparations. His neat and elegant Drug House is one of the best arranged and most popular in the City.

Messrs. Dortch & Haddox, Druggists, at the corner of College and Union streets, are the sole manufacturers of the well-known and highly-recommended Goodlett's Honck's Vegetable Panacea, which is especially recommended as a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Throat Diseases, as well as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and as a Blood Purifier. This Panacea contains nothing but the purest and least harmless ingredients; and, to judge from the highly successful run that it has enjoyed for years, it certainly contains qualities and powers which are both effective and of a nature to entitle it to the consideration of those who suffer under many of the baneful complaints that "flesh is heir to." It is manufactured under the especial eye of Mr. E. E. Goodlett, a prescriptionist of rare attainments, who is at present associated with the Messrs. Dortch & Haddox.

W. D. Kline, Pharmacist, 85 Church street, Masonic Temple Building, in a special line of preparations has been, and is, a most successful Manufacturer; and his productions have received high recommendations from many of the leading physicians of Nashville. The leading specialties made and offered by Mr. Kline are Compound Syrups of Hypophosphites, Cordial Elixir of *Armoracia et Bismuthi*, Compound Syrups of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia, and Elixir Valerianate of Ammonia. His Toilet Preparations include "Kline's Exquisite Cologne," "Kline's Unrivalled Hair Tonic and Scalp Cleanser," and many others almost as prominent, and equally as popular.

Cigar Manufactories.

It is estimated that there are not less than four hundred places in this City, including regular Cigar Stores, Saloons, and Wholesale and Retail Groceries, where Tobacco, in some shape, is sold; and the consumption of the "weed," by both sexes, is so vast, that it may fairly

be classed among the necessaries of life. The receipts of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco in this market are of an enormous amount every year. Excepting cotton alone, it is perhaps the most important export of the South; and in freights, duties and revenue, it does a larger business than any other staple. There are but few sections of our country that will produce this article, and Tennessee is one of the favored few. Yet, strange as it may seem, there are but three small Cigar Manufactories in Nashville, and stranger, too, from the fact that as good wages are offered journeymen cigar-makers here, as in any other Western or Southern city. Before the war, Nashville prided herself in having a number of Cigar Manufactories, one of which, at least, was a very extensive concern. These houses manufactured Cigars enough to almost monopolize the entire local market, while nearly all of the surrounding towns were also supplied by them. But the present system of Tobacco taxation is so vexatious, and what is more apparent, *home manufactures* have not been sufficiently encouraged, that but few manufacturers have had the stamina to embark in such a hazardous business. Now, we do not argue that Tennessee Tobacco, at its present status, is altogether adapted to Cigar-making; but for chewing purposes, it is well suited, and a Manufactory established for the conduct of the latter branch could easily attach the former, with but little additional expense, and make money on the whole. To make Cigars, perhaps, fewer artificial auxiliaries are requisite than in any other branch of manufacturing industry—a knife, a zinc board and a paste-cup, making up the array of tools; therefore, no expense is gone to for machinery or apparatus. The consuming market is close at hand. The demand is always good. In fact, the field is fine for some enterprising manufacturer, with capital. The only persons in the city manufacturing Cigars at present are: John D. Hurst, 22 North Cherry street, next door north of the Maxwell House; S. Kirschbaum & Co., 77 North Cherry, and E. M. Davis & Bro., 18½ Deaderick street. These houses are small, it is true; but they have reduced their manufactures to a perfection little short of art. Their Cigars are, for the most part, made with the greatest care; packed and branded in imitation of the finest Havanas, and so flavored as to puzzle good judges to tell them from the imported—not for the purpose of deception, but from a desire to turn out the very best article that can be made.

Distilleries.

There are situated within the City limits, or near the corporation line, quite a number of Distilling and Re-distilling establishments; but the majority of these concerns are located some miles out; and although Nashville is the distributing point for their products, yet we do not desire to occupy so much ground, and shall confine our etchings to those who are in the City proper.

F. M. YOUNG & Co.'s DISTILLERY.—The most prominent concern of this character is that of F. M. Young & Co., on South Summer street, Nos. 172, 174, 176 and 178. This establishment was built especially for Re-distillation of High Wines; and for this purpose, Messrs. Young & Co. have received letters patent for the entire process. It has been in operation a little less than a year; but its products are already known for their purity and superior qualities, in most of the leading cities, North and South, while orders for it, for strictly medicinal purposes, have been received from all directions, even from beyond the other side of the Rocky Mountains. Tennessee Copper-Distilled Whisky has long been known for its purity; but in this establishment—unlike any other in the United States, its quality is greatly improved. The capacity of the establishment is fifty barrels pure spirits per day. The demand, however, is increasing so rapidly, that it will be necessary shortly to enlarge its capacity. One of the advantages claimed for Young's Whisky is, that it improves from the day of its manufacture more rapidly than any other Liquor known. Whisky made at this establishment, less than one year ago, is now held by some of our merchants at three times their first value, and higher than any other American Whisky.

MANNING & Co.'s DISTILLERY.—The Distillery of Messrs. Manning & Co. is situated on Washington street, between Clay and Cumberland. This Distillery is what is known as a thirty-barrel house, and is capable of turning out yearly 10,000 barrels of Whisky, made on the Robertson County principle, and which has been previously explained by us. Some fifteen men are employed here; and the products of this house seldom, if ever, have to search for customers.

LEMAN'S DISTILLERY.—This concern is situated on Brown's Creek, immediately beyond the Southern suburbs of the City. It gives employment to some half dozen persons, and is a five-barrel house, and can produce 2,000 barrels of Whisky per annum. The Whiskies made by Mr. Leman are said to be very pure, and are decidedly popular.

CHAS. NELSON'S DISTILLERY.—The Wholesale Liquor House of Chas. Nelson, 18 and 20 South Market, has a Distillery at the corner of College and Mulberry streets. It is provided with all the latest and most improved apparatus requisite for a first-class Distillery, and is capable of producing about 3,000 barrels of the purest and finest Copper-Distilled Whiskies, per annum. Mr. Nelson also has, at his Bonded Warehouse, an excellent Rectifier, with a capacity of 200 barrels of Liquor per month. His Whiskies are well and favorably known throughout the country—in fact, so well known, that further remarks from us are needless.

H. VAUGHN & CO.'S DISTILLERY—Is located on the Edgefield side of the Cumberland River. This house also manufactures on the Robertson County principle, and rectify their own productions.

Engine and Machine Shops.

There are in the City quite a number of establishments, whose facilities for constructing all kinds of Steam Engines and Machinery are unsurpassed in this section of country. These Shops are fitted out with all the latest improved tools and equipments for the successful prosecution of their business; and some of them are of the most extensive dimensions. The character of the work done at these establishments will favorably compare with that produced by similar ones, no matter where they are located—not only on account of its usefulness, but in its general appearance. The most prominent of these are the following:

C. H. DREYER'S ENGINE AND MACHINE SHOPS.—At the College Hill Foundry building, is an establishment that may be referred to as representative of the excellent Machine Shops in which Nashville abounds. These Works are equipped with all the tools usually found in first-class establishments of a similar character; and the products comprise all the varieties of work ordinarily made in Machine Shops; but especial attention is paid to the building of Steam Engines, and the manufacture of all kinds of Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and Mill Machinery. Especial care and promptness are taken here in repairing all kinds of Machinery.

J. B. ROMAN'S ENGINE AND MACHINE SHOPS.—Perhaps the most extensive Engine and Machine Manufacturing concern in Nashville is that of Mr. J. B. Romans. The building occupied by him is the "Old Anderson Foundry," Nos. 92 and 94 South Cherry street. His Shops give employment to thirty men, when in full operation,

and have in connection an extensive Foundry. In the Machine Shops a splendid Upright Engine, twenty-five-horse power, made in the establishment, runs the machinery and gearing. All kinds of Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Shafting and Pulleys, are manufactured at these Shops; and the excellence of Mr. Romans' workmanship—gained by fifteen years' experience in Nashville—is freely acknowledged. A large number of Engines, and a vast amount of Machinery, turned out by this house, are now in use in various portions of the South; and, to judge from the general approbation of their qualities, as expressed by persons who have patronized Mr. Romans, there certainly can be little short of perfection attained. During our late visit, Mr. Romans was engaged in getting up a first-class Engine, of thirty-five-horse power, for the Nashville Cotton Manufacturing Company's Machine Shops.

Flouring Mills.

In enumerating the various Manufactures of this City we come to that of Flour and Meal. By disregarding the conflicting opinions of Political Economists, as to their legitimate right to such classification, we present our readers with a brief account of the workings and capacity of what we honestly believe to be some of the most extensive and energetic enterprises in the Southwest.

THE JACKSON MILLS.—The Jackson Mills are located at the corner of Market and Elm streets, South Nashville. The site occupied by them was owned by General Andrew Jackson, while Judge of the Circuit Court for this district, and from whom they derive their name. The building proper is a four story brick, forty-five by seventy-five feet large. It was built by Jno. J. McCann, Esq., of this City, dur-1868. The present owners and proprietors are Jno. J. McCann & Co., composed of the following gentlemen: Jno. J. McCann, W. Hooper, Harris & Co., New York, W. H. Chadbourn, of the firm of Reid, Chadbourn & Co., and H. J. Cheney. One most estimable fact we remember in regard to these Mills is, that the Machinery throughout their entirety, was manufactured in Nashville. The Engine employed is a splendid seventy-five horse-power, with a sixteen inch cylinder, and thirty inch stroke. It is one of Sault's patented frictionless valve and link motion workers, and it is said makes a barrel of Flour with the economical consumption of four cents worth of fuel. There are four runs of stones, besides all the modern improvements for cleaning Wheat in the Mills, and their daily

capacity is 240 barrels of Flour and 80 barrels of Meal. The Flour manufactured here embraces eight brands, viz: "Swan's Down," "Gold Dust," "Allen's Best," "Regulator," "Gem of the Burg," "Little Beauty," "Hobson's Choice," and "Faultless." The Meal is Bolted and Kiln-Dried. The present firm took charge of the Mills on the first day of December last, and during the first four months of their operations turned out exactly 11,000 barrels of Flour, beside large quantities of Meal. The city office and warehouse of the Jackson Mills is at Nos. 32 and 34 Broad street.

THE RESERVOIR MILLS.—This extensive concern, under the control of Messrs. Massengale, Douglas & Co., Nos. 10 and 12 South Market, owners and proprietors, are located in the south-eastern portion of the City, near the City Waterworks. These Mills have a fine site for the purpose for which they are adapted, and have the advantage of a fine river front. The Mill building is a brick structure, four stories high. The Engine used is an excellent 60 horse power mover with 14 inch cylinder and 24 inch stroke. This Engine was built by Moore & Ellis, Nashville, and is in fine condition. The capacity of the Reservoir Mills is 180 barrels of Flour each twenty-four hours. Messrs. Massengale, Douglas & Co. do not manufacture Meal, but devote their exclusive attention to the production of superior Flours. During the past season they have turned out upwards of 18,000 barrels. They manufacture four different brands or grades, viz: "Mountain Dew," "Cream of the City," "Harvest Queen," and "Cumberland." The Flours of the Reservoir Mills are well and favorably known, not only throughout the entire South, but also in the North and East, and their shipments, during the past year, have included numerous orders from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Providence.

DICKEY'S MILLS.—The Mills of Mr. D. D. Dickey, located at the corner of Church and Front streets, is another of those large establishments in our City, whose business is of a most extensive nature. This house being in convenient proximity to the centres of trade, thereby enjoys a large patronage. Mr. Dickey makes a specialty of Bolted and Kiln-Dried Meal. He runs a number one Lane & Bodley Engine, 30 horse-power, and has one of the completest sets of Meal and Flouring Machinery in the country. The actual capacity of the concern is 150 barrels of Meal per diem, and with the recent addition of Flouring Machinery he is able to turn out also seventy-five barrels of Flour. Dickey's Bolted and Kiln-Dried Meal has grown vastly popular. The proprietor is an ex-

perienced Manufacturer, and permits nothing but the very best article to bear his brand, and in consequence, has created large demands where his products were never before known, as well as riveted the custom of those who had previously used them.

THE WEST NASHVILLE MILLS are located on West Cedar street, opposite the State Penitentiary. They are under the control of an organized company, and have as their Superintendent, Capt. J. K. P. McFall. These Mills are well supplied both with Flouring and Meal Machinery. They were established only a short while since, but we doubt not that under the conduct of such an energetic gentleman as their worthy Superintendent they will soon attain that prominence that they are entitled to. The city office of the West Nashville Mills is at J. C. Wharton & Co's., No. 38 Union street.

Furniture Manufactories.

Some pages back we promised to give an account of the Furniture Manufactories of Nashville, and in the course of our wanderings we have at last arrived at its chapter. In the outset we may remark that the firms engaged in this business in Nashville are shrewd, energetic and reliable, and in the prosecution of their vocations have many advantages and facilities. The supply of Timber, and of Walnut in particular, on the rich bottom-lands of the State is enormous, and the quality of a superior nature, and our Manufacturers are gaining for Nashville well-merited reputations for the production of fine Furniture. The most fastidious tastes may be satisfied from goods made at home and everything from Carved Wood to the less elaborate Cottage Furniture, distinguished for excellent workmanship, high polish, tasteful painting and moderate price, may be found here.

WEAKLEY & WARREN'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.—The most extensive establishment for the manufacture of General Furniture, is that of Messrs. Weakley & Warren, at the corner of Broad and High Streets. Only during 1869 was this Manufactory put under headway, but by skillful application and proper management, as well as scrupulous attention in the selection of material, workmen, machinery, etc., they have succeeded in building up a business that already reflects much credit upon themselves as practical business men, and will undoubtedly result in a more extended trade. They give employment to forty men, and have as Foreman of the Manufacturing Department Mr. Leroy Knoblaugh, of Cincinnati, a first-class workman of sixteen years' experience. Their engine is of 30-

FURNITURE!

WEAKLEY & WARREN,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL & OFFICE

FURNITURE,

SPRING, CURLED-HAIR, COTTON,

Moss, Cotton-Top & Shuck

MATTRESSES,

SPRING-BED BOTTOMS, &c.

We have fitted up our Factory with the best and most improved Machinery; we employ the best Mechanics; use the best material, and hence can guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. We are also determined to offer such inducements as will give purchasers no excuse for patronizing a foreign market.

SALESROOMS, No. 8 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,

Factory Cor. Broad & High Sts.,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENN.

horse power, and was made by Stewart & Geiger of Nashville. They are well supplied with all the latest patented and improved machinery needful to a well-ordered Furniture Factory—in fact, during the past six months having almost doubled their facilities—are now well prepared to execute orders be they ever so extensive. This firm are now making a specialty of Fine Furniture, and their elaborately furnished Bedsteads and Bureaus and Wardrobes, set off with Mirrors of the finest French Plate Looking Glass, we are of opinion, would hold their own with similar goods manufactured anywhere in the United States. Their Plainer and Cheaper Furniture is also especially recommended on account of its neatness and adaptability. All kinds of Furniture, including Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Cherry made into Parlor, Bed-Chamber, Dining Room, Hall and Office Sets are made by them and of qualities unsurpassed. Their Office and Warerooms are at No. 8 North College Street.

KARSCH & Co.'s FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.—This firm have their Factory at the corner of Cherry and Jefferson Streets. They have for some years been engaged in the business, being the successors to the well-known firm of Cain & Cornelius. They employ thirty-eight hands in all, some of whom, however, are mere beginners. The engine in use was made by Anderson & Ellis, Nashville, and is equal to twenty-five horse power, and has an eight-inch cylinder and twenty-four-inch stroke. Their machinery is complete, while suitable dry-rooms and fine hand Cabinet Shops are also in connection with the Factory. Their capabilities lay in the following numbers of plain work: 200 Bedsteads, three dozen Safes, two dozen Bureaus, and two dozen Tables per week, besides a similar amount of better finished goods.

F u r s .

The house of Messrs. Lande & Brother, 21 Public Square, are the pioneers and exclusive manufacturers of Furs in Nashville. They began operations in this line some three years since, and employ during the season from ten to twelve hands, mostly females. The Messrs. Lande import their own material in the rough and manufacture and trim to order. Their importations embrace the Furs of the Russian Sable, Canada Mink, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink or American Sable, Russian and Belgian Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, River Mink, French Cooney, and the Skins of Bear, Hudson Bay Wolf, Otter, Beaver, Buffalo and Raccoon; and also buy large quantities of inferior

grades from this and adjoining States. These obtained, they manufacture all the latest styles of Dress Furs, such as Victorines, Talmas, Eugenes, Muffs, Capes, Cuffs; also, Bear and Otter Gloves and Collars, besides Carriage and Sleigh Robes of Bear, Wolf, Buffalo or Raccoon Skins. This firm received a handsome diploma at the late Tennessee State Fair for the finest display of native Furs.

Gun Powder Manufactory.

The manufacture of Gun Powder is carried on by the Sycamore Manufacturing Company. Their Works are situated about twenty-three miles from Nashville, in Cheatham County, on Sycamore Creek, a tributary of the Cumberland. Prior to the war these Works were owned and carried on by Cheatham, Watson & Co. Since the war they have passed into the hands of the Sycamore Manufacturing Company. The Works have been entirely rebuilt and furnished with the most improved machinery used in England or America. Their present capacity is eighty kegs per day, and by an addition to the rolling department of the Mills, the product can be increased to two hundred kegs or five thousand pounds per day, most of the machinery having already that capacity. The Gun Powder made by this Company is a superior article. It was exhibited at the late State Fair near Nashville, and after being thoroughly tested and compared with the Dupont and Hazard Powders, was pronounced by the committee superior to either of those brands.

The Sycamore Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$150,000, and by a late act of the Legislature is authorised to increase it to \$300,000. In addition to the manufacture of Powder, they are now putting in machinery with a capacity sufficient to supply the Nashville market with the wood work of Plows and Wagons and with Broom Handles. For this purpose they have already erected a building 120 by 30 feet and two and a half stories high, with two wings. Their machinery is run by a water wheel 16 feet in diameter and by a steam engine with double cylinders, the power used being equal to 30-horse power. The City Office of the Sycamore Manufacturing Company is No. 12 Maxwell House Building, North Cherry Street, D. McIver & Co., General Agents.

E. McIVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

SYCAMORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLASTING & SPORTING POWDER,

OFFICE--No. 12 N. Cherry Street, (Maxwell House.)

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE HOOP SKIRT FACTORY!

-AND-

Ladies' Furnishing House!

LOVEMAN BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HOOP SKIRTS,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH & GERMAN CORSETS,

-AND DEALERS IN-

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LACES, HOSIERY & LADIES FURNISHING GOODS.

Human and Artificial Hair, &c., &c.,

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

No. 16 PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

N. B.—Dealers supplied in small and large quantities at New York Wholesale Prices.

JAMES W. HAMILTON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS OF

French, Calf, Kip and Heavy

BOOTS & SHOES,

(ALL HOME MADE.)

Tanners and Dealers in Hides, Leather, &c., &c.,

No. 2. Corner Church and Market Streets,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

Orders promptly filled—Cash for Hides.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

The Hoop Skirt Manufactory of the Messrs. Loveman Brothers, No. 16 Public Square, is the only house of the kind in the City, and as a representative branch of Manufactures, is entitled to some consideration. Messrs. Loveman Brothers have engaged quite successfully in this business and have been firmly established in Nashville for some years. They are well prepared to make all sizes, shapes and styles of the Spiral Skirt, including Panier, Plain or Gored, and claim for their fabrications great elasticity and comfort in carriages and crowded assemblies. They also manufacture largely for the fashionable trade on order. Every peculiarity of form is carefully studied and their Skirts are made to suit and grace the wearer. A large city trade and the quantity sold to merchants annually throughout the country, attest the excellence of the articles manufactured by them. They turn out from forty to fifty Skirts per day, and make annually upwards of 12,000 pairs. Their Corset Department is also very complete, and is conducted on the same scale, and they claim to have the only complete assortment South of New York City, in either wholesale or retail houses.

Ice Manufactory.

We are pleased to note that machinery for this branch of industry has been purchased, and soon will be in running order, in Nashville. The enterprise is undertaken by Mr. H. T. Yaryan, and we believe is an invention of his own, for which letters patent are now pending. The manufacture of Ice, by machinery, is by no means a new undertaking, as several Machines are in operation at different cities in the United States and Europe. Heretofore the Machinery has been so expensive as to almost place it beyond the means of enterprising men, with small capital; but by the process invented by Mr. Yaryan every town of 1,000 inhabitants in the South can afford a Machine. There is no doubt but that the supplying of Ice to our whole Southern country will, in a very short time, be exclusively done by Machinery. The people will welcome such a result with pleasure, when they can obtain a constant supply of Ice without being dependent on fickle nature for what has become a necessity. The cheap rates at which it can be sold will stimulate a much larger consumption, although it now reaches many thousand pounds during each season, in Nashville alone. We wish we were at present able

to give the trial results of Mr. Yaryan's ingenious invention; but to judge from the opinions expressed by various persons, we hold it eminently safe to infer that it will be a decided success.

Iron Foundries.

Perhaps there is no other branch of Manufactures in Nashville that receives more attention, or that has more capital invested in it, than will be found in our Iron Foundries. Some half-a-dozen firms are occupied largely in this pursuit, and their work has gained for them reputations co-extensive with the South.

THE "WOOD" IRON FOUNDRY.—This establishment, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Wood, Simpson & Rees, was put in operation during last year. The "Wood Iron Foundry" has been styled such by the other members of the firm, as a compliment to the industry and perseverance of their senior partner, Mr. B. G. Wood. It is located on South Front street, a few doors from Broad. The foundry building is convenient and spacious and has an improved Fan Cupalo, together with all other necessary appurtenances for such an establishment. They are fully prepared to mould and finish, on the most satisfactory terms, and in the most satisfactory manner, all kinds of Castings, from nearly every species of Engine, Mill, Agricultural and Building Designs, Iron Columns, for Building Fronts, Bank Vaults, Jail Cells, Sash and Door Weights, etc. They also make Patterns to order.

ROMANS' FOUNDRY.—The Foundry of Mr. J. B. Romans, No. 94 South Cherry street, is the same as the well and favorably known "Anderson Foundry," and occupies the same building. Mr. Romans has here one of the most complete concerns in Nashville, having in connection with the Foundry, departments for Brass Casting, Blacksmithing, Pattern Making, and an especial department for the manufacture of Mill Machinery. The Heating Cupalo in this concern has capacity for 7,000 pounds of Metal to the heat. Mr. Romans gives constant employment to about thirty men, and is at all times prepared to do work of the very best kind. The General Manufactures of the establishment, are: Steam Engines, Boilers, Oil Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. He also makes Patterns on order, and does repairing with neatness and dispatch. This establishment was partially destroyed by fire during last year, but is now thoroughly reconstructed and equipped with everything needful in the business.

BRENNAN
IRON WORKS, FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

T. M. Brennan & Bro.,

PROPRIETORS,

MECHANICAL AND CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery, Castings & Wrought Iron Work.

Front Street, near Broad, - - Nashville, Tennessee.

J. B. ROMANS,

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS AND OIL MACHINERY,

ALL KINDS OF

Iron and Brass Castings, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers,

And Mill Machinery furnished to Order,

PATTERN MAKING, REPAIRING done with NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

94 South Cherry Street,

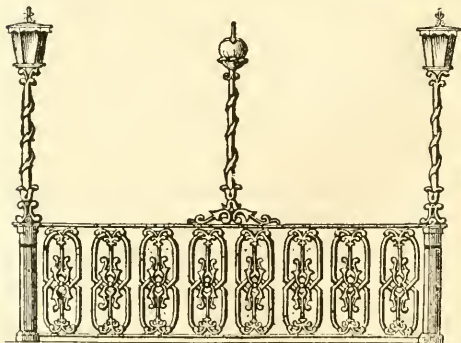
NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENN.

Ornamental Iron Workers.

WM. STEWART & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Iron Work, Bank Doors,



JAIL WORK, PRISON CELLS.

Vaults and Vault Doors,

Wrought and Cast Iron

RAILINGS,

OF EVERY PATTERN,

GRATINGS, etc.

CORNER MARKET AND ASH STREETS,
NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENNESSEE,

THE BRENNAN IRON WORKS.—The Iron Foundry and Machine Shops of T. M. & J. E. Brennan, are on Front street near Broad. This establishment, one of the largest in the City, was known before the war as the "Claiborne Machine Works," and did a very extensive and lucrative business in first class Machinery, Architectural and Ornamental Iron Works, Bridge and Railway Castings. During the late unpleasantness, it suffered more than any of its sister concerns in the destruction of its plant, the removal of its tools, and the general dilapidation of the buildings.

The proprietors, however, having gone to work with a will to repair damages, it is now thoroughly reconstructed and supplied with new and improved Machinery, and is prepared to execute, on the most advantageous terms, all orders for Stationery and Portable Engines and Boilers, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Water Wheels, Hot and Cold Water Pumps, Water and Gas Pipes, Gas Retorts, Lamp Posts, Store Fronts, Window Caps, Fencing, Bank Vaults, Iron Jails and Cells, Iron Shutters, Columns and Caps, Sash Weights, Hand Irons, Cast and Wrought Iron Girders, Bridge Work and Railway Iron, and in fact, everything the manufacture of which Iron forms a component part.

Their stock of Patterns for Architectural Work, Fencing and Verandahs is very extensive and ornate. They have also facilities for the manufacture of Iron Bridges and Trestle Work, which is likely to supersede, to a great extent, the perishable material now so generally in use.

THE COLLEGE HILL IRON WORKS.—The College Hill Iron Works, at the corner of Castleman and Fillmore streets, fronting 453 feet on Fillmore and 285 on Castleman, were purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. S. E. Jones, in 1863, but were sold by him to the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, in March 1867. Business, however, was suspended here from November, 1867, until January 1, 1869, when Mr. Jones again bought the concern, and has had it in operation ever since. These works have capacity for employing 150 men in all its departments. The Foundry has a Moulding floor of 5,000 square feet, and can employ twenty-five moulders, besides laborers, furnace men, stove mounters; etc. The business consists of every description of Foundry Work, Castings for Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Ornamental and Architectural Castings, Stoves and Hollow Ware, in fact, every description of Castings, from the heaviest to the lightest. There were furnished to the United States Government, in 1864, \$175,000 of Castings alone, from this Foundry.

Since that time important and extensive additions and improvements have been added, among others a Machine-Shop, 150 feet by 35 feet, with twenty-horse power Engine and first-class Machinery, for building Steam Engines of every size and power. Excepting the Railroad Machine Shops, we have here the largest and heaviest Machinery in the City; the Steam Cylinder for the Brownsport Furnace Blast Engine recently made here, weighed nearly 3,000 pounds. This Machine Shop is now controlled by Mr. C. H. Dreyer. Mr. Jones is also making a specialty of Cast Rustic Seats, Vases, Urns, etc., for the beautification and adornment of gardens.

D. GILES & Co's. IRON FOUNDRY.—At No. 35 South College street may be found the Iron Foundry of Messrs. David Giles and C. B. Isbester doing business under the firm name of D. Giles & Co. This establishment gives employment to some seventeen men. Their Cupalo is thirty-six inches in diameter, and is capable of melting down three tons of Metal per hour. Messrs. Giles & Co. are Manufacturers of all kinds of Hollow-ware, Sash Weights, Boiler Fronts and Grate Bars, Gearing and Mill Castings. They also manufacture Patterns, and do Mill Wrighting to order. This firm makes a specialty of Hollow-ware Castings, and their Ovens, Skillets, Pots, etc., are well known by many dealers in the South, and highly recommended on account of their durability.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.—Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son, at the corner of Market and Ash streets, have an establishment for the exclusive manufacture of all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work, such for instance, as Bank Doors, Jail Work, Prison Cells, Vaults and Vault Doors, Wrought and Cast Iron Railings, Fencing, Grating and indeed every article of that class, in a high state of perfection. They have recently added a Foundry department to their other business.

Leather Manufactories.

It need not be again remarked that there are several large and excellent Tanneries located in the vicinity of Nashville. These concerns are well prepared to do all manner of work. Several of them are run by steam and are fitted up complete with all the latest machinery known to Tanners. There are perhaps at least one third more employes engaged at these Tanneries than were employed one year since. But the demand for Nashville-made Leather is growing so rapidly that with all this additional force our Manufacturers will soon be compelled to procure more assistance.

HAMILTON & CUNNINGHAM'S TANNERY—Is located on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, just beyond the City limits. It has been in very successful operation for nearly three years, and is the largest Tannery in this section. The main building is 100 by 125 feet. It is fitted up with a forty-horse power engine, and is well provided with all modern machinery. They use the Double Grinding Union Bark Mill, which grinds a cord of Bark per hour. Warm water is used in bleaching, and the bark liquor is run off into a shallow cooling vat, forty by twenty feet, where it is cooled before being run into the tan vat. This firm uses no chemicals or patent process for Tanning, but rely upon constant handling during the earlier stages for expediting the Tanning process. On the same floor with the engine is the Hide Mill, which mills or softens Dry Hides at a great saving of time and labor; also a Steam Power Brass Roller, for rolling Sole Leather, and a patent Splitting Machine, by which they save the Splits in a useful shape, which by the old process of hand shaving are carried off and wasted. These Splits they ship to Boston to be worked up into cheap shoes. This Tannery is constructed for the manufacture of all kinds of Stock, but at present they are making mostly Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leathers, in the production of which they have undoubtedly been very successful, and claim to make an article equal in quality to any brought from the North. They also make Oak Sole, Kip and Calf Skins and Upper Leathers. They use only Chestnut Oak Bark, of which they consume 1,000 cords per annum, producing about 20,000 Sides of Leather. Messrs. Hamilton & Cunningham at present employ about thirty or thirty-five men. The City Office and Warerooms of Messrs. Hamilton & Cunningham are at No. 23 Public Square.

LUMSDEN'S TANNERY.—The Tannery of J. Lumsden & Co. is located on Brown's Creek, about half a mile south of the City. Previous to the war this was by far the largest establishment of the kind in this vicinity, and had capacity for turning out 30,000 Sides annually. At present they are only running up to about one-fifth their capacity, but are increasing their force yearly, and expect soon to get back to their old status. They employ a 20-horse power engine and have their works well supplied with all the latest mechanical appliances in Tannery. Their Pumps, Rollers and Bark Grinders are the best in use. They manufacture Sole Leather almost exclusively. They sell to the home market almost their entire products—in fact, so well known are their Leathers that it is almost impossible for them to keep well supplied. Manufacturing none but the very best

article, they have a reputation that they should be proud of. Messrs. J. Lumsden & Co. have an Office and Warehouse at 22 and 24 South Market Street.

LITTERER'S TANNERY.—The Tannery of Mr. C. A. Litterer, dealer in Hides, Leather, etc., No. 25 South Market Street, is located on South Front Street, between Jefferson and Madison. This Tannery has capacity for 5,000 Sides per annum. These comprise a full assortment of the very best Harness, Skirting, Kip, Calf and Upper Leathers, and in the various manufactures attempted by him Mr. Litterer has shown experience and efficiency surpassed by but few.

There are several other Tanneries in or near the City, the most prominent of which are those of J. P. Locke & Co. and S. Steinau, both located in the northern suburbs.

Linseed and Cotton Seed Oil.

Until a very recent period—probably not more than two or three years since—but very little knowledge was possessed by the people of the South regarding the value of Cotton Seed, and the adaptation of the various constituents gained from analyzation thereof, to numerous offices in the world of Manufactures, which the inventor's genius and the toiling scientific researcher has so beautifully developed. Little did the Southern Farmer ever dream in times agone of the great store of wealth that was contained in an article which at best was used only as "rough food" for cattle, and in many instances considered but little better than "waste." But the car of progress in its triumphal route rolled round this way, and the simple rules of economy, linked with simple chemical research, has discovered and brought to light a most happy result. As a matter of course such a result has set the inventive world to thinking, and is now engaging the attention of many persons not only in the United States but throughout Europe. From the component parts of Cotton Seed the following articles are attained: Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cakes, and Cotton Seed Meal. The two latter are used for cattle food, and are said by practical experimenters to be exceedingly nutritive and decidedly cheaper than anything yet discovered. The Oil is used for various purposes. When worked with Linseed Oil and boiled with oxidizing agents, it replaces for painting purposes the Linseed Oil itself, and being cheaper, no doubt will be more extensively used. C. Widemann, Chemist, Paris, France, in a lengthy article regarding Cotton Seed and its properties, addressed to the Scientific American

TO FARMERS!

Cotton Seed.

J. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.

Are buying COTTON SEED all seasons of the year, and furnishing Bags to ship. Sell your Seed and do not throw them away.

RAW BONE DUST!

J. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO., have always on hand a large supply of pure Raw Bone-dust, for Fertilizing, with full instructions for using.

P U T T Y !

The "NASHVILLE LINSEED OIL COMPANY" manufacture and have always on hand No. 1 Putty, put up in Cans and Bladders, which they will sell at prices to defy competition, at Nashville.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

NASHVILLE LINSEED OIL COMPANY manufacture and have always on hand, a large supply of Cotton-Seed Meal, the best known feed for cattle.

J. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,

Buy and sell on Commission, all kinds of

Grain, Hay, Cotton and Produce.

J. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.,

CORNER CLARK AND FRONT STREETS.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

of February 5, 1870, says: "It is very difficult to ascertain the exact yield of Oil produced, and this yield varies a great deal according as the Seed is of better or poorer quality and richness, according to the weather of the season in which it has been sown, dry weather giving a smaller Seed but richer in Oil. From my own experience I shall take the following figures: For 2,000 pounds Cotton Seed, or 1 ton, Cotton from the last ginning, 21 pounds; husks, 979 pounds; Meal, yielding from 32 to 36 gallons of Oil, 270 pounds; Cakes, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per gallon, 730 pounds. Total, 2,000 pounds."

Thus it will be seen that the grandest achievements are attained in the utilization of this peculiarly Southern product. Upon the heels, as it were, of such an important discovery, we find the establishment of an extensive Manufactory in our City for its further development, and whose workings we will now proceed to detail.

NASHVILLE LINSEED AND COTTON SEED OIL WORKS.—This establishment, under the control of a Joint Stock Company, has been in operation under a charter from the Tennessee Legislature about one and a half years. The Works are located at the corner of High Street and Grove Alley, and occupies near a square of ground within its enclosure. The Works are owned and controlled by Messrs. W. W. Crawford, Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, A. Brandies and J. F. O'Shaughnessy, and is officered as follows: W. W. Crawford, President; M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. F. O'Shaughnessy General Superintendent. The buildings used are very extensive, their Warerooms having capacity for the reception of at least 1,000 tons of Seed at once. To give a brief idea as to the *modus operandi*, we will take the Seed after its reception. From the the Wareroom it is carted into an adjoining apartment where it is thrown into a huge cylindrical wire sifter, capable of holding 20 tons, where the Seed is freed from all foreign matters. It is next carried by elevators to the third story where it is delivered to two Linters of the Carver patent. This is the re-ginning process, and it would be surprising to many to know the amount of Cotton that is obtained from the Seed. Next the Seed descends to the second story where one of Callahan's patent Hullers is at work. This Huller, as its name indicates, separates the hulls from the kernels, and which separation is perfected by consigning them to a blower or cleaner. Thence the hulls are sent to the engine-room to be used for fuel, (and which we are informed meet the requirements both for economy and use), while the Kernels are carried to Grinding Mills and crushed by Rollers. The crushing completed and the Meal coming out fine, it

is next placed in Heaters, and upon this operation depends both the yield of Oil and its quality, a certain temperature making the Oil finer and giving it a taste very like Olive Oil.* The Meal is next put in little bags and then placed in either of four huge Hydraulic Presses, each Press with two and a half tons power to the square inch. In connection with the Presses is one of Callahan's Hydraulic Pumps with six plungers. The Oil extracted by means of this immense pressure runs through pipes to a series of wrought iron Tanks, and from thence to a huge Refinery in an adjoining apartment. The capacity of the Tanks and Refinery is 12,000 gallons, all processes counted. The Cakes, after being thoroughly pressed, are taken out, stripped of their bagging, and are then stacked up for drying. After being sufficiently dried, they are then packed in bags for shipment to Europe, or for sale to this section. Our farmers would do well to supply themselves with this valuable food for stock, as it undoubtedly possesses marked advantages over the Seed in the hull.

To give an idea as to the immense benefit accruing to this section of country from such an establishment, we were informed that these Works have capacity for using 6,000 tons of Cotton Seed per annum, for which they would pay the farmers of this and adjoining States not less than \$72,000, or an average of \$12 per ton. This fact alone is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of all who delight in the practice of that happy faculty—economy. To run the machinery of the Works an engine of 40-horse power is used, and employment given to about forty persons. The capacity of the Works with this force is equal to 600 gallons of Oil per day or 180,000 gallons per year, counting only 300 working days.

The Company is also prepared for the manufacture of Linseed Oil, and since the processes are somewhat similar to those already described, we will omit extended mention thereof. They have gone about the matter with good will, and to induce farmers to pay more attention to the cultivation of Linseed in the eminently adapted soil of Tennessee, are loaning Seed to all those desirous of propagating such a crop, the product in turn to be sold to the Company at a reasonable profit. This plan is meeting with much favor as the increased business of 1869 over the year previous fully attested.

In another place will be found an account of the Bone Fertilizer Works, located on the same site and under the control of the same

* "In Marseilles, where labor is cheap, the Meal is first pressed cold, as the Oil obtained thus is very fine, possessing a very sweet taste like Olive Oil, and may be used like the latter for the table."—WIDEMANN

Company. We also have it from good authority that during the year they will establish in connection with the other departments extensive Soap Works and a Putty Manufactory, the latter capable of turning out 2,000 pounds of Putty per diem.

Marble and Freestone Works,

Marble and Freestone are both, of late, coming so extensively in use in Nashville, either for objects of ornamentation or as building materials, that the business involves considerations of no little importance. It always gives us great pleasure to record any advance in Manufactures in Nashville, be it ever so little, and in this particular we are greatly gratified, for well can we remember the old, slow-coach, jog-trot style of working up these wonderful geological products. Recently there has been vast improvement in the business, and steam, "the mighty mover of wonders," is made to perform miracles in the Phidean art. There are now in Nashville quite a number of yards in which Marble is worked into various styles and ornamental forms; but these work hand-power alone. The only establishment employing Steam being the "Steam Marble and Freestone Works" of Messrs. Swan & Brown, No. 33 North Summer street. We do not exaggerate, when we say that this firm since their adoption of steam power, some four years back, has infused new life into the trade, and done more in retaining the business here than all the others combined. The employment of Steam Power does not mean that Marble-work *in toto* is done by this power, but, that the heavier portions, such for instance, as sawing and rubbing of huge blocks of Marble is easily accomplished, while in finer work it requires a practiced eye and a cunning hand to trace in stone the delicate lineaments designed. To do their heavier work, Messrs. Swan & Brown are provided with a Steam Engine twenty-five horse power, which runs some twenty Saws, and when tested, can cut through 100 cubic feet of Stone per diem. There are also in this establishment Boring Machines, for making indentations in Pedestals and work of that class. Also a large Revolving Rubbing Bed, made of Cast Iron, twelve feet in diameter and weighing 12,000 pounds. This Bed, when properly braced, makes seventy-five revolutions per minute, and, as we have been informed, can do more work in one day than twenty men. These, and other facilities, enable Messrs. Swan & Brown to do a large amount of work. They import their Marble direct from the quarries of Italy in large blocks; also, import the Scotch Granite, while they have

PETER SWAN.

JOHN BROWN.

SWAN & BROWN,

STEAM

MARBLE & FREE STONE

WORKS,

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, STATUARY,

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE AND BUREAU TOPS,

ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING AND GRAVE YARD WORK

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

No. 33 NORTH SUMMER STREET.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

unsurpassed facilities for obtaining American Marble of all kinds, Vermont Granite, and the beautiful Variegated Marble of our own noble old commonwealth. They also work up a considerable amount of Native Sand Stone, quarried within sight of Nashville, and which is coming rapidly into favor for building purposes. East Tennessee Marble is also fast gaining admirers and isso highly prized in some cities of the North as to command eight and ten dollars per cubic foot. Messrs. Swan & Brown manufacture all kinds of Monuments, Tombs, Statuary, Marble Table and Bureau Tops, and all classes of Building and Grave Yard Work. They employ, during the season, about forty-five men, and it has been their practice, not only to secure the best native and foreign artists in Carving and Designing, but to stimulate their ambition by rewards and liberal remuneration. The fruits of their enterprise in this respect may be seen in the beautiful forms designed by them for many buildings, public and private, in our City, while in Monumental Art, their triumphs are written not only in the Cemeteries of Nashville, but on the Mausoleums and resting places of the dead throughout the South, from Tennessee to Texas.

The other Marble Workers in the City have their yards located as follows: D. C. Coleman, 31 South College street; Parkinson & Co., 68 Church street; and J. P. Shane, corner Vine and Church streets.

Mattress Manufactories.

In former days, in this City, and at present in most other cities, the business of Upholstery might be found carried on under the same roof with that of Cabinet Making or Furniture. In some instances in this City, the same may be remarked, but, as we grow and expand, division and sub-division of labor is being brought about, and Mattress-making, for the most part, now engages the time and attention of seperate and distinct firms, who pay particular care in the selection of the best materials, and in turning out work that is unsurpassed in any city.

GEO. LEASCHER'S MATTRESS MANUFACTORY.—The Mattress Manufactory of Geo. Leaseher, at No. 33 South College street, is an old and well established concern. It gives employment to some eight persons. Their work is confined to hand-power alone, but they make about twenty Mattresses per day, of all kinds. Mr. Leaseher recently made the excellent Spring and Hair Mattresses now in use at the Maxwell House, which have received the highest commendations of both proprietors and guests.

Leascher & Miller, MATTRESS AND SPRING BED MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS

OF BEDDING.

OUR PATENT

STEEL SPRING

BED

BOTTOM

IS

THE

Cleanest,

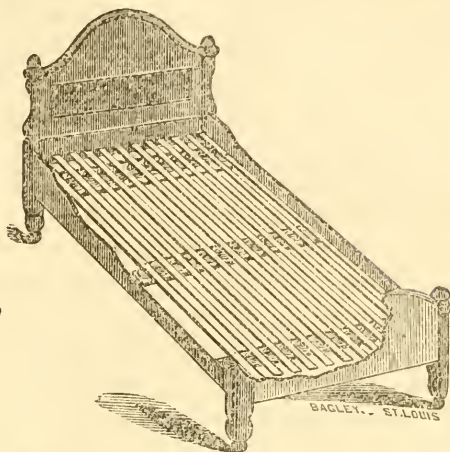
Easiest,

AND

MOST

DURABLE

NOW IN USE.



No. 11 North College Street, between Church & Union,
NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

W M. DUNSTEAD, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 47 N. Market Street, between Union and the Square,
NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

TRUNKS REPAIRED & COVERED.



LEASCHER & MILLER'S MATTRESS MANUFACTORY.—So rapidly and extensive has this business grown of late, that a new house—the one that heads this paragraph—has been opened, at No. 11 North College street. The large warerooms occupied by them are in a central locality, and are well adapted for such purposes. The senior member of the firm is Mr. Geo. Leascher, an old and favorably known Mattress Manufacturer of twenty years experience, in this City, who is also sole proprietor of the establishment before mentioned. The junior member, Mr. E. H. Miller, is a thorough going business man, and understands Mattress-making perfectly. This firm have under their control Steam Hackling Machines, and employ, in all, fifteen persons. They are also sole agents and Manufacturers, in Tennessee, with privilege of selling in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky, of the greatly improved and patented Gaffney & Dunk's Spring Bed Bottom, which is being rapidly introduced into all sections of the South, and is meeting with general favor.

THE SOUTHERN MATTRESS MANUFACTORY.—Among exclusive Upholsterers, we find the establishment of D. A. Cole & Son, 227 South Cherry street, which is known as the Southern Mattress Manufactory. Their factory is run by a six-horse power Engine, and their Machinery consists of Steam Carding and Hackling Machines. Four workmen are employed, and almost all styles of Spring, Cotton, Hair, Wool and Shuck Mattresses are made.

In addition to these, Messrs. Weakley & Warren, No. 8 North College street, have in connection with their Furniture Manufactory a first class department for Mattress Work. They also do the very best kind of General Upholstery, and have in their employ workmen well-up in all the latest styles and improvements. Their various kinds of Spring, Curled Hair, Cotton-top, Moss and Shuck Mattresses are well and favorably known, not only in the local market, but in all portions of the Southern Country. They also manufacture a superior kind of Spring Bed Bottoms, which is destined to have a successful run.

Mill Stone Manufactory.

The only Mill Stone Manufactory at present in the City is that of P. M. Ryan, No. 67 South College street. This establishment has been in operation in Nashville for quite a number of years, and most of the Mills in this, and immediate vicinity have been supplied with complete sets of Stones by Mr. Ryan. He imports his Burr Stones

direct from France, and consequently is prepared to execute orders on the most advantageous terms. Five men are employed here constantly, and about forty finished Stones turned out annually. These range in size from eighteen to forty-six inches in diameter, and in weight from 200 to 3,500 pounds each. Mr. Ryan also manufactures his own Frames, as well as all other appurtenances needful in this connection.

Mineral Water Manufactories.

The Mineral Water business of Nashville is divided into two distinct departments, viz: the Manufacture of Artificial Mineral Waters as a beverage, and the Bottling of Natural Mineral Waters for medicinal purposes. We may remark, however, that the Beverage Mineral Waters are claimed by the Manufacturers to contain also many medicinal qualities, and no doubt they do, if their popularity be a test of their excellence. Passing to the consideration of these establishments, in a more definite account, we come first to

MCCORMACK'S MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORY, which is the sole house of the class in Nashville. It is located at No. 105 South Cherry street, and has in connection ample premises for the conduct of the business. Messrs. McCormack & Co. have engaged in this pursuit in Nashville for quite a number of years, and by strict attention and fidelity to it, have raised their products to the prominence of standard beverages in many cities of the South. Their Liquids embrace superior qualities of Mineral Water, Sarsaparilla, Porter and Ale. They employ Bernard's improved Silver-lined Generating System and use the best and purest ingredients. Their Ale is from the best Pittsburg Breweries. This they bottle, and claim that the system gives additional strength to its taste as the Liquid undergoes a second fermentation. They also have Bottling Machines, whose workings they have reduced down to a point of nicety. They have two of these Machines, each capable of Bottling 500 dozen Bottles per day. This establishment gives employment, during the Summer months, to some fifteen or twenty men, but do not run so extensively in Winter, as their Liquids have greater sale in warm weather, and are, for the most part, intended as Summer Beverages. For families the Bottled Liquors are unexcelled, and many persons use them regularly every year in this City; and to Saloons and Drug Houses, in any portions of the South, Messrs. McCormack & Co. are prepared to furnish them fresh, reliable and cheap, in large or small quantities.

JNO. W. MORTON, M. D.,
Formerly Chief of Artillery, Forrest's Cavalry Corps.

JNO. W. MORTON & CO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET, ARTICLES, etc., etc.,

No. 17 Public Square.

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE,

AGENTS FOR

TIEMAN'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, etc., etc., etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO PHYSICIANS' ORDERS

W. C. McMURRY, Prescriptionist.

"FROST KING" SODA WATER,

(From Mathews' Premium Soda Apparatus.)

KISSINGEN, VISCHY, SELTZER, CONGRESS,

AND OTHER

MINERAL WATERS,

In Glass Syphons, furnished to Families and Saloons.

NATURAL SPRING WATERS, FRESH, IN BOTTLES,

FROM

Saratoga. Alleghany, Red Sulphur, Epsom. Bailey and Hurricane Springs

Being Agents for these highly popular Medicinal Waters, we are able to furnish them by **WHOLESALE**, at greatly reduced prices, and can fill orders from all parts of the country.

Special Agents for **J. KNOX'S** Celebrated **SMALL FRUITS**, embracing the largest variety of Grapes, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, and the most extensive selection of Strawberries in America. **W. W. KNOX'S** FRESH GARDEN SEED, in season.

Catalogues and Price List Sent on Application.

JNO. W. MORTON & CO.

JNO. W. MORTON & Co's. MINERAL WATERS.—The other Mineral Waters sold in Nashville are the Natural Medicinal Waters put up in Bottles. Messrs. Jno. W. Morton & Co., Druggists, No. 17 Public Square, have made a specialty of this business, and are the Agents for a number of the most famous Sulphur and Mineral Waters in the world. Their Kissingen, Vichy, Congress, Seltzer and Pymont Mineral Spring Waters, carefully prepared in Glass Fountains, from the Salts, as manufactured by Patterson & Brazau, they have on draught, and furnish to families in Glass Syphons. Also the famous Waters from the Sulphur and Mineral Springs of Red Sulphur, Epsom, and Hurricane Springs, Tennessee; Alleghany Springs, Virginia, and Bailey Springs, Alabama. These latter can be had of Messrs. Morton & Co. in Bottles, fresh all seasons of the year. This house has also a number of other specialties, prominent among which are: Tieman's Surgical Instruments, Bullock & Crenshaw's Sugar Coated Pills, and Mathew's well-known Premium "Frost King Soda Water" and Apparatus. They are also the exclusive dealers, in Nashville, in W. W. Knox's Fresh Garden Seeds, and J. Knox's celebrated Small Fruits.

Oil Refineries.

The Tennessee Oil Refinery, situated about two miles from Nashville, on the Nolensville Pike, has been in operation about three years. The enterprise is conducted by a Company of gentlemen living in this City, and superintended by Mr. H. T. Yaryan. Since its erection about 20,000 barrels of Crude Petroleum have been refined and valued at \$300,000—all of which is the production of Tennessee. Their Wells are situated in Overton County, and until the past few months have been exceedingly productive. They have attracted the attention of Pennsylvania Oil operators, who are now securing all the available land in that County. Having exhausted three Wells the Company are prosecuting the work of boring a fresh Well with commendable energy. The Oil is transported from the Wells to McMinnville by wagons, from whence it comes to Nashville by rail. The Southwestern Railroad as projected and being built will run within two miles of the Wells, and when finished will save at least fifty miles of wagon transportation. There is no enterprise ever undertaken in our State which deserves more of the support and aid of our citizens than this one. The consumption of Petroleum has grown to an enormous extent and has made the article a Staple in

our markets. The success of this Company will probably be a key to the further prosperity of the Oil business in this State.

Paper Manufactories.

As a natural consequence of the extent of the Publishing interests of Nashville, we have here also large establishments either engaged in the manufacture of Paper in immediate proximity to the City or manufacturing in an adjoining County and having this as their point of distribution. But we are not very anxious to extend our notes beyond what may be deemed strictly *Home Manufactures*, and in arriving at this conclusion we may say that the difficulty of arranging the Paper Business under its proper headings has perhaps given us more trouble than any one other department of our labor. To illustrate, we may say that Paper *Manufacturers* are first to be dealt with, and then there are Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers, and Paper Bag Manufacturers, who come seeking places and must be accommodated. We might also remark that the Publishing Houses come legitimately in this connection, but detailed accounts of which we will reserve for another place. Regarding the Paper made by the Mills here and supplying Nashville, we can speak in the highest terms. Its smoothness and fineness of quality are such well-established facts that many of the Printing establishments of the City are furnished entirely by them. Especially is this the case with *News Paper*, while in the finer kinds of *Book Material* our Manufacturers, although but new in its production, are gaining considerable headway and precedence over all competitors.

THE ROCK CITY PAPER MILLS.—These Mills, located on Brown's Creek, at the crossing of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, beyond the City limits, are under the control of a regularly organized Company, with the following officers: S. M. Scott, President; R. H. Patten, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. W. Thomas, Superintendent. Some twenty-five or thirty hands are required to manipulate the Mills. Two steam engines, one of 100-horse power and the other of 25-horse power, are used. In the manufacture of Paper they use Rags, Straw and various other ingredients, the most prominent of which is Sorghum Cane. When it is required to make Paper the composition is first cut up by machinery, then boiled twenty-four hours into a pulp by the Boiling Apparatus, next run through the Grinding Machine and ground into a finer pulp. From the Grinding Machine it is conducted to a large Cistern underground, capable

PAUL & TAVEL,

BOOKSELLERS,

Stationers, Book Binders,

—AND—

JOB PRINTERS,

No. 48 UNION STREET,

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

BOOKS—We deal extensively in Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, all of which we sell at Eastern prices.

STATIONERY—Staple and Fancy Stationery of every kind, for Office, School, and general use.

BOOK BINDING—Books of every description bound in the most elegant manner.

BLANK BOOKS of every description manufactured to order, of the Best Material and Workmanship, on Short Notice and at Low Prices.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING—Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Note-Heads, Labels, Envelopes, Bills Lading, Receipts, etc., executed in the Highest Style of the Art, and at Lowest Rates.

Marshall & Bruce,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
BOOK BINDERS & PRINTERS

No. 28 Deaderick Street,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

S. M. SCOTT, Pres't.

R. H. PATTEN, Sec'y and Treas.

ROCK CITY PAPER MILLS COMPANY,
Nashville, - - - Tennessee.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPER,

INCLUDING

BOOK, NEWS, WRAPPING & MANILLA

Office, No. 6 North Market Street, near corner Church.

Cash for Rags, Rope and Gunnies.

of holding 500 barrels of water. In this Cistern the pulp is agitated by machinery, and pumped from there into large Vats. From these Vats it is allowed to float on a fine Brass Wire Cylinder, which process forms the Paper. Thence it is conducted to the felt and from the felt to the steam Dryers. These Dryers are seven large Iron Drums, four feet in Diameter, where, after being thoroughly dried, it is taken through five heavy cylinders called Calenders, which presses out all lumps and gives the Paper a smooth surface. From these Calenders it is next passed to a Cutter at the rate of 75 feet per minute, where it is cut into Sheets.

The capacity of these Mills may be set down at 5,000 pounds of Paper per day, embracing Wrapping, Printing, Manilla and Blotting Papers; indeed all kinds save Writing and Tissue. An item of interest may be in the fact that they use daily as much as a car load of coal, and work up six tons of Sorghum Cane per day. The latter article, it is said, is becoming vastly popular with Paper Makers, its durability and fitness being greater than any other kind of Cane or even Straw in use.

PAPER BAG MANUFACTORY.—Even in the Manufacture of Paper Bags we have here in this City a concern of no inconsiderable importance. We allude to the Cloth and Paper Bag Manufactory of Edward S. Jones, at 15 South Market Street. Mr. Jones embarked in this business in Nashville some three or four years since, and has been so successful as to control nearly the entire trade of this section. In the Manufacturing Department he employs from twelve to fifteen persons, and runs four large Sewing Machines, which are driven by means of a water-power engine, supplied with a motive power by large water-pipes connected with street mains from the City Reservoir. The capacity of this Manufactory per day is 2,000 Corn Burlaps or 4,000 Flour Sacks, besides from 10,000 to 15,000 Paper Bags of various sizes, viz.: 12½, 24½ and 49 pounds respectively. This Manufactory, during the year 1869, turned out, as its books will show, upwards of 450,000 of these Bags of the kinds we have mentioned.

BOOK BINDERIES AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORIES.

The Book Binderies and Blank Book Manufactories of Nashville, on the whole, are of greater magnitude perhaps than any other city South of the Ohio River. These establishments are provided with all the latest improved machinery in Book Binding and Blank Book Manufacturing, and have great facilities for prosecuting their work.

There are four establishments engaged in the business here, each one employing persons whose whole numerical strength aggregates no little. Either of these establishments, we are of opinion, would not be out of place or feel belittled when compared to similar houses elsewhere.

SOUTHERN METHODIST BOOK BINDERY.—The Book Bindery connected with the Southern Methodist Publishing House, under the supervision of Mr. John Locken, is an establishment whose immensity without doubt surpasses any house of the kind in the Southwest. The Printing and Stereotype Departments of the same concern are so near allied, or rather they have such direct connection with the Binding Department, that it is next to an impossibility to speak of one without including the other, for what is the finished product of one is the raw material of the other. Altogether there are, as before stated, about 100 persons employed in the various branches. In the Press Room there are seven Adams Book Presses and one Hoe one-cylinder Newspaper Press. There are also three immense Hydraulic Presses and one large Screw Press, used for smoothing Paper in the same department. But little idea can be formed by an uninitiated person as to the immense amount of work that with these facilities they are able to perform, all of which must be finished up by the Binder. In the Bindery there is a full complement of all the latest, best improved and finest machinery, some piece of which is designed to perform separate pieces of work. Here are huge Steam Embossing and Gilding Presses, Paper Cutting Machines, Book and Paper Trimming Machines, Paper Cutters, Ruling Machines for Blank Books, Bills, etc., and many others whose workings in any thing short of a detailed account would give the reader no definite idea of their beautiful processes. Almost everything in this establishment is run by machinery. Even their glue is boiled by machinery and their grinding-stone turned by the same powerful mover. In such an establishment, where everything is so well divided, it falls little short of an impossibility that the work done should be less than of the most perfect character. This we assert is true, and the Book Bindery of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, we believe, can hold its own with any similar concern in the country. They are well prepared to do jobs no matter how extensive, and the immense amount of work done by the establishment—being the exclusive Publishing and Binding House for the entire Methodist Church South, stamps as a certainty their capabilities. In addition, they do a great deal of outside work, such as Edition work for individuals, Commercial Blanks, Railroad and River Blanks, etc.

PAUL & TAVEL'S BOOK BINDERY.—The Book Bindery, Blank Book Manufactory and Printing Establishment of Messrs. Paul & Tavel occupies the second and third floors of their spacious Book House, No. 48 Union Street. They employ from 20 to 25 hands in all departments and are well provided with all the latest first-class machinery. Among the instruments employed we make mention of their Embossing, Sewing, Stamping and Ruling Machines. These facilitate their operations wonderfully and enable them to turn out the very best work known in this section. They have also lately added thereto one of Sanborn's Improved Cutting Machines, which cost \$900. Messrs. Paul & Tavel are at present the Publishers and Binders of all the Publications used by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the United States, their House, as before stated, being the Depository of the Board of Publication for this extensive and wealthy denomination. During 1869 they turned out complete for this Church 6,000 Hymn Books, 2,000 Confessions, 4,000 Miscellaneous Cloth Books, besides about 25,000 Catechisms, etc., in Paper. This, though, does not include near all the work done by them, for in addition they pay especial attention to the Manufacture of all kinds of Blank Books, embracing full Sets of Account Books, Bank, Railroad and River Books, Transportation Blanks, etc.

MARSHALL & BRUCE'S BOOK BINDERY.—Messrs. Marshall & Bruce also have an extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory at No. 28 Deaderick Street. Both members of this firm are practical and skillful workmen, and have been engaged in the business in this City for four years. They are devoting especial attention to Blank Books and all kinds of Commercial and Legal Work. They employ some ten to twelve hands in the Bindery. They have machinery of all the most improved patents. They run an Adams Embosser, which has a capacity of 1200 impressions per hour; one of Sheridan's Improved Cutting Machines, capable of cutting 400 Octavos per hour; and one of Parrish's Paging and Numbering Machines for numbering Railroad Tickets and Blank Books, and which is the only one of its kind in this part of the country. They have also one of Sanborn's Board Cutters, and Ruling and Stabbing Machines, and other appurtenances needful in the business. This firm bound about 10,000 Volumes State Work last season, and although fully prepared to do almost any amount of Edition Work, pay more particular attention to Blank Books for Commercial purposes and Court Proceedings.

GEO. S. MORTON'S BOOK BINDERY.—The Book Bindery of Geo.

S. Morton is at No. 37½ Union Street, third floor. Mr. Morton gives employment to nine hands. He is a Manufacturer of forty years experience, sixteen of which he spent with Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and fourteen in the business in Nashville. Mr. Morton employs all the best machinery used in his business and known in this section, and this, linked with experience in all the wide ramifications of the trade, gains for him a large patronage.

Roofing Manufactories.

The Manufacture of Roofing in this City engrosses much attention of late. In old times people were content to live under a Roof made of shingles or "clap-boards." They now take it upon themselves, and well they should, as a duty, to select something that can be recommended as non-combustible, durable and at the same time cheap. Although Slate and Tin are both extensively used, yet their adaptation to the climate is not an established fact, and within the past few years several kinds of Composition Roofs have come into use, are said to possess all the requisite qualities unattained in other materials, and, as a consequence, are growing quite popular. So far as the success of the Nashville Manufacturers is concerned, they seem to have united the suffrages of Builders and Consumers of every class in their favor; and, if we may judge of the merits of their productions by the degree of popularity they have rapidly attained, they must combine many points of excellence. The buildings, whether Private Residences, Stores, Warehouses, Factories, Depots or Public Buildings, which have been covered by them in this and neighboring cities are among the largest and best known; and the names of many of the leading business men are appended to testimonials in their favor.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.—The manufacture of this Roofing is, so to speak, an entire new branch of industrial pursuit in Nashville, for it was commenced by James Walker & Son only in February, 1869, and was not put into full operation until the middle of July. Since that time they have conducted a heavy business, giving steady employment to from 25 to 30 hands. They have already recovered a large number of old buildings and roofed a great many of the best new blocks erected in our City. Their business is constantly increasing, and since the winter season set in they have received more orders than could be readily attended to, and look forward to a more extended business this year. Their shipments at first were quite

Plastic Slate Roofing !

THE MOST DURABLE, CHEAPEST,

AND

BEST ROOFING MATERIAL IN EXISTENCE.

It is both FIRE and WATER PROOF, and TIME ONLY IMPROVES ITS QUALITY.

All First Class Insurance Companies take Risks under
PLASTIC SLATE ROOFS,
Same as Copper, Iron or Tin Roofs.

OLD, WORN-OUT TIN ROOFS

Can be made as good as new at a very small cost, with this material.
It is adapted to either Flat or Gothic Roofs—heat or cold does not effect it. Seeing is believing.

We call the attention of the public to the workings of PLASTIC SLATE, in all of the principal cities of the country, and especially to roofs put on by us in this city.

We keep constantly on hand a full supply of Felt and Roofing Materials.

All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. Roofs put on by us are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Being Sole Agents for PLASTIC SLATE for the Southern States, we desire to introduce it into every town and city, as well as through the country, and to that end we will lease the territory in such a manner that mechanics of ordinary means can control and work it, and make more clear money out of it, than in anything they can touch.

JAMES WALKER & SON,

Cor. Union and Cherry Streets

NASHVILLE TENNESSEE.

T E N N E S S E E

IRON CAR ROOFING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 24 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,

NASHVILLE, : : TENNESSEE.

J. C. WANDS, *President.*

J. G. OGDEN, *Sec'y & Treasurer.*

J. L. BURNHAM, *Sup't.*

W. P. MARKS, *Ass't Sup't.*

limited, but now amount to *twenty tons of Slate Flour* per month, and other material in proportion. As to the advantages of this kind of Roofing, it has been highly recommended to us for its cheapness, durability, water-proof and weather-proof qualities. The Messrs. Walker are General Agents for several of the Southern States, and are prepared to sell licenses to parties wishing to work territory, and also to furnish any amount of the material used in its manufacture. This Roofing is now comparatively in its infancy, but they receive letters and other applications continually from people within their territory asking for information regarding its qualities, etc. At the late Exhibition of the Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association, holden near this City, their Roofing carried off the premium and received the subjoined recommendation from the Awarding Committee appointed to investigate its merits. After having submitted it to several tests, they say: "We therefore agree in recommending this 'Composition Roofing' for the premium offered by your Association, as we find that its *adhesiveness*, its *non-expansibility*, its *cleanliness*, its *ease of application*, and above all its *power of bettering itself by age*, are readily and plainly demonstrated, and the article is worthy of receiving the examination and patronage of our citizens." This paper was signed by the Awarding Committee composed of Geo. S. Blackie, M. D., and W. D. Kline, Esq., which speaks highly for the qualities it claims.

TENNESSEE IRON CAR ROOFING COMPANY.—In this establishment we might say we have the very originality of home enterprise. The Tennessee Iron Car Roofing Company, a regularly incorporated concern, managed by the following officers: J. C. Wands, President; Jas. G. Ogden, Secretary and Treasurer; J. L. Burnham, Superintendent; and W. P. Marks, Assistant Superintendent; is an institution well worthy of much consideration. The Company's Office and Works are located at No. 24 South College Street. They give employment to some twenty hands and run an engine of 20-horse power. Until recently this Company paid much attention to House Roofing, and with their Patent Wire Locked Expanding Joint, of which Mr. J. C. Wands is the inventor and patentee, were very successful. Business, however, accumulated so rapidly, and numerous and extensive orders having come in from Railroads, they dropped House Roofing altogether, and are now paying attention only to Cars. They are now using their Patent Joint—wherein lies all of their success—on Sheet Iron. We clip from their printed circular the following points regarding its preparation and adaptabilities:

“We prepare and shape, for our Joint, Sheet Iron of the best quality, by coating on both sides with Oxide of Iron, and for Cars we underlay with paper saturated with tar, which permanently prevents rusting. An additional coat of paint in six or eight years is only needed to secure it from corroding. The advantages of this Roof are: 1st. It can be put upon any ordinary rough sheeting without further preparation. 2d. Two men can cover a car in two hours. 3d. Its cost is less than Tin, and much less than any other Car Roof. 4th. It being laid in sections across the car, it is easily repaired in case of accident. 5th. Its practicability, utility and economy guarantee its success on all roads wherever used.” As to the general merits of this Roofing, we can safely say that they are admitted by many practical Railroad men. All the Roads centering at Nashville and many of the prominent ones in the South and West are using it exclusively.

Soap and Candle Manufactories.

The manufacture of Soap and Candles is so very generally associated together that the branches may be considered inseparable. Says an eminent Chemist, “the quantity of Soap consumed by a nation, would be no inaccurate measure whereby to estimate its wealth and civilization. Political economists, indeed, will not give it this rank; but, whether we regard it as a joke or earnest, it is not the less true, that of two countries equal in population, we may declare with positive certainty that the wealthiest and most highly civilized is that which consumes the greatest weight of Soap.” No matter then which horn of the dilemma we take, one thing is established, that but few branches of our Manufactures have grown more rapidly with the prosperity of the City, than that of Soap and Candles, and we have been assured that there is now more of both articles made here in one month than there was fifteen years ago in a whole year. At that time we were greatly dependent upon the Northern and Eastern Manufactories for our supplies, and “Gamble & Proctor’s Cincinnati Rosin Soap” crowded every store; but now our own Manufactures supply our own market, in Laundry Soaps, to the exclusion of nearly all competitors, and have besides large quantities for exportation. They make all the varieties in common use, and some make Soap of a superior quality.

In their manufacture of Candles, they have been equally as fortunate. The advances that have recently been made in Chemical

Science have wonderfully influenced the manufacture of Candles, and by the separation of constituents, purification, distillation, pressure and other arts and appliances, known to the initiated, they are possible to attain very remarkable results from materials that are sometimes very unpromising. Especially is this case, in their Moulded Tallow Candles, which forms an important part of their business. The most prominent of these Manufactories are those of H. W. Pratt, corner Madison and Front streets; J. J. Gentner, corner Mill and Madison streets; M. G. Thayer, corner College and Kingsley streets; and John Beaty, No. 38 Front street. Of these the Manufactories of H. W. Pratt and J. J. Gentner are furnished with Steam Power, and their labors are greatly facilitated. The first named has also been very successful in manufacturing some superior kinds of Fancy White and Marbled Soaps. The combined capacity of these Manufactories, so we have been told, is fully 200,000 pounds of Soaps per month. In addition they Manufacture vast quantities of Candles.

Stucco Works.

The Rock City Stucco Works, under the control of Messrs. Wm. Stockell & Son, 88 Broad street, owners and Practical Manufacturers were established in 1846. They employ, in the Manufacturing Department, from 50 to 70 hands throughout the year. The Manufacture of Stucco Work is broad and comprehensive in its signification, and includes all kinds of finished Plastering. It also includes the manufacture of all styles of Enrichments for Cornices, Centres for Ceilings, Figures for Niches, Medallions in Frames, Brackets, Caps, Busts, as well as every conceivable design and pattern for the interior decoration of public and private buildings.

To attempt anything short of a most graphic description of the *modus operandi* in the making of these articles would not suffice. A prolonged visit to the establishment could only give an adequate idea of the great variety and workmanship there to be seen. This house makes their own moulds, and claims now, and not without sufficient reason, we should judge, to have the greatest variety of *Originals* of any house in the United States. The Plaster of Paris used by them in moulding, is imported directly from Nova Scotia, while the Wax, Gelatine, Beeswax, Rosin and other component parts are also bought in the rough.

The Messrs. Stockell are also Manufacturers of a beautiful immi-

tation of Marble, known as Scagliola Work, which is capable of receiving an exquisite polish; in fact, higher than even Marble itself. For Columns, Pedestals, and various appliances in interior decoration it is neat, tasty and decidedly cheap.

As an evidence of their great success in the Manufacture and application of their Stucco and Decorative Goods, they point with pride to the interior finish of the Tennessee State House, Maxwell House, Masonic Hall and numerous other public and private buildings, in this and adjoining cities, done by them. In conclusion, we can but speak in words of commendation, when referring to their exquisitely arranged, and handsomely decorated, Show Room, hung with the latest styles of Ornaments, Busts, Brackets, Statuary, etc., etc., and to which they cordially invite public inspection, either from residents or visitors to the City.

Steam Candy Works.

In this branch of Manufactures we have at least two thriving houses, who have discarded the old-fashioned mode of preparing sweetmeats, by hand, and adopted the more modern method of Steam Power. In their numerous and diversified labors, they find such progress actually indispensable, and the multiplied volume of their business is met more readily and often more satisfactorily than they could possibly hope to do, if they kept on in the non-progressive manner of "ancient" times. Preferring to confine our remarks to houses employing Steam, and enjoying such advantages, we begin with

G. H. WESSEL & SON'S STEAM CANDY WORKS.—The Steam Candy and Cracker Works of Messrs. G. H. Wessel & Son are located at No's. 43 and 45 Union street. This old and well-known house has lately put in a first-class equipment of all the latest and best improved Candy and Cracker Machinery. Taking a hasty glance through their works recently, we observed them well supplied in all necessary appurtenances. In the Bakery department their Dough Bins are very extensive. They have also Steam Dough Mixers, and two Steam Cracker Rollers, of the Nos. 1 and 2 Peel patent, respectively. Then, there are two very large Ovens, kept constantly supplied. Altogether, their Cracker Machinery is capable of turning 24 out barrels per day. They manufacture with these Machines all kinds of Crackers, including in part, Soda, Butter, Picnic, Boston and Sugar, and Lemon Biscuits. Their Candy Manufactory is

in the second story. Here they have three large furnaces, and four sets of Rolling Tables, each table capable of holding 450 pounds of Candy per day. There are also Crimpers for Crimping Candies, Braiding Machines, for braiding Candies, Cocoa-nut Candy Machines, some twenty varieties of Candy Drop Machines, and about ten different kinds of Lump and Kiss Cutters. These and many other features render the Steam Candy Works of Messrs. Wessel & Son, one of the most complete in this section. Altogether they employ some twenty-two men, and the product of their labors will amount to 1,800 pounds of Candy and other articles in proportion, while one item of consumption, that of Flour alone, amounts to about 15 barrels per day.

ROBERT THOMPSON & CO'S. STEAM CANDY WORKS.—The house of Robert Thompson & Co., No. 35 South Market street, is the pioneer one of our City in the use of Steam, having employed it in their business in days prior to the late war. Having had this experience, they have not failed to adopt such new improvements as have been made in other cities, and may, at the present time, be said to have an establishment first-class and complete in all modern ideas. They use the celebrated Cracker Machines of the Peel patent, three sizes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. These machines have a capacity for working up 2,500 pounds of Crackers and Pilot Bread per diem. In addition to great economy in the saving of material, they work with the greatest rapidity and regularity, and the improvement in this, over the old system, is so perceptible that the latter will hardly bear comparison. In addition, their Ovens are built after the most improved style, and are among the best to be met with anywhere. Their department for the manufacture of Candy is also fully equipped with unsurpassed auxiliaries. They have here an ingenious Candy Toy Moulder, capable of turning out 500 pounds of Candy Toys of numerous sizes and patterns per day. They have also a full assortment of Cocoonut Machines, Braiders, Crimpers, Kiss Cutters, Drop Machines etc. Their Furnaces are also very extensive, and have capacity for manufacturing 1,500 or 2,000 pounds of Candy per day. Taken all in all, this house is surpassed by but few in the country, and the excellence of their Manufactures are well known and admitted by a large number of customers.

Sugar Cane Machinery.

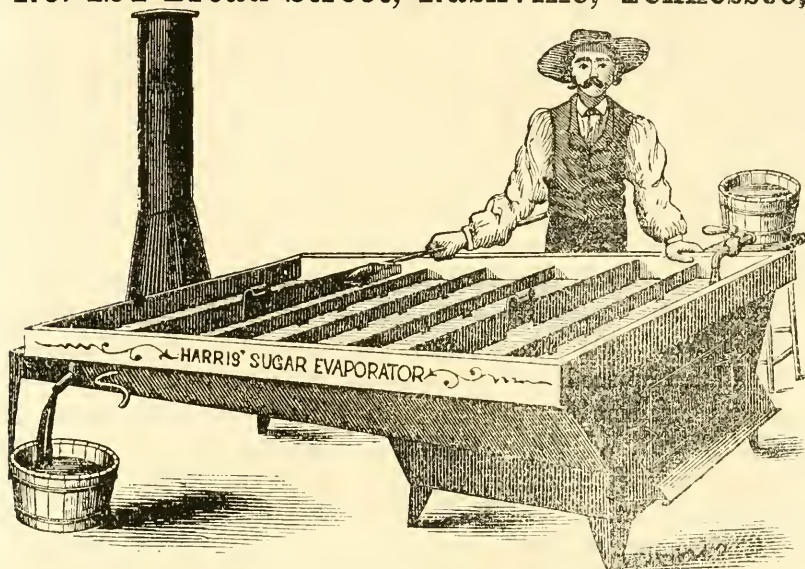
The manufacture of Sugar Cane Machinery is among the most extensive of the industrial features of our City. It is conducted under the style of the Southern Manufacturing Company, who are successors to the Southern Sorgo Machine Company, and who, having made great additions to their facilities, and extended their branches of Manufacturing, found it necessary to comport with such extension to adopt a more comprehensive title. The works of this Company are located at No. 124 Broad street. The organization of the combination was effected in January, 1868, through the assiduity of Capt. E. R. Harris, formerly a Manufacturer of the Sorgo Machine, at Crestline, Ohio, a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the business, and with the wants of the Southern Trade, in this respect. July 1st, 1868, the Company began operations at No. 47 Market street, but so rapidly did their business extend, that they were compelled to seek more spacious quarters, and about the first of the year 1869 fitted up the large building at present occupied by them. The present members of the Southern Manufacturing Company, are: Messrs. I. D. Walker, I. N. Walker and E. R. Harris, with I. N. Walker as Secretary and Treasurer and E. R. Harris as General Superintendent.

The Company employs, in its work-shop, from 25 to 30 hands, who are constantly engaged throughout the season. Their facilities for Manufacturing have been more than doubled the past year, and they are now fully prepared to compete with any factory in the United States. In addition to the wood department they have also Tin, Copper and Blacksmith Shops. The Company manufactures and turns out complete, twelve different sizes and patterns of the Sugar Cane Mill, also, thirteen different sizes and patterns of Harris' Celebrated Evaporators, embracing flat-bottom, corrugated, and portable styles, manufactured of galvanized iron; and thirteen kinds of the same patterns made of Copper. Also two sizes of the centrifugal Machines for draining Sugars, designed for the use of every farmer; beside all the appurtenances necessary for a complete outfit. As to the character of their Machinery, and the reception it has met with, from both practical and scientific people, in almost every quarter of the South, we are of the opinion that it has gained unstinted approval wherever it has been introduced. The Company exhibits a fine collection of premiums, received over all other competitors, given at the late State Fair, held near this place, and from fairs held

S O U T H E R N M A N U F A C T U R I N G C O M P A N Y

(SUCCESSORS TO SOUTHERN SORGO MACHINE COMPANY,)

No. 124 Broad Street, Nashville, Tennessee,



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

C A N E M I L L S ,

S u g a r E v a p o r a t o r s ,

C A N E J U I C E C L A R I F I E R S , H O R S E P O W E R S ,

AND THE CELEBRATED

A R C T I C R E F R I G E R A T O R S .

Keep constantly on hand all sizes of

G R A T E S , D O O R S A N D S K I M M E R S ,

Also, upon order, manufacture our different styles of

E v a p o r a t o r s ,

FOR ALL SIZED FURNACES, EITHER PORTABLE OR STATIONARY.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

in other portions of this and adjoining States. During our recent visit, we were informed that they had on hand some \$25,000 worth of first-class machinery ready for the opening of the trade, and that they were pushing matters forward to increase the stock. The capacity of the Company's Works, per annum, is 400 complete sets of machinery, which, at a fair average, would foot up to the handsome sum of \$100,000, and which sum they expect to reach before the close of 1870. All over the South their machinery is well-known, and during 1869 they made shipments of two complete sets to Central America, to be operated on *genuine cane alone*.

In addition to Cane Machinery, they also manufacture the celebrated Arctic Refrigerator, which is claimed by them to be superior to anything of the character ever before introduced into this market, and the handsome testimonial and premium received by them for it, at the Tennessee Fairs', held last Autumn, from thoroughly practical judges, give it decided pre-eminence. Of these, they manufacture some eight or ten kinds, and make them of the most convenient and serviceable sizes for private families, hotels, green grocers, restaurants, saloons, etc.

Trunk Manufactory.

In the manufacture of Trunks, Valises, Bags, Satchels, etc., Mr. W. Dunstead, at the "Nashville Trunk Manufactory," No. 47 North Market street, has the run, his being the only establishment of the kind in the City. He began this business in 1868, in a very small way, but has so increased as to now give employment to some twenty persons, and turns out about 300 Trunks per week. The principal articles manufactured by him are, nearly all sizes of Saratoga, Traveling and Packing, Sole Leather and Immitation Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Traveling and School Satchels, Reticules, etc. These he makes in sizes and prices to suit almost any demand, and claims to sell superior articles as low as any Eastern Manufactory, and perhaps a fraction less. He is now supplying a good many dealers in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and holds as a good argument, that his Manufactory being much nearer, the articles sold by him are likely to escape scratching and damages from shipment if purchased near at hand.

Wagon Manufactories.

Within comparatively a few years the demand for Wagons of the best construction has elevated the business of Wagon-making into the rank of Manufactures. The Wheelwright and Blacksmith are no longer able in their separate shops to supply the immense demand. Establishments are required that can purchase lumber and iron in large quantities, and which are provided with all the requisite machinery and appliances for turning out heavy vehicles with expedition and rapidity. The most prominent establishment of this class in Nashville is the Steam Wagon Manufactory, A. Moore & Son, Proprietors, 233 South Spruce Street. This Manufactory has been in successful operation for the past four years, and, to tell the truth, is the only extensive and complete house of its kind in the City. It gives employment to about twenty-five men and is fully equipped with the best machinery known in the business. There are Hub-morticing Machines, Felloe Saws and Borers, Hub Borers, Spoke Lathes and Tennon Saws, Wheel Tenanting Machines—in fact every facility that can be used to advantage. During last year Messrs. A. Moore & Son turned out and sold about 500 vehicles, and their products are distributed not only throughout Tennessee but over nearly all parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. They are skillful and practical Builders and taking their material in the rough and preparing it for its various offices themselves, they are prepared to warrant all vehicles made in their Shops. At the Tennessee State Fair last October their products carried off the first premium. Their manufactures include Farm Wagons of all kinds from two to six-horse, Carts, Express Wagons, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Garden and Railroad Barrows, etc. In the manufacture of Wagons they are decidedly careful, every part being made with the same exactitude of dimensions as the gun-carriage of a park of artillery, and their utility is conceded by all who have given them fair trial. By fidelity in workmanship and prompt attention to business Messrs. A. Moore & Son have rendered their products saleable in all parts of the South.

There are several other Wagon Manufactories in the City, but with the exception of that of J. H. Rumsey, No. 338 South Cherry Street, they confine their labors to hand-power. They are located as follows: Wm. Long, No. 78 North Market Street; M. Monroe, No. 124 Broad Street. These houses, although not employing steam, yet claim, by close attention to the selection of their materials and the

N A S H V I L L E

Steam Wagon Factory!

A. MOORE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FARM & ROAD WAGONS,

C A R T S ,

RAILROAD & GARDEN WHEELBARROWS,

EXPRESS WAGONS, DRAYS, ETC.,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,

And all kinds of

WAGON MATERIAL,

Of our own manufacture, always on hand.

Repairing done at the Shortest Notice.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

No. 233 SOUTH SPRUCE STREET, - - NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

best workmanship, to produce articles whose construction can withstand the abrasion of the severest test.

The foregoing we believe to be the leading Manufacturing concerns at present in operation in Nashville, and we are of the opinion that we have thus far made the fairest and most complete exhibit ever before attempted of those branches that could be called representative in their respective spheres. These embrace more than *one hundred houses*, representing *more than forty distinct branches*. But we are well aware that among the many different concerns there are quite a number of others worthy of mention which we have not had time to visit. A volume, in fact, would hardly contain all that might be written of them. In by-ways and rooms concealed from the public gaze, there might be found an army of industrious artisans busily engaged in transforming rude materials into objects of utility or productions of taste and skill—"inventions for delights, and sight, and sound"—and aiming, by superior dexterity in their handicraft operations, to compensate for the lack of machinery and business facilities. Aside from others, we would mention the presence of Wool Carding Factories, Saddle Tree Factories, Lock and Gun Factories, Vinegar Factories, and various others that sooner or later will come to stations of importance.

In conformity with the remainder of our work, we feel it entailed upon us to give the reader some idea as to the extent of the Manufacturing Interests of Nashville financially, and choose rather to "lump" the entire business than to give it itemized, for obvious reasons. As the result of extended inquiry, with fair margin made, we may safely conclude that, totalized, the various branches not heretofore estimated will, in their present development, amount to fully *Five Millions of Dollars* (\$5,000,000) *for the year 1869*. And in view of these results, do they not fully demonstrate the original proposition that *Nashville is already a great Manufacturing City?* We may say, moreover, after many opportunities for comparative examination, that the goods made in Nashville are as good and generally superior to the average quality of fabrics made elsewhere. And to further demonstrate this, we will say that one reason for this superiority is that the operations are mostly conducted in small Factories, under the direct personal supervision of the owner, or in shops often illy provided with machinery for rapid production; and consequently the fabricator must give close attention to the selection of material and

character of the workmanship, and master competition by the durability and intrinsic excellence of his fabrics.

Many other considerations are suggested by the facts which we have collected, and partially submitted, and to which we would gladly invite attention did space and circumstances admit, but we will conclude by adopting the graphic language of an eminent gentleman, whose heart and soul was in this great cause, and whose prophetic vision saw for another what we hope we have demonstrated for our City. "Our Steam Engines are plying their arms in every street, in every by-way is heard the ring of the anvil and the clink of the hammer, as the artisan contributes his mite to the vast sum of toil; whilst many a stately edifice, with its legions of employees and clanging machinery, sends forth a stirring music to quicken the pulse of our City life. Why, then, shall we not spread beyond our borders, the knowledge, that here is a busy hive in which are being made many articles that can contribute to the wants, or luxury, of man?" *Nashville is the mart of Southern Commerce and Southern Manufactures, varied and extensive in its products. As such let it be proclaimed.*

Prospective Manufactories.

We cannot close this department of our work without making some mention, however brief, of the several magnificent enterprises now on foot in our City, and whose establishment will impart new life and vigor to the sinews of trade, unlock immense stores of wealth that have long been hidden in bank vaults, and be productive of many beneficent results, which, finally, will lead to prosperity and happiness.

THE TENNESSEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Prominent among prospective Manufactories is the immense concern operating under the above title. The Tennessee Manufacturing Company was chartered by the General Assembly during its session of 1868-69, but was not fully organized until the Summer of last year. According to the charter granted, they have the privilege of extending their capital to \$1,000,000. The present officers are: Col. Samuel D. Morgan, President, and James Plunkett, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. The North Nashville Real Estate Company donated to the "Tennessee Manufacturing Company" fourteen acres of desirable land, lying in that end of the City, to which was added seven acres more by purchase, which, altogether, gives the latter a com-

plete square from Cherry street through to Spruce. In November, 1869, the work of building was first begun, and has been rapidly pushed forward since. The main factory building will be an imposing structure, built after the latest and most improved designs of Cotton Factory Architecture. It will be 300 feet long, 52 feet wide, and five stories high. It is to be built of brick, with stone foundations, and will be constructed in the most substantial manner. The first floor will be occupied by looms and filling frames, the second floor entirely by looms, the third by finishing cards, etc., and the fourth by spinning frames, spooling machines, etc. There will be 10,500 spindles, and 352 looms, and it is calculated that when in full operation about ten bales of cotton will be consumed per day, or 3,000 per year. Three hundred hands will be employed the year round, and, it is thought, that the products of the mill will meet with prompt sale in this market. Heavy sheetings, checks, shirtings, bed-tickings, drills and similar goods will be manufactured. The full capacity of the establishment will be nearly 12,000 yards per day. The engine, boilers and picking-rooms are detached from the main building, and every provision made for guarding against the possibility of fire.

The capital stock of the Company is exactly \$303,100, and the alacrity with which the subscribers have met the calls made upon them is but one of the many evidences of its grand success. The *Nashville Union and American*, referring to this magnificent enterprise, says: "From the aims, objects and labors of this Company, the very highest results, as affecting the interests of our City, and people generally may be confidently expected. Every dollar of the large stock required by the Company in pushing forward their magnificent enterprise has been subscribed; it has been subscribed, too, by the most liberal, highspirited and responsible of our citizens. They are men of wealth, character and commanding influence. No second call has ever to be made upon them for the payment of stock subscribed. Their field of operations embraces a wide scope, and will develop into early and practical purpose of home usefulness much of undeveloped resources of our great and prolific State. The erection of an immense cotton factory at Nashville, at this point of convergence and divergence of the railroads leading into the cotton growing regions of the South, will be an event in the history of our State. This factory will be built speedily, and a home market for cotton for home manufacture will at once be opened up. We may confidently predict that before the present year expires this factory will be in full operation. Success to the enterprise."

ADDITIONAL ENTERPRISES.

In addition to that just mentioned, there are still many other enterprises that are in progress of construction or are contemplated. Among others, we have heard of an extensive Woolen Mill, two extensive Agricultural Implement Manufactories—one by T. H. Jones & Co. and the other by the “Trimble Manufacturing Company”—and last though not least, a Company has recently been organized for the establishment of a new industrial feature to be known as the “Southern Wheel and Handle Works.” This Company is composed of the firm of French Bros. and Messrs. Frank Rinkleff, Chas. Ohlmaker and Oscar Pitchman, the latter three experienced manufacturers in this line, and formerly of Sandusky, Ohio. They have selected the extensive building, No. 94 North Market Street, and expect to get into operation during June, 1870. They will employ an engine of 60-horse power and a full complement of machinery for the manufacture of Hubs, Spokes and Wheels; Axe, Plow and Hammer Handles, Buggy Shafts, Whiple Trees, and indeed all kinds of work of that class. They expect to begin operations with fifty or sixty hands, which number will be increased to two hundred should the enterprise meet with proper encouragement. There are many other branches of industry which might be established immediately, requiring but little capital, that would without doubt prove highly remunerative. Why cannot Glass, Shoe Lasts, Shoe Pegs, Blacking, and many other articles simple in their manufactures, be made here as well as elsewhere? We believe the day is not far distant when all these and many others may be found here, and we look confidently to that bright coming and swift-footed future when Nashville will stand before the country as the great and only Manufacturing Mart for the vast and rich territory which is legitimately tributary to her.

Banks and Banking Business.

The Banking Capital and Business of Nashville is represented by eight Companies and institutions, four of which are National and four Private Banks. They are located as follows:

First National Bank of Nashville, No. 55 North College Street, A. G. Sanford, President; R. G. Jamison, Cashier. Organized January, 1864.

Second National Bank of Nashville, No. 35 North College Street, Jas. H. McLaughlin, President; W. B. Dortch, Cashier. Organized March, 1865.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

STOCKHOLDERS:

W. W. BERRY,
JOHN KIRKMAN,
EDGAR JONES,
M. BURNS,

CHAS. E. HILLMAN,
ALEXANDER FALL'S ESTATE,
DANIEL F. CARTER,
HON. EDMUND COOPER,

D. WEAVER.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

DEALS IN

EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE BONDS AND GOLD.

W.W. BERRY, President,

JOHN KIRKMAN, Vice President.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

The First
NATIONAL BANK
 OF
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

No. 55 NORTH COLLEGE STREET.

Designated Depository of the United States!

Capital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$250,000 00
Surplus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 00

DEALS IN GOLD, SILVER AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Collections made & remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. SEARIGHT,	C. R. PARSONS,
A. G. SANFORD,	A. G. EWING,
MICHAEL VAUGHN,	N. K. GRIFFIN.

New York Correspondents:

NATIONAL PARK BANK,
 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

A. G. SANFORD, Pres't.

R. G. JAMISON, Cashier.

Third National Bank of Nashville, corner College and Union Streets, W. W. Berry, President; Edgar Jones, Cashier. Organized July, 1865.

Fourth National Bank of Nashville, No. 54 North College Street, Jas. Whitworth, President; Jno. Porterfield, Cashier. Organized May, 1867.

The following is a statement of the condition of the National Banks of Nashville, as reported officially March 24th, 1870:

NUMBER OF BANKS.	CAP'L STOCK.	DEPOSITS.	DISCOUNTS.	CIRCULATION.
First	\$250,000	\$412,095 81	\$ 276,634 43	\$ 225,000 00
Second.....	150,000	244,887 42	212,814 16	87,750 00
Third.....	100,000	952,537 45	510,456 00	None outstanding.
Fourth.....	200,000	543,260 44	383,736 67	None.
Total	\$700,000	\$2,152,781 12	\$1,383,641 26	\$312,750 00

All of these Banks are sound to the core, are well managed and are making money. To the amount of their capital their discounts are exceedingly liberal. Before the war the Banking Capital of Nashville amounted to about eight millions of dollars, and the present capital is totally inadequate to the demands of the business of the city. To this one fact might be laid a great deal of the draw-back that Nashville is now experiencing. True, our Merchants and Manufacturers have already derived decided benefit from the Bankers of the City, who in the meanwhile, though, have exercised a wise discrimination in distributing their loans. Whereas, with the aid of more capital they might have been better able to have established themselves in positions in the scale of mercantile credit to which the advantages of the locality and their own solvency and usefulness entitle them.

The Private Banks do but little in the way of discounting, but confine themselves more especially to dealing in Government Securities, Miscellaneous Bonds, Gold, Silver, etc. They are located as follows:

National Savings Company, Southwest corner College and Union Streets, Thos. S. Marr, President; L. G. Tarbox, Cashier.

People's Bank, Southeast corner Union and Cherry Streets, Jas. G. Ogden, President; Charles T. Wing, Cashier.

Traders' Bank, 30 Union Street, Robt. Lusk, President; T. B. Sample, Cashier.

Nashville Savings Bank, 57 North College Street, Julius Sax, President; Moritz Sax, Cashier.

Richland Savings Bank, PULASKI, TENNESSEE,

Have removed into their New Building, (built especially for their use,
FIRST MAIN STREET, NEAR PUBLIC SQUARE.

DO A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

Collections promptly attended to and remitted for on day of payment.

BILLS AND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON COLLATERALS.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

REVENUE STAMPS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Satisfactory arrangements made with Depositors, and special care given to special deposits of Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Valuable Papers, Gold, etc.

Having large FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS AND SAFES, we can insure absolute safety for all securities and funds of our customers, and as we do business with promptness and despatch, we solicit your patronage.

DIRECTORS:

THOS. M. JONES,
W. F. BALLENTINE,
J. P. McGUIRE,

J. B. STACEY,

B. F. CARTER,
J. P. MAY,
J. P. EZELL.

W. F. BALLENTINE, Pres't.

Wm. J. PARKES, Cashier,

Capital Stock Paid in, \$100,000.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Murfreesboro, Tenn.,

Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver and U. S. Bonds.

Collections made and promptly remitted on any of the principal cities
of the United States.

I. B. COLLIER, Cashier.

J. B. KIMBRO, Pres't.

E. L. JORDAN, Pres't.

R. D. REED, Cashier.

MURFREESBORO SAVINGS BANK,

Murfreesboro, - - Tennessee.

(ORGANIZED 1866.)

Does a general Banking and Exchange business. Collections made and promptly remitted.

Correspondents:

THOMAS EAKIN, New York.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nashville.

Insurance Business.

There are but few citizens of Nashville not connected with some one of the Insurance Companies or Agencies we opine, who have the least distinct idea of the extent and importance of the Fire and Life Insurance Business being done here. And yet this pursuit, by actual mathematical calculation, gives employment and sustenance to almost a legion of persons. No branch of business, we believe, surpasses that of Insurance in the matters of bustle and activity. And no other solicitors can "drum" with greater success, or are more assiduous in their efforts. This, however, results to a great extent from the great competition that arises from the presence of so many rival companies in our midst. There are, at present, represented in the City nineteen Fire Insurance Companies, sixteen of which are Foreign and three Local, with aggregated assets of \$70,500,000. Their annual Premium Receipts amount to about \$250,000, which covers property to the amount of \$22,500,000,000. There are twelve Life Insurance Companies doing business in the City, ten of which are Foreign, and whose aggregated assets are \$97,000,000, with annual Premium Receipts of nearly \$300,000.00. There are two Local Life Companies, with assets of nearly half a million dollars (500,000.00), and increasing Premium Receipts of about \$200,000, *per annum*.

It will be seen by this, that Insurance, in Nashville, is a business of no mean proportions, and the rapid growth of the two Local Life and three Local Fire Companies, and their favorable experience in the selection of risks and consequent small losses are perhaps unexampled in the history of Insurance in America, and are truly a source of gratification and pride to the citizens of Nashville.

The offices of the various Agencies are located as follows:

LOCAL FIRE.—Nashville Commercial Insurance Company, R. C. McNairy, President; E. D. Hicks, Secretary; Office No. 39 North College street.

Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Jos. W. Allen, President; H. L. Claiborne, Secretary; Office. No. 41 North College street.

State Insurance Company, John Lumsden, President; Jos. W. Nash, Secretary; Office, No. 30 North College street.

LOCAL LIFE COMPANIES.—The Widow and Orphan Fund Life

WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND Life Insurance Company.

E. D. FARNSWORTH.....President.
T. L. MARSHALL.....Secretary.
JOHN H. CALLENDER.....Medical Adviser.
ELIZUR WRIGHT.....Actuary.

A MUTUAL COMPANY,

Under the exclusive control of Odd Fellows.
Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Policies.
Makes no restrictions on Residence or Travel.
All its Policies are absolutely Non-forfeitable after two annual payments.
No extra rate for Women.

Jno. Porterfield, Vice President.....	Nashville.	T. J. Hopkins.....	Nashville.
J. L. Weakley.....	Nashville.	Charles Hayden.....	Boston.
C. B. Hall.....	Nashville.	Jacob Russell.....	New York.
J. H. Callender.....	Nashville.	John W. Stokes.....	Philadelphia.
J. J. McCann.....	Nashville.	George D. Winchell.....	Cincinnati.
Z. P. Clark.....	Nashville.	Stephen Terry.....	Hartford.
W. R. Bell.....	Nashville.	T. B. McCarty.....	Indianapolis.
T. L. Marshall.....	Nashville.	John Johnson.....	Memphis.
E. D. Farnsworth.....	Nashville.		

T. L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

FARNSWORTH & CLARK,

Nashville Insurance Agency

FIRE,
RIVER,
INLAND, AND
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE BEST

English & American Companies!

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, - \$15,000,000.

Office No. 4 Cherry Street, Maxwell House, - Nashville, Tennessee.

TENNESSEE INSURANCE AGENCY!
MOORE & GEORGE,
 FIRE, INLAND,
 AND
 LIFE INSURANCE,

36 North College Street,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

Manhattan (Fire) Insurance Company of New York, Assets, \$1,500,000
 United States Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Baltimore, " 600,000
 Widows & Orphans Benefit Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. " over 2,000,000

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF NEW YORK,
 INCORPORATED, - - 1821.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000. CASH SURPLUS, \$1,000,000

United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company
 OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

CASH CAPITAL, \$250,000. CASH SURPLUS, \$350,000

Particular attention given to the Insurance of Farm Property, Isolated Dwellings and their Furniture,

For One, Three or Five Years.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid in Cash at this Agency.

Widows and Orphans Benefit Life Insurance Co.
 OF NEW YORK.

CASH PREMIUMS, CASH ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AND CASH POLICIES.

A purely Mutual Cash Company, under the direction of the most experienced and successful Board of Trustees engaged in the business of Life Insurance—issues all the most approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies, making a speciality of the

Tontine Dividend and Endowment System.

CHAS. H. RAYMOND, - - - - President.

MOORE & GEORGE,

GENERAL AGENTS MIDDLE & EAST TENNESSEE.

J. R. BUIST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

Insurance Company,* under the patronage of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States and Canadas, have their office in this City, No. 4 Maxwell House Building, Cherry street. The officers of this very flourishing Company, are: E. D. Farnsworth, President; John Porterfield, Vice-President; T. L. Marshall, Secretary; Elizur Wright, Actuary; J. H. Callender, M. D., Medical Adviser; W. Chidsey, General Agent.

The Nashville Life Insurance Company, No. 16 Maxwell House Building, Cherry street, is also a very successful combination, and enjoys much patronage. The Officers are: Jno. M. Bass, President; and W. H. Smith, Secretary. General B. Frank Cheatham and Major J. Richard McCann are both connected with this Company.

FOREIGN FIRE COMPANIES.—Messrs. Moore & George, No. 36 North College street, represent the United States Fire and Marine Company, of Baltimore, and the Manhattan, of New York.

Messrs. Farnsworth & Clark, No. 4 Maxwell House Building, Cherry street, represent the North British and Mercantile, of London and Edinburgh; Queen; of London and Liverpool; and the Continental, of New York.

Messrs. Gale and Ross, State Bank Building, Union street, represent the Home, of New York; Ætna, of Hartford; Hartford, of Hartford; International, of New York; and Phenix, of Brooklyn.

Messrs. Hobson & Cahill, and P. P. Peck & Co., No. 39 Union street, represent the Liverpool, London & Globe; the Home, of New Haven; Home, of Georgia; Washington, of New York; and Etna Fire Company, of New York.

There are, beside these two or three, other Foreign Fire Companies represented in the City, but we are not advised as to their definite locations.

FOREIGN LIFE—W. D. Talbot, No. 50 North Cherry street, is the General Agent of the Ætna Life Company for Tennessee and Alabama.

Messrs. Clark and Farrar, No. 4 Maxwell House Building, Cherry street, represent the Northwestern Mutual Life Company.

Messrs. Gale & Ross, State Bank Building, Union street, represent the Equitable Life Company, of New York.

*The Widow and Orphan Fund Life Insurance Company has recently established an office in San Francisco and known as the Pacific Branch Office. This office is under the control of Charles N. Fox and Z. P. Clark, Managers. The Advisory Board of the Pacific Branch includes such substantial and prominent citizens of San Francisco as the following: J. B. Harmon, Nathan Porter, Chas. N. Fox, M. Heller, Jas. A. McClelland, Jas. Adams, T. G. Phelps; J. Greenbaum, H. B. Brooks.

THE NASHVILLE Life Insurance Company,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 16 MAXWELL HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

Offers to the Southern People an Institution combining in
its management

INTEGRITY, ECONOMY, SECURITY.

ISSUES ORDINARY AND
TEN PAYMENT LIFE ENDOWMENT
AND
RETURN PREMIUM POLICIES.

The following statement will illustrate the progress and condition of
the Company:

January 1st, 1869:

Number of Policies in Force	249,	for	\$1,046,000 00
Assets,			206,087 42

February 1st, 1870:

Number of Policies,	907
Amount of Insurance actually in force,	\$2,630,500 00
Assets,	272,873 26
Total Liabilities, including Premium Reserve, not exceeding,	70,000 00

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sec'y. JOHN M. BASS, President.
Dr. J. F. GRANT, Gen'l Agent. FRED. H. FRENCH, Vice-pres't.

GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, State Agent for Tennessee.
GEN. PATTON ANDERSON, Gen'l Ag't for Alabama & Mississippi.
COL. JOHN M. HARRELL, Gen'l Ag't for Northern Arkansas.
COL. A. S. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Ag't for Southern Arkansas.
SAM. P. WRIGHT, State Agent for Texas.

NASHVILLE
Commercial Insurance

COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED, - - - - - 1851.

OFFICE, No. 39 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

CASH CAPITAL. - \$100,000.

Takes Fire, River and Marine Risks at Fair Rates.

Writes Carefully. Adjusts Fairly. Pays Promptly.

E. D. HICKS, Sec'y

R. C. McNAIRY, Pres't.

DIRECTORS.—R. C. McNairy, Late of R. C. McNairy & Co.; Jno. Kirkman, of Gray & Kirkman, Hardware Merchants; C. E. Hillman, of Hillman, Bro. & Sons, Iron Dealers; W. H. Evans, of Evans, Fite, Porter & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods; R. H. Gardner, Wholesale Dry Goods; James Woods, of Woods, Yeatman & Co., Iron Dealers; M. Burns, Late President N. & C. and N. & W. R. R.; J. H. Ewin, of Ewin, Pendleton & Co., Wholesale Druggists; L. H. Lanier, Wholesale Grocer; G. W. Cunningham, of Hamilton & Cunningham, Hardware Merchants; S. N. Macey, of Macey & Brown, Hardware Merchants.

JOS. W. ALLEN, Pres't.

H. L. CLAIBORNE, Sec'y.

TENNESSEE

Marine & Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 41 North College Street,

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENN.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. W. Allen,
A. G. Adams,
D. F. Carter,
W. M. Cooke,

G. W. Hendershott,
R. B. Cheatham,
Alex. J. Porter,

John W. Terrass,
C. A. R. Thompson,
D. Weaver
N. K. Griffin.

Messrs. Moore & George, No. 38 North College street, are the General Agents for Tennessee for the Widows' & Orphans' Benefit Life Company, of New York.

Mr. Garrett Hardeastle, No. 69 North Cherry street, represents the Southern Life Company, of Memphis. G. C. Thompson, Esq., is the General Agent for Tennessee and Alabama.

Mr. J. C. Ferry, corner Union and Cherry streets, represents the New York Mutual Life Company.

Mr. J. H. Bond, No. 23 Public Square, represents the St. Louis Mutual Life Company.

Mr. Isaac Litton, office ———, represents the Knickerbocker Life Company, of New York.

In addition, the Carolina Life, Connecticut Mutual Life and World Mutual Life Company, also have Agencies in the City.

Recently a new local company has begun business in the City on the co-operative plan. When one member of the Company dies, his heirs receive an average of *one dollar* from each of the surviving members. It is known as the Mutual Benefit Life Association, and was chartered by the Tennessee Legislature March 1st, 1870. The officers are; Jas. Whitworth, President; A. H. Hurley, Secretary and Treasurer; and E. R. Glascock, General Agent; A. H. & W. P. Hurley, Special Agents for Nashville.

Coal—Its Local Trade.

The City of Nashville consumes about 1,000,000 bushels of Coal per annum, and estimating its population at 40,000, about one ton for each person. This is twice as much per head as is used in most of the Southern cities. The important feature in the Coal Trade of Nashville at present is the rapid increase in the consumption of Manufacturing Coal. Fully 400,000 bushels are used for Manufacturing purposes, which is an increase of 100 per cent. in four years. It is a known fact that with the completion of the Manufacturing establishments now under contract, and in the near future, by the association of capital, that 600,000 bushels of Coal per annum will be needed for Manufacturing purposes in two years.

It is a remarkable fact that this Coal is now sold at Nashville lower than at any Manufacturing town in New England; lower than at Philadelphia, and lower than any Manufacturing town in Pennsylvania, except Pittsburgh and two or three other places. This Coal is brought here now in large quantities by companies that real-

STATE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NASHVILLE.

WELL TRIED AND RELIABLE!

OFFICERS:

JNO. LUMSDEN.....President.
 H. S. FRENCH.....Vice-president.
 JOSEPH NASIL.....Secretary.

OFFICE---No. 30 North College Street.

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENN.

ÆTNA
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

Assets,	-	-	-	\$15,000,000
Surplus,	-	-	-	3,000,000

OFFICE---No. 50 North Cherry Street,

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

WM. D. TALBOT, MANAGER FOR TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.

ize the importance to them, and to the City, of cheap fuel for Manufacturing purposes. They are selling the Coal to Manufacturers at from 12 to 15 cents, and in some cases large sales have been made at 10 cents. This constant and large supply of cheap Coal for Manufacturing purposes is having its effect upon the City, and especially with strangers, who come to Tennessee with a view of going to Manufacturing.

Grate Coal is sold by retail at from 18 to 40 cents, averaging from 23 to 25 cents by retail, delivered. For more than 30 years the citizens of Nashville have been entirely dependent upon Coal merchants; men who bought Coal as an investment, holding it until Coal got high. Now there are two large companies bringing Coal to Nashville; one by water, "the Poplar Mountain Company," and the other by railroad, "the Sewanee Coal Company," and whose prices, they claim, are regulated by the original cost, and not by the necessities of the people. The railroads bringing Coal have made favorable contracts for transportation, and from a close investigation of the combinations and capital in this business it is certain that in future Nashville will have a good supply of cheap Coal. Coal, too, that has no superior in the United States for Manufacturing purposes.

The consumption of Coal in Nashville and surrounding country has rapidly increased since the war. The economy and convenience of using it over wood have brought it into almost universal use. Many people are cooking with it, and wood is fast coming to be a thing of the past for fuel. The Coal men are reorganizing their companies, and adding capital so as to supply Nashville with 1,500,000 bushels of Coal, per annum, in the next year.

We subjoin an analysis showing the component parts, of the different Coals sold in the Nashville market, recently prepared by Professor H. S. Yaryan, a chemist of established reputation :

Name of Coal.	Per Cent. Coke.	Per Cent. Vol. Pro.	Per Cent. Ash.	Per Cent. Fixed Car.	Specific Gravity.
Sewanee.....	70.1	29.9	6.6	63.5	1.312
Pittsburgh.....	66.2	38.7	13.93	52.24	1.295
Cumberland.....	57.0	43.0	6.88	50.02	1.304
Poplar Mountain...	60.96	39.03	16.02	44.77	1.349

The principal Coal Agencies in Nashville are located as follows: Sewanee Coal, E. McIver & Co., Agents, No. 12 Maxwell House Building, Cherry street; Poplar Mountain Coal, Callender & Garrett, Agents, No. 50 North Cherry street; Cumberland Coal, Woodcock & Co., 51 South Cherry street; Newell, Jones & Co., 166 North

Market street; and M. Elliott, 89 South Cherry street. There is but little Pittsburg Coal sold in this market, the Gas Company being about its only consumers. Some Coal from the Battle Creek mines is used by the same.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishments.

We have previously referred to the excellence of the work done by the Gas Fitters of Nashville; but, as we were undecided as to the justness of their claims for classification among Manufacturers strictly speaking, we have deferred remarks concerning their facilities and advantages until the present chapter. We may state, however, that Nashville is becoming the chief seat of purchase for Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water Pipes for the large section of country tributary to us. The eminence that has been attained in this branch is, no doubt, due largely to three circumstances; first, the firms engaged in the business here are not only practical, but skillful workmen; secondly, the advantages for executing castings economically, because of the abundance and cheapness of Coal and Iron; and, thirdly, because there are establishments in this City better provided with patterns, tools, etc., especially adapted for the several apparatuses, than any other city near to hand. This business engrosses the attention of four houses, viz: Henderson Brothers, No. 73 North Cherry street; Grewar & Henderson, No. 54 Church street; J. L. Park, No. 16 North Market street; H. S. Peach, No. 11 South College street; and Perry & Dumont, No. 15 Broad street. These houses are not only engaged in Fitting all kinds of Pipe Apparatuses, but in addition keep immense Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes for Water, Gas and Steam, Gas Meters, Photometers, Minute Clocks, Pressure Registers, Indicators, Guages, Exhausters, etc., and all kinds of Gas Apparatus. Also Steam Guages, Steam Cocks and Fittings of every description to suit. They also deal in Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Force Pumps, Cistern and Well Pumps, Ale Pumps, Artesian Pumps, Water Closets, Baths, Hydrants, Beer Cocks, Shampooing and Basin Cocks, Hose, Hot-Water Boilers, Nozzles, Couplings, etc., beside Gas Chandeliers, Burners, Globes, etc. In truth, the business is one of such multifarious detail that simple enumeration would hardly suffice the immense variety. We conclude, therefore, by asserting that in the houses of Nashville can at all times be found everything needed by Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters or Plumbers

SOUTHERN PUMP WAREHOUSE!

ESTABLISHED, 1852.

HENDERSON BROS.

L I C E N S E D

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Nos. 71 and 73 North Cherry Street, near the New Post Office,

N A S H V I L L E , T E N N .

Having over 28 years' experience in this business, we are in a position to do work in our line, in the MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND FIRST CLASS MANNER, and AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. We have also the largest stock of

Plumbing Materials,

On hand in the Southern Market, comprising

P I P E S , & C .

Iron Pipe, all sizes, for gas, steam and water; Galvanized Pipe, Light Cast Iron Pipe, Lead Pipe, Vitrified Clay Pipe, and fittings for all the above kinds; Sheet Lead, Pig Lead, Block Tin, Sheet Zinc, Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Water Closets, Hot Water Boilers, Iron Sinks, Hose, with Couplings; Basin Cocks, Shampooing Cocks, Beer Cocks, &c.

P U M P S , & C .

Artesian Pumps, Deep Well Pumps, Lift Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Force Pumps, Wooden Pumps, Chain Pumps, Ale Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Hydrants, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Traps, Globe Valves, Stop Cocks, Oil Globes and Cups, Cylinder Cocks, &c.

G A S F I X T U R E S , & c .

Gas and Coal Oil Chandeliers, Hall Lights, Toilet Lights, Drop Lights, Portable Gas Stands, with Hose; Pendants, Plain and Fancy; Brackets, plain and Fancy; Glass Globes, Smoke Bells, Patent Shades, Cigar Lighters, Argand, Patent, Lava, Iron and Brass Burners, of every description.

P. S.—All the above are at the LOWEST FIGURES, and will bear comparison with anything in the American market. Special inducements given to large and prompt buyers.

Parties will please observe that our only place of business, is at

71 and 73 North Cherry Street,

Near the New Post Office.

for conducting their avocations; and that builders and consumers can obtain everything here necessary for comfort, convenience or elegance, at prices marvellously low.

Ice.

The Ice Business of Nashville is one too that we can by no means overlook. It engages the attention of quite a number of persons, and during the Summer months, as a matter of course, enjoys a season of bustle and activity. The principal portion of the Ice now sold in Nashville is from Lake Kingston, in the Illinois River. It is cut in large blocks and brought here in barges during the Winter and closely packed in immense warehouses, straw and saw-dust placed around it until the fervid atmosphere of Summer requires it for use. The present demand in Nashville will amount to about 3,500 tons or 7,000,000 pounds per annum, approximating financial value of \$35,000 or \$40,000. The system of retailing Ice in this City now-a-days is different from what it was a few years back. Formerly Ice was supplied from wagons at residences once or twice a day, but now it is sold in depots where consumers can purchase at will, and thereby save the loss from melting. The principal Ice Dealers in this City are J. P. Cromie & Co., No. 61 North Cherry Street, and D. B. Hicks, Bank Alley, near College Street. There are, however, sub-agencies and depots scattered here and there throughout the City.

Undertaking Establishments.

There are also in Nashville several first-class Undertaking establishments who carry on the business quite extensively. The most prominent of these are located as follows: R. H. Groomes & Co., No. 42 North Cherry Street; J. W. Kimbro, No. 48 North Cherry Street; and J. H. Curry, No. 72 Union Street. These houses employ experienced workmen and manufacture all of their wood-work to order, including Coffins of every kind, both for adults and children. Their Metallic Cases are purchased direct from the Eastern Manufactories and on the most favorable terms. These latter include Zinc, Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Galvanized Sheet Iron Cases done in the highest perfection known to the business. They also deal largely in all kinds of Coffin Trimmings, such as Silver-Plated Screws, Handles, Name-Plates, Silver-Headed Tacks, etc.,

LAKE KINGSTON

Ice Company.

J. N. O. P. CROMIE,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 61 N. CHERRY STREET.

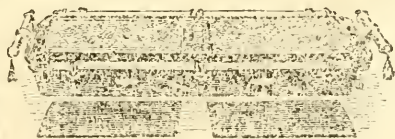
NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE,

B. F. PARKER, Agent.

R. H. GROOMES & CO.,

FUNERAL

UNDERTAKERS,



AND DEALERS IN

FIRST CLASS METALIC BURIAL CASES & CASKETS,

FINEST HEARSES IN THE CITY,

INCLUDING A BEAUTIFUL HEARSE FOR CHILDREN,

Nos. 42 and 41 North Cherry Street.

Nashville, - - Tennessee.

Special attention given to Disintering, Removing and Shipping of Bodies.

which they are prepared to furnish to Undertakers throughout the country at prices but little advanced over those obtained at the Manufactories. The Undertakers of Nashville boast too of having the finest and most elegant Funeral Equipages in the South. Their splendid silver-plated Hearses are supplied with the most beautiful and ornamental furniture suitable for Masonic, Odd Fellow or Catholic funerals, being fitted out with all insignia applicable to the occasions for which they are intended. They have also facilities for Embalming Bodies, and are confident not only of retaining their large share of custom with Nashville and the surrounding country, but in having it largely extended, which will certainly result if their past promptness and experience be taken as evidence.

Lumber and Kindred Branches of Trade.

The Lumber trade of Nashville is of much greater magnitude than many people suppose, and it occupies the attention, in some one of its various ramifications, a force quite formidable as to numbers. There are but few, even of our best informed citizens, who have watched with sufficient interest, its late developments and enlargements, or who have reflected the unlimited resources about us yet undeveloped, but certainly to be drawn upon in the grander conquests of the not over distant future. One half the territory of the United States is destitute of a surplus of Timber, and depends upon what the other half can supply. The location of Nashville, and its favorable situation and accessibility to the immense Lumber regions of Tennessee and tributary sections, places us on the favored exceptional side of the subject, and renders our facilities, in this respect, unsurpassed, if equalled. The abundant supply of Timber in Tennessee we have alluded to some pages back. It is probably our duty to describe the facilities that are in use in the various and numerous Wood-working establishments; but we are reminded that we have already consumed much more space than we had anticipated; and we are satisfied that nothing like justice could be done within narrow limits to a subject so exceedingly comprehensive. When we take our above caption—Lumber and its Kindred Branches—for consideration, we find ourselves involved in the discussion of pursuits not only varied, but extensive. For instance, we have Manufacturers and Sawers of Lumber, Dealers in Lumber, Sash and Blind Manufacturers, and Contractors and Builders and each branch and department of vast importance. It has been estimated, by gentlemen

SIMMONS & PHILLIPS,
CARPENTERS,
BUILDERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS,

IN THE

Building of Houses of every Description.

SHOP AND LUMBER YARD,

Immediately West of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.

Between Church and Broad Streets, - - Nashville, Tennessee.

RICHARD B. WRIGHT,

Lumber Dealer,

Office and Yard, corner High and Broad Streets, Nashville, Tennessee.

CONTRACTORS CAN FIND AT ALL TIMES A LARGE LINE OF

SEASONED PINE, POPLAR AND CEDAR LUMBER,

WHITE PINE SASH,

DOORS AND BLINDS.

TERMS CASH.

engaged in the business and who are well posted as to its extent, that there were from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet of Lumber disposed of, in Nashville, during 1869, and that the trade, in all its departments, financially amounts to fully *half a million dollars* (\$500,000) *per annum*. Nearly, if not quite, all this vast amount was cut in the timbered regions of Tennessee. The best Poplar known in this section is obtained in Obion County, and transported on the most favorable terms over the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad to the very doors of the Manufacturers and Dealers. Yellow Pine, for flooring purposes, and Poplar, of the finest quality, are cut in unlimited quantities in the regions bordering on the Cumberland River—the great Lumber artery to this section,—and rafted here to the doors of our Saw Mills at but little cost, or in the Tennessee River Bottoms, and brought here over the various railroads that center at this point, at reduced rate for transportation. Both the Hard and Soft Woods of Tennessee are said to be unsurpassed in their uses for various Agricultural Implements. We also might add the vast quantities of Cedar and Cypress; the latter largely used for Shingles, and the former for Picketing, while the Oak, Walnut, Ash and Hickory of our section are entering largely into various Manufactures, and are well supplied in unlimited quantities from native forests. In some counties of our State, there are thousands of acres of valuable Timber, which the hand of man has not touched. A major portion of that being cut is brought to Nashville, and in all the varieties enumerated our dealers are at all times enabled to supply demands, either from home or abroad on the most advantageous terms. The market is looking up in every way, and the question would naturally come up to us, can any plan be devised to stop the trade that has been flowing in the direction of more Northerly States, increase the demand for material that has no superior in its excellence, encourage our own “kith and kin,” develop its interests, and transform Nashville into great Lumber Mart for the Southwest.

LUMBER DEALERS.

The houses engaged exclusive in the *sale* of Lumber are: Richard B. Wright, Broad and High streets; J. R. Cockrill, High and Demonbrenn streets. Their yards are spacious and at all times filled to repletion with the best Timber sold in the Nashville market. They are, especially, prepared to meet the orders of contractors at all times with a large line of seasoned Pine, Poplar, and Cedar Lumber; White Pine Sash, Doors and Blinds, and pay particular attention to the sale of the most durable material.

W. R. M'FARLAND,

No. 84 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,
NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

L U M B E R , SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS, Dressed Flooring of all Kinds, SHINGLES AND ROUGH LUMBER.

Packing Boxes made to Order on Short Notice.
YARD OPPOSITE OLD THEATRE.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

CLEAR WHITE PINE FOUR PANNEL DOORS.

1 ³ / ₂ 3—7	Raised and Moulded, both sides.....	\$4 00
1 ³ / ₂ 2—10	X 6—10 Raised and Moulded.....	3 75
1 ³ / ₂ 2—8	X 6—8 " " "	3 25
1 ³ / ₂ 2—8	X 6—6 " " "	2 75

SASH DOORS.

1 ³ / ₂ — 3	X 7.....	4 00
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SASH.

8—10	12 Lights to window, per window.....	1 00
10—12	" " " " " "	1 20
10—14	" " " " " "	1 30
10—16	" " " " " "	1 50
10—18	" " " " " "	1 60
10—20	" " " " " "	1 75
12—16	" " " " " "	1 50

WINDOW BLINDS.

8—10.....	2 00
10—12.....	2 50
10—14.....	3 00
10—16.....	3 50
10—18.....	3 75
10—20.....	4 00

Mr. Richard B. Wright sold, from his yard, during 1863, between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 feet of Lumber, and at nearly all times carries from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 feet, so that purchasers, either in the City or from adjacent towns, can select from his extensive stock all that may be desired.

Mr. J. R. Coekrill cuts and saws his own Lumber, having control of a Saw Mill, located about seven miles from the City on the Hillsboro Pike.

SAW MILLING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In close proximity to the City, there are three extensive Saw Mills, all fronting on the river. These firms are engaged in sawing for the Nashville trade, and have facilities for conducting the business properly, and on the most extensive scale. They are as follows: M. C. Goldberg & Son; Wm. Sutherland & Co.; and McClay & Hartwell.

Messrs. Wm. Sutherland & Co. are the proprietors of the Edgefield Saw and Planing Mill. Their establishment is located in convenient proximity to the City, being on the north bank of the Cumberland River, between the Railroad and the Suspension Bridges, and directly opposite to the Public Square. They work an engine of 80-horse power and employ about 45 men. Last year this firm handled about 3,000,000 feet of Lumber and have made preparations for 4,500,000 for 1870. Their facilities for drying Lumber are perhaps unsurpassed in this locality. Recently they have erected a Dry Kiln of the Quaker, Johnson & Sumner patent, which they claim to be the most thorough, successful and efficient apparatus for drying Timber, Lumber or Staves ever before seen in this locality, and which enables them to bring their business down to a perfect clock-work system. This Kiln is built in the shape of an inclined plane and is over a brick tunnel 125 feet long, 16 feet wide, and three feet in the ground. One end of the Kiln is three feet higher than the other. Through the center of the building runs a railroad capable of holding ten cars with 2,000 feet of Lumber each. A large volume of hot air passes up from the furnace below but does not injure the Lumber. When a car-load of Lumber is properly seasoned it is taken out at the lower end and its place supplied at the upper by a car-load of green wood, so that at all times ten cars of Lumber are being dried. Messrs. Sutherland & Co. also manufacture and have for sale Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, Weatherboarding, Molding, Mantelpieces, etc.

EDGEFIELD

SAW AND PLANING MILLS,

(Between the Railroad and Suspension Bridges.)

WM. SUTHERLAND & CO., PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING,

MOLDING, MANTELPieces, etc., etc., etc.,

ALL KINDS OF

L U M B E R

Sawed to order.

Our facilities for **KILN DRYING** are unsurpassed.

We invite the attention of CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS and DEALERS IN LUMBER, to the immense stocks we at all times carry.

Wm. SUTHERLAND & CO.

The Messrs. M. C. Goldberg & Son are the proprietors of the Champion Saw Mills, located on the South bank of the Cumberland River immediately above the City Water Works. Although we were unable to visit this establishment personally in time for our publication, yet we were informed by Lumber men well acquainted with their establishment that they have one of the largest concerns of the character in the vicinity of Nashville, and that their facilities enable them to turn out from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of Lumber *per annum*.

Messrs. McClay & Hartwell are the proprietors of the Cumberland River Manufacturing Company's Saw Mills. Their establishment faces the City at the foot of Church Street. They began operations here in 1869 and sawed about 2,000,000 feet of Lumber.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

The firms, engaged either exclusively or partially in the above branch of business, are quite numerous, and we are not very certain after all our "note taking" that we will get them properly classified. Yet they are branches of business that must be written up no matter how much "tramping" it requires of the writer. We had hoped, also, to give a more detailed account of the facilities they have, but it must suffice when we say that the machinery employed in these various Planing Mills, Sash Factories, Turning and Scroll Sawing establishments is truly remarkable for its efficiency; and that these establishments occupied in preparing the various parts of Woodwork required in buildings can supply Builders at a much cheaper rate than the latter can produce them in their own workshops without the aid of machinery. These firms not only manufacture Sash, Blinds, Doors, etc., but also deal in all kinds of Dressed Lumber, Partition, Weatherboards and Shelving, Timber, Joist and Scantling. The principal firms engaged in this line of business are those of W. R. McFarland, 84 North College Street; Warren & Moore, 55 South High Street; Turbiville & Fulcher, Cedar Street near Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Depot; H. D. Kent, corner Hynes and Ewing Streets; Ferguson & Creighton, 310 South Cherry Street.

W. R. McFarland, in addition to his dealings in Sash, Blinds, Doors, etc., has also made a specialty of Packing Boxes and has capacity for manufacturing from 800 to 1,000 per day. He also deals extensively in all kinds of Dressed Flooring, Shingles and Rough Lumber, as well as in all the articles before enumerated.

Messrs. Warren & Moore have one of the largest concerns in this

P. J. SEXTON,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,

AND CONTRACTOR FOR

HOUSE BUILDING,
OFFICE AND SHOPS,
No. 63 NORTH VINE STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WARREN & MOORE,
Builders & Contractors,

AND PROPRIETORS OF

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY,

55 South High Street, between Church and Broad,

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

Seasoned Yellow Pine and Poplar Flooring,

CEILING AND DRESSED LUMBER.

branch of industry in Nashville, and are well prepared to furnish articles in their line at the lowest rates. Enjoying the double advantage of being not only skilled but experienced business men they have accumulated a vast patronage which places them in the front rank of their business.

Messrs. Turbiville & Fulcher have an establishment admirably and completely supplied with machinery that is of the greatest labor-saving nature and which enables them to prosecute their work with regularity, dispatch and the greatest efficiency.

The Sash and Blind Factories of Messrs. H. D. Kent, Ferguson & Creighton and J. W. McCulloch may also be ranked among the most prominent and extensive.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Some of the firms engaged in the manufacture of Sash, Blinds, etc., also take Buildings on contract. The most prominent of these are Warren & Moore, Turbiville & Fulcher, and Ferguson & Creighton. But those engaged especially in fulfilling large contracts are the Messrs. Simmons & Phillips, whose establishment is located on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad between Church and Broad Streets; Haynie & Chilton, 175 South College Street; Spain & Dunnivant, 38 South High Street; P. J. Sexton, 63 North Vine Street; W. H. Northern, 78 Demonbreun Street; and Jacob O. Wright & Bro., 27 South College Street. There are besides these a legion of what might be termed "Carpenter Shops" in the City, but the foregoing may be called the leading houses in their business, and are prepared to receive and execute orders for building Houses in the most improved and modern styles. To their taste and judgment, as well as their experience and good workmanship are the citizens of Nashville to-day indebted for many of the neat and comfortable, and in many instances, splendid and elegant structures that grace almost every thoroughfare of our City.

Live Stock.

The Live Stock business of Nashville is another branch of trade, whose immensity is scarcely ever thought upon, save by those directly and personally concerned in it; and, yet, were it entirely removed from our midst the change would be felt very perceptibly. Throughout all of the Spring and Fall months of the past season, immense droves of Mules and Horses, in one incessant stream, as it were, have

passed through our City, en route South. This would seem to indicate increased energy and industry in Southern agriculture. Whether we claim the bulk of sales for our own market, or not, the business materially benefits Nashville anyway since Nashville railroads are patronized. During the season, a large number of Stock Drivers from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to say nothing of the large number from the adjoining counties of Tennessee, have rendezvoused at Nashville—made this their point of sale, and escaped the liability of disease, which the difference of climate would cause were their droves transported direct from Indiana or Ohio, to Georgia or Alabama. This gives us flattering hope for the future success of Nashville as a Stock market, possessing, as we do, the happy medium of a temperate climate. There is also an advantage in Nashville as a point of shipment. At Louisville but one line south is opened up to the Drover or Purchaser; but at Nashville we have two lines leading directly into the heart of the Cotton States, and another almost as direct. Delays in the shipment of Stock are always attendant with heavy expense, and Drivers invariably seek, or should seek, a point best provided with means of transportation. Compared with the Horses of Tennessee and Kentucky those of Ohio, Indiana and other Northern States, are decidedly inferior for general use in the South. The former, although lighter built, Stock Raisers say, are better on account of their ability to stand heat, than the lubberly, big-footed Stogas of the Nor'west. The Mules that find market here are the very best that are raised in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana, and are hardy and easily acclimated. The shipments of Stock over the railroads and turnpikes south from this point, during the past season, would aggregate about 35,000 head, of which number the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, alone, transported 28,000, which is exactly 1,400 car-loads, averaging 20 head to the car-load. Of the 35,000 head of Stock, one-sixth, or say 6,000, were Horses, and the remainder, or 29,000, were Mules. Then, to give some idea as to the immensity of the business, say that we average,

29,000 Mules, at \$175. each.....	\$5,075,000
6,000 Horses, at 125. each.....	750,000
Total,	\$5,825,000

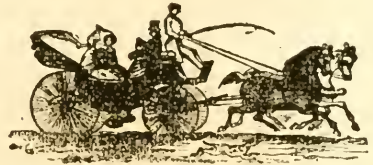
and it will be seen that the business is of much greater importance than was at first supposed. Of the entire amount, Nashville dealers, proper, claim to have done, at the lowest calculation, one-sixth of the entire trade, or to the extent of *one million dollars* (\$1,000,000).

DERBY STABLES!

No. 120 North Cherry Street,

NASHVILLE,

TENNESSEE.



HORSES AND MULES

Wholesaled and Retailed.

ALL KINDS OF STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.

DROVERS

Accommodated with Stalls and Lots, and particular attention paid to receiving and shipping STOCK.

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies

Of every variety for Hire.

This is one of the largest and best appointed Stables in the South, and after near twenty years in the business in this city, I can confidently refer to the community at large for endorsement.

Correspondence promptly attended to, and Orders faithfully filled.

M. S. COMBS.

This would seem entirely fair, and the more so when we remember that the past season brought to our City a large number of speculators, whose dealings we have put in no claim for, and which, if added, would swell the amount very considerably.

Nashville dealers in Stock are beginning to appreciate the favorable surroundings that our City possesses for this business, the richness of herbage, so favorable to Stock-raising, and their consequent ability to accommodate Drovers on the most advantageous terms. They are also possessors of large and comfortable stables and sheds, and these, added to many other advantages, will work greatly in the favor of Nashville's future in this respect. Among those best provided for the reception and accommodation of large droves of Stock, we would mention the Derby Stables, M. S. Combs, proprietor, No. 120 North Cherry street; Crouch & Elder, No. 13 South College street; S. T. Widner, No. 83 North Market street; E. T. Craig & Son, No. 121 North Cherry street; and Hammer & Co., No. 53 North Front street. There are, in addition to these, quite a number of Livery and Feed Stables in the City, dealing more or less in the same line.

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.—There is also a very considerable business done here in the way of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, both in the way of shipments and in supplying the local demand for slaughtering. The most extensive dealers in this line, are: George Morse, No. 231 North Market street; and T. C. Milsom & Co., No. 165 North Market street; each of whom have extensive Stock Yards. There are in, or near, the City some forty firms of Butchers, each one having stalls in the City Market-House. By close computation, it has been estimated, that these firms slaughtered, during 1869, not less than 10,500 head of Cattle, 17,000 head of Sheep and 500 head of Hogs. In addition to this, about 2,500 head of Cattle and 6,000 head of Hogs were shipped from Nashville during the year 1869. The shipments of Sheep were small. Then, if we desire to make an estimate of the business in dollars, take the figures that Butchers and Dealers say are fair averages, and we have, *in toto*

13,000 Cattle, 750lb beef each, average 4 cents lb.....	\$380,000	
6,500 Hogs, 200lb meat each, average 7 cents lb.....	91,000	
17,000 Sheep,	\$2 per head.....	42,500
300 Veals;	\$4 per head.....	1,200
Total,.....	<u>\$414,700</u>	

The foregoing are the minimum bases for the articles quoted, and would, if quoted up to their full price, no doubt, aggregate much more. In conclusion, we will remark that in general the quality of Stock, finding market at Nashville, is much better than in the years aback. It is also improving, as our Stock-raisers are paying more attention, of late, to the selection of blooded breeders.

The Fashion Bazaars of Nashville.

Our task would not be complete without some account of the firms in Nashville who, by their liberal use of Printers Ink, have made their names as familiar as "household words." Who have been the most lavish patrons of the Press, and in turn have been furnished by Newspapers, Magazines and Books, wings with which the fame of their establishments has flown to every city, town and village of the South. Such illustrious examples are found among trades that have grown to the proportions of Standard Departments, and which we are pleased to term the GREAT FASHION BAZAARS OF NASHVILLE. These embrace Dress Goods and Millinery Bazaars, Clothing Emporiums, Gents Furnishing Stores and Fancy Hat and Shoe Houses. No firms in any other branch of business equal these houses in the extent and novelty of their local advertising. Every possible means to arrest public attention is availed of, and often genius of a high order is displayed in their selections of methods. We admit that when our labors first begun we selected a text—*i. e.* *The Wholesale Trade of Nashville*—yet the admission of houses above-mentioned, since they do not conflict with others, and even if they did, would be entitled to consideration anyhow, will, we hope, find no objection in the eyes of rival houses. We place them here, then, confident that men whose staunch character, energy and capital have advanced their pursuits to first-class positions and in their efforts have succeeded in diverting an immense business from its northward flight, brought it back to its former channel, or created new demands—demand for their attention, and are facts not the imaginings of the writer merely, but the result of figures, and which our readers should look well to.

The dealings of these houses are for the most part in the best and most fashionable fabrics, and by the exercise of most vigilant attention to the wants of their customers, they have certainly become among our most popular tradesmen. Where's the Rock City belle or beauty of adjoining town who would rest contented with a dress for church, for party, ball, or trousseau for wedding other than from the

Huntington

THE CLOTHIER!

Opposite Maxwell House.

DRESS SUITS, PROMENADE SUITS,

Business Suits, Reception Coats,

SPRING OVERCOATS,

Youths' Business and Dress Suits,

BOYS' SCHOOL AND DRESS SUITS,

CHILDREN'S SUITS, variety of Styles,

ROCK CITY AND TRUE FIT SHIRTS,

Shirts Made to Order,

PANTALON DRAWERS,

LAPORTE KID GLOVES, all Colors,

RUSSIAN BRACE, SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS AND BAGS,

Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs. etc.

H U N T I N G T O N ,

3 North Cherry Street,

NASHVILLE, : : TENNESSEE.

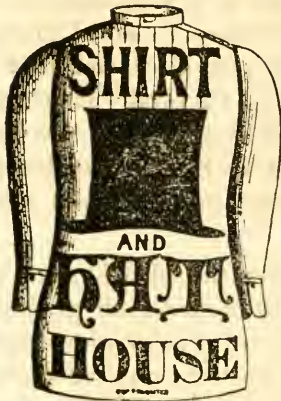
Fashion Bazaars of Nashville? Or what Beau Brummel of village or city would dream of airing the styles *a la mode* made and cut elsewhere than in Nashville? In all seriousness, we are of the opinion that few pursuits are more willingly patronized, and the Flora McFlimsey's of Tennessee, supplied with all the royalty and elegance of Nashville fashions, made and patterned after the latest New York, London and Paris styles, have substituted for the olden exclamation of "Nothing to Wear," the modern interrogatory "*Which shall I Wear?*"

Strangers from afar look with wonder on the splendid stores with their magnificent stocks. All styles, all fashions, all grades, all novelties, as soon as they are suggested by popular ideas, popular songs or popular expressions, find counterparts or application immediately as the nomenclatures of "something new." Dry Goods, Cloaks, Shawls and Bonnets of various colors, shapes and designs for ladies, and Coats, Pants, Hats, Ties and Collars for gentlemen are christened almost daily, and some too most appropriately. An attempted description in detail of all that may be seen and learned in passing through these establishments, however interesting it might be, would be a task too voluminous for our purpose, and a description any thing short of particularity would furnish no adequate conception of such interminable, and we might say, almost countless varieties. Buying on the best terms, directly from first hands, and paying no double or tripple profits, experience has taught them that more economy can be practiced in the selection of the best and most durable goods—for the best are always the cheapest—their methods present impressive arguments which the wise and prudent cannot resist.

Prompted by our gallantry but not more than by a desire to furnish to our lady readers (who no doubt are already on the *qui vive* for such information) we first point to the places where such sights may be seen and such purchases made, commencing with

THE DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY BAZAARS,—And to comport with the dignity of the subject, place at the head of the Trade such extensive houses as Thompson Brothers & Kelly, No. 10 North Summer Street; R. T. Kirkpatrick & Co., No. 58 North College Street; W. A. Benson & Co., No. 50 North College Street; Beech, Manlove & Co., No. 60 North College Street; Fletcher & Crockett, No. 102 Church Street; and E. & J. Northman, No. 20 Public Square, who deal exclusively in fine Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Linens, Hosiery and Goods of first-rate quality.

ELY & WHITESIDE,



DEALERS IN THE
CELEBRATED
PARIS YOKE SHIRT!
AND ALL KINDS OF
Men's Fine Furnishing
GOODS!

Goods sent by Express, C. O. D., to all parts of
the country, at prices that defy competition.

HATS AND CAPS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF HATS & CAPS IN THE CITY.

All the latest New York Styles always on hand.

ELY & WHITESIDE,

41 N. Cherry Street.

R. T. KIRKPATRICK.

S. B. KIRKPATRICK.

SUMNER KIRKPATRICK.

R. T. Kirkpatrick & Co.,

No. 58 North College Street,

NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF THE BEST MAKES, NEWEST DESIGNS, AND AT THE
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Particular attention paid to furnishing

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS AND DRESSES FOR PARTY AND EVENING
ENTERTAINMENTS.

D. C. DOUGLASS.

L. D. SOLOMON.

DOUGLASS & SOLOMON,



FASHIONABLE

HATTERS, FURRIERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, CANES, AND

TRAVELING BAGS,

No. 23 North Cherry Street, between Union and Church,

NASHVILLE,

-

TENNESSEE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WALKING CANES

GRAY & NOBLE,

27 & 29 N. Cherry Street,

NASHVILLE, - TENN.,

Always keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of

HATS, CAPS,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And make prices as low as any

FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

S H I R T S

Are a speciality of our business, and we pay particular attention to making them

T O O R D E R ,

And get them up in any style, and guarantee a

P E R F E C T F I T ,

And satisfaction in every particular.

The leading Millinery establishments are those of Mrs. P. Early, No. 34 North College Street; Mrs. J. C. Barry, No. 38 Public Square; Mrs. A. E. Bohan, No. 35 Union Street; Mrs. Kennally, No. 49 Union Street; Mrs. Miller, North Cherry Street; Misses E. & A. Barry, No. 38 North Summer Street; Mrs. E. Tynes, No. 133 Church Street; and Miss Nettie McCabe, No. 137 Church Street. There are also the houses of A. Miller, 8 Union Street; Guntrath & Schiff, 39 Cherry Street; O'Keefe & Walsh, 29 Church Street; and M. Davis & Co., 131 Church Street, who are dealers in all kinds of Fancy Goods, such as Fringes, Buttons, Laces, Trimmings of all descriptions, etc., etc. So much for the ladies, and now for the gentlemen.

CLOTHING EMPORIUMS AND GENTS FURNISHING STORES.—This trade, especially, is one of animated competition, and may be ranked among the most important. All classes of fine work are to be found here displayed, and particular attention is paid to those styles, qualities and sizes most in vogue with the *beau monde* for the gentlemen engaged in the trade, are all of long experience and undoubted ability. These houses are located as follows: H. A. Huntington, No. 3 North Cherry street (opposite Maxwell House); Gray & Noble, No. 29 North Cherry street; Ely & Whitesides, (successors to R. H. Thompson) No. 41 North Cherry street; John Browne (Merchant Tailor), No. 36 North Summer street; George B. Abbott (Merchant Tailor), No. 41 Union street; Douglas & Solomon, No. 23 North Cherry street; J. A. J. Rose, No. 20 Public Square; F. Klein (Merchant Tailor), No. 78 North Cherry street. Without disparagement to the efforts of other dealers in other branches, we believe ourselves uttering the truth if we say that the foregoing firms, as a class, have displayed an amount of enterprise that has no precedents among the business houses of Nashville, and since no one can predict with confidence the future of great commercial houses, yet, in accordance with that unremitting industry exhibited, these gentlemen certainly are entitled to the patronage and good wishes of all our citizens, who appreciate enterprise, conjoined with a high order of mercantile integrity.

LEADING BOOT, SHOE AND HAT HOUSES.—The same remarks applicable to the other houses, may be applied to the leading fancy Boot, Shoe and Hat Houses of Nashville; especially that portion regarding industry and enterprise, in conducting their business, and caution, taste and knowledge of the trade in the selection of goods. Great care and attention is paid by these houses to the purchase and

JOHN BROWNE,

MERCHANT

TAILOR,

36 N. SUMMER STREET,

Nashville, - Tennessee.

W. A. BENSON.

L. F. BENSON.

B. F. BROWN.

W. A. BENSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS,
SHADES, DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS,**

No. 50 North College Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

We will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of

SILKS, RIBBONS, LACES, WHITE GOODS,

Of every description.

LINENS, of all kinds, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

And an endless variety of

NOTIONS,

And every species of Merchandise usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House.

Our stock of

CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAINS, &c.,

Is large, and will be sold cheap. We solicit an examination of our Stock, feeling assured that we can offer inducements to our friends and the public, both in price and quality, to trade with us.

sale of the very finest classes of work, and the latest and most novel styles.

Those dealing exclusively in Boots and Shoes, are: T. E. Winstead & Co., No. 7 North Cherry street; John Ramage & Son, No. 48 North College street; Chas. B. Hall, No. 47 North College street; A. V. Rutland & Co., No. 19 Public Square; Winstead Bros., No. 31 North College street, Sewance Block; B. R. Cutter & Gleaves, corner Broad and College streets; and J. B. Love, No. 61 North College street.

Those dealing in Hats, Caps and Furs, are: Douglas & Solomon, No. 23 North Cherry street; Gray & Noble, No. 29 North Cherry street; Ely & Whiteside, 41 North Cherry street; Wherry & Son, No. 21 Union street; Wain & Walker, No. 24 Public Square. These are the fashionable Hatters of Nashville, and their goods being at all times the best and most modern they can be relied upon.

The Retail Trade of the City.

It is not to be expected that a detailed statement can be made of the Retail Trade here in its various departments. Such a paper fully elaborated, would, by far, too greatly transcend the limits not already occupied in this work, delay its appearance, and demand a personal sacrifice of time and means, which cannot now be entertained. Our patrons and readers will be content, we are certain, with a general outline of it as furnishing indication as to its extent and importance.

The benefits of a healthy and progressive Retail Trade to a city are not easily summed up or disposed of in a few words. It not only supplies the city and county demand, but the inducements which it offers, bring hither thousands up thousands of dollars from all portions of Middle Tennessee, and from localities in other States, which are made directly tributary to this market, by means of convenient railroad communication. Every species of goods plain and common to the most superb and costly articles are to be obtained here at prices which vary but little from Eastern Retail figures, and, we believe, every article in general use can here be found. The Retail merchants of this City are, as a body, a very intelligent class of men, and constitute an element in our midst, which adds much to the enterprise, prosperity and growth of the City. They will not suffer in comparison, in intelligence or business qualifications with those of any other point.

Their establishments are scattered over every quarter of the City. In the business centers and in the suburbs, everywhere a group of dwellings may be found, is some enterprising retailer, driving a good business with his immediate locality, and adding something to the importance and bustle of the City. Although there are a great many of these houses keeping miscellaneous stocks, yet we feel confident that the following figures will approximate the total number, and are for the most part, those that have not been mentioned before. There are about 100 firms retailing Dry Goods, 75 Boots and Shoes, 60 Clothing and Furnishing Stores, 30 Drugs, 225 Groceries, 100 Saloons, 35 Millinery Goods, 25 Confectioneries, 6 China Goods, and 25 Jewelry, beside a numerous army of miscellaneous houses, so varied that it would be indeed a herculean task to give a clear idea of their pursuits. After having made a careful summary, we are able to place the Retail houses of Nashville, all branches included, at not less than *seven hundred houses*. We will not attempt an estimate of their business; for anything short of a complete census would be incomplete, and we might say unreliable, for man has not yet been gifted with inquisitorial powers sufficient to form any correct idea of trades, where large dealers have a horror of Revenue Collectors, and small dealers a penchant for making their vocations appear as large as possible, and oftentimes swell their volumes beyond reason.

We shall now proceed to recapitulate, in detail, the results of our investigations, with respect to their aggregate importance, in dollars and cents. In some departments we were unable to obtain the desired information, unless it were founded on surmises of the vaguest nature, and preferring to make none but reliable reports, we have given those departments the go-by. The following figures, then, are given as our own conclusions after laborious and careful examination, based partly on information furnished by merchants and Manufacturers as to their own business; partly from a mean of estimates of those having some knowledge as to the business of individual firms in the several branches, and partly upon information furnished from returns made to the Internal Revenue Department.

E. & J. NORTHMAN,

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 20 Public Square,

NASHVILLE, - - - - - TENN.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!

MRS. J. C. BARRY,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER, DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,

No. 38 Public Square, - Nashville, Tennessee.

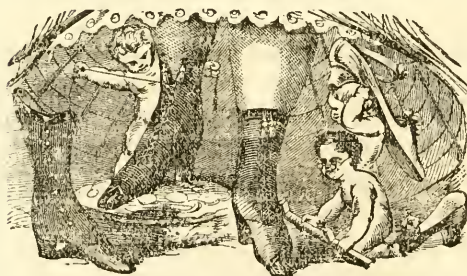
Particular attention paid to BRIDAL OUTFITS, and the Latest Styles of BONNETS, DRESSES, CLOAKS, etc. PATTERNS CUT TO ORDER. Solicits orders from the country. A fine assortment of the most fashionable Ladies' Dress Trimmings, French Artificial Flowers, etc., etc., for Bonnets or Hair, always on hand.

T. C. WINSTEAD.

R. O. WINSTEAD.

MAXWELL HOUSE SHOE STORE!

T. E. WINSTEAD & CO.,



DEALERS IN THE MOST

FASHIONABLE

BOOTS,

SHOES AND HATS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, etc.

Especial attention paid to the sale of the finest and most fashionable kinds of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS, BOOTEES, SLIPPERS, etc., etc.

A fine assortment of the most excellent workmanship always on hand.

No. 7 NORTH CHERRY STREET, OPPOSITE MAXWELL HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

MARCUS CRUMP, Salesman.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, etc.,.....	\$ 425,000
Architectural Improvements,.....	2,500,000
Books, Stationery, etc.,.....	400,000
Boots, Shoes and Hats,.....	2,000,000
China, Queensware and Glass,.....	500,000
Clothing,.....	800,000
Coal, (about).....	220,000
Confectionery, etc.,.....	400,000
Cotton,.....	4,000,000
Drugs,.....	900,000
Dry Goods,.....	3,380,000
Furniture,.....	750,000
Grain and Flour,.....	3,780,000
Groceries,.....	4,000,000
Hardware,.....	1,000,000
Hides and Leather,.....	600,000
Ice,.....	40,000
Insurance Business,.....	750,000
Iron, etc.,.....	500,000
Jewelry, etc.,.....	330,000
Liquors,.....	3,000,000
Live Stock,.....	1,414,000
Lumber and its Kindred Branches,.....	500,000
Musical Goods, etc.,.....	125,000
Produce,.....	450,000
Provisions,.....	2,000,000
Saddlery, Coachware, etc.,.....	600,000
Sewing Machines,.....	130,000
Stoves, Tinware, etc.,.....	800,000
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.,.....	400,000
Toys, Fancy Goods, etc.,.....	75,000
Wall Paper,.....	100,000
Manufactures, (miscellaneous).....	5,000,000
Total,.....	<u>\$41,869,000</u>

In view of this result—a result as unexpected by the author, as it probably will be surprising to the reader—a result perhaps understated but not overstated, and of which the constituents are given with sufficient particularity, to enable any one of ordinary intelligence, who doubts its correctness, to test the accuracy thereof, by a personal investigation; in view of this result then, may we not again, and truthfully, assert that *Nashville is already a great trading point.*

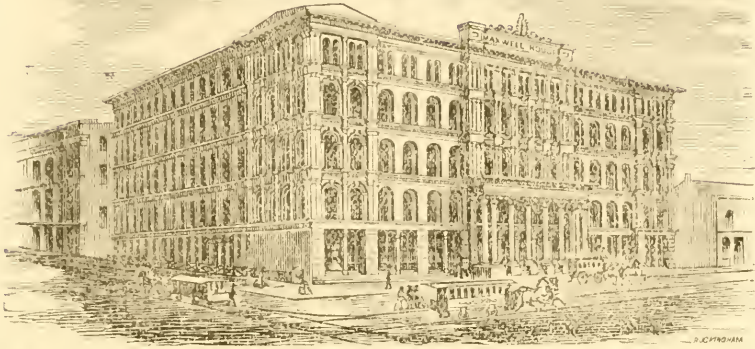
H O T E L S .

As the social and moral qualities of men or women are rated according to the company they keep, the pretensions of a city to metropolitan prominence are generally judged by the character of its Hotels. Comfortable quarters and generous fare are inducive to good humor, liberality and fair dealing. In such a humor the Wholesale Dealer prefers to find his prospective customers; while it is equally true that cramped, gloomy accommodations and unpalatable cookery are formidable agents in driving trade from those points where they are but too often the chief characteristics of trade establishments. A capacious Hotel, well kept, handsomely furnished, thoroughly ventilated and in a central locality, actually amounts to many thousands of dollars in the pockets of the business men who control the trade of the place where it is situated, and we are glad to know that Nashville in this respect is fully and ably prepared to surpass any city of equal size in the United States. This may seem to persons who are not familiar with our Hotels an extravagant assertion, yet we but reiterate the opinions of tourists and strangers who have recently visited our City and who have not only willingly admitted their excellence in point of architectural beauty, magnificence, convenience and general appointments, but in all matters pertaining to their cuisine departments and general facilities for lodging guests. All travelers use Hotels for three special purposes—shelter, eating and sleeping. And in these requisite particulars we challenge our sister cities to offer more appropriate, luxurious and pleasant houses for the weary traveler, the business man, or he who has only

“To take mine ease at mine inn,”

than this same City of Nashville we are now discussing. However when we come to particularize their claims for public patronage we must admit the embarrassing position that a writer is thrown in who attempts complimentary discrimination, for in many instances what characterizes one may in all appropriateness be applied to another.

MAXWELL HOUSE,



NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

The above new and elegant Hotel, one of the neatest and most complete in its arrangements and appointments, in the United States, is now open to the public. It has

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY ROOMS,

Elegantly furnished, spacious, convenient and admirably ventilated. Is supplied with Otis & Co's. latest improved and patented

PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE ELEVATORS,

Suites of Rooms, with Bath Rooms and Water Closets attached, and extra Bath Rooms and Water Closets on each floor. The

CELEBRATED SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE WATERS of Nashville, supplied daily from the several springs. Also, the best Medicinal Waters of the principal Mineral Springs of the United States, constantly on hand.

The Maxwell House was built, and is now owned by John Overton, Esq., of Nashville, and is under the Management of M. KEAN & Co., the well known Proprietor of the Louisville Hotel.

RATES OF CHARGES:

Board, per day	\$4 00
Single Meal	1 00

COUNTRY MERCHANTS buying their Goods in Nashville, will be charged only \$3 00 per day.

Baggage Checked in this House over all Railroads.

M. KEAN & CO.,
Nashville, Tennessee.

THE MAXWELL HOUSE.

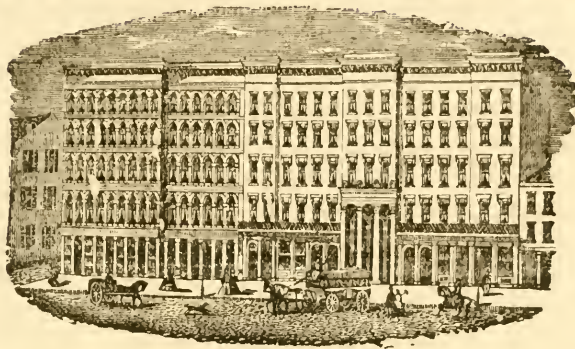
This splendid structure, occupying an admirable site at the junction of Cherry and Church Streets, in the immediate heart of the City, is a building in which the highest architectural skill has been displayed, not only for the convenience and comfort of guests but for the excellent and economical and systematic performance of the necessary labor to conduct such a mammoth and magnificent house. The Maxwell House is six stories high in its front elevation and seven stories in the rear, counting the basement. It has 180 feet front on Cherry Street and 170 on Church Street. There are in the building two hundred and four sleeping apartments, besides elegant suites of ladies and gentlemen's parlors, dining rooms, ordinaries, promenades, corridors, and the grand rotunda, making in all two hundred and forty rooms. The building is supplied with Otis & Co.'s latest improved and patented Passenger and Baggage Elevators.

The cookery and laundry departments are run by steam and the entire building is heated by steam—in truth, every thing is in keeping with the most metropolitan and modern advancements in Hotel arrangements, and language has not yet been invented terse and concise enough to give in one breath its many conveniences. From its elegantly furnished parlors and drawing-rooms to the farthest-removed apartment in its top-loftical stories all is neatness, cleanliness, splendor. Bath-rooms and water-closets are on each floor, while to its general appointments are added a Telegraph and Railroad Ticket Office, a News Depot, Shaving Saloons, Billiard Rooms, and a first-class Bar.

The Maxwell House was erected at an outlay of about one-half million of dollars, and was opened to the public during October of last year, furnished and fitted in splendid style from top to bottom. Since that time its success has been unprecedented in this section, and we learn that by actual calculation not less than 12,000 names were included in its register the first six months of its career. The Maxwell House is owned by Mr. John Overton, of Nashville, a gentleman whose wealth, enterprise and public spirit has marked him as one of our most prominent citizens. It is under the control of Messrs. M. Kean & Co., who are also the well-known proprietors of the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky. The senior of the firm gives the "Maxwell" his whole and undivided attention, and to whose liberality, enterprise and large-heartedness the Hotel to-day owes a goodly share of its grand success. In the office of the Max-

LOUISVILLE HOTEL!

LOUISVILLE,



KENTUCKY!

The above well known Hotel having recently been refitted and refurnished, is now in complete order. Being situated in the business center of the city, makes it a desirable stopping place for all Travelers and Merchants visiting Louisville.

SPECIAL RATES TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS:

M. Egan & C.,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Linck's New Hotel:

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN)

Wm. T. LINCK, Proprietor.

North College Street,

First door South of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

The above House opened on October 12th, 1869, and is a new house; has new Furniture, and is unsurpassed in its facilities and general appointments.

We claim to have the *Cleanest, Neatest* and *Nicest* house of its kind in the South.

JOEL A. BATTLE.

STEPHEN M. JONES.

City Hotel,

NASHVILLE,

- TENNESSEE.

JOEL A. BATTLE & CO., Prop's.

well may be found a trio of gentlemanly clerks—Messrs. William M. Bowles, F. M. Crawford and James Carr—well up in matters of affability, experience and attentiveness. The *cuisine* is under the supervision of Mr. Louis R. Kean, caterer and assistant general Superintendent—a “chip of the old block”—who, like his worthy progenitor, understands how to keep a hotel. The whole force employed in running the establishment numbers one hundred and fifty persons, and we verily believe none are retained who are wanting in efficiency, in its strongest sense, for the most systematic order is preserved throughout from parlor to kitchen.

The “Maxwell” enjoys an enviable situation as regards convenience to the Business Centres, Railroad Depots, Steamboat Landings, Churches, Public Buildings and points of interest about the Capital. Special and reduced rates are made by the proprietors with merchants and tradesmen visiting Nashville with a view of purchasing their goods in this market, and tourists and travelers will find the “Maxwell” a most delightful place to stop at.

THE CITY HOTEL.

The City Hotel of Nashville dates its origin back to the days of “Old Hickory,” and will be remembered as the scene of the celebrated fight which occurred between General Jackson and the Hon. Thos. Benton, in 1813, and which has been previously referred to by us. From time immemorial it has been the rendezvous of many of the prominent men of this section, and on its old register pages might be traced the names of a legion of those, who, as it were, have “moved nations in their day.” Passing successively through the hands of a long line of genial and hospitable landlords, in July, 1869, it came into the possession of, and was opened under the most favorable auspices, by the present firm, Messrs. Joel A. Battle & Co., composed of General Joel A. Battle and Mr. Stephen M. Jones. Refitted, refurnished and renovated entire, it began a career whose success has never flagged.

The City Hotel is situated on the east side of the Public Square, in the very center of the Wholesale trade of our City, and is a most desirable stopping place for the country merchant, or visitor to the City. It has 65 bed chambers, beside a full complement of parlors, sitting rooms, etc. It is three stories high, without the basement and four stories with it. It is built in the regular Southern Hotel style, having long porticos extending the full length of the building. Its location is high and airy, and the rear of the premises run back to the

STACEY HOUSE!

SITUATED ON

CHURCH STREET, BETWEEN SUMMER AND HIGH,

HAVING BEEN ELEGANTLY REFITTED, IS

NOW OPENED,

IN CHARGE OF ITS

ORIGINAL PROPRIETOR,

J. Edward Stacey.

B O N T O N

ICE CREAM SALOON CONFECTIONERY

-AND-

LADIES' RESTAURANT.

O Z A N N E & O W E N,

CORNER SUMMER & UNION STREETS,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Having been engaged in this business for several years past, and being the oldest firm in the trade in the city of Nashville, we feel confident that our past promptness and faithfulness in the filling of orders will secure for us the large patronage we have hitherto enjoyed.

Our Saloon is in one of the most fashionable and retired quarters of the city. We are at all times supplied with the rarest and choicest delicacies in our line, and pride ourselves in having waiters prompt and attentive, and everything about us CLEAN and INVITING. Orders for

PARTIES, BALLS, BANQUETS, SUPPERS, PIC-NICS, etc., etc.,

Promptly executed.

We are the sole Proprietors of a newly patented

ICE CREAM FREEZER,

Recently Invented and Patented by Mr. FRANK OZANNE, of our firm, and can furnish the BEST ICE CREAM, made from PURE CREAM, in ONE HALF THE TIME required by the "old time Freezers," and at prices TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the city.

OZANNE & OWEN,

Corner Union and Summer Streets.

banks of the Cumberland River. From the windows of the Hotel a most charming view of the City and of Edgefield, and their beautiful surroundings is obtained. On account of its admirable system of drainage the City Hotel was prominently spoken of as the Custom House site, and this fact only renders it the more desirable as a Hotel. To those who have been familiar with its history it need not be told that under its present management the establishment is perhaps on a better footing than has ever before been known, and strangers will find themselves perfectly at home in the hands of the experienced proprietors, courteous clerks and attentive waiters. The table is always supplied with the very best that the market affords, and its lodging apartments are unsurpassed. General Joel A. Battle, the senior of the proprietors, will be remembered by many of his old comrades in arms as the commander of the 20th Tennessee Regiment, of the late "so-called." Patriarchal in appearance, and courteous and hospitable by nature, he can not fail, by his genial presence, to inspire his guest with a feeling of perfect ease and satisfaction. Mr. Stephen M. Jones, of this firm, is a gentleman of enlarged hotel experience, and in former days was the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee, and during the war, of the Augusta Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

THE STACEY HOUSE.

The Stacey House, under the control of its builder, owner and proprietor, Capt. J. Edward Stacey, is on Church Street between Summer and High, in one of the most central and fashionable yet retired and convenient quarters of the City. The Stacey House was built in 1863, and was conducted by Capt. Stacey with marked success for a considerable time. He finally disposed of the property, but lately repurchased it, and in 1869, after refitting and refurnishing the establishment entire, opened under the most favorable auspices one of the neatest and best-arranged Hotels in this section. The Stacey House has some sixty sleeping apartments, a dining-hall, tidy and comfortable, capable of accommodating one hundred persons at one sitting, and many other conveniences modern and metropolitan. Church Street is the dividing line North and South of the City, and the Stacey House is at about its business center, and enjoys unrivalled advantages for the entertainment of guests who desire quietude conjoined with all the luxuries and most of the advantages of city life.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

The Commercial Hotel, located at the corner of Cedar and Cherry Streets, occupies a desirable centrality. It is on the opposite corner from the new City Post Office and midway between the State Capital and the Public Square. The Hotel is an old and well-established house, and in days prior to the war was known as the "Verandah," but during the war, if we mistake not, received its present title. The Commercial has forty-one bed-rooms, besides parlors, family rooms, bridal-chambers, etc. In addition, there is in convenient connection with the office a News-Depot, Barber-Shops and a Saloon. The present proprietor is Mr. J. G. Fulghum, and behind the counter may be found Messrs. Jos. LaPrade and W. H. Benton, ready to do the agreeable to the weary traveler. Mrs. J. G. Fulghum gives her entire attention to the culinary department, a fact which is at once recognized as sufficient to insure for the Commercial a most liberal share of trade and travel. The Hotel opened under its present management in the early part of 1866, and on the whole has been the most successful house of the kind in the City. It is the headquarters of a large number of country merchants who come to Nashville to trade. Convenient to Churches, Railroads and places of interest about town, it has grown vastly popular.

LINCK'S HOTEL.

This new Hotel and Restaurant, kept on the European plan by Wm. T. Linck, Esq., is located on North College Street, first door South of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Depot. The Linck Hotel is owned and was built during last year by its present proprietor. It is perhaps one of the cosiest and neatest establishments of its kind in this section of country, and is as compact and convenient a building as any traveler would desire to stop at. Bath-rooms and water-closets are on each floor, and the utmost nicety and cleanliness is preserved throughout the entire building. The Linck Hotel dates its existence from the 12th of October last, at which time it was thrown open to the public with everything in it new and first-class. The Restaurant table is supplied at all seasons with delicacies of home and foreign markets, and by no means the least noticeable feature of the establishment is the elegant Bar well-fitted and well stocked with everything in the way of drinkables. The European plan has rendered the Linck Hotel exceedingly popular, and takes well in Nashville.

THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

The Merchant's Exchange Restaurant and Saloon is located on North Cherry Street between Church and Union and nearly opposite the Maxwell House. The Saloon of the "Merchant's" is under the conduct of an enterprising and experienced firm—Messrs. Kinney & Wand, while the Restaurant department flourishes under the personal supervision of the Jonnard Brothers, distinguished caterers in this section. First-class and elegant in every particular, the extensive patronage it enjoys not only from Nashvillians but from strangers who visit the City, is but a just recognition of its merits. Centrally located, pleasantly surrounded and with everything about the establishment admirably arranged, it offers inducements that can not be ignored by those who seek comfort, convenience, luxury and ease. The Saloon is one of the largest and best stocked in the City, while the viands prepared for the Restaurant table are always of the most inviting nature and bear the test of skill as exercised by a most accomplished corps of cooks. Then, as if to crown all, polite and efficient waiters attend the guest at every beck and call, making the Merchant's decidedly inviting as to rest and refreshment.

OZANNE & OWEN'S RESTAURANT.

The Confectionery, Ice Cream Saloon and Ladies' Restaurant of the Messrs. Ozanne & Owen is situated at the corner of Summer and Union Streets, in a retired yet central locality. This house is at all times supplied with all delicacies in season, and have earned quite a reputation for their promptness in filling orders. Mr. Ozanne of this firm recently invented and patented a highly improved "Ice Cream Freezer," which works like a charm, and is claimed to combine economy with despatch. With this excellent auxillary they are prepared to meet extensive orders for Balls, Parties, Picnics, Weddings, etc., at prices unapproachable in this section.

There are in addition to the foregoing quite a number of other Hotels, small it is true, but are well kept and well patronized. They are located as follows:

Nicholson House, a first-class house in many particulars, I. C. Nicholson, proprietor, No. 185 Church Street.

St. Charles Hotel, 35 North Market Street, N. B. Hamilton, proprietor.

Planters' Hotel, 83 North Summer Street, Mrs. S. A. Ballowe, proprietress.

Franklin House, 105 North College St., E. Franklin, proprietor.

Broadway Hotel, 82 Broad Street, Mrs. J. F. Keel, proprietress.

Gordon House, 90 South Market Street, Jno. H. Dix, proprietor.

Kendrick House, corner Church and McLemore Streets, B. McCabe, proprietor.

AMUSEMENT PLACES.

An eminent writer on commercial topics tells us that "theatrical exhibitions can not be too grand, too splendid, or too numerous, for they are a kind of traffic, wherein a city receives all, yet pays out but little. Vast numbers of people visit the capital of France, in time of peace, actuated solely by the desire of seeing the French opera, at Paris," and "many Frenchmen have gone all the way to Madrid to witness the Spanish bull-fights; and the sources of revenue derived in this manner are immense." Strangers are attracted to Nashville by an advantageous commerce, by magnificent specimens of architecture, by the salubrity of our climate, by the desire of visiting the scenes of memorable events, by the desire of receiving the cordial welcomes of our people, famed abroad for their hospitality, and, not least, by the hope of enjoying some amusement or diversion first-class and modern, prepared for their especial edification. We are prepared to make commercial overtures to them unsurpassed, can point to some of the noblest specimens of architectural skill to be found in the Union; have a climate of almost "eternal Summer;" are rich in places of historic renown; and in everything—but in the way of *Amusement*—can render their stay among us exceedingly pleasant. Yet, "'tis strange, passing strange," in this latter commodity we are but poorly supplied, and our temples of the comic and tragic muses are hardly up to the "ordinary average." This, too, in the face of all the boasted dramatic and musical appreciation, and amateur talent in our midst. There is no city in the Union that we would acknowledge the superior of Nashville in point of elegant and refined audiences, no dress circle anywhere that could be made to sparkle with more brilliant and beautiful women. Yet "tell it not in Gath, nor proclaim it in the streets of Ascalon," that we utterly abnegate the legitimate and standard drama—and this, we believe, is one of Nashville's few—but greatest, requisites to render her a city vying in splendor with any of equal size in America.

Judged from a commercial point of view, we again argue in the words of the writer above quoted: "When a traveler arrives in a city and spends a dollar, the effect is just the same as if he had remained

abroad and sent it to the City, instead of coming and consuming it here; and is precisely similar to that of international commerce, in which the profit made by the City, if not the whole or the principal value received, at least, is a large per centage upon that principal. But, if that City offers no especial attractions, how can we hope to gain that dollar. We are quite certain that the merchant will not come for every purchase that he makes, unless there be offered some inducements to pleasure and recreation, and in ordering his goods he will not enclose a dollar toward the support of an institution from which he derives no benefit, while at a distance." Now the trade of Nashville, as we have taken the pains to show, approximates *fifty millions of dollars annually*, and is it not reasonable to suppose that out of this fifty millions at least one dollar in every five hundred would be spent for Amusements? We think so. Then in such a case we have here a pledged patronage of one hundred thousand dollars per annum, to say nothing of the many thousands of dollars that would be thrown out by local Amusement seekers, were a first-class Opera House or Theater established in our City. This much we say by way of suggestion, trusting that the subject will enlist the attention of some one interested in such points. Nashville wants an Opera House or Theater Building badly. Her people and her visitors are too metropolitan, too critical, too fastidious to be put off with places of mediocre appearance, and accommodations, which neither accord with their dignity, nor approach their ideas of respectability. There are quite a number of Public Halls, Concert Rooms, etc., in the City. The most prominent of these, are: The Masonic Temple Concert Room, in Church street, between Cherry and Summer; New Theater, *corner Union and Summer streets; Old Theater, 122 North Cherry street; Concordia Hall, Post Office Building, Cedar and Cherry streets; Turner Hall, 111 North Market street.

These halls await the orders of traveling troupes and minstrels who stroll this way.

* Since the above was in type, the New Theater has been leased by a party of gentlemen, with a view of making it a first-class Skating Rink. The name of the house has been changed to "The Clfpper Skating Rink." Let us hope that it, at least, will be successful.

BUSINESS FACILITIES OF NASHVILLE.

Viewing Nashville with respect to situation, we may truthfully remark that she possesses unrivalled means of communication with the interior of the South and directly or indirectly with all points of prominence in the United States. These *facilities*, which we group together here for the purpose of preserving systematic arrangement, embrace Railroads, River Facilities, Telegraphy, Express and Freight Lines, and various other features highly essential in their relations to trade. We are quite certain that there are many points connected with these subjects of great importance which we shall in such unlimited space be unable to discuss at length, yet we will undertake to give the leading features since they are subjects that cannot be ignored.

Our Railway System.

An examination of the Map of Tennessee and the contiguous States will show that no other city of the South possesses a network system of Railway communications so admirably arranged or near so advantageous as Nashville. Standing, as it were, in the center of the Union, midway between the Alleghanies and the Father of Waters, in a valley remarkably level, with these iron arteries converging and diverging in every direction, she is on the grand natural highways from the Northeast and North to the South and Southwest, and on the only direct route from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. In short, adopting the eloquent language of one who has made the subject one of careful consideration, "it extends to all points of the compass, pushes out toward the oceans, pierces the coal regions in every direction, reaches eastward to the great sea-ports of the na-

tion, drains the rich and fertile agricultural counties of our own State, and extends westward toward the Rocky Mountains and the gold regions beyond."

History records it that the people of Tennessee were not slow in encouraging Railway enterprises, even when such matters were in an embryo state. The Railway system of the United States commenced about the year 1830, and had its start in a short road four miles long, which was built for the transportation of ice from a small lake near Boston to the sea. South Carolina, during the same year, began the construction of the "Charleston & Augusta Railroad," 135 miles long, and finished it in 1833. We learn from a work published in Nashville some years since, that "in 1831 a Railroad spirit began to pervade the whole country, and then the Legislature of Tennessee incorporated a number of Railroad Companies; but owing to the want of the proper enthusiasm among our people, all these projects slept. This state of public feeling was mainly attributable, we suppose, to the severe money revulsion of 1836-7, which paralyzed, for a time, the efforts of commerce. At any rate, it so effected the prospects of the country, that the projected Railroads were abandoned, and the work not renewed with effect until 1845, when the Georgia Roads, working their way Northward, approached Chattanooga. The construction of these Roads spurred our people to vigorous action, and the charters of the old enterprises of 1831 were revived. The Nashville & Chattanooga, the pioneer of the State, was then chartered, and some of the oldest and ablest heads of the City labored zealously for its accomplishment. Among those foremost in the work were John M. Bass, John M. Hill, Francis B. Fogg, Andrew Ewing, A. O. P. Nicholson, V. K. Stevenson, John Bell, Wiloughby Williams, William Nichol, S. D. Morgan, Joseph T. Elliston and John Shelby. The vigilant and powerful Press, too, maintained the enterprise. But chiefly is the country indebted to the successful and speedy accomplishment of this important work to the sleepless energy of its former President, V. K. Stevenson. He not only aroused by his ingenious eloquence, the people along the line to the great necessity for this improvement, but, together with John C. Calhoun and other energetic spirits of South Carolina and Georgia, convinced their people of its importance, and secured their aid in constructing it. Mr. Stevenson's letter of December 12th, 1846, to Mr. Calhoun on the necessity for the Road was a forcible appeal for it. We would be glad, did our space admit its insertion here, as showing the state of the trade of Nashville then, and for the benefit

of the comparison that could be drawn from it, between the facilities of trade enjoyed over the Chattanooga Road, and those had by the old dirt roads, or even by our matchless MacAdamized turnpikes.

In the Summer and Autumn of 1846, John Edgar Thompson, the celebrated engineer, with a corps of assistants, surveyed a line for this Road and reported so favorably of its practicability and probable cost, that his survey was adopted. From the concluding paragraph of his report we quote the following:—"I will add, that the considerations in favor of this work are so strong, 'its value to the farmer, mechanic and traveler, so clear,' and its importance to the continued prosperity of your City, so manifest, that I cannot for a moment believe that there will be lacking the enterprise or means necessary to carry it through when the subject shall be properly brought before the citizens of Tennessee. Its construction need not be a drain upon their resources. A proper application of their time and labor will enable them to complete most of the graduation and superstructure without interfering with its ordinary operation, and the iron may be made within the State, upon more favorable terms than it can be procured from any other quarter, leaving but little of its cost to be expended for foreign labor or materials, and making its construction add to the activity of the population and the early development of the resources of the State."

Of his reception, and the hospitality of the people, he further says:—"I take this occasion to acknowledge the hospitalities to myself and assistants by the citizens of Tennessee upon the line of our survey. It has been my fortune to have been professionally engaged in nearly every section of the Union, but I have nowhere met with so cordial a welcome, or observed such strong feelings manifested in favor of any enterprise as by the people generally for this." Mr. Thomson, says a record of that time, charged nothing for his services upon this survey.

In the Summer of 1847, a proposition was made for the City of Nashville to take \$500,000 worth of stock in the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company, and the proposal was, by an order of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, laid before the citizens to be tested by the popular vote. The vote was taken on the 3d day of July, and the result showed a large majority in favor of taking the stock. To pay this stock subscription, the bonds of the City were issued in the year 1849. In the meantime, however, work on the road had commenced, and it was pushed forward with great energy, even in the face of the opposition of some of our citizens, who, believing that

the Legislature had no power to authorize the City to issue bonds for this road, took legal steps to restrain their issuance. The suit, after having been carried to the Supreme Court, was there decided favorable to the subscription. The indefatigable President of the company was, during this time, canvassing the line of the road for aid, and the records show that his duties were arduous indeed. Notwithstanding the opposition it met, the road went rapidly forward towards completion, and except a few mountain sections where the earth frequently slid upon the track, was completed in December, 1853, having been entirely constructed in the short space of five years. If we consider how this road passed for a great part of its length what was then a wilderness, through solid mountains and over and through deep and dizzy ravines, it must be regarded a great work.

If we were asked what have been its advantages, we should point to the magnificent store-houses that have arisen magic-like upon our streets, and to their business, which, compared with that done over the old dirt road or even over the MacAdamized road, is as 100 to 1,000. We should ask ourselves if we could now do without it?

We have said this much for this road because it was the pioneer railway improvement in our State, and upon it was inaugurated the Internal Improvement System so liberally endowed by our State Legislatures of 1851-2 and 1853-4. In those years many of our main lines of railroad received the bountiful aid of the State, and are to-day mighty monuments of the wisdom that placed them beyond peradventure. Tennessee and Nashville too, may feel proud of the active part and interest they have in these great blessings of communication, these correctives of ignorance, which are building up and improving our humanity.

Nashville, having now become aroused to the importance of railway communication, urged upon the County the necessity of becoming interested in other lines, and of aiding them. So, in March, 1853, the City and county voted a subscription of \$1,000,000 to four roads, as follows: To the Tennessee & Alabama, \$200,000; to the Louisville & Nashville, \$300,000; to the Henderson & Nashville, \$200,000; and to the Nashville & North-western, \$300,000; all which roads were put under construction and have gone forward with mixed speed towards completion, as the difficulties opposed or the energy enlisted allowed.

We come now to make separate mention of these roads, which in their present development contribute so greatly to the prominence

of our City in every way. We had hoped to present our readers with more extensive notes regarding their workings, but various causes over which we had no personal control conspired to cheat us of the desired information, and our report in consequence is necessarily imperfect. Such as is given may serve to show the reader that the lines are of great importance, and that they possess facilities of transportation to all points of prominence in the United States unsurpassed by any other city of the South, as we have previously asserted.

NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The eldest of our Railroads, and therefore the first to be spoken of, is the Nashville & Chattanooga Road. But, as has been previously stated, we do not attempt anything like a history of this or any of the roads at present, and confine ourself more especially to their connections of to-day. This road, during the dark days of the war, suffered perhaps more than any of the roads coming into Nashville. On its line immense armies of both sides were almost constantly concentrated, and some of the severest struggles of the campaign occurred on ground over which it runs. When the war closed the Road was in the hands of the Government; but subsequently, having been turned over to its owners, it began a career of prosperity which has been highly satisfactory to its friends and those more intimately associated with it.

This Road is the main thoroughfare connecting Nashville with Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and at present with Alabama—indeed, it is the connecting link between the South Atlantic Seaboard cities and the progressive cities of the open plains of the West, as well as the shortest route to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City.

In addition to its main trunk, the Nashville & Chattanooga Road has also important branches at Wartrace, Tullahoma, Decherd, Cowan and Bridgeport, which add considerably to its local trade. At Stevenson, it connects with the Memphis & Charleston Road for Huntsville, Corinth, Grand Junction, Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans. At Chattanooga its ramifications extend over the Western & Atlantic, East Tennessee & Georgia and Wills Valley Railroads. The East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad connects at Knoxville with the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, which connects at Bristol with the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, and so on *via*. Lynchburg and Richmond over the Orange & Alexandria Road to Washington,

Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. This is called the Eastern Route or Virginia and Tennessee Air Line. The Southern Route is *via*. Chattanooga to Atlanta, Atlanta to Augusta, thence to Savannah, or by way of Atlanta and Macon, to Savannah, where Steamers are taken for Baltimore, and from there train to New York. Another route runs from Augusta to Charleston, thence by rail through Wilmington on to Norfolk, where Steamers are taken for New York. So it will be seen that these connections are of vast importance, and either of them, it is said, is shorter and more direct than by any competing line.

The depot of this company in Nashville is situated in the western portion of the City. Both freight and passenger departments are on the most extensive scale, while their Machine Shops, Car Shops, Roundhouse, etc., are second to none in extent and completeness in the South. This road gives employment to upwards of one thousand men. Their capacities for engine and car-building are unsurpassed. At present they turn out on an average forty box cars and rebuild four engines per month. They also make splendid Passenger and Sleeping Coaches.

The officers of the road at present are: President, E. W. Cole; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Gleaves; Superintendent, John W. Thomas; Resident Engineer, R. C. Morris; General Freight Agent, Chas. W. Anderson; General Ticket Agent, W. L. Danley; Auditor, Jno. P. Williams.

NASHVILLE & DECATUR RAILROAD.

The Nashville & Decatur Railroad, composed of three different roads—the Tennessee & Alabama, the Central Southern and the Tennessee & Alabama Central, united and operating under the title of the Nashville & Decatur Railroad—is second in point of age in its completion, of the roads now centering at Nashville, and was finished in 1858-9. The length of the Tennessee & Alabama Road is fifty-six miles, of the Central Southern forty-six miles, and of the Tennessee & Alabama Central, twenty-seven miles. The total cost of these roads was \$3,615,306.46. Originally the Tennessee & Alabama road was chartered to form a rail connection with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Road. In 1857-8 the company asked authority to stop their road at Mount Pleasant, fifty-seven and a half miles—the company there agreeing to let go the State aid

of about \$100,000. This action of the company was regretted by many of our citizens, though the stockholders and the County Court both agreed to the stoppage. The Legislature subsequently reinstated the road upon its original plan by rechartering the Central Southern Railroad Company, which now connects the Tennessee & Alabama with the Memphis & Charleston. This Road, stretching its iron arms across the country from the Cumberland River at Nashville to the Tennessee at Decatur, a distance of one hundred and twenty-two miles, traverses a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and beauty of scenery. Franklin, in Williamson County, Columbia in Maury County, Pulaski in Giles County, Tennessee; and Athens in Alabama, all thriving centers of wealth, trade and population, and the County Seats of the respective Counties in which they are situated, are built directly on the line of this road. Over this road a very great portion of the produce of Tennessee is brought to market, and the facilities of communication which it affords have done much to bring into general notice the remarkable advantages of this delightful region, and year by year is populating the country through which it runs with a people thrifty, intelligent and enterprising.

The Depot Buildings and Grounds of this company are in the Southern portion of the City, bordering the City Cemetery and fronting on Cherry Street. The College and Cherry Street Horse-Railroad passes immediately by the Depot; and many passengers avail themselves of the cheap fare in their journeyings to and from the City. The Depot Buildings of the company were finished during last year. They are decidedly modern and are substantially and conveniently constructed. They contain all the necessary offices for President, Secretary and Treasurer, and for the Passenger and Freight Departments. In addition, there are well-furnished parlors and sitting-rooms with all necessary appurtenances for both lady and gentlemen travelers. The total cost of the buildings was \$46,199.35. Also, they have recently caused to be erected extensive Machine and Car Shops and a spacious Roundhouse for the accommodation of their engines. According to the last report of the President the equipment on hand amounted to twenty-three locomotives, eighteen passenger and baggage cars, one hundred and sixty-four freight cars, and sixty dump, hand and push cars. The Company gives employment to some three or four hundred men. The officers at present, are: Jas. W. Sloss, President and General Superintendent; Geo. W. Seay, Secretary and Treasurer; R. N. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent; W. G. Davis, General Freight Agent; R. P. Brown, Gen-

eral Ticket Agent; E. M. Stone, Train Master; and C. B. Knowles, Master Mechanic.

There are several movements on foot which will, when completed, render the Nashville & Decatur Railroad an important link in one of the most important thoroughfares of the nation. The first, although of a local nature—the building of a branch road from Lewisburg to Culleoka—will add greatly to its business from the interior of two counties. The second and third are on the grandest scale—the construction of the South and North Road from Montgomery direct to Decatur, and the proposed route from Decatur to Aberdeen, Mississippi. The South and North Road is now under contract, and before long shall have been completed, and will connect the Capital Cities of Tennessee and Alabama, placing them both upon *the great* Central Trunk Rail Route from the Lakes to the Gulf, and giving to both incalculable commercial advantages. This road penetrates, or will penetrate when finished, one of the finest mineral regions of the world. The vast wealth in the rich iron ore of Red Mountain and the immense quantity of beautiful sand-stone in Sand Mountain, together with the abundance of coal in every direction, will at no distant day, give this section and the towns there along, a name and population rivalling many older towns in Tennessee and Alabama.

Next in importance, is the Decatur & Aberdeen Railroad. This project is now attracting great attention and meeting with considerable favor. Under the auspices of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company it was surveyed a short time since and the route found to be highly practicable. When this link is finished we will have a continuous line of Railway from Nashville to New Orleans, thirty-eight miles shorter than any present route, and which will add materially to the interests of Nashville.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Perhaps the most successful railroad centering at Nashville, and for that matter South of the Ohio River, is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The building of this Road was commenced here in the Spring of 1853, and much work was done by the Winter following, when, by reason of financial difficulties, the work stopped. It was commenced again with renewed vigor in 1855, and was not again stopped until completed in October, 1859. No road connecting with this City had, in its early stages of construction, more varied difficulties than it; and, considering those difficulties, it was built in a re-

markably short time—say five years at most. This road is as yet the only outlet to the South from Kentucky, and has, since its construction, necessarily enjoyed a monopoly of the business. It is probably the most popular route to the North with travelers, and although the Southern Line successfully competes with it for freight, yet this road, we believe, obtains the better share of passengers and in addition a great deal of freight.

The connections of the Louisville & Nashville Road at this point diverge to all points. The Nashville & Chattanooga Road seemingly is its chief connection, but which will in time be principally competed with by the Nashville & Decatur Road. At present the care and anxiety of its directory seem to be concentrated on the Branch Road from Bowling Green to Memphis, which will undoubtedly be for some years to come its chief feeder from the South. In view of this, with wise foresight, they leased that portion to the Memphis & Ohio Road from Paris, Tennessee, to Memphis, for a term of years from 1866, and began a successful career with it under the name of the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Road; first, however, having placed it in thorough and first-class order.

From the last report of its Directory we gather some interesting facts. The total cost of building the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and including branches was \$13,859,794.26. The capital stock of the company is \$8,681,501.46. The total earnings of the main stem and branches for the last fiscal year, was \$2,381,138.55. During the last fiscal year, there were 391,827 passengers, counting both local and through, transported over the Road.

This Company, too, is one of the best equipped in the South. According to their last published inventory they own sixty-six locomotives, forty-five passenger cars, twenty-six baggage, postal and express cars, four hundred and two box cars, one hundred and ten rack cars, forty-four gondola cars, one hundred and forty-eight flats, eighty-three stone cars, beside a full complement of boarding and wrecking cars. The company's main Machine and Car Shops and Roundhouse are located at Louisville. They have here, also, on the Edgefield side of the river a handsome Roundhouse for the especial accommodation of engines at this end of the road. The splendid Iron Railroad Bridge which spans the Cumberland at this place is also partly owned by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. We will speak more definitely of it elsewhere. The Depot Grounds and Buildings of the Company in Nashville, which, according to their assessment, are valued at \$103,000, are in the north-

central portion of the City. The grounds extend the full length of two squares, or from College Street to the river. The present Depot was built immediately after the close of the war at a cost of \$37,000. It contains ample room both for receiving and forwarding freight and for the offices of the General Agent and other dignitaries at this end of the road.

The officers of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, are: President, H. D. Newcombe; Vice President, G. W. Norton; Secretary, Willis Ranney; Treasurer, Chas. R. Griffith; Gen'l Superintendent, Albert Fink; Gen'l Agent at Nashville, John S. Bransford.

EDGEFIELD & KENTUCKY RAILROAD.

The Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad extends from Nashville to Guthrie City, or as it was formerly known, State Line, a distance of forty-seven miles. The building of this Road was commenced in 1857 and finished in 1860. It is designed as a link in the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Road, which was commenced at Henderson about the same time. A great many persons not intimately acquainted with these two roads are of the opinion that they are one and the same. So far as their workings are concerned they are, but in reality they are separate and distinct Roads. Joint charters were obtained for the two roads about the same time—that of the Edgefield & Kentucky Road from the State of Tennessee and that of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Road from the State of Kentucky—but the two companies agreed to a mutuality of interests and take up their lines at their respective termini.

At Guthrie City this road connects with the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Road, and is a reliable route to Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile and points South, and to Louisville and more northerly cities. During the war this road was in the hands of the military authorities, and, like its sister enterprises, lost considerable by the general desolation of the country giving it sustenance. At present, on account of its State debt, it is in the hands of a State Receiver, but we are glad to learn it is fast recuperating and will yet live to see better days. The rolling stock of the Road is in first-rate condition and is amply sufficient to conduct all of its business promptly.

The Depot Grounds of the Edgefield & Kentucky Road are located on North College Street, on the opposite side from the Louisville & Nashville Depot. As yet the company have not erected their buildings and are at present using for freight and passenger purposes

a portion of the Louisville & Nashville Company's Depot, and has a joint track the first ten miles with the Louisville & Nashville Company, branching off at Edgefield Junction.

The offices of the President, Superintendent, etc., are at No. 28 Public Square. The present officers are: President, (and Receiver), Wm. Connell; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. A. Ramsey; Superintendent, M. L. Blanton.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

At Guthrie City the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Road takes up and continues the line begun by the Edgefield & Kentucky. The construction of this road, although as before stated, begun about the same time as the other, was greatly retarded, as has been affirmed, by want of proper enterprise among the people along its line. At present there are two portions of the road completed—the Northern and Southern ends respectively. Trains at present run out as far as Hopkinsville on the Southern end, a distance of twenty-five miles. Beyond Hopkinsville a break of thirty miles occurs, and beyond this break the road is continued again and is now built forty-three miles on to Henderson. Constructing parties are now at work closing up the interval, and the management expect by next Fall to have through trains on from Nashville to Henderson. When constructed, this road will lay at our doors a more varied freight perhaps than any other road coming into this place. Its connections at Evansville with North and North-western roads will open up a great grain market to us, and the proximity of the track to inexhaustible coal fields will, we are assured, bring coal here at cheaper rates than ever before known to us.

When the proposed route from Madisonville, Kentucky, on this Road *via*. Shawneetown, Illinois, shall have been perfected to St. Louis, the latter city will be forty miles nearer to us than by any other route, and bring Nashville as near to St. Louis as Louisville is to St. Louis. Then we have also direct communication with Chicago by the same line or its ramifications, which brings us seventy miles nearer this immense metropolis of wealth and influence than by any existing route. The Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Road passes through the richest tobacco, wheat and corn region of Kentucky and the productive Red River Valley, whose produce have made Clarksville what she is—one of the principal tobacco markets of this Union. Why could not this trade be drawn toward Nashville?

H. L. Shepherd is Superintendent and W. H. Hart, Assistant Superintendent of this road.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The Nashville & North-western, the last of those four roads to which the \$1,000,000 subscription of 1853 was made, was commenced in that year; but its construction, like all others mentioned, was delayed partly by the opposition of the County Court, who refused, until ordered by the Supreme Court, to issue the bonds of the county; and by the money revulsion of 1857. Until the Summer of 1859, its finances were in a collapsed condition. In June of that year, a proposition was made that the City subscribe for \$270,000 of stock in this company, and it was put to the vote of the City—and triumphantly carried. The war coming on immediately after, work was suspended, but during the struggle the General Government recognized its great physical importance to Nashville, and finished its construction to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, where it connected with lines of steamers running to St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati. The road done an immense amount of Government business, and was considered of chief importance to Nashville. Subsequent to the war it was finished through to Hickman, Kentucky, under the supervision of M. Burns, Esq., then President of the road. On December 15th, 1869, the road was leased to the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company, for a period of six years; and it is now under their control, and operated by them, the officers being the same as those of the Nashville & Chattanooga Company, with one addition, Major A. L. Landis, General Agent.

Since their lease began the Nashville & Chattanooga Company have commenced an outlay of some \$200,000 in repairs, which will when effected, bring the North-western Road up to its proper rank among the foremost roads of the country. The connections of this road are to-day second in importance, perhaps, to none of our roads. This route is claimed as the shortest existing line to Memphis, and intersects the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Road at McKenzie, from which place trains are run to Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Jackson, Vicksburg and immediate points. At Union City the trains of the Nashville and North-western Road connect with the Mobile & Ohio, and New Orleans & Ohio Railroads, for Paducah, Cairo, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Jefferson City, Leavenworth, Omaha and all important points West and North-west; at Hickman, its western terminus, with the steamers of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company for Cairo, Chicago, and other important points in proximity to the Illinois Central Road and its connections.

The trains of the Nashville & North-western Railroad leave the Nashville & Chattanooga Station on Church street.

TENNESSEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

There is yet another enterprise in railway matters, whose success may be taken as a fixed fact—the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad. This Road was chartered by the General Assembly May 24th, 1866, and is now in course of construction, and will have completed its first thirty miles, to Lebanon, before the close of the Summer of 1870. This road connects Knoxville with Nashville, and forms an essential link in the chain, which is to bind the Atlantic and Pacific shores, the oriental and occidental worlds, together, by *ties* stronger than those of friendship, mutual interest and practicability, and will give to Tennessee that grand prominence among the States of the Union, that her advantages so justly entitle her to—and this road, which unlike more Northern routes, will be free from interruption by the snow and ice of Winter, must become the favored thoroughfare for the travel and the immigration from Europe. By the laws of trade, the transportation of merchandise, as well as people, will adopt that route which most fully combines the recommendations of speed, cheapness, safety and comfort, and this will be the line that will most fully meet those requirements. Ship loads of tea, silks, spices, and other valuable Asiatic articles of commerce will be shipped *via* California, and then, by rail, over this grand continental and always open and available line to Norfolk, for reshipment to European ports, making the trip in about one sixth the time required by sea. Possessing such superior climatic advantages over the more Northern route, being on a latitudinal line between the 32 and 37 degrees from Norfolk to San Diego—the latter the inevitable terminus of the Memphis and El Paso Road, with the additional advantage of a shorter distance, must make this the preferred route for travel between the Pacific and Atlantic seaports. The advantages which will flow from such a continental and latitudinal line, cannot be estimated or hardly overestimated, and must be obvious to the most obtuse.

Other railroad lines have been proposed from time to time, emanating here; but among them no one which seems to have that substantial air of solidity about it, as that of a road projected to run from Springfield, Tennessee, on the Edgefield & Kentucky Road,

through Russellville to Owensboro, on the Ohio, thence by different lines to Cincinnati and Chicago. The former city piqued at the rebuff she met with in a proposed route from Cincinnati to Chattanooga may yet slip in between Louisville, and give us additional facilities for trade and travel.

Besides, there is also a projected road from Decatur to Atlanta; and this, with the other movements on foot in that section, will yet open to our City, new and speedier routes to various portions of the country, and bring to our market sections at present without any fit ways of commerce.

River Transportation.

In preparing our notes on this department of our shipping interests, we have consulted the opinions of a number of our leading steamboatmen, and hence their correctness may be relied upon. Although at present scarcely bearing a comparison with the immense River Trade carried on at our port previous to the war, when wealthy lines of Mississippi steamers plied the waters of the Cumberland at nearly all seasons of the year; and with immense railroad competition, now in nearly all directions, yet the Boating business of Nashville—for an inland city—is of no inconsiderable importance, or small proportion. At present, there are about fifteen Steamers engaged in the trade between Nashville and other cities on the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, whose estimated tonnage capacity and worth, is as follows:

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Worth.
Tyrone,.....	350.....	\$20,000
John Lumsden, (new).....	350.....	20,000
Talisman,.....	350.....	10,000
Armada,.....	300.....	15,000
Mallie Ragon, (new).....	300.....	15,000
Lawrence,.....	350.....	15,000
Emma Floyd,.....	350.....	15,000
Robert Moore,.....	350.....	15,000
Burksville, (new).....	175.....	10,000
Umpire,.....	300.....	10,000
Ella Hughes,.....	200.....	9,000
Alpha,.....	300.....	6,000
Camelia,.....	350.....	15,000
Glasgow,.....	350.....	15,000
Kate Putnam,.....	350.....	15,000
Reserve,.....	350.....	15,000
Total,.....	5,175.....	\$230,000

Of the total amount of capital invested in the Boating interests,

about one-half belongs to Nashville men. The boats owned in Nashville, and controlled and running under the style of the Nashville & Cairo Packet Company, are the steamers, Tyrone, John Lumsden, and Talisman. They make tri-weekly trips to Cairo, where connections are made with St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans packets. We append the average rates of passage, both cabin and deck, to the principal ports:

To Smithland,.....	Cabin, \$ 8.00.....	Deck, \$ 3.00
“ Paducah,.....	“ 8.00.....	“ 3.00
“ Cairo,.....	“ 10.00.....	“ 4.00
“ St. Louis,.....	“ 14.00.....	“ 6.00
“ Memphis,.....	“ 13.00.....	“ 6.00
“ Napoleon,.....	“ 19.00.....	“ 8.00
“ Vicksburg,.....	“ 25.00.....	“ 8.00
“ Natchez,.....	“ 30.00.....	“ 10.00
“ New Orleans,.....	“ 30.00.....	“ 10.00

The boats belonging to the Nashville & Cincinnati Packet Company are, the Lawrence, Emma Floyd and Robert Moore; and those belonging to the Nashville and Pittsburg Packet Company, are, the Camelia, Glasgow, Reserve and Kate Putnam. The Armada, a new side-wheeler, is running, independent, between Nashville and Paducah and Cairo. The Mallie Ragon, a new boat, belongs to the Nashville & Evansville Packet Company. The average passenger rates, cabin and deck, to the principal cities on the route of these steamers, is as follows:

To Evansville,.....	Cabin \$10.00.....	Deck, \$ 4.00
“ Louisville,.....	“ 12.00.....	“ 4.00
“ Cincinnati,.....	“ 12.00.....	“ 5.00
“ Pittsburg,.....	“ 20.00.....	“ 10.00

The average rates of freight, the year round, taking light and heavy, is, from Nashville to Louisville, 25 cents per hundred; to Cincinnati, about the same; to Pittsburg, 50 cents; Memphis, 40 cents; Vicksburg or New Orleans, 50 cents.

The Boats running in the Upper Cumberland Trade, and which are all owned in Nashville, are, the steamers Burksville, Umpire, Alpha and Ella Hughes, beside quite a number of smaller crafts, the most prominent of which are, the Newsboy, Hero, Tobe Hurt, etc. Their navigation extends to Point Isabel, Kentucky; distant 450 miles from Nashville. The Up-river commerce is of the most important nature. The River banks above are dotted with a number of thriving towns and villages, and the stream courses its way through a region abundant in various agricultural products and

mineral resources. As before stated, a great proportion of the timber and coal consumed at Nashville is brought down in rafts and barges from this section, to say nothing of the vast quantities of grain, and produce and tobacco that finds market here, and whose value is returned in groceries, dry goods, hardware, agricultural implements, machinery and the thousand and one articles made or sold in Nashville.

From its mouth, at Smithland to the head of navigation, at Point Isabel, the Cumberland River measures 650 miles. By river, the distance from Nashville to Smithland is 200 miles; to Paducah, 212 miles; Cairo, 265; Memphis, 500; St. Louis, 450; Vicksburg, 900; New Orleans, 1,300; Evansville, 350; Louisville, 600; Cincinnati, 750; and Pittsburg, 1,250. The boating season, at Nashville, is generally about six months of the year, during which time the receipts and shipments of freight will average 1,200 tons per week. It has been reckoned that about 350 persons, in Nashville, receive employment from this source, including agents, captains, pilots, clerks, mates, crews, stevedores, etc. The prominent steamboat agents, in Nashville, are: Messrs. Wm. Boyd, 44 Front street; Harrison & Sons, 45 and 46 Front street; W. A. Peebles, corner Market and Broad; C. H. Arthur, (Passenger Agent Nashville & Cairo Packet Company,) Upper Levee; and Captain W. J. Harman, superintendent Nashville & Cairo Packet Company, Upper Levee.

The agent of the Nashville & Cincinnati Packet Company is Capt. Jas. S. Wise, Office No. 11 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In conclusion, we may remark, that, when the National Government is prudent and liberal enough to make appropriations sufficient to improve the navigation of the Cumberland, or place our water transportation on a more permanent and stable footing, then will be seen a vast difference in this local commerce. When Harpeth Shoals are dug out, or have a channel extending around them, and the channel of the Upper River is so widened and cleared, as to admit of free and unobstructed navigation, even during what we call the boating season, then will be brought about a most wonderful change. Towns and villages willspring up in almost every bend, and the products of forests, rivaling in an abundance of useful woods those of Maine; and with iron and coal fields not a whit less productive than those of Pennsylvania, emptying themselves into the very lap of Nashville, will give her unrivalled advantages for boat-building, and all kinds of iron manufacturing. And that this change will very soon be brought about, is the opinion of a great many. The people of the Upper Cumberland region *demand* such an outlet, and its incalculable ad-

THE
NASHVILLE AND CAIRO
PACKET LINE!

Cheapest and Most Reliable Route of Travel to
or from Nashville, and all Points on the
Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

THE NASHVILLE AND CAIRO PACKET COMPANY,
Chartered by the Tennessee State Legislature, 1870,
EMPLOY THREE OF THE
FASTEST, SAFEST AND MOST ELEGANT
PACKETS
IN THE TRADE.

PURELY A HOME COMPANY!

PATRONIZE HOME FOLKS!

CHEAPEST RATES MADE!

W. R. BELL, Secretary,

W. J. HARMAN, Sup't.

W. SIMS, General Traveling Agent.

Local Agents, }

WM. BOYD,
44 Upper Wharf.

HARRISON & SONS,
45 & 46 Upper Wharf.

NASHVILLE,

- TENNESSEE.

vantage to Nashville is very apparent, for experience has proved that convenient water transportation is of far more considerable benefit to the commerce of cities and States than railroads, for the simple reason that merchandize can not be transported so cheaply by rail as water.

The Adams and Southern Express Companies.

Presuming that an abridged account of the manipulations of these extraordinary business combinations at Nashville for the past few years, would prove of interest to many of our readers, and since they form an indispensable link in the chain of business features, not only of this but of nearly all the important cities of the United States, we have taken some pains in gathering the succeeding data. In February, 1862, at the time of the invasion by the Federal Armies, the Express business of the City was under the control of Mr. Joel Davis. Soon thereafter it passed into the hands of the Adams Express Company, whose head-quarters are in New York, but Mr. Davis was continued in service. During those days, the wheels of business being clogged and the land rife with war, no shipments were allowed by the military forces with the exception of consignments to soldiers. The office at that time, was in the Colonnade Building, on Cherry Street, the freight department occupying the brick warehouse in the rear. The Company used but three wagons, the business of course being dependent on the movements of the armies. Mr. Davis continued to act as Agent up to June, 1865, when he was relieved by Mr. V. Rose, the former retiring altogether from the business. Mr. Rose remained as Agent until December 1st, 1865, when, having been appointed Agent at Louisville, where he now is, he was succeeded at this point by Capt. J. M. Thatcher, the present able and efficient Agent. During the month of May, 1865, the office of the company was removed from the Colonnade Block to the magnificent five-story building owned and now occupied by Hugh Douglas & Co., at the corner of the Public Square and Market Street, where the Express business grew to an immensity never before or since equalled in this City. The employes on the pay-roll at that time, numbered over eighty-five and two large wagons, including two monster four-horse teams, and some thirty-two horses were busily engaged. Yet, even with this force, the business was overwhelming, and the Company was compelled to erect two repositories, one at the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Depot, and the

other at the Nashville & Decatur Railroad Depot, each one employing a full set of clerks. But when the armies were withdrawn from the South and peace and legitimate business returned, the transactions began decreasing, and indeed fell off rapidly. May, 1866, the Southern Express Company having been reorganized, came and took possession of its old Southern routes, and Nashville was made the Southern terminus of the Adams Express Company and the Northern terminus of the Southern Express Company, or rather the connecting link between the traffic of the Northern and Southern States. A. K. Holt, Esq., assumed the agency of the Southern Company and J. M. Thatcher retained in the employ of the Adams Company, both working in perfect concert, and occupying the same offices. In May, 1868, Mr. Holt resigned his position, and the conduct of both Companies has since devolved upon Captain Thatcher. However, we should have stated that previous to this separation and consolidation, in April, 1866, Mr. S. L. Demoville constructed a handsome brick building on Church Street, No. 84, opposite Masonic Temple, for the use of the two companies, which they took possession of July 1st, 1866. This building, which is composed of brick and is three-stories high, is very generally conceded the best-arranged for Express business of any building in the companies' service. In the front portion of the building are the offices of the Agents, Cashier, Money and Package Department, while the entire rear is devoted to the Freight Department, and its floors being constructed of the same height as the wagon-beds consequently affords the greatest ease in handling freight. During the past Summer the company built in the rear of their office, one of the neatest and best-arranged Stables in the country, constructed of brick, well-ventilated, well-lighted—having both gas and water facilities, beside being perfectly rat-proof both in the stable and grannery. In addition, they have large wagon and saw-dust sheds, and an extra addition to the main stable.

The employes of the two Companies at present muster twenty-five strong in the City, including Agents, Clerks, Drivers and Porters. They run six large spring-wagons and work twelve horses. Of the two latter auxiliaries, it may be said that they were selected purely on account of their fine and imposing appearance, looking as they do quite metropolitan.

In addition to the above force there are quite a number of Route Agents and Messengers employed. They are distributed as follows: Messengers on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, under the control of R. S. Lukenbill, Route Agent, with headquarters at Bowling

Green, Kentucky. Those of the Nashville & Chattanooga and Nashville & North-western Railroads are under E. B. Stahleman, Route Agent, with headquarters at Nashville. Those of the Nashville & Decatur and Memphis & Charleston Railroads under L. H. Black, with headquarters at Corinth, Mississippi; and those of the Edgefield & Kentucky and Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroads under J. J. Potts, with headquarters at Humboldt, Tennessee.

To attempt any thing like a detailed account of the immense business carried on by these organizations would be an exceedingly tedious job, and perhaps consume a greater scope of country than we care to treat of; and anything short of a full account would do injustice to their stupendous workings and on the whole appear far-sical. These Companies cannot nor do they pretend to compete with purely freight and fast freight lines, confining their operations to the transportation of light articles such as money, packages and all valuables that require careful handling and prompt and safe delivery. The office at Nashville has on several occasions received through freight from New York *via*. Pan Handle Route, a distance of 1,157 miles, within the remarkably quick time of *forty-six hours*, and are confident of yet making it in *forty-three*, this, too, includes two miles of lightning transfer from the Miami Depot at Cincinnati across the bridge to Covington, Kentucky, and from the Short Line Depot at Louisville to the Louisville & Nashville Depot.

Under the management of the Southern Express Company the Oyster and Fish Business between Nashville and Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and other Seaboard and Gulf Cities, is stated to have been *ten times* as great the past year over that of the year before, and dealers who before purchased in Baltimore and New York have transferred their dealings to the before-mentioned points.

Nashville City Transfer Company.

Since every item of information connected with travel is of the utmost importance to a transient as well as resident population, we also include herein a brief account of the Nashville City Transfer Company, or to be plainer, the City Omnibus Line. This Company, which is truly one of the very emphatic metropolitan features of our City, has for its Superintendent Capt. Sam. J. Little, office No. 71, Church Street, Maxwell House Building. The company has an invested capital of some \$30,000, and its annual pay-rolls will amount to \$25,000. It employs thirty men and runs regularly six Omni-

busses, six large Baggage Wagons and three Hacks, beside a number of smaller teams. The Stables of the Company are extensive and accommodate — horses. They are situated on Demonbreun Street between Summer and High. The Company has the City Postal Contract and hauls all the mail-matter to and from the City Post Office to the various Railroad Depots.

Such an organization is of invaluable benefit not only to the City itself but to the traveling public at large, since their vehicles are punctual and certain at all hours, Winter and Summer, and by their combination regulate the price of transferring passengers, (fifty cents with ordinary baggage), and at the same time, are always responsible for loss or mistakes. Then again the rapid and systematic manner of transit to and from all parts of the City to the Depots, Steamboat Landings, Hotels, etc., is worthy of notice. Their office, under the Maxwell House, is neatly appointed and arranged, and has facilities for furnishing passenger and baggage tickets to all principal points of the United States, both North, South, East and West, at no additional advance on regular rates at the Railroad Station Offices. Besides this ticket system they have also in their office a branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the accommodation of the public, whose wires connect with all parts of the Union.

Telegraph Facilities.

The establishment of the Electric Telegraph in our midst, dates back even prior to the construction of railway facilities, and took in Nashville among its earliest steps of progress. The first line in the United States was constructed between Washington and Baltimore, in the Spring of 1844, through aid furnished by the Government; but the result of its operations were so unsatisfactory, that the Postmaster General, in his report for 1845, expressed the opinion that the revenues could not be made equal to the expenditures under any rate of charges, which might be adopted. The Government then declined to assume the ownership and control of so doubtful an undertaking, and the wonderful invention that has furnished such an excellent, indispensable and invaluable medium of communication had to appeal to the enterprise of the people for the means required for its development. Companies began organizing in various parts of the country, and lines were built in detached sections between the more important places, but without any general plan of co-operation; indeed a brisk emulation bordering on fierceness, existed between them. During

The Western Union TELEGRAPH COMPANY!

UNEQUALLED IN
RELIABILITY,
CHEAPNESS OF RATES,
AND EXTENT OF LINES,
BY ANY TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN THE WORLD!

EXTENSIVE CONNECTION WITH THE

A T L A N T I C

AND THE

CUBA SUBMARINE CABLES,

Securing Direct and Speedy Communication with

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA,

AND THE

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 23 N. COLLEGE STREET, SEWANEE BLOCK.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BRANCH OFFICES--WAXWELL HOUSE & 68. S. MARKET STREET.

E. C. BOYLE. Manager.

G. W. TRABUE, Sup't.

1847, two companies—the “New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company,” and the “Peoples’ Telegraph Company”—reached Nashville *via*. Louisville. Each was struggling for the nearest and most accessible route to New Orleans, and Nashville being then a most important point, they both ran almost “neck and neck” to this place. After leaving Nashville in their southwest course, they separated and did not meet save at their ultimate destination. “The Peoples’ Company” went *via*. Columbia and Laurenceburg, in this State, thence to Tusculum, Alabama; thence to Columbus, Mississippi; thence to Jackson, Louisville, Kosciusko, Canton, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and finally to New Orleans. The “New Orleans and Ohio Company” ran south from Nashville *via*. Columbia, Waynesboro, Eastport, Jacinto, Ripley, Pontotoc, Grenada, Lexington, Yazoo City and Vicksburg; thence to New Orleans. For five years, opposition between these companies was strong, and it required no little back-bone to conduct them; and in consequence, both companies lost heavily; and to save themselves from total ruin, a consolidation was effected between them in 1852, under the name of the “National Telegraph Company,” but even then was too late to save them from an almost ruinous collapse. In 1853, they again changed their name to the “New Orleans and Ohio Company.” In 1855, the concern was so heavily involved, (their liabilities being \$120,000) that they were compelled to lease the line, from Louisville to New Orleans, for fifteen years, to a company known as the “New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Lessees.” In 1860, the name of the company was again changed, and this time was dubbed the “South-western Telegraph Company.” For 1866, we record another consolidation, and another change of name; this time between the “South-western” and “American” companies, adopting the name of the latter, which, consolidated, included all of the lines then south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, and extended east, *via*. Washington City, to New York, Boston, Portland and into Nova Scotia. On the 1st of July, 1866, the lines of the “American” Company were connected with those of the “Western Union,” which latter organization is at present in operation in this City.

These numerous consolidations throughout the country, which have been going on almost uninterruptedly for nearly a quarter of a century, have now resulted in a grand unification of some of the most important Telegraph lines in the United States, and rendered the system, perhaps, the most extensive and efficient in the world.

Among incidents of a local nature, we learn that the talented and lamented Henry Faxon, Esq., was the first Telegraph operator stationed in Nashville. From Nashville, Mr. Faxon went to Vicksburg, and afterwards to Buffalo, New York, in which latter place he connected himself with some newspaper of that City. His name will be remembered by many of our readers as the author of that exquisite poem, "The Beautiful Snow"—a brilliant gem of modern poesy. Mr. Faxon's successor in the Telegraph office, at Nashville, was Wm. DeGrove—the first messenger in the City, who was in turn succeeded, in 1850, by Jos. W. Fisher, Esq.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This company claims the pioneership of Telegraphy for our City. It now has six offices in the City, located as follows:

Central (or principal) Office, No. 23 North College Street.

Branch Office, No. 68 South Market Street.

- " " Maxwell House.
- " " Louisville & Nashville Railroad Depot.
- " " Nashville & Decatur Railroad Depot.
- " " Nashville & Chattanooga and Nashville & North-western Railroad Depots.

The company gives employment to some twenty-five persons, including Superintendent, Manager, Operators, Clerks, Messengers, etc. The principal officers for the City are: Geo. W. Trabue, District Superintendent; E. C. Boyle, Manager; and Jno. B. Morris, Chief Operator. It controls in the City 10 commercial wires, or wires for the transmission of business telegrams, and one wire connecting all of the City Railroad Depot wires with the central limits. The length of these wires in the corporation limits of the City is about twenty miles.

To give a more extended idea of the workings of this company, we extract from the annual report of Wm. Orton, Esq., of New York, President of the Company, submitted to and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting, July 13th, 1869, some facts of interest. We find that the total Capital Stock of the company amounts to \$41,063,100. That, for the year ending July 1st, 1869, its business was as follows:

Gross Receipts.....	\$7,316,918 30
Expenses.....	4,568,116 85
Net Profits.....	<u>\$2,748,801 45</u>

The value of the Company's property is placed as follows:

52,099 miles of line or 104,584 miles of wire.....	\$20,839,600 00
103 miles submarine cable.....	618,000 00
Other property, including office furniture, machinery, tools, real estate, etc., etc.....	955,019 00
	\$22,412,619 00

The territory now occupied by the lines of this company embrace almost the entire civilized portion of the continent of North America. On the Eastern coast their lines extend from Plaister Cove on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, to Indianola, on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Western Coast from Los Angeles, California, to the Fisheries on the Kishyox River, eight hundred miles North of New Westminster, British Columbia. They reach across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and embrace every State and Territory in the Union but Minnesota, New Mexico and Arizona, and include the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Their lines also have an exclusive connection with those in New Foundland, Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New Mexico, and with the Atlantic and Cuba Cables.

SOUTHERN, PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This company established offices in the City during the year 1869. W. D. Gentry is the manager of the Company's business at this place. The principal office is located at No. 39 North College street. Branch offices, No. 50 South Market street and in the Post Office Building, Cedar street.

Fast Freight Lines.

There are quite a number of Fast Freight Lines between Nashville and Northern and Southern Cities with established Agencies in this City. Quite a rivalry exists between the competing companies, and the business in the last few years has grown remarkably. The existence of such are good indications of the increasing Commercial importance of Nashville, when we consider that prior to the war none of the companies were represented here. The object and workings of the several organizations, to be fully explained, would require more space or time than we have at our command. Suffice it, then, when we say that they all claim to be the "shortest, best and quickest route" to the Northern and Eastern Cities, and transport freight usually from Nashville to New York in ten to twelve

and to Boston in fourteen to sixteen days. The Agencies of the various Lines are located as follows :

ERIE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This mammoth company, until recently, had no Agency at Nashville, but their business increased so much during the past year that a branch office was established at 32 and 34 Broad Streets, and R. C. K. Martin, Jr., a thorough and wide-awake business young man, placed in charge. During Mr. Martin's agency the business of the company at Nashville has grown largely.

STAR UNION LINE.—The Agency of the Star Union Line is located at No. 53 North College Street, and is under the control of Louis R. Wilson, Agent, and Yeatman Hardecastle, Contracting Agent.

MAIL LINE.—The Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Agency is on South Market Street near Broadway. A. H. French is the Agent.

TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA AIR LINE.—The Tennessee and Virginia Air Line Freight Company is ably represented at Nashville. Col. Albert Smith, at the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Depot, is the Agent, and W. J. Roach, Contracting Agent. The route of this company extends from Nashville to Norfolk, Virginia, thence by Sea to New York.

In addition to the above, the Great Western Despatch Company is represented by A. W. Johnson, Jr. The "White Line" and the "Short Line" both also have agencies in the City.

Street Railways.

One fact that makes the recent growth of Nashville a certainty is, that several lines of Street Railway have been constructed within the last few years, and all since the close of the war. Year by year, this system of travel is coming more and more in favor, and their facilities are of almost incalculable advantage to a city, since they enable business people, and persons of limited means, to engage in their pursuits in the center of the City, and at the same time enjoy the pleasures of a suburban life.

THE SOUTH NASHVILLE STREET RAILROAD.—The South Nashville Street Railroad, running out Cherry and College streets, from Cedar to Franklin, was the pioneer Street Railway of the City. It was commenced in 1865 and finished in 1866, at a cost of \$17,000

per mile. The entire length of the road, including the Fairfield and Maple Street branches, is four and a half miles. During the year, ending September 1st, 1869, this road transported 400,006 passengers, and its receipts amounted to \$29,070.83. The company now owns 43 head of horses, and 8 cars, 5 of which are run regularly. It employs, regularly, 19 persons, including managers, clerks, drivers and hostlers. The actual wealth of the company is estimated at \$110,000. It is controlled by the following Board of Directors: Thos. Chadwell, Jos. Vaulx, Thos. S. Marr, S. L. Demoville, R. A. Barnes, A. H. Hurley and J. D. Cross. Thos. Chadwell, President, R. A. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer. This road does an unusual good business in the way of transporting passengers to and from the Nashville & Decatur Depot.

THE NORTH NASHVILLE STREET RAILROAD, or, as it is more rightfully termed, the McGavock & Mt. Vernon Street Railroad, is the second in age, having been built during the year 1867. The total length of the road is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 400 feet, and it runs north from the Public Square, *via*. College street, to Jefferson street; thence west to Summer street; thence north to the vicinity of St. Cecilia's Academy. At the junction of Summer and Monroe streets, a branch road runs out the latter thoroughfare past Ash Barracks, and terminates near Rumerkorf's Gardens.

The total cost of building this Road, and of stocking it, was \$55,972. This total amount of Capital stock is 56,200, of which \$54,925 is paid up. The total number of passengers carried over the road in 1868, was 135,327, and in 1869 was 175,917; showing the handsome increase of 40,560 in twelve months. Dr. T. J. Harding is the secretary and Treasurer of this Road, and to his energy and perseverance can be attributed much of its success.

CHURCH AND SPRUCE STREET RAILROAD.—The youngest of our Street Railroad enterprises is that known as the Church and Spruce Street Road, extending from the junction of Church and Cherry streets, out Church to Spruce street; thence to vicinity of the city limits. A branch road is being built, and is to be complete by June 1st, 1870, extending out Broad street to West Carroll, and stopping in the immediate vicinity of the Penitentiary, on Church street. The entire length of the road will then be about two and a half miles, and it will have cost about \$45,000 or \$50,000. From various causes, but mainly on account, we presume, of the sparsely settled portion of the City, at its original terminus, this road has failed to pay as well as was anticipated by the projectors. In De-

ember 1869, its sale, with the entire effects was made to Thos. Chadwell, President, for the sum of \$12,000, the company having lost probably \$40,000 in their bargain. The entire road is now owned and controlled by Mr. Chadwell, who has employed J. F. Miller as Superintendent. The road now owns four cars and twenty-four head of stock.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Perhaps in no essential feature has Nashville, since the war, exhibited such noticeable progress as in the Press of the City. Always a liberal patron of printer's ink, her merchants have never in any period of her history, evidenced their appreciation of newspaper enterprise more substantially than in the new business era which has succeeded the war. Although Nashville has at times, sustained over half a dozen Daily Newspapers at a time, she has now but two,—yet this number is ample for a city of its population and dimensions, and is a positive advantage, insomuch as the patronage heretofore divided out among a swarm of inferior papers, now concentrated upon two live Dailies, enables the survivors to produce journals which are a credit to the City abroad, contributing, in a quiet almost imperceptible way, vastly to her commercial and intellectual character.

The Press of Nashville to-day when compared, file with file, presents a striking contrast to the same Press before the war. Where it had been the custom to print some two or three columns of dry miscellany, and the rest of the paper filled up with advertisements paid for by the square yard almost, we now have Dailies averaging their twenty and twenty-five columns of live telegraphic and local intelligence, employing half a dozen editors where they once employed but one, and spending a thousand dollars a week in cash outlay where they expended perhaps but a tenth of that sum weekly before the war.

In eight years the entire range and method of the newspaper business has undergone a revolution, and may we not predict that during the next fifty years the Press will play the most conspicuous part in public affairs. It will be what its sycophants have always claimed for it, but what it has never really been, the "fourth estate." Ultimately, books will cease to be written. Belles lettres will be confined to the standards. The Newspaper, enlarged and every way improved, will probably supply the public its daily mental food. Journ-

alism, strictly, is the science of human nature; a combination of action, and actor's art, at once a reflection and the thing itself.

The really able journalist must therefore be not only a man of thought, but a man of action also. The voluptuous litterateur has no place in the modern printing office; for he only is useful who can work at night; give up society; subordinate his personality to his craft; consider himself, while on duty, as a man on a voyage, bound to serve out a certain time. Workers on the Press have very little leisure—for their labor can never be said to be finished. The mere manual labor of writing pages enough of manuscript to fill two or three columns in a daily newspaper would be a good day's work for many people. But when we add to this, that of collecting the news about a city—of arranging the details of names, places, time, and the comments and deductions necessarily attached to it—and then the task of mentally preparing all this to suit the public demand, it will be admitted that the daily labor of the editorial room is not surpassed by any other occupation. We do not, in this list, count the multifarious duties connected with the other departments of writing—the commercial—the news summaries—the arranging of correspondence—the selections from interior papers—the patient perusal of contributions, which must, too often, after all, be rejected.

The men who now conduct the Press of our interior are not the village lawyers and politicians of early times, who were wont to use the Press as the mere stepping-stone to office. Men, educated to the profession by a life apprenticeship—men of hard, practical sense and knowledge of human nature, have reformed the business, purged away old abuses, infused new life into every channel, and made the American Press the most important of the world, and the character of our newspapers increases as the wealth and talent required becomes greater.

Aside from its benefits as a general every day advertisement of the commercial importance of Nashville, the City Press distribute large sums of money in the community. The two daily newspaper establishments here perhaps give employment to upwards of one hundred employes, many of whom have families. Very few manufactories yet established here supply and sustain more consumers in the town. Finally, under this head, let us remark that nothing adds so greatly and so rapidly to the immigration, trade and wealth of a city as a well regulated and liberally sustained local Press, and every dollar of advertising patronage so bestowed, is bread cast upon the waters, which not alone returns ten-fold to the individual advertiser, but in-

NASHVILLE
REPUBLICAN BANNER!

Business Office, No. 63 Cherry Street,

**A THOROUGHLY LIVE, PROGRESSIVE
NEWS AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL!**

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY CIRCULATION

Over Thirteen Thousand!

Circulates on all Trains entering the city, in every country town in the State, and in every State in the South and West.

A Paper for the People, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic and Professional Man, and Best Family Paper in Tennessee.

To those desiring such a paper, we offer the Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Nashville Republican Banner, at the following terms:

DAILY, per Annum	\$10 00
TRI-WEEKLY, per Annum	5 00
WEEKLY, per Annum	2 00

Remit through the Mails by Money Order, or send by Express, at our expense. specimen Copies of our Daily and Tri-Weekly and of our Mammoth Weekly Republican Banner sent to any address upon application.

ALL KINDS OF

BOOK, JOB AND FANCY PRINTING

Executed in the highest style of the Art, at moderate prices and on short notice. We have made, since the first of the year, large additions to our already large stock of Printing Material, of

NEW & FASHIONABLE TYPES.

All Orders left at our Business Office, No. 63 CHERRY STREET, will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed in prices and quality of work.

ROBERTS & PURVIS,
PROPRIETORS.

directly contributes immeasurably to the general prosperity of the place.

The two dailies now established, the *Republican Banner* and the *Union and American*, are both ancient and familiar institutions—the latter being established as early as the year 1835 and the former having been founded better than half a century ago. Both were suspended during the war, and resumed publication in 1865.

THE BANNER—Was the first to re-commence publication. Conducted with ability and enterprise, and independence of tone, its success has been perhaps unequalled in the annals of Southern journalism. There were eight daily newspapers in Nashville when it resumed publication and it outlived them all, and is now in the enjoyment of a permanently established prosperity it has never before experienced—having attained a circulation, by actual count of the sheets thrown off from its press, for daily, tri-weekly and weekly editions, aggregating over thirteen thousand copies. Its business management is conducted by a young firm—(with the exception of the senior member thereof, who has been connected with it for better than thirty-five years)—and is managed with perfect system and with good judgment and taste. Its influence is deservedly proportionate with its circulation, and it may be justly said of it, that no paper in Tennessee or the South has ever exhibited more candor and independence or been more earnestly devoted to the interests of its section.

At the beginning of the present year, the proprietors of the *Republican Banner* removed their Printing Establishment to more spacious quarters in the rear of their old office on Deaderick Street. Their Business Office now fronts on Cherry Street, No. 67. Immediately after the removal they largely increased their facilities, bought new machinery and presses and added an extensive stock of new and fashionable typographic materials from the latest designs of the Type Founders. At present there is no style of elegant and tasteful letter-press printing executed in eastern cities that they are not able to turn out equally as well and as expeditiously, including all manner of Mercantile, Legal, Railroad and Steamboat Printing, plain and in colors. All kinds of Business, Visiting, Wedding and Ball Cards, Theatre Bills and Posters, Labels, Election Tickets—in short, every kind of printing that can be called to mind.

The proprietors of the *Banner* are Messrs. Roberts & Purvis—gentlemen reared and educated in the business, and consequently well prepared to compete with any establishment in the country. Their Book and Job Department is under the supervision of Mr. John W.

THE NASHVILLE UNION & AMERICAN

THE LIVELIEST PAPER IN THE STATE!

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

A Paper for the People, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Professional Man, and

BEST FAMILY PAPER IN TENNESSEE!

Issued Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The Fullest, Best and Cheapest paper in the State. Subscription Price greatly reduced :

Daily, per Annum.....	\$8 00
Semi-Weekly, per Annum.....	4 00
Our Mammoth Weekly.....	2 00

Specimen Copies sent on application.

ADVERTISERS

Will find the Union and American the best advertising medium in the State. The great extent and variety of its reading matter, has forced its enlargement for the accommodation of advertisers; and its circulation in all parts of Tennessee, and in Southern Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, among merchants, planters and business men, render it especially desirable to those who wish to reach the general and substantial public, by advertising their respective business and interests.

THE UNION AND AMERICAN

Has the largest, most extensive and complete

Book and Job Printing

ESTABLISHMENT IN TENNESSEE.

We are prepared to execute, in the highest style of the art, and at reasonable rates, on the shortest notice, all kinds of

RAILROAD, MERCANTILE, STEAMBOAT, PROGRAMME, NEWSPAPER,

AND

Book and Pamphlet Printing.

We invite Examination and Defy Competition. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Address,

J. O. GRIFFITH & CO.,

Corner Cherry and Church Streets,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Barry, one of the most experienced and accomplished Job Printers in the State. At present they give employment to some sixty-five or seventy persons, including editors, printers, pressmen, clerks, distributors, etc.

Taking in the machinery employed in the various departments, we would mention the following to better illustrate their facilities for performing work in their line: One Double Cylinder Hoe Newspaper Press, the only one of the kind in Tennessee, one of Hoe's Single Cylinder Newspaper Presses, one of Adams' extra double medium Book Presses, one Hoe Drum Cylinder Jobber, one of Gordon's Bill Head and Card Presses, one of Gordon's Medium Jobbers, one of Ruggles' Rotary Jobbers, one of Ruggles' Medium Jobbers, one of Hoe's Lightning Card Presses, and two Hand-Presses for Posters. In addition to the foregoing Printing Presses they are also supplied with a newspaper folding machine which folds sixty papers per minute, and is the only thing of the kind in the State. They have beside, several superb mailing machines which are a great improvement on the ancient hand system.

We should have mentioned, also, that the *Banner* issues not only Daily but Tri-Weekly and Weekly editions—the latter made up especially for farmers and country merchants. Their mammoth Weekly, containing thirty-six columns, claims to be the best Family Newspaper printed in the South.

THE UNION AND AMERICAN—Is none the less wanting in that industry and enterprise which are so essential to the success of journalism in the present age of enlightenment and progress. It is also an old institution of the City and retains in its business and editorial family many of the members of the old firm of anti-bellum memory. It is conducted editorially with marked dignity, courtesy and good taste, and its business department with admirable system—and no other interpretation of its pecuniary success is needed than is furnished in the number of these characteristics. Its business is prosperous and its circulation steadily increasing.

The *Union and American* also issues in addition to their Daily, both Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions for circulation more especially in the country and among communities without the facilities of a daily mail. This office has also in connection an extensive Book and Job Department, and are well prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Legal and Mercantile Printing. The office gives employment to some fifty-five persons. In their Press Room they run one of Taylor's Small Cylinder Newspaper Presses, one of Adams' extra

Double Medium Book Presses, one of Potter's Drum Cylinder Presses, mammoth size, one of Well's Nonpariel Half-Medium Presses, and one of Taylor's Oscillators. In the Job Department they have one of Gordon's Jobbers, medium size, one of Deginer's Half-Medium Liberty Jobbers, one of Wells' Nonpariel Bill Head and Card Presses, beside two Hand Presses. With the help of such excellent machinery the capabilities of the *Union and American* office for first-class work are unsurpassed by but few if any Printing Establishments in this region. The office of the *Union and American* is at the corner of Church and Cherry Streets, J. O. Griffith & Co., Proprietors.

In addition to the Daily Newspapers, we have here also a German Tri-Weekly—The *Nashville Demokrat*—published at No. 71½ North Cherry Street, Papendieck, Trauernicht & Co., publishers, General Theodore Trauernicht, Editor. The *Demokrat* has been in successful operation here for the last two or three years and is the organ of the more intelligent class of our German citizens. It is conducted with considerable ability and in a liberal spirit. The *Demokrat* also has a Job Department in connection with its office.

In Periodical Publications Nashville takes high rank among the cities of the South. Here are published several of the recognized organs of several large ecclesiastical bodies, and many of them have numerous and widely scattered subscribers, while the various journals, Medical, Agricultural, Literary and Miscellaneous, issued from this City have scattered the fame of Nashville as an intellectual center throughout the length and breadth of the United States. We would like to dwell more at length on their peculiar excellence did space permit. The immense agency these periodicals have in extending the reputation and influence of our City, though, need not be urged. Our readers can but appreciate it at a glance. The following are published weekly :

Banner of Peace, organ of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Office No. 65 Public Square, Rev. T. C. Blake, editor.

Nashville Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. Dr. Thos. O. Summers, editor. Office at the Southern Methodist Publishing House.

The *Gospel Advocate*, organ of the Christian Church, Lipscomb & Sewell, editors. Office, No. 39 Union Street.

The *Labor Union*, Office No. 72 North Cherry Street. H. H. Kramer, proprietor.

The *Pale Face Sentinel*, a semi-monthly, is published at No. 20 South College Street, by Messrs. Combs & Neville.

The following are the monthly publications :

Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, Office at the Medical College, South College Street, Prof. W. K. Bowling, M. D., editor.

The Ladies' Pearl, a first-class Eclectic and Literary Magazine, John Shirley Ward, editor. Office in the Union and American Building.

The Home Monthly, a literary periodical of considerable merit, Prof. A. B. Stark, editor. Office at the Methodist Publishing House.

The Masonic Record, the organ of the Masonic Order for Tennessee and the South. The only periodical of the kind in the Southern States. John Frizzell & Co., editors and proprietors. Office No. 84½ Church Street.

The Odd Fellow's Amulet, published under the patronage of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The only publication of the kind in the South. Ozanne & Copeland, proprietors. Office No. 39 Union Street.

The Sunday School Visitor, a paper for Sunday School Children. Office at the Methodist Publishing House. Rev. Dr. Thos. O. Summers, editor.

The Sabbath School Gem, a Cumberland Presbyterian Sabbath School Paper. Rev. T. C. Blake, editor.

There is also a quarterly publication issued here—the Theological Medium—Rev. T. C. Blake, editor, No. 65 Public Square. It is published in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was established in 1869.

Recently a new department of the Publishing Business has been established in our City—that of publishing books by subscription. Messrs. Wm. Garretson & Co. are the pioneers in the business here. Their office is on College Street in the building formerly occupied as the Second National Bank. Messrs. Garretson & Co. are issuing Standard Religious Works, and begun with an edition of "Flectwood's Life of Christ," with Notes by Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., and an edition of about one hundred pages of reading matter in reference to the lives of eminent Christians from the death of Christ to the Reformation. They propose issuing soon, a new illustrated edition of Bunyan's Works complete. Also, a new Bible Dictionary by an eminent Divine now living in an eastern city. They intend publishing none but first class and Standard Works, and we predict for them much success.

COMBS & NEVILLE,

PRACTICAL

Book & Job Printers,

No. 20 South College Street,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

THE LEBANON HERALD!

Wade & White,
AND PROPRIETORS,
LEBANON, TENNESSEE.

THE LIVEST AND BEST COUNTY PAPER PUBLISHED IN TENN.

CONTROLS THE TRADE OF

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THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR

NASHVILLE WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

WADE & WHITE,
LEBANON, TENNESSEE.

In this connection we might remark that the Book and Stationery House of William C. Collier has, since our work has been in press, changed as to name and location. The firm is now W. C. Collier & Co., and their new house is at No. 44 Union Street. They have fitted up their establishment in first-class style and have largely increased their stock.

JOB PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSES.

In addition to the Book and Job Printing establishments connected with the *Republican Banner* and *Union and American* Newspaper Offices, the Southern Methodist Publishing House and the house of Paul & Tavel, there are in the City, quite a number of houses devoted especially to Book and Job Printing. These houses do all kinds of Mercantile, Counting House and Legal Printing, and Railroad and Steamboat Jobs of every description. Several of these houses have reputation for executing work entrusted to them in the highest style known to the typographical art.

The oldest house of this character is the Ben Franklin Book and Job Office, Jno. T. S. Fall & Sons, Proprietors, corner of Union and Market Streets. This house was established in Nashville in 1847, and is well known throughout the State for their promptness and first-class workmanship.

The Book and Job Printing Establishment of Messrs. Combs & Neville is at No. 20 South College Street. Both members of this firm are practical printers, and are well prepared to do work of the best character.

The Mercantile Printing Office of Chas. LeRoi is at No. 14 North College Street.

The Job Printing Office of Geo. P. Campbell is at No. 22 North Cherry Street.

Wm. S. Bailey has a Job Printing Office at No. 225 Broad Street.

For the benefit of business men generally, we append below a complete list of the newspapers at present published in Tennessee:

EAST TENNESSEE.

NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE ISSUED.	PROPRIETORS.
Banner, weekly.....	Cleveland.....	McNelly & Son.
Chronicle, daily.....	Knoxville.....	Rule & Tarwater.
East Tennessean, weekly.....	Kingston.....	W. B. & A. D. Reed.
Enterprise, weekly.....	Sweetwater.....	C. B. Woodward.
Gazette, weekly.....	Morristown.....	L. P. & G. E. Speck.

WM. C. COLLIER & CO.,

No. 44 UNION STREET,

Nashville, - Tennessee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SCHOOL BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID, COPYING INK, ETC.

Depository for the American Bible Society,

1877

AND AGENTS FOR THE

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION SOUTH.

ALL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., not on hand ordered promptly.

Goods sold at Eastern Prices.

NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE ISSUED.	PROPRIETORS.
Herald & Tribune, weekly.....	Jonesboro'	Wheeler & Mahoney.
Holston Journal, weekly.....	Rogersville.....	Dobbins & Capps.
National Union, weekly.....	Greeneville.....	Reeves & Naff.
Post, weekly.....	Athens.....	Sam. P. Ivins.
Press & Herald, daily.....	Knoxville.....	Ramage & Co.
Republican, weekly.....	Maryville.....	W. B. Scott & Co.
Soldiers' Gazette weekly.....	Maryville.....	W. H. McConnell.
Times, daily.....	Chattanooga.....	Kirby & Gamble.
Union Flag, weekly.....	Jonesboro'	Geo. E. Grisham.
Whig, daily.....	Knoxville.....	Jos. A. Mabry & Co.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

American Rescue, weekly.....	Shelbyville.....	Russ & Russell.
Chronicle, weekly.....	Clarksville.....	Neblett & Grant.
Citizen, weekly.....	Pulaski.....	F. O. McCord & Co.
Commercial, weekly.....	Shelbyville.....	J. E. & L. H. Russ.
Demokrat, (German, tri-weekly).....	Nashville.....	Papendeick, Trauernicht & Co.
Established Fact, weekly.....	Gallatin.....	Thos. Boyers.
Examiner, weekly.....	Murfreesboro'	W. J. Spence.
Herald, weekly.....	Lebanon.....	Wade & White.
Herald, weekly.....	Columbia.....	Bliss & Horsley.
Home Journal, weekly.....	Winchester.....	J. R. Beasley & Co.
Monitor, weekly.....	Murfreesboro'	Baird & Keeble.
New Era, weekly.....	McMinnville.....	Wallace & Marbury.
News, weekly.....	Murfreesboro'	Henderson & Pritchett.
News, weekly.....	Fayetteville.....	Hill & Smith.
Observer, weekly.....	Fayetteville.....	N. O. Wallace
Record, weekly.....	Dover.....	J. P. Flood.
Record, weekly.....	Springfield.....	Thomas Brothers.
Republican Banner, daily.....	Nashville.....	Roberts & Purvis.
Review, weekly.....	Franklin.....	Haynes & Figures.
Tobacco Leaf, weekly.....	Clarksville.....	Ingraham & Dea.
Union and American, daily.....	Nashville.....	J. O. Griffith & Co.
Vidette, weekly.....	Carthage.....	Frank M. Duffey.

WEST TENNESSEE.

Appeal, daily.....	Memphis.....	Appeal Printing Company.
Avalanche, daily.....	Memphis.....	A. J. Kellar.
Bee, weekly.....	Brownsville.....	Westbrook & Oury.
Courier, weekly.....	Huntingdon.....	B. F. Smoot.
Falcon, weekly.....	Somerville.....	S. J. & J. L. Sparks.
Gazette, weekly.....	Trenton.....	P. T. & J. H. Glass.
Headlight, weekly.....	Humboldt.....	.....
Intelligencer, weekly.....	Paris.....	At ins & Hamburg.
Mail, weekly.....	Union City.....	Beers & Chambers.
Public Ledger, daily.....	Memphis.....	J. J. DuBose.
Record, weekly.....	Tipton.....	S. P. Rose.
Republican, weekly.....	Huntingdon.....	Hawkins & Murray.
Sun, daily.....	Memphis.....	W. A. Mc'loy & Co.
Times, weekly.....	Milan.....	Frank Monroe.
Tribune, weekly.....	Jackson.....	D. M. Wisdom.
Whig, weekly.....	Jackson.....	Gates & Son.

There are, in addition to these, a large number of ecclesiastical and miscellaneous journals, but the foregoing are what may be termed news papers.

Art and Artists.

In many of the branches of Ornamental Art, we have here, in Nashville, representatives whose skilled workmanship and taste, we believe, are on the whole, unexcelled in the South. It would, indeed, be surprising to many too, to know the extent that the various divisions have already attained, and were a procession formed of those in this City, who make Art their study, it would be quite imposing, from its numbers as well as the talents of its members. We have not space for detailing their specialties, or going into length regarding the character of their work. So many Buildings that are models of classic beauty, so many evidences of cultivated taste, are to be found, in Nashville, that the subject is an exceedingly comprehensive one.

Prominent among Architects and Designers of Buildings, stand the following gentlemen: Dobson & Williamson, 23 Public Square; Jas. C. Kiddell, John L. Smith, Cherry street; and Phillip Dornbush, Union street.

Among Engravers and Designers; on Wood, Metal, etc., decidedly the most prominent is the firm of F. L. Davies & Bro., Maxwell House Building, Cherry street. This house, ever foremost in enterprise, are doing much in the way of introducing to the Nashville public, Engravings, Designs and Cuts, in character of workmanship and in point of taste and modern ideas, hitherto unapproached here. The Artists employed by them are gentlemen of thorough education in their profession, and this, together with constant observation of all new ideas, attained in other cities, should make them successful claimants for patronage.

There are also several firms who have gained considerable reputation as Photographic Artists. These, are: C. C. Giers, 43 and 45 Union street; F. T. Saltsman, corner Union and College, J. H. Van Staovren, corner Cherry and Union, and A. Larcombe. There are also a host of smaller houses.

In Portrait Painting, Washington Cooper, corner Union and Summer streets, and George Dury, with C. C. Giers, are the leading Artists. J. F. Wagner is well known as an excellent Landscape and Descriptive Painter; while Knoeh & Selicher have earned a good reputation as Frescoe Painters.

Dobson & Williamson,
ARCHITECTS,

No. 23 Public Square,
NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

JOHN L. SMITH,
ARCHITECT.

OFFICE, No. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ North Cherry Street,
(BETWEEN UNION AND DEADERICK.)
NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

NATIONAL
PORTRAIT GALLERY!

43 and 45 Union Street,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
PHOTOGRAPHS, CARTES DE VISITE & PEARLTYPES
IN THE HIGHEST STYLES OF THE ART.

Small Pictures Copied up to Life Size!
Call and See Specimens. **C. C. GIERS.**

COLLEGE HILL
Iron Works,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

S. E. JONES & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES!

SAW, CRIST & BARK MILLS,

COTTON GIN GEARING,

IRON HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS AND VERANDAS,

IRON RAILING, BRONZED AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

For Lawns and Cemeteries,

VASES AND FOUNTAINS,

STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE,

LYONS' PATENT PORTABLE KITCHEN FURNACE,

WILSON & FAIRBANK'S PATENT SPINING WHEEL,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORK.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Dental Card!

A new, neat and durable method for inserting Artificial
Teeth, Patented by

DR. E. STUCK, OF OHIO.

As I have been inserting the New Method for over a year, I am satisfied that it combines more advantages than any plan heretofore known, and can most cheerfully recommend it to the public as one of the greatest improvements of the age. Among the numerous advantages it possesses, I will mention the following:

- 1st. It requires but one-third the Rubber to make the job.
- 2d. The Plates are of a uniform thickness.
- 3d. They are as thin as gold plate, therefore greatly diminish the unnatural incumbrance in the mouth.
- 4th. The plates are all polished by the process of vulcanizing, with a most beautiful enamel polish.
- 5th. They are more accurately adapted to the mouth, and are not liable to drop down in speaking or eating.
- 6th. They are much more healthy than the old plates.
- 7th. They are just the thing for public speakers, and those desiring a distinct pronunciation.
- 8th. They are highly recommended by such eminent gentlemen as Prof. J. Taft, of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery; Professors H. R. Smith and J. A. Walling, D. D., of the same institution; Prof. P. H. Austen, of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and many others.

Dr. R. RUSSELL,

OFFICE, No. 129 Church Street,

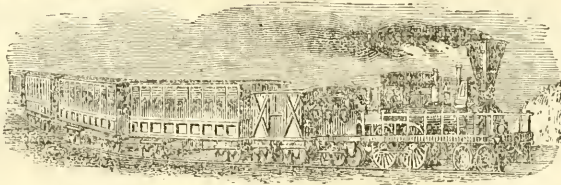
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RAIL



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TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, CONNECTING

At Nashville with Louisville & Nashville, Edgefield & Kentucky Nashville & Decatur, and Nashville & Northwestern Railroads, and with Cumberland River Packets for all principal points North, Northeast, Northwest, South and Southwest.

At Wartrace with Branch for Shelbyville.

At Tullahoma with McMinnville & Manchester Railroad for Manchester McMinnville, Sparta, Spencer and Livingston.

At Decherd with Winchester & Alabama Railroad, for Winchester, Fayetteville, etc.

At Cowan with Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company, for Sewanee and Tracey City.

At Stevenson with Memphis & Charleston Railroad for Huntsville, Corinth, Grand Junction, Mobile, Memphis and New Orleans.

At Bridgeport with Branch for Jasper.

At Chattanooga with Western & Atlantic, E. Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and Alabama & Chattanooga Railroads, for Dalton, Kingston, Rome, Selma, Atlanta, West Point, Columbus, Montgomery, Eufaula, Macon, Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh, Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

THIS IS THE CONNECTING LINK

Between the South Atlantic seaboard cities and the progressive cities of the open plains of the West, as well as the most direct and short route to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

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E. W. COLE, President.
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W. L. DANLEY, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

W. A. GLEAVES, Treasurer.
CHAS. W. ANDERSON, Gen'l Fr't Ag't

Nashville

AND



NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD!

Double Daily Trains are run between
NASHVILLE AND HICKMAN!

EAST AND WEST,

Affording facilities and advantages to the travelling public worthy of special attention, it being the

**CENTRAL SHORT ROUTE TO
HUMBOLDT, JACKSON, MEMPHIS, N. ORLEANS,
CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.**

**Pullman, Kimball & Ramsey's
PALACE SLEEPING COACHES
ARE RUN BETWEEN NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS OVER THIS LINE.**

Connection is made at Union City with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and at Hickman with the most magnificent Steamers of the Memphis and Saint Louis Packet Company, for

Columbus, Cairo, Paducah, St. Louis, Chicago,

And all important points West and Northwest,
And at McKenzie for all principal points South and Southwest.

At Nashville, Trains arrive and depart from the Depot of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, connecting with the Nashville & Chattanooga, Louisville & Nashville, Nashville & Decatur, and Edgefield & Kentucky Railroads, for all points North, South and East.

J. W. THOMAS, Gen'l Sup't.

A. L. LANDIS, Gen'l Managing Agent.

CHAS. W. ANDERSON, Gen'l Fr't Ag't. W. L. DANLEY, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE!

No. 17 North Cherry Street,
NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

This First-class and Fashionable House is situated in one of the most central and business localities of the city.

THE SALOON

Department is under the special supervision of

KINNEY & WAND,

THE RESTAURANT

Engages the attention of the

Jonnard Brothers.

Every thing about the place is

NEAT, INVITING AND FIRST-CLASS.

HUNTSVILLE HOTEL!

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,

J. M. VENABLE, Prop'r.

This is a First-Class House in all its appointments, and is located in the business portion of the city.

A Liberal Patronage is Solicited.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Few Southern Cities present such attractions for the stranger, in the way of Public Buildings, as Nashville. Being the Capital City of Tennessee, all of the most important Buildings of the State are located either within, or near, this City, while in addition, we have here many noble Institutions, for learning or charitable purposes—proud monuments of benevolence rearing their heads in almost every quarter of the City, the munificence and philanthropy, which has characterized the action of our State in public benefactions to the unfortunate, being among Tennessee's brightest ornaments.

The State Capitol.

This beautiful and magnificent structure, located upon the summit of a commanding eminence, almost in the heart of the City, 175 feet above the Cumberland River, is, perhaps, the most elegant, splendid, and costly State House in the Union. It is, to a stranger coming into our midst, the chief and first object of attraction; at least, in an architectural point of view. Connoisseurs, Practical Architects and traveling gentlemen of intelligence, who have visited our City since its erection, pronounce it the most completely finished edifice, in point of magnitude, elegance and exquisite symmetry of proportion, within their knowledge. It is an honor alike to the genius of the distinguished Architect, who designed it, and to the legislative bodies which have successively voted the appropriations necessary for its erection and completion, as well as to the wealth, liberality and progress of the mighty old commonwealth, it so proudly represents. We are indebted to the Nashville City Directory, published in 1860-61, for a detailed history and account of the Building, which we make free to use:

“Our State has been peculiarly fortunate in the construction of its Capitol. In the first place, the funds have been honestly expended; the Commissioners were honest, intelligent and liberal men in their views, and have never received or desired one cent for their services during the whole period of the erection of the building, fifteen years; though, at times, their proceedings, as to matters of taste, have been severely criticised on all hands, and the successive Legislatures have, on several occasions, treated them very cavalierly in the examination of their accounts, though they have invariably found everything correct to the letter, as far as their proceedings were concerned. Previously to the year 1843, the seat of government of the State had not been finally settled upon. It had been located at various times at Knoxville, Kingston, Murfreesboro’ and Nashville. The Davidson County Court-house had been used previously for the meetings of the Legislature, but the building becoming too small for the increasing numbers of the body, the project of building a State Capitol was spoken of, but the permanent location of the seat of State Government had first to be determined on. Its location at Nashville was not, by any means, a fixed fact, though the sessions of the Legislature had been held there for some years; that is, for the years 1812-13-15, and from 1820 to that time. Almost every town in the State, having any pretensions at all to eligibility or convenience of position, had their advocates. The following places were successively voted for: Woodbury, McMinnville, Franklin, Murfreesboro’, Kingston, Lebanon, Columbia, Sparta, Gallatin, Clarksville, Shelbyville, Harrison, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Athens, Knoxville, and, finally, Nashville.

“The location had once been fixed at Kingston; but, on a reconsideration of the vote, Nashville was triumphant, though this result must be mainly attributable to the liberality of our City, having purchased the present Capitol, then Campbell’s Hill, from the Hon. G. W. Campbell, for \$30,000, and presenting it to the State as a free gift. This Act was passed October 7th, 1843. The project of building a Capitol was then urged, and twenty-four days after the Act just mentioned, an act was passed (January 30th, 1844) making the first appropriation to the Capitol—\$10,000. Commissioners were appointed—Wm. Carroll, (Gov.) Wm. Nichol, John M. Bass, Samuel D. Morgan, James Erwin and Morgan W. Brown. To whom were added, May 14th, 1844, James Woods, Joseph T. Elliston and Allen A. Hall; John M. Bass, Chairman; and March 31st, 1848, appointed President, which position he held till March 31st, 1854, when Samuel D. Morgan was appointed and still holds it. April 20th 1854, Messrs. John Campbell, John S. Young and Jacob McGavock were appointed Commissioners by Governor Johnson. By act of February 28th, 1854, Messrs. R. J. Meigs and James P. Clark were appointed Commissioners. Mr. John D. Winston appointed Commissioner by Governor. The following Governors of the State have, *ex-officio*, held the office of Commissioners: Wm. Carroll, James K. Polk, James C. Jones, Aaron V. Brown, Neill S. Brown, Wm. Trousdale,

THE STATE CAPITOL.

Wm. B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson and Isham G. Harris. Messrs. Nichol, Erwin, Elliston, Bass, have resigned. Messrs. Brown, Woods and Young died. Of the Governors, Messrs. Carroll, Polk, Jones and A. V. Brown have died. Upon the first appointment of the Commissioners, they were extremely fortunate in securing the services of so distinguished an architect as Mr. Wm. Strickland, of Philadelphia, than whom no man of his profession in the country had a wider or more merited fame."

The ground was begun to be cleared off of the site about the 1st of January, 1845, foundations dug, and nearly finished by the 4th of July, on which day the corner-stone was laid in the south-east corner of the Building, with imposing ceremonies. An eloquent oration was delivered on the occasion, by the Hon. Edwin Ewing. The Building was carried on regularly and steadily, without error or interruption, till the time of Mr. Strickland's death, April 7th, 1854. His funeral ceremonies were conducted in the Representative Hall, and he was entombed in a recess in the wall of the north basement portico, after having lived to see the principal part of the work finished. There are but few instances in which so noble a work has served as the tomb and monument of its designer. Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and the architect of the Cologne Cathedral, are the noted examples of that sort.

After the death of Mr. Strickland, the work was for several years carried on by his son, Mr. F. W. Strickland. The last stone of the tower was laid July 21st, 1855, and the last stone of the lower terrace, March 19th, 1859, which completed the stone work. The building was first occupied by the Legislature, October 3d, 1853. The following table shows the cost of the Building each year since its commencement :

APPROPRIATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

Date.	Appropriations.	Expenditure on Building.	Purchase of ground	Decorations.	Penitentiary.	Sundries.	Total appropriation of each year.
January 30, 1844.....	\$ 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January 3, 1846.....	32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 10,000
January 3, 1846.....	8,500	.....	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
January 24, 1848.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,500
February 9, 1850.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,500
January 31, 1852.....	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,500
February 25, 1854.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550,500
February 28, 1856.....	150,000	To Oct. '58	To Oct. '57	Oct. '57	Oct. 1, '57	Oct. 1, '57	750,500
		776,604 99	42,150	23,701 44	41,222 30	16,821 27	.....
1844 to 1859.....	\$900,500	779,604 99	\$50,650	\$23,701 44	\$41,222 30	16,821 27	\$900,500

*16,000 per annum for two years. †\$50,000 per annum for two years.

A concise statement of the site, plan and structure of the building is indispensable to the formation, by distant readers, of a correct

idea of its appearance, though a verbal description, without the aid of a correct cut, must, of course, be very imperfect. The State-house is a parallelogram, 112 by 239 feet, with an elevation 64 feet 8 inches above an elevated terrace walk, which surrounds it, or 74 feet 8 inches above the ground. Rising through the center of the roof is the tower, which is 36 feet square, and 80 feet high. The main idea of the elevation of the building is a Greek Ionic Temple, erected upon a rustic basement, which, in its turn, rests (in appearance) upon a terraced pavement. The Building has four fronts—on every side—north, south, east and west, each side graced with a noble portico. The end porticoes—north and south—are each composed of 8 magnificent Ionic columns. The side porticoes—east and west—are composed each of 6 columns. These columns, 28 in all, are each 4 feet in diameter, by 33 feet high, and rest upon the entablature of the basement. This entablature is supported by a rusticated pier, rising through the basement story, under each column of the portico above. The end porticoes are capped by an entablature, which is continued around the Building. Above this entablature is a heavy pediment. The side porticoes are capped by the entablature and double blocking courses.

The building inside, is divided into three stories—the crypt, or cellar; the basement, or first floor; and the main, or second floor. The crypt is used for the State Arsenal, and for furnaces and the like. The basement has a passage or hall through the center of the building 204 feet long by 24 feet wide, crossed transversely by three halls, the main one 100 feet long by 30 feet 3 inches; height of this floor, 16 feet 4 inches. This floor is divided in Supreme and Federal Court rooms, each 35 feet by 52 feet 8 inches, and offices for the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Secretary of State, Register of Lands, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; and Keeper of Public Arms, and Clerks of the Supreme and Federal Courts (each of which is 16 by 24 feet), and by the Archive-room, which is 34 feet square. This room is fitted up in a handsome manner, with book and paper cases made of white walnut, and the room otherwise handsomely furnished. The Court rooms are also well furnished—the Supreme Court-room in a very excellent manner. The main floor is reached by a handsome flight of 24 steps, 11 feet wide, at the west end of the basement transverse hall. The balusters, or hand-railing of this stairway, are of East Tennessee marble, a most beautiful colored mottled marble, very hard, and taking a high polish. The transverse hall of this upper is the same as that of the

lower floor in dimensions. The longitudinal hall of this floor is 128 feet 2 inches long, by 24 feet 2 inches wide, the same as the side passages as below. The height of these halls, and of all of the rooms of this floor, is 39 feet. The rooms are, the Representative Hall, 61 by 97 feet; Senate Chamber, 34 feet 8 inches by 70 feet 3 inches; Library Rooms, respectively 16 by 34, and 34 by 34 feet, and Committee Rooms, each 16 feet 8 inches by 16 feet 8 inches.

The Representative Hall is a truly noble apartment, and an honor to the taste and genius of the architect. The main floor, 61 by 97 feet, is flanked on the east and west sides by eight committee rooms, 16 feet 8 inches. Above these rooms, on each side are the public galleries. The front of each of these galleries is graced by eight coupled columns, 21 feet 11 inches high, and 2 feet 10 inches in diameter, of the Composite order, and fluted. The shaft of each column is of one block of stone, capped by exceedingly graceful and elaborate capitals, the device of the architect. This room is well furnished, and windows curtained. The Speaker's stand and screen wall is composed of red, white and black Tennessee marble. The chandelier is from the establishment of Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia, and is one of the largest, most elaborate, graceful and costly chandeliers in the Union, and cost \$1,500. The chief points in the design are representations of the natural, animal and vegetable productions of the State, such as cotton, corn and tobacco. There are also six buffaloes, extremely well executed, and a number of Indian warriors, each nearly two feet high, and of most excellent proportions. The burners are 48 in number.

The Senate Chamber, 34 by 70 feet, is also well fitted up, and is surrounded on three sides, north, west and south, by a gallery for the public, 10 feet 9 inches wide, supported by 12 smooth Ionic columns of red Tennessee marble, each 10 feet 3 inches high, and 3 feet 5½ inches in circumference, with black marble bases, and architrave of red and white marble. This room has also a chandelier, similar in design to that of the Representative Hall, though smaller and of probably better proportions.

There are 34 chandeliers, 11 brackets, 12 pendants, and 8 gaselabras in the whole building, with 420 burners, with 1 chandelier of 40 burners, 3 of 30 burners, 1 of 18, 1 of 15, 2 of 12, 6 of 8, 2 of 6, 18 of 4, etc. All these elegant gas fixtures were made by Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

Above the center of the building, and through the roof, rises the tower, supported by four massive piers rising from the ground, 10

by 12 feet. The design of this structure (the tower)—for it is a noble work in itself—is a modified and improved reproduction of the “Choragic Monument of Lysicrates,” or, as it is sometimes called, the “Lantern of Demosthenes,” erected in Athens about 325 B. C., and still standing. The tower is composed of a square rustic base, 36 feet square and 42 feet high, with a window in each front. Above this the lantern, or round part of the tower, rises, 26 feet 8 inches in diameter, by 37 feet high. It consists of a circular cell, with eight most beautiful three-quarter fluted Corinthian columns, attached around its outer circumference with alternate blank and pierced windows between each two columns, in each of the two stories of the cell. The columns have each a very elaborate and beautifully wrought capital of the purest Corinthian style, and above all, a heavy entablature. The column shafts are 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, by 27 feet 8 inches high, and capital 4 feet high. The roof and iron finial ornament are, together, 34 feet high above the last stone of the tower, making the whole height of the edifice above the ground, 206 feet 7 inches, or over 400 feet above low water in the Cumberland River near by. The following table exhibits some of the principal dimensions of the building at a glance:

	FEET.	IN.
Length.....	239	3
Length, including terrace at each end, 17 feet wide, and projecting steps, 16 feet 10 inches.....	306	8
Width at each end.....	112	5
Width at each end, including terrace 17 feet wide, at each side.....	142	5
Width at the center, including side porticoes, each 13 feet wide.....	138	5

HEIGHT OF BUILDING.

Lower terrace, or pavement.....	2	0
Upper terrace.....	8	9
From upper terrace to top of entablature of main building.....	64	8
End pediments, or of the roof.....	13	0
Stonework of tower, above roof of main building.....	79	2
Iron finial ornament, together with the tower roof.....	34	0
Total height.....	206	7

Some more of the minute details should be mentioned. The roof of the building is constructed of rafters, composed of Cumberland River wrought-iron ties and braces, trussed in sections, and joined together by cast-iron plates and knees, by wrought-iron purlins; the greatest span of these wrought-iron rafters is over the Representatives' Hall, a distance of sixty-five feet. The whole is sheathed and covered with copper. The water is conveyed from the roof by cast-iron gutter pipes eight inches in diameter, inserted in the walls, and is carried to basins under the terrace pavements, all around the build-

ing. This water will be eventually used to irrigate the grounds when completed.

There has been placed on each step buttress, on each front of the building, an ornamental iron lamp post, sixteen in number, made at the establishment of Wood, Perot & Co., Philadelphia, which are certainly the most elaborate and costly objects of the kind which have yet been put up in iron in this country. Each post consists of a composite fluted column, resting on a heavy base, and supporting above a large glass lamp, with gas burners. Around this column, and standing on the base, are three youthful figures, nearly life size, representing Morning and Night (female figures half draped), and Noon, a youth holding a torch—a happy conception of the artist, and a credit to him, keeping in view the price paid for them, and the time to do them in. There are twenty-four of these figures altogether.

The walls of the building for the foundation, are seven feet thick; the upper walls four and a half feet; the inner walls are respectively three feet, two feet eighteen inches, and twelve inches. All of the inside walls are laid with rubbed stone; the terraces, pavements and the round part of the tower, square droved or chiseled; outer walls of the first story, and square part of the tower, rusticated work and tooled. The walls around the grounds will be drafted bush hammered.

The material of the building is of a stratified limestone, full of fossils, some of it very hard, of a slightly bluish-gray tint, with cloud-like markings. It is found within half a mile west of the building, in a quarry opened by the State, on the grounds of Mr. Samuel Watkins. Stones have been quarried from this place, weighing, in their rough state, fifteen or twenty tons, and thirty or more feet long. One of the terrace stones of the building is eight feet three inches by fourteen feet, and the cap stones of the terrace buttresses are five feet ten inches by sixteen feet eleven inches, the heaviest weighing probably eight or ten tons. The stone may be considered, both as to durability and beauty of appearance, when worked, equal, if not superior to any building stone in the Union. The building, or parts of it, have now stood the test of the storms of over fourteen years, and is still without flaw, though our climate is exceedingly changeable, and very destructive to building stone when much exposed, as some of our other public edifices, built by inferior limestone, will show. The doors, and window frames and sash are all of oak. The stairways throughout are hanging, and of stone,

except the tower and library steps, which are of iron. Nearly the whole of the work on this building was done by Tennessee mechanics and artisans. The stone-cutting and setting are most admirably done, and is not excelled, or hardly equaled, in the United States or Europe.

In the Library Rooms of the State House there were, according to the Librarian's last report, 18,989 volumes, embracing not only a full collection of State and Law publications, but many rare and costly theological, medical and miscellaneous works—Poets, Essayists, Critics, Historians—together with a full file of all the daily newspapers published in Nashville and other points in the State, for many years back. In fact, there is nowhere in the South to be seen such a collection of intellectual *pabulum* as in this large and varied Library—the gatherings of years of constant labor. We would like, were it possible, to give a more extended account of this department, but must content ourself with what has already been said. We can say this, however, that a good library sustained by the State would prove, if sufficiently used, the most valuable gift which could possibly be made to the youth of the country.

There is still another feature about the State House, worthy the attention of the visitor. It is the collection of rarities and curiosities, by the Tennessee Historical Society. The Museum of the Society occupies, in conjunction with the State Library, the same apartments. Here one may witness many unique and wonderful specimens, from an Egyptian mummy to the rude battle swords of our forefathers; coins of all nations; geological, mineralogical and botanical specimens, in countless heaps, with many a relic of the past—all interesting, all instructive. Portraits and paintings, flags and trophies, adorn the walls, and form a panorama so delightful and entertaining as to well repay a visit to the Capitol.

But there yet remains work enough to be done on the building and grounds to exercise the liberality of future Legislatures. The grounds, which are unenclosed, are in a most chaotic state—a mere mass of huge broken rocks, together with various dilapidated out-houses, altogether a disgrace to the State and the city. If once completed, according to the original plan of the architect, and in a manner worthy of the building, the Capitol of Tennessee, with its grounds, will probably be the completest establishment of the kind in America. It is devoutly hoped that the work will be carried forward without delay, and in a spirit of the largest and most enlightened liberality.

Tennessee Hospital for the Insane.

This State has an Asylum for the Insane, that may justly challenge the admiration of the world. The philanthropist who visits here can but feel his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institution that a munificent charity has erected to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, minister to minds diseased, and with "some sweet oblivious antidote," alleviate "the heart that pineth in sorrow and sadness—the brain that rioteth free in its madness." With a spirit which is gratifying, not more on account of the liberality of her citizens, than their humanity, they responded in a manner worthy of their patriotic and humane sentiments, when a call was made upon them for means to erect this noble institution.

In November, 1847, the well-known philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, visited the capital of Tennessee. Finding the accommodations for the insane inadequate to their wants, she memorialized the Legislature on the subject. The facts set forth, the assiduity and industry with which she depicted the sufferings of this unfortunate class, could have no other effect than to arouse the representatives of a generous people upon the subject. On the 5th day of February, 1848, An Act was passed, establishing a "Hospital for the Insane," and empowering the Governor to appoint Commissioners to select and purchase a site, create a Superintendent and architect, and do what was necessary to carry out promptly the wishes of the Legislature. The Governor appointed Alexander Allison, Lucius J. Polk, Andrew Ewing, T. J. Player, Samuel D. Morgan, John J. White, H. S. Frazier, D. D. Donaldson and J. B. Southall, Commissioners. These gentlemen purchased a beautiful farm, containing two hundred and fifty-five acres, situated in one of the healthiest localities in Tennessee, six miles from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro turnpike road. This farm at present occupies some four hundred and eighty acres, having been enlarged by subsequent purchases. The site being secured, Dr. John J. Young was appointed Superintendent, and General A. Heiman Architect of the building to be erected. The Superintendent and Architect soon after visited various institutions in the Northern and Eastern States, for the purpose of acquiring necessary information. Finally, the plan of the Butler Asylum, at Providence, Rhode Island, slightly changed in architectural style, but similar as to internal arrangements, was adopted. The Butler Asylum was erected under the supervision of Dr. Bell, of the McLean Hospital, near Boston; and the plan was copied by Dr. Bell, when on a visit to

England from the Asylum at Maidstone. From time to time, additions and improvements have been put to the original, until at present it may well be doubted whether a more convenient, imposing and splendid building of its kind can be found in America. The value of the building and grounds is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

The Tennessee Hospital for the Insane is of the castellated style of architecture, with twenty-four octagonal towers of proportionate dimensions, placed on the corners of the main building and its wings, while from the main building rises a larger octagonal tower, twenty-five feet above the roof, and sixteen feet in diameter. A range of battlements, from tower to tower, surrounds the whole edifice, following the angles of the several projections, giving a fine relief to it from any point of view. The extreme length of the Hospital, from east to west, is four hundred and five feet, while it extends from north to south two hundred and ten feet. There are two airing courts in this area, each of them about one hundred and fifty feet square. The height of the main building, from the ground to the top of the main tower, is about eighty-five feet. The center, right and left of the main building, is four stories high, without the basement; the intervening ranges and the wings are three stories high.

Its interior construction and arrangement is in accordance with a plan which experience has demonstrated as the most approved and best calculated to promote the great and benevolent objects had in view in institutions of this character. In all the minutiae of detail, the comfort, convenience and health of the patient have been carefully studied. Its wards, dormitories, corridors and various other apartments, exhibit alike the same happy features of admirable arrangement. The whole building contains two hundred and sixty-five rooms, exclusive of all domestic apartments, laundry, bath rooms, clothes rooms, and several rooms in the basement. It is capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty patients.

The ventilation of the Asylum is a decided feature in its construction. It is carried on by means of a centrifugal fan seventeen feet in diameter, driven by the steam engine, which also occupies a conspicuous position in the affairs of the institution. The air is conducted through subterranean passages to the central chambers in the basement, and thence through the steam-pipe chambers into vertical flues, passing through the entire building. The quantity of air discharged may be carried up to seventy thousand cubic feet per minute, which gives about two hundred and fifty feet per minute to each oc-

cupant. Thus a supply of pure fresh air may be constantly kept up during the most oppressive weather.

The means of heating the building are no less complete or easy of attainment. The series of vertical flues, before alluded to, are constructed in the longitudinal walls of the halls, starting from a coil of pipe or hot air chambers in the basement story. From these flues the air, heated to any desired temperature, enters the halls and rooms of the different stories near the floors. By this arrangement the air supply is constant, without reference to any external condition of weather or temperature.

Water is pumped by the engine, from a reservoir to a tank in the center of the building, and from thence distributed by means of pipes to other parts of the Asylum. There are five tanks, which hold, collectively, about eight thousand gallons of water. There are several bath rooms on each floor of the entire building.

Within the past few years suitable quarters, removed from the main building, have been erected by the State, at a cost of about \$25,000, for the accommodation of the colored insane of the State. At present there are some forty patients here. They receive constant attention from the physicians in charge.

Various kinds of amusement have been provided for the patients which exercise a tranquilizing and soothing influence over the unfortunate inmates. The grounds surrounding the Hospital are perhaps the most beautifully laid out in the South. Rare landscape views meet the eye in every direction. Lakes, fountains and splendid gravel roads and walks, lovely lawns, inviting arbors and a fine collection of the rarest exotic and domestic flowers, shrubbery, etc., are among the many excellent features placed here to divert the patient's attention—"pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow—rase out the written troubles of the brain." In extent, the green-houses and nursery attached are unsurpassed, while the fruit orchards and vineyards, and many other peculiar attractions, render the place all that the State could desire as to pleasant surroundings.

The Hospital for the Insane is under the direction of a Board of Managers appointed by the State. The present Board consists of the following gentlemen: Thomas A. Atchison, M. D., President; Hon. Wm. Hunt, M. D.; Hon. John Norman, Hon. J. C. Warner, Hon. Jordan Stokes, Jesse Warren, Hon. J. L. Williamson, Wm. R. Sevier, M. D. The resident officers are: John H. Callender, M. D., Physician and Superintendent; A. A. East, M. D., 1st Assistant Physician, and W. D. Horton, M. D., Assistant Physician. W. B. Clark is Steward;

Mrs. M. Estes, Matron; D. B. Glase, Engineer, and Wm. Blair, Florist.

The Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, in all its departments, is worthy of fostering care. Nurtured and developed by the most generous and beneficent legislation, it needs no portrayal of peculiar excellencies here. It commends itself to the favorable regard of every philanthropic observer. Whether considered in reference to its varied attractions or its salutary achievements, it is alike an honor and an ornament to the State, and may justly be regarded the purest, if not the "brightest, gem in the coronet of our civilization."

Tennessee Institute for the Blind.

This noble and admirably conducted charitable institution is located at the corner of Summer and Cedar streets, immediately fronting the Cathedral. The building at present occupied was formerly the residence of the late Hugh Kirkman, Esq., and is built somewhat on the Italian style of architecture, with extensive verandahs extending around the entire north and east sides. The Institute for the Blind was founded in 1844, through the exertions of a number of our most benevolent citizens. At that time the site it occupied was located on the Lebanon Pike, near the Reservoir; but by the unrelenting and cruel hand of war, not even did its walls, which, at least, should have been held sacred, escape its ravages, but were leveled with the ground. Prof. J. M. Sturtevant, who has had charge of the Institute since its inception, is a gentleman of culture and scholarly attainments. He graduated first at Dartmouth College; but, after losing his eyesight, in 1835, again prosecuted his studies at Perkins' Institute for the Blind, in Massachusetts, from which institution he also obtained a diploma of graduation. In 1866, the Tennessee Institute for the Blind was reorganized, and begun *de novo*; and from thirty-six pupils previous to the war, started with five or six in 1866, yet has gradually increased, until to-day there are thirty pupils, seven of whom are boys, and twenty-three young ladies.

During a late visit which we made to the Institute, we observed the system of instruction, which, we must confess, surprised us—none the less from the ingeniousness and adeptness displayed by the pupils, than from the unmistakable thoroughness attained in each department. The method is mostly oral, and the knowledge imparted is substantial, not superficial—for use, not for show. Classes in reading, geography,

arithmetic and writing, were examined in our presence; and in every single instance, exhibited what was wonderful to us, *decided proficiency*. To see little blind girls, of not more than twelve summers, fingering upon raised boards, and pointing out obscure places on the world's map, almost in a twinkling, is something that will not often be found, even among "seeing-people." Then, again, column after column of figures were added up in very quick time, and with exactness; and many other exhibitions of their skill, which made us think that, after all, so far as moderate education was concerned, eyesight was certainly not an indispensable auxiliary. There were also exhibitions made to us of their vocal and piano-forte accomplishments; and one young lady especially, who has been blind from birth, executed with admirable preciseness a number of selections from the operas. The knowledge of music is obtained by them by having it read aloud, whereby every note is retained, and its proper value given it. School hours begin at 8 A. M., and close at 9 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays excepted, with intermediate recesses for recreation—no class being kept at study longer than forty-five minutes. During leisure hours, to encourage habits of industry, such things as bead-work, sewing and knitting, are done by the young ladies. One of the latter, we observed thread a cambric needle. It was done with her tongue, which, as we took it, was at least *one instance* of the efficiency of "woman's tongue." The boys are taught to do cane-work for chairs, and many other useful offices, which we cannot now call to mind. During leisure hours the pupils also engage in a number of harmless pastimes, such as chess, domino and draught-playing. Dominos have raised spots, and draught-boards are alternated with sunken and raised squares, each kind indicating a different color—and so on.

Professor Sturtevant is assisted in the Literary Department by Miss S. Stanhoff, and in the Department of Music by Miss Jennie Dixon. The latter was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, and has been blind and an orphan since childhood. She has resided at the Institute almost ever since its establishment, and now is highly accomplished and the pride of the household. In addition to giving instruction in music, she also cuts and makes her own dresses, which latter accomplishment she learned "during the war." The Institute has a library of about 250 volumes, raised letters, of which the New Testament will make four volumes of royal octavo.

The financial management of the Institute is in the hands of a Board of Trustees, appointed by the State, who meet quarterly, r

oftener as occasion may demand. The special appropriation made by the State for "specific purposes," such as house rent, etc., is \$5,000 per annum, which is in addition to \$200 *per capita*, allowed for each pupil in attendance. The pupils at present are nearly all indigent, and are all residents of Tennessee—no others being received for less than \$300 *per capita per annum*. So soon as the needful appropriation shall have been made by the State, the Principal proposes establishing departments for the manufacture of brooms, upholstery, etc., to be done in leisure hours.

The amount of good done by this noble charity to a deeply afflicted class, and to the Commonwealth, by giving them the means of support, and relieving the public from an inevitable charge, commends it strongly to public favor. The organization of such charities forms a bright era in the history of our race; it is really accomplishing one of the prognostications of the ancient Prophet, that "the blind would see, the dumb speak, and the ears of the deaf be unstopped."

The House of Industry for Females.

The House of Industry for Females, located at No. 24 North Vine street, was established in 1837 by that very benevolent and public spirited gentleman, Joseph Elliston, Esq., formerly Mayor of the City, Mrs. M. R. Fogg, Mrs. R. N. McEwen, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Felix Grundy, and other ladies, being on the Board of Managers. Mr. Elliston made a deed of gift of the present site, and of the rear portion or "L." The front portion was afterward erected by subscription. The building at present, is of two stories height, with ample basement room. It faces toward the east, and contains fourteen large rooms, which are plainly, but neatly and comfortably furnished. Long galleries run the length of the house, on both stories, in the rear. The property has grown exceedingly valuable, and is now probably worth \$30,000.

It was intended by the originators that the building should be made a refuge for orphans, who, while they assisted in defraying the expenses of the institution, might truly call it their *home*, and have the proud satisfaction of feeling that they were not dependent on the bounty of the public. The work done is principally confined to dress-making, of which they always have enough to keep them closely engaged. By this and other occupations, such as knitting and embroidery, the managers have contrived to make the institution self-sustaining. The children, besides being sent to the Public Schools,

and receiving a thorough education in the ordinary branches, are also instructed in every branch of domestic industry and economy, from the lowest to the highest grades.

Exactly a third of a century has passed since the House of Industry was established; and during this time it has stood as a monument of genuine, disinterested benevolence; and since its hospitable portals have been thrown open, many hundreds of young girls have been reared, educated and dispatched to the world, under the most satisfactory auspices, both in a moral and material sense. A recent visit to it convinced us that those who now enjoy its advantages are uniformly modest, amiable and correct in their deportment—good qualities, which, unhappily, are rare enough in this fast age, and which few seem to take into consideration as prerequisites to a well spent life. The inmates are allowed to receive company; but no young man whose moral standing is of a doubtful nature is permitted to visit them. As a consequence of this most excellent rule, which might be profitably applied in many families outside, graduates from the House of Industry, while they have nearly always made good wives, have rarely ever married without materially bettering their condition. This statement is amply verified by the present social status of many who are at present residing in Nashville. Much of the good which has been accomplished by the House of Industry is due to its efficient management. The present Matron of the House of Industry is Mrs. Sarah Glasgow.

Protestant Orphan Asylum.

This is another humane institution, which stands as a monument to the philanthropy of our women; for in those stations where benevolence and that disposition of heart which inclines them to think favorably of and care for their fellow beings are required, verily we believe the ladies of Nashville the peers of any on earth; and when comes the day of final reckoning, the kind offices performed by those in charge of the Nashville Protestant Orphan Asylum, will, no doubt, be the brightest gems in their coronets of virtues. On January 16, 1845, this institution went into operation, under the direction of a Board of Managers, with Mrs. H. Hitchcock as the first President. The Asylum, at that time, was on McLemore street, near Church. Its present locality is two miles from the city, on the Franklin Pike. This latter was purchased October 25, 1866, at a cost of \$20,300. The premises include a neat and comfortable brick

building, with necessary out-houses, and ten acres of the most fertile land in the neighborhood of Nashville. The grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and have fine floral and vegetable gardens attached. Since its organization, the Asylum has had under its fostering care between three and four hundred children. The largest number at any one time was, during 1866, when there were fifty-three children there. At the present time, there are but twelve—many of the previous number having found comfortable homes in the families of many of our citizens. We may be permitted to mention, without laying ourself liable to the charge of invidious distinction or unjust comparison, that two of the members have rendered themselves exceedingly zealous in their care for these little unfortunates, viz: Mrs. F. G. Porter and Mrs. H. G. Scovel—the former being the President, and the latter the Treasurer of the institution.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.

This noble charity is situated about two miles from the City, on the Murfreesboro Turnpike, in a most admirable location, on a beautiful eminence, which commands a fine view of the city and its surroundings for miles around. It was founded on the 15th of November, 1863, while the powerful and embittered armies of a disunited nation were occupying the soil of Tennessee, and standing in battle array within a day's march of our devoted city, by an association of truly charitable Catholic gentlemen of the Cathedral congregation, known as the "St. Mary's Orphan Association." The buildings and grounds at present occupied were purchased at a cost of \$10,000, and were soon after taken charge of by the Sisters of the Dominican Order. The Asylum flourished for a while; but in those terrible days of horrible war—in the month of December, 1864—the gloomy shadows of battle enveloped it in its awful embrace, and ruthless footsteps; and wanton hands left their traces on its lovely premises, and the occupants were forced to fly and take refuge in the city. It was midway of the battleground, and the rifle's flash and the cannon's thunder gleamed and reverberated where before had been performed none but deeds of charity. The premises were much marred in their appearance. On September 1st, 1865, the buildings were rebuilt or repaired, and the second time began life anew. At the present time, the grounds are highly ornamented, and include, amongst other attractions, a fine flower garden, etc. There are six acres of ground belonging to the Asylum. The number of orphans at present there is about seventy.

The State Penitentiary.

The Tennessee State Penitentiary is located on West Church Street immediately beyond the corporate limits of the City and about one mile from the Public Square. It was built in 1830-1 by David Morrison, Esq., under the direction of the Governor and Board of Commissioners. The present buildings, however, are much larger than the original prison. The west wing was built in 1857 at a cost of \$36,000, and in 1867 two large workshops, known respectively as the East and West Shops, were erected. On the night of June 21st, 1867, a fire took place in the East Shops and entirely consumed them, but in a few weeks after they were re-erected and in a manner much better than previously. The value of the present buildings cannot fall far short of \$300,000, while the value of the entire premises, which includes about seven acres of the most desirable suburban property and a full complement of the finest machinery and foundry fittings and apparatus in the South, will approximate half a million of dollars.

We were unable to obtain the exact architectural dimensions of the institution, yet trust, in the absence of such facts, to be able to give at least an intelligent idea of its proportions and appearance. The prison enclosure at present is two and a half acres in extent and is of a hollow square form—the buildings occupying a portion of three sides of the square, and the remainder being guarded by a stone wall twenty-five feet high, four feet thick at the base, and one foot at the top. The main building fronts toward Church Street and has a spacious avenue connecting it with that thoroughfare. The building has a front of probably two hundred and fifty feet, which includes the front of the wings. The central portion of the main building is constructed of brick and has stood for more than forty years, and shows not the least sign of decay as yet. The wings where the prisoners are confined are built of stone and their walls are three feet and a half thick. The masonry is superb, and the material being of the best Tennessee limestone, will doubtless last for ages. In the center of the main building is a wide gate-way for the passage of wagons, etc. This entrance is guarded by three sets of iron doors, heavily hinged and bolted. On each side of this gateway a guard is at all times stationed. On the right of the gateway is the entrance to the Warden's office, Clerk's office, etc., and in front of this suite of rooms runs a wide hall terminating at the east end with a stairway connecting with the upper stories of the main building, which are divided

into some twenty or thirty rooms, a number of which are used for sleeping apartments for guards while off duty. A transverse wall, however, cuts off a portion of these rooms on the west end, which are used for hospital purposes by the convicts. At the left of the gateway before mentioned, is the guard-room through which the visitor must proceed before gaining admission to the inner prison. This guard-room presents an appearance quite warlike with its stacks of muskets and pistols placed in rack, and a score or more of stalwart, scrutinizing gentlemen, half hid in their moustachios, eyeing you as you ask for admission to the prison yard. At the back entrance, which is also heavily ironed and guarded by two sets of doors, also stand a number of guards ready at any time, to resist an outbreak or prevent the escape of prisoners. After having passed through this gauntlet, the visitor finds himself suddenly within a large enclosure that presents a scene of great bustle and activity. On the right he hears the rattling of the powerful machinery in the East Shops; in front of him are the extensive foundries; to the left, the stone-cutting departments and hemp factory, while scattered all over the yard are squads of convicts in striped garments, hard at work, unceasing labor being the *order* of the day here.

We first directed our steps toward the East Shops, where we observed the extensive machinery, embracing almost every conceivable kind of wood-work, and employing upwards of three thousand feet of shafting or belting. The engine working this extensive movement is of sixty-five horse-power and has a driving wheel attached nine feet in diameter and weighing several thousand pounds. These shops are engaged exclusively in turning out many kinds of plows, buckets, tubs, churns, wheelbarrows, corn-shellors and many other things "too numerous to mention." Further on we come to the machine shops, the foundry, the paint and stone shops, where much may be seen to engage the attention of a visitor.

The East and West Wing Prisons are almost similarly constructed, and the two together contain three hundred and fifty-two cells. We will describe the latter, which will, to a great extent, serve for both. The entrance to the West Prison is made through a single door which is placed at the east end of the building or near the office entrance. This door is constructed of iron, heavily bolted, and secured by complicated locks and fastenings. Within the prison, we were favorably impressed with the neatness and orderly condition of affairs, but then it was a *prison* after all. Here are wide corridors extending all the way round an oblong box-like structure, which begins with the foun-

dation and ends with the roof. It is built of brick, and its walls are two feet thick. Within these walls are the cells, reaching all the way up for four tiers. The cells in the upper tiers are accessible by narrow steps which begin at the ends and run up both ways. At each landing a scaffolding runs in front of the cells on that floor. The cells are eight feet by four and a half feet large, and were built for the accommodation of one prisoner each, but in the present crowded state of the prison, the officers in charge are compelled, in many instances, to place two convicts in each of a great many of the cells. The outer walls of the cells are two feet thick, as before stated; the dividing walls between the cells are one foot thick, and the flooring is of solid masonry several feet thick. Each cell has a heavy iron door, bolted, with the exception of a small grated aperture for light and ventilation. The furniture of the cells consists of an iron bunk or bedstead, with a comfortable amount of bedding, and a shelf containing each, a Bible, and here and there, a hymn-book, and a small amount of paper, envelopes and pens, as stationery, is given them once a month, besides a weekly issue of tobacco.

Such is the State Penitentiary as it would in all probability, appear to a visitor. But to be more explicit, and to answer questions such as one would be likely to propound, we have extracted from the the Warden's last report such portions as we deem of interest. This report was submitted to the General Assembly during last October. At that time there were five hundred and fifty-one convicts incarcerated—the number has since increased to about six hundred and twenty-five. Of the former number there were one hundred and ninety-seven white males, and one white female; three hundred and forty-three colored males, and ten colored females.

The nativity of the convicts was as follows: Tennessee two hundred and ninety-four, Virginia thirty-seven, North Carolina thirty-four, Alabama thirty, Mississippi twenty-seven, Kentucky twenty-four, Georgia twenty-one, South Carolina nineteen, Ohio and Ireland, each, nine, Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Pennsylvania, each, five, Maryland and Missouri, each, four, Texas and New York each, three, England, France and Germany each, two, and New Jersey, Indiana, Scotland, Russia, Prussia, Canada and New Foundland each, one.

The number of convicts sentenced for various crimes was as follows: Petit larceny, two hundred and fifty-four; grand larceny, seventy-three; robbery, twenty-eight; assault with intent to kill, eight; horse-stealing, fifty-seven; murder, forty-eight; house-breaking, twenty-one; burglary, fourteen; rape, seven; stabbing, seven;

arson, malicious shooting, mule-stealing, felonious assault, attempt to commit rape, and bigamy each, three; false pretense, six; concealing stolen goods, house-burning, forgery, and incest, each, two; perjury, burglary, and attempt to commit rape, each, one.

The number of convicts having trades before their incarceration is stated as follows; painters, ten; shoemakers, nine; carpenters, four; barbers and tailors, three, each; blacksmiths, wagon-makers, stone-masons, engineers, and druggists, each two; telegraph operators, cooks, tanners, harness-makers, brick-makers, cabinet-makers, bakers, machinists, jewelers, brewers and tinnors, each, one. The number that were without trades, is 501. Of the entire number, those that can read and write, are 102 and those that cannot, 449.

The following table will show the number of convicts for certain periods:

For 1 Year.....	47	For 12 Years.....	7
“ 1½ “	6	“ 13 “	3
“ 2 “	41	“ 14 “	1
“ 3 “	143	“ 15 “	36
“ 4 “	27	“ 17 “	1
“ 5 “	68	“ 18 “	2
“ 6 “	14	“ 19 “	3
“ 7 “	5	“ 20 “	11
“ 8 “	9	“ 21 “	9
“ 9 “	2	“ Life	8
“ 10 “	106		
“ 11 “	2		551

Davidson County has 109, and Shelby County 95 representatives, while thirteen other counties, have but one each. The health of the convicts is under constant circumspection, and their general appearance is robust, and will compare favorably with other prisons in the United States. The mortality is of small per cent., and has generally resulted from a long life of dissipation and confinement, and neglect, while in the County Jails. The food given the convicts is divided into three meals per day. For breakfast, they receive bread, meat and coffee; for dinner, bread, meat and vegetables, for instance, potatoes; but at supper they get nothing but bread and water. The bread, as a general thing, is made of corn-meal, sometimes of “shorts” and seldom of flour. To feed the convicts, it requires, per day, 20 bushels of meal, or 5½ barrels of flour, 1300 pounds of beef, 18 pounds of coffee, and 10 bushels of potatoes, or their equivalent in other vegetables. The average cost of feeding the convicts is 17½

cents per day. Corporeal punishment is seldom resorted to, and only then in cases of gross insubordination. Kindness is the spirit of all communication with the inmates, and in this, perhaps, a more perfect, humane, and reformatory system, will not be found in America than here. Each convict, on leaving the Prison, at the expiration of his sentence, is furnished with a suit of decent clothes, and a sum of money enough to carry him home. Religious services are conducted at Prison every Sabbath, and the convicts are respectful and attentive listeners.

The officers of the institution, at present, are as follows: Directors, Wm. Shane, M. R. Murrell, C. Robinson; Warden, John Chumbley; Acting Deputy Warden, W. H. Porch; Steward, Wm. H. Henry; Physician, James M. Kercheval; Chaplain, W. D. F. Sawrie; Clerk, Chas. J. Doherty; Superintendent Stone Department, James D. Wood. Visitors are admitted every week day, from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m.

During the present year, it is highly probable that an addition will be made to the East Wing, containing 115 cells, the receipt of prisoners being entirely beyond the present accommodations. The splendid stone-wall now under course of construction will also be finished this year. The Prison enclosure will then be 5 acres in extent. The cost of the wall, although but slight to the State, on account of extra hands, yet, could not be erected by individuals for less than \$80,000.

Davidson County Jail.

The present Davidson County Jail is located on North Front Street, about midway between the Public Square and Church Street. Its rear portion is built immediately over the Cumberland river, and it occupies the identical site where the "Fort at Nashboro'" was located just ninety years ago. This Jail was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$25,000 to the County. The architect was the late General A. Heiman, and the contractor for the masonry Albert Payne, Esq. The Jail, proper, is built of stone, and the offices and residence of the Jailer, of brick. The former fronts on Front Street, and is divided from the Prison by a Jail Yard. The Prison is constructed of stone and iron entirely. It is almost square, and, but for the gloomy windows overlooking the inner court, would appear very like a solid stone wall. On the east, or rear side, as has been said before it overlooks the river, and stands on an almost perpendicular bluff

nearly a hundred feet high. From the Suspension Bridge, or the Edgefield side of the river, it presents a most dismal and isolated appearance, and reminds, one familiar with the subject, very forcibly of the Prison of Chillon. The Prison is two stories, and, on the inner side, is about twenty feet high. The walls, of which there are two, are each four feet thick, solid stone, and the idea of the designer seems to have been, to build a Jail within a Jail. There is but one entrance to the Prison, and that through a ponderous door made of large iron bars, secured by huge locks and bolts.

Within this wall runs a hall, the center of which is divided by an iron grating, fastened both in the floor and ceiling. On the inside of the grating are the cells. Seven single cells are on the lower floor, and six single and one double cell on the upper floor. The wall dividing the cells from the hall is four feet thick, solid stone, and each has two large iron doors, one on the outer and the other on the inner side. The single cells are each 22 by 10 feet large, 10 feet high, and are considered capable of comfortably (?) accomodating ten persons each. The double cell is 22 by 20 feet large and 10 feet high. Each cell has a window on the river side, with the exception of the double cell, which has two. These windows are guarded by four sets of grates, so that escape is almost an impossibility, and would not be attempted, save by the most daring and desperate. The Jail is supplied with water, gas and other conveniences. The Jailer is Jno. M. Shelton, colored, who has three assistants, who act as guardsmen and clerks, and whose salaries lay in what is known as Jail fees.

Court-House.

The Court-house of Davidson County occupies the east center of the Public Square. It was erected in 1857 on the site of three former Court-houses, and, after the burning of its immediate predecessor, in the Spring of 1856—during that terrible conflagration, that consumed the old Nashville Inn and several other prominent buildings. The Court-house was designed by James Strickland, architect, and built by Smith, Hughes & Sloan, contractors. The building is 115 by 72 feet large, and is three stories high. It is, perhaps, more in the Corinthian style of architecture than any other. Its first cost was about \$90,000, but, with additions since made, its present value is estimated at \$120,000. The lower story is built of cut stone, and the two upper of brick. A terrace wall extends the full length of

the east and west flanks on the first floor. The two upper stories, at their north and south ends, open out into handsome porticoe or Corinthian collonades, running with the pitch of the roof, supported each by eight large wooden columns with cast-iron capitals. The east and west porticos are placed in the center of the building, on each side, and are collonades of four similar columns, and each support a square roof. The lower story has a spacious corridor, extending the full length of the building, with entrances both at the north and south ends. This corridor is crossed in the center by a similar gallery, running east and west, but which is interrupted by two wide stairways, built of iron, and giving connection with the upper floors. The lower floor of the building is laid with stone. The apartments of this floor are divided off into rooms for the Clerks of the Criminal and Circuit Courts, and into court rooms for the County Court, and offices for the clerks of the same. The second floor contains the Court rooms of the Criminal and Circuit Courts, and the Court rooms of the Chancery Court, and offices for the Clerks of the same. All of these offices are handsomely fitted and furnished.

The third story contains a handsome public hall, with a full complement of ante-rooms. This room has recently been made famous and, no doubt, will, in after years, be much revered as the place of the meeting of the "Tennessee Constitutional Convention, of 1870."

Market-House.

Strange to say, Nashville has but one General Market-house, and, if we may be allowed the suggestion, would intimate a very inferior one at that. Instead of well appointed market-places, distributed at convenient intervals throughout the City, like most of her rival sisters, the people of Nashville, from all quarters of the town, are compelled to resort to this mart for their supplies. However, in the absence of anything better arranged, or more attractive, as to appearances, the place is liberally patronized, and its business necessarily gives employment to hundreds of persons. A portion of the Market-house, as we understand, was built about the year 1827 or '28. In 1855 it was enlarged and remodelled, and the addition of the City Hall made to it; but the work, as intended, was never fully carried out, as it was proposed to build a public hall, extending over the entire market-place, and accessible from both the north and south ends. The present value of the Market-house is about \$55,000. It is — feet long and — feet wide, and contains 100 stalls. These

stalls are a source of considerable revenue to the City, and yield about \$45,000 per annum.

City Hall.

Although occupying the upper portion of the market-house building, yet, our City Hall is worthy of separate attention. If the design of the architect had been fully carried out, when the addition of the City Hall was made to the market-house, in 1855, it would have been, no doubt, much more attractive and convenient than at present. The Public Hall, as before stated, would have been immediately over the market-place, and the present City Hall, or Halls, used only as office-rooms for municipal dignitaries. As it is, they have no direct connection, and in reality, might be considered two buildings—being built, as they are, over the extreme ends of the building. They are each three stories high, and are surmounted each by two cupolas, one at every corner. The cupola at the south-east corner contains the central fire-alarm bell, which is connected with the Eclipse Steam Engine House, adjoining. The second story of the south end is divided up into offices for the Mayor, City Auditor, City Tax Collectors, City Treasurer, Water Tax Collector, Superintendent of the Water Works, City Recorder, and Police Head-quarters. The third story of the building is the Recorder's, or City Police, Court Room.

The north end of the City Hall is of similar size as the other, but in the interior is differently constructed. It has but one stairway, which leads up from the northwest corner. The second story is occupied entirely, save the stairway lobby, by the Assembly Rooms of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen. The third story is occupied by an organization, known as the Improved Order of Red Men, as a Council Chamber or "Wigwam."

The City Work-house.

The City Work-house, or prison, for the incarceration of municipal delinquents, is situated on North Front street, immediately west of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge, and on the south bank of the Cumberland river. The present building was erected in 1858, during the administration of the late Col. Randall W. McGavock, then Mayor of the City. The building used for the same purpose prior to this, stood upon the same ground, but was of insignificant

size. The property, including the Work-house Building, is 400 feet long and about 70 feet wide. Its valuation is placed at about \$40,000. These dimensions include the offices of the Work-house, prison-rooms, stables and an extensive work-shop, supplied with a number of forges, etc. The prison-rooms are capable of accommodating 150 persons, and have had as high as 130 prisoners held in "durance vile," at one time. However, this was during the worst stages of the City's existence—immediately after the war, when crime and shame stalked, with unblushing front and unchallenged, through our streets, and laughed to scorn the vigilance, or power of the law. But, under the present efficient system of municipal government, when delinquents are summarily disposed of, the number seldom exceeds 50. Of this number, nearly all are imprisoned for petty offenses, and are, for the most part, a vagabondish set, who figure in City Police Court on such charges as, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, assault and battery, etc. The Work-house is also the repository for the stock, tools, paraphernalia, etc., employed by the street scavenger force. The officers in charge of the Work-house, are: 1st keeper, Jos. L. Ryan; 2nd, M. Brantley; 3d, Raymond B. Sloan; 4th, William Jackson.

Poor House.

The Davidson County Poor-house is located six miles from the City on the White's Creek Pike. The buildings are neat and comfortable, and have about 170 acres of ground attached. Altogether, the premises are valued at \$10,000. At present, there are about 40 persons, aged, indigent, or decrepid persons, supported there, at the expense of the County.

Pest House.

The Pest-house, a hospital for the accommodation of patients with contagious diseases, is located two and a half miles north of the City, on the Cumberland river, and near Hyde's Ferry. It was purchased at a cost of \$6,000, and has some fifteen acres of ground attached. It is capable of accommodating 30 patients at a time.

St. Vincent's Hospital.

This institution, for the reception of indigent patients, is located at No. 159 South College Street. At present, it is the City Hospital, but is under the especial charge of the Faculty of the Medical College of the University of Nashville, where students of medicine receive practical instruction, while attending the lectures at the Medical College. This affords ambitious young disciples of *Æsculapias* an excellent opportunity for practice and for observation, prior to graduation. The Physicians residing at St. Vincent's, are: B. F. Hollowell, M. D., and P. R. Baily, M. D. The Hospital Building is a neat, three-story brick, and its appointments are comfortable and convenient. Mrs. F. Toney is Matron.

City Post-Office.

The first Postmaster at Nashville was Mr. John Gordon; but as to who he was appointed by, or at what time, we are not informed. In 1801, Robert B. Currey, Esq., was appointed by President Jefferson, and served through Mr. Jefferson's administration of eight years. He was retained by President Madison as Postmaster here through his two terms of the Presidency, and also by President Monroe for eight years more—making in all twenty-four consecutive years—a compliment rarely bestowed in an office of such labor and responsibility; and it is gratifying to know that it was worthily bestowed. In 1825, upon the incoming of John Quincy Adams, as President, John P. Erwin, Esq., was appointed, and served during that administration. Soon after the inauguration of General Jackson, as President, in 1829, General Robert Armstrong was appointed, and retained the office for sixteen years. In 1845, Col. L. P. Cheatham was appointed by President Polk, and in 1849, President Taylor appointed Dr. John Shelby. In 1852, President Pierce appointed General Samuel R. Anderson as Postmaster, and he was retained by President Buchanan. In 1861, W. D. McNish, Esq., succeeded General Anderson, but soon after resigned, and was in turn, succeeded by John Lellyett, Esq. Mr. Lellyett held the office only for a short while, and A. V. S. Lindsley, Esq., became his successor, in 1862. In May, 1867, Mr. Lindsley was succeeded by Judge Bowling Embry, who remained in office up to May 26, 1860, when Major Enos Hopkins, the present incumbent, was appointed.

During the years of its existence, the Nashville Post-office has been comparatively a migratory concern. It was first kept on the Public Square, near the City Hotel, and since that time has held sway in various localities, on Deaderick, College, Union and Cherry Streets. Some years ago, it occupied the corner of Cedar and Cherry Streets, diagonally opposite to its present site. Just before the war, the office was removed from the corner of Cedar and Cherry to the corner of Church and Cherry. During January, 1870, the building at present occupied was fitted up, and is now, perhaps, one of the neatest, most convenient and handsomely furnished Post-offices in the Southern States.

During the war, the business of the Nashville Post-office was immense, in consequence of the large armies that were concentrated here. In the year 1864, the office employed sixty-seven clerks, which was the largest number ever before or since employed at one time. This year there were sold \$178,404.56 worth of postage stamps. The money order business went into operation here November 1, 1864. The letter-carrier system was established January 1, 1866, and has increased in favor and popularity to such an extent, that the work has necessitated the employment of additional carriers.

For six months ending December 31, 1869, there were mailed at the Nashville office, 530,939 letters, and 93,084 original newspapers—which do not include the papers received from the City Press offices. In addition to this, there were received from other offices, for distribution, 708,599 letters. During the same period, the amount of stamps cancelled was \$17,581.35; amount received as postage on newspaper subscribers' and news-dealers' packages, \$962.07; amount received, for box rent, \$1,060. During the same time, there was \$18,148.37 worth of postage stamps sold. The business of this office is fast increasing in every particular.

The officers at present in charge are as follows: Enos Hopkins, Postmaster; Joseph S. Carels, Assistant Postmaster; C. D. Ottarson, Money Order Clerk; L. L. Terry, Chief Mailing Clerk; B. F. Jones, Registry Clerk; A. S. Ogden, Stamp Clerk; Edmund Ferris, E. P. Dodge, Levi Abbott and K. J. Sample, Delivery Clerks; M. C. Bennett, J. L. Gleaves and J. H. Butman, Mailing Clerks; Anthony Patton, Porter; George F. Fuller, Jerry Buckley, P. Friedman, Hieronimus Ehrhard, W. N. Carr, Newton Rector, E. F. Mulliken and Louis Schroeder, Letter Carriers.

City Water Works.

Quoting from an article published some years back, regarding the City Water Works, we find, that "Nashville was located on its present rocky site solely on account of water privileges. The founders of the City could have made a town where South Nashville now is, much easier and with less expense, with smoother streets and more level avenues, had it not been for Judge McNairy's Spring on the north, (now known as Judge's Spring,) Wilson's Spring, in Barrow's Grove, (now in the heart of the City,) and the (then) fine spring at the foot of Spring Street, on the bank of the river. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been expended on these rocky and uneven streets, which might have been avoided, had it not been for these water facilities. In fact, in the early days of the city, it was an exceedingly doubtful problem whether a city could be made on the spot designated to commemorate the name and fame of the brave General Nash. It was for years 'nip and tuck' between Palmyra, Haysboro, and Nashville, as to which should take precedence in the race for 'city' honors. Finally, the latter prevailed, and the two former have been comparatively forgotten. As the town increased, the public interests required water in a more convenient manner than by sending to either of the springs for it. Temporary and simple water works were resorted to, but soon abandoned, as not being adequate to supply the public demand. In the course of time, the present site of the Water Works was chosen, and the City commenced in earnest to erect a reservoir, secure a steam engine, etc. The undertaking was a magnificent project, worthy of the liberal hearts of those who urged its erection, and of those into whose hands the destinies of the City were for the time entrusted. The reservoir was built, if we are not mistaken, by William Shields, under the direction and management of A. Stein, Engineer."

The Water Works were completed in the Autumn of 1833; and, in anticipation of the event, John M. Bass, Esq., then an Alderman, introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted by the Mayor and Aldermen, to-wit:

"WHEREAS, The introduction of water into the town is an object of great interest and importance to all its citizens, and should be accompanied with some public parade; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Watering Committee be authorized and requested to invite the citizens, and strangers now in town, to be present at the Water Works at such time as the Engineer may notify said

committee of his readiness to put said works in operation; and that said committee procure the use of the cannon, and take such other steps as to them may seem fit and suitable to so great an occasion."

In accordance with the above resolution, the inauguration of the Water Works took place on the last day of September, or first day of October, 1833, and great was the rejoicing of the people. The cannon was fired, music obtained, and a procession formed, composed of hundreds of citizens, a large number of ladies, the members of the Legislature then about to assemble, strangers, etc. It was a jubilee. And from that day to this, the Water Works have not ceased to do good service, and were then, as now, one of the most important public improvements in the City.

The cost of the Water Works was reported to be, for ground, superintendence, engine, etc., about \$55,000. In the City Council, John M. Hill, Esq., was Chairman of what was then styled the "Watering Committee," and he devoted much of his time and energy to the important trust. The first public debt incurred by the City was for the Water Works. The laying down of the pipe was an expensive operation, especially in such a rocky city—averaging, perhaps, about \$4 per foot.

The reservoir is situated, according to Mr. Stein's report, 5,800 feet from the Public Square, and stands on an elevated bluff of the river, south-east of the city. Such was the Water Works some years back. In 1860, they were greatly enlarged and remodeled. At present, the pumping apparatus is worked by the puissant efforts of two huge steam engines—one of two hundred and fifty horse power, and the other of one hundred horse power. The former was built in 1854, by the "Nashville Manufacturing Company," whose establishment, at the foot of Broad street, was destroyed by fire a few years since; and is said to be the largest and most powerful engine in the State. The height of the reservoir above low water line, including pump house, etc., is one hundred and eighty feet. The reservoir is constructed with three apartments, divided by transverse walls, and is so built that one can be cleaned out while the others are in use. Forced from the Cumberland River through huge pipes, which run almost perpendicularly up the bluff, the water is turned into a forebay 176 by 180 feet large, and fifteen feet deep, and capable of holding 2,287,400 gallons, and which can be filled in twenty-four hours. From the forebay it descends to numerous conduits, averaging from three to eighteen inches in diameter, through which it distributes and forces its way in unlimited quantities, in almost all parts of the

city. The length of the main or service pipe which runs through the middle of the streets, alone, is approximated at *twenty-five miles*, while the length of the connecting pipe running into buildings, yards, etc., is unascertainable, since there are some 2,800 buildings in the city supplied with water from the reservoir, whose daily consumption throughout the year, will amount to *more than a million of gallons*, or *nearly four hundred millions of gallons annually*; which is about one-third more than was used ten years ago—showing a very handsome increase in population. The highest point in the city to which water is thrown from the reservoir is to the plug located at Mr. Robert Lusk's corner, at the junction of Vine and Union streets—it being, by actual survey, only thirty inches below the height of the reservoir. The cost of the Water Works, including reservoir, pipes, machinery and service, up to the present time, will not fall far short of one million dollars. This includes some \$45,000 worth of improvements that were added during last year.

As to the revenue derived by the City from its conduct, until quite recently, it has been all the time below the cost of furnishing a supply. If pipes were laid throughout the whole city, the tax would be of handsome proportions. It was furnished to so few the first year or two, that the revenue received was only about \$1,500 per annum; and even up to 1860-61, it amounted to only \$25,000, while to-day, with hundreds of manufactories in operation, and thousands of buildings supplied, its returns will not fall far short of \$60,000 per annum.

The force employed in running the Water Works is as follows: Superintendent, Jas. Wyatt; First Engineer, Wm. Wyatt; Second Engineer, Wm. Slinkard; six firemen, and five men engaged in laying pipe, repairing, etc.

The annual cost of conducting the works is as follows:

For salaries, per month, \$830.....	\$9,960	per annum.
For fuel, per day, \$25.....	9,125	“ “
Total,.....	\$19,085	“ “

To this, however, must be added “wear and tear” of machinery, cost of laying new pipes, repairing, etc.

Viewed from any direction, this vast public work, so grand in its design, so vast in its workings, is one of the greatest triumphs of art and effort in the improvement of society, for which this city is distinguished. It exhibits the people of a great city seizing a river of pure water, which comes rolling down in floods from the mountains, and

bringing a large portion of its volume through almost immeasurable aqueducts, into streets and houses miles away, for the promotion of health and comfort. Nowhere else in the United States, perhaps, is there a city of Nashville's size, more rolling and diversified in its topography; and unlimited credit and praise is due the enterprise and sagacity of the noble minds that conceived and carried out a project so beneficial and laudable. But, with all this truthfully said, the elevation of the reservoir is fast becoming inadequate to the wants of upper stories of houses, and of elevated portions of the city; and before no very distant day, will have to be remodeled and considerably extended.

City Gas Works.

During the session of the Legislature of 1849-50, a charter was obtained for the incorporation of the "Nashville Gas Light Company with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars—which was to be increased to five hundred thousand dollars—in the discretion of the stockholders, and as the wants of the City might require." The original incorporators were Messrs. Washington Barrow, John Kirkman, Samuel R. Anderson, N. E. Alloway and W. T. Berry, not one of whom, strange to say, is connected with the company at the present time. The charter was passed November 21st, 1849, but the public-spirited citizens in charge of the affair were confident that its passage was a certainty, and commenced the erection of the works in the Summer preceding, and on February 11th, 1851, made their first Gas, being in less than three months after the charter was granted.

The original cost of the works was \$100,000, but they have since that time built addition after addition, until the present valuation is very moderately estimated at \$350,000. Of this fully \$100,000 is laid in pipes, and is unconsciously walked over by our citizens every day. They commenced business under very unfavorable circumstances, many of our most intelligent citizens doubting the propriety of such an undertaking; and, although its accomplishment was secured without any liability on the part of the City, they shrunk from what was considered a novel and unsafe means of furnishing artificial light. Now, happily, all these apprehensions have yielded to an enlarged experience; and we question whether there are many members of this community willing to abandon an institution that so far has worked so well and added so much to the material progress of the City. Beginning with only about one hundred applications from cit-

izens, and about the same number of public lamps, their business has increased many fold, until they have now over fifteen hundred (1500) private consumers, and three hundred and twenty-five (325) public lamps, besides numerous lights in the City Buildings.

The company claims to have the most complete Gas Works in the South, having recently introduced an Exhauster and Compensator, which, with other of the latest improvements and patents in the art of gas-making, enables them to supply, if requisite 400,000 cubic feet of Gas per diem, or 146,000,000 cubic feet per annum. The amount used in the City, as a matter of course, is not as great as their capacity, but will approximate 150,000 cubic feet per diem, or, at the lowest calculation, counting three millions per month for Winter and two millions for Summer use, not less than *thirty million cubic feet per annum*, which is fully double what was used in 1860. They are now using clay retorts, considering them quite an advancement on the old iron retorts. The quality aimed at is that designated "sixteen candle gas," that is to say, the light of a burner consuming five feet an hour is equal to that of sixteen sperm candles, six to the pound; this quality has generally been obtained, without the aid of rosin, by the use of certain varieties of coal, most generally that of the Battle Creek Mines of Tennessee, and Pittsburg. With these facilities, they are enabled to furnish Gas to individual consumers at four dollars per thousand cubic feet, with ten per cent. off, if paid within the first ten days of the month, which makes its net cost three dollars and sixty cents per thousand. This rate is lower than our Memphis neighbors, who pay five dollars per thousand cubic feet.

The company now has in use about thirteen miles of main pipe and twenty miles of service pipes, to say nothing of the many miles of pipe running into the premises of consumers. Yet, even as extensive as these pipes are, it appears that they are inadequate to supply the increasing demand in our rapidly-growing City, and they propose, during 1870, to lay at least two miles more of pipe. The works give regular employment to twenty men, including the foreman, Mr. Geo. Wells, who has been in the company's employ about ten years, and has proven himself highly competent to successfully conduct such an establishment. In addition, there are employed six lamp-lighters, five service-men, and an inspector, Mr. J. Hagerty. The company's office is located at No. 14 Church Street, and the financial business of the concern is under the management of a Board of Directors, seven in number. The present officers are: Samuel Watkins, President; Jas. H. Kendrick, Secretary; and Thomas F.

Kendrick, Cashier, a most wise and efficient corps. Secretary Kendrick has occupied his present position for more than nineteen years, or since the establishment of the works, which is a just recognition of his established reputation as a thorough and accomplished business man.

Suspension Bridge.

A magnificent Wire Suspension Bridge spans the Cumberland at this place, which is reckoned as one of the finest and most substantial bridge structures in America, and perhaps the longest in the South. It is a vast improvement on the old bridge, which was built during the year 1850, and destroyed by having its wires cut upon the evacuation of the City by the Confederate Army under General Albert Sidney Johnson, in February, 1862. The present structure is more roomy and much stronger than its predecessor. The rebuilding was commenced in July, 1865, and on May 31st, 1866, the bridge was completed and thrown open to travel. The total cost of the structure was upwards of \$140,000. The architect was Major Wilbur F. Foster, of this City, who distinguished himself as an engineer in the late war, and served with honor and credit to himself as Chief Engineer on the Staff of Gen. Alex. P. Stuart.

The wood and wire work was done under the supervision of Albert Fink, President of the Louisville Industrial Works, and now Superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, a gentleman whose reputation as a scientific and accomplished genius and industrious and energetic workman, is wide-spread. The masonry of the present Bridge is the same as that used in the old one, save the addition of six and a half feet to the piers on the Edgefield side of the river—the present pitch of the bridge being twenty-five feet lower on the Edgefield than on the Nashville side. The weight of the original cables was about 93,800 pounds, while the weight of the present cables is about 165,000 pounds. The number of wires in each of the two cables is 2,456, making the total number of wires supporting the bridge in the center, 4,912. The weight of the bridge between the towers is about 648,000 pounds, and the total strength of the cables is 7,368,000 pounds. The greatest load which can be placed on the bridge at one time, counting forty pounds to the square foot, is 604,800 pounds, and this load added to the weight of the bridge, gives us 1,252,800 pounds, so that the bridge has a *strength almost six times as great as it can be loaded*. The length of the bridge

is about seven hundred feet, and its width thirty-five feet, which includes a splendid carriage-way about twenty-five feet wide and sidewalks on either side, each about five feet wide. The carriage-way is guarded by a heavy framing of timber, firmly riveted and bolted together, and known as the McCallum Truss pattern. This truss is secured to the cables in the center by means of heavy wrought-iron rods, which increase in length as we go toward either end of the bridge, until they reach almost to the top of the towers. These towers are four in number. The height of the bridge above low-water mark, is one hundred and ten feet. The gentlemen owning the Suspension bridge are incorporated under the style of the "Broad Street Bridge Company." A Board of twelve Directors, elected annually, govern the affairs of the company.

The present officers are: President, Byrd Douglas, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Butler, Esq.

This bridge is perhaps, one of the best paying institutions of the City, and yields a dividend of twelve per cent. per annum. It is the only foot-bridge connecting the City with Edgefield, and consequently is an indispensable necessity.

Railroad Bridge.

The finest draw-bridge in Tennessee, and one of the finest in the entire United States, is the splendid structure which was built for the joint use of the Louisville & Nashville and Edgefield & Kentucky Railroads over the Cumberland River, at this place. The original structure was built under the supervision and direction of Mr. A. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad, and trains passed over it the first time, the 28th of October, 1859. The superstructure of this Bridge was burned on the evacuation of Nashville, Tuesday night, February 18th, 1862. In May, 1862, the bridge was rebuilt by the Federal authorities. In the Fall of 1867 the wood portion was removed, and a splendid iron superstructure of the Fink V Truss pattern was put up at a cost of \$75,000, under the supervision of Albert Fink, Esq., Superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The original cost of the Bridge was about \$250,000, and the value of the present Bridge cannot fall far short of \$300,000.

Its length is 700 feet, in four spans; two fixed spans, one on each side, and two draw spans. Each fixed span is 200 feet in the clear, between the supports, and the clear opening of each draw span is 120

feet, making it the longest railroad draw in the world; that at Rock Island, Illinois, being 120 feet on one side, and 116 on the other. The total length of draw, from one extremity to the other, of the moveable portion, is 280 feet. The masonry supporting the bridge, which is exactly the same as was in the old bridge, was built by Messrs. Maxwell, Saulpaw & Co., contractors, and consists of two abutments, two main piers, one center pier, and two rest piers. The center pier, on which the immense draw is turned, is circular, 30 feet in diameter at the top, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom, and $68\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and contains $2,295\frac{1}{3}$ perches of masonry. The eastern main pier is $75\frac{1}{3}$ feet high, and contains $1,208\frac{3}{4}$ perches of masonry. The western main pier is $70\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, and contains $1,072\frac{2}{3}$ perches masonry. The foundations of all the piers are laid upon the solid rock, in water, about twelve feet deep at ordinary low stages. The extreme rise of water at the bridge is forty-seven feet.

The total quantity of masonry in the bridge is $6,800\frac{3}{4}$ perches. In the original superstructure 454,000 feet of timber, and 160,000 pounds of iron were used. As to the quantity of material used in the present superstructure, we are not advised.

Fair Grounds.

The Fair Grounds and Buildings of the Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association, are located just two miles from the Public Square, one and a half miles from the Nashville and Chattanooga Depot, and about one mile from the State Prison. The grounds are eighty acres in extent, and are admirably situated, stretching, as they do, a distance of half a mile from north to south, and bordering on the Charlotte and Harding Pikes, respectively, while, on the East, they begin at the edge of the splendid farm of W. R. Elliston, Esq., and extend west to the foot of a range of hills that skirt the western boundary of the City's suburbs. They are accessible from three roadways, leading out from the heart of the City, and by the Nashville & North-western Railroad. The buildings are constructed in the Swiss style of architecture, grand and imposing, and are comprised in the Grand Amphitheatre, fully capable of seating 10,000 people; beautifully and artistically arranged Floral and Textile Fabric Halls; a superb department, known as Mechanic's Hall, for the display of machinery, and articles of a like class, and fitted up with engines and steam apparatus, looking quite busy and attractive, dur-

ing our Fair seasons. There is also a neat and cosy little retreat for the ladies, known as "The Ladies' Cottage;" and the Judges' Pagoda, in the center of the "Stock Ring," beside a Reservoir; all of which are located on the western extremity of the grounds, and face toward the City. On the eastern side are numerous sheds and stables, excellently arranged for the accommodation of horses, stock, etc. The buildings and grounds cost something in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and were erected the past year in less than four months.

Most excellent views are obtained of the City and entire country for miles around, from the Grand Amphitheatre; and it overlooks one of the most splendid Speed-rings, or Race-courses, to be found anywhere. This track is fifty feet wide, and is constructed in the shape of a letter "B," having both half mile and mile stretches.

The first grand, annual, exposition was held here during October, 1869, and, it has been reported, that not less than 30,000 people witnessed the exhibitions during the week. Although attendant with inclement weather, and many counter attractions, the management were not discouraged, and propose, in their next exhibitions, to eclipse anything ever before witnessed in the South or West. Preparations are being made to lay off the grounds in handsome shape, and with shrubbery, floral ornamentations, lakelets, etc., make it the resort of citizens, as well as of transient visitors. The officers of the Association, are: President, Thos. B. Johnson; Vice Presidents, R. H. Gardner, B. F. Cockrill and —————; Recording Secretary, A. G. Adams; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. R. C. Foster; Treasurer, Jas. M. Hamilton. Board of Directors—the foregoing officers *ex officio*—and General Wm. H. Jackson, Jno. Overton, N. K. Griffin, N. McClure, Hiram Vaughn, Dr. Wm. A. Cheatham and Wm. R. Elliston.

Race Course.

The Nashville Race Course is situated about two miles north of the City, on a beautiful peninsular formed by an abrupt curvature in the Cumberland river, whose waters it immediately overlooks. In former days, there were two Race Tracks in that end of the City,—“the Walnut Race Course,” situated near the residence of Judge W. K. Turner, and the present Nashville Race Course. The former sank into obscurity some years before the war, but the latter having been established in the early days of the City, when such prominent men as General Jackson attended, has retained its popularity to the present

day. During its existence, some of the most noted racers of America have tried their mettle over this course, and could a full record be given, it would show some brilliant achievements in turf matters here.

The Race Course farm contains 225 acres, and is the property of M. Burns, Esq. The Course, the grand stand, stables, dwellings, etc., are leased from the owner by the Nashville Blood Horse Association. There are both Running and Trotting Courses, each, one mile long, and forty feet wide. This course is regarded as the softest track in the United States, to train on, the soil being impregnated with fine sand, and, at all times, kept in the most perfect order.

The owner of the Course has lately laid out a beautiful avenue, seventy feet wide, leading from the corporation line to the inside gate, which has become a delightful suburban drive, and is growing quite popular with pleasure-loving Nashvillians, who flock there of Summer evenings, not only in light vehicles, but many in their family carriages.

Cemeteries of Nashville.

In the early days of the City of Nashville, very little attention was paid to the adornment of places of sepulture. The founders of the City provided no general place of interment until the year 1822, when the City Cemetery was established, prior to which time, burials were made in the open grounds near the Sulphur Spring. Lately, more care has been given to our "Cities of the Dead," and, at present, there are situated, within convenient distance of the City, several of the most beautiful Cemeteries in the South—lovely spots of nature, adorned by the artistic hand of man, and, in their mournful solitude, impressive, appropriate and lovely as homes for

"The dead, the dead, the cherished dead."

THE CITY CEMETERY.

In the early settlement of Nashville, the dead were buried on the open grounds that overlook Sulphur Spring Bottom, and at two or three country burial places in the neighborhood. At the former place, there still may be seen a number of mounds, which, by a good many, have been erroneously thought "Indian Graves." In 1822, interments were first made in the present City Cemetery, which, at an early period in the history of Nashville, was considered quite dis-

tant in the country. Gradually, the town has expanded and grown up around it, until now, its vicinity is becoming one of our thickest settled localities. The ancient Burial-ground occupies some twenty-seven acres, and is enclosed by neat and substantial plank fencing, seven feet high, extending entirely around it. It is bordered, on the north, by Oak Street; on the south, by the depot premises of the Nashville & Decatur Railroad; on the east, by Cherry street; and on the west, by the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. At the north-east corner is the entrance, constructed, both, with carriage-ways and entrances for pedestrians, and about the center of the northernmost avenue stands the receiving vault, while the Sexton's residence is immediately without the enclosure, but hard by the entrance gate. In the center of the ground is an octagon space, known as Chapel Square, which is a gradual rising mound, some forty feet in diameter, and is guarded by attractive, rustic iron railing. The entire Cemetery is laid off in squares, and has numerous carriage-ways extending in every direction. Beginning with the Cherry Street side, and running north and south, first comes City Avenue, and then in the order in which their names are placed, Magnolia and Maple Avenues, Kingsley's Walk and Turnpike, Meadow and Cedar Avenues; while those which run from east to west, enumerated from the the north side, are: Willow, Gully, Elm, Mulberry, Oak, Central, Locust, Walnut, Poplar, Pine and Cherry Avenues. In addition, there are also almost countless foot-walks and paths, running in every direction. Between Oak and Central, and Oak and Poplar Avenues, a space is laid off for the interment of strangers, and is known as the "Stranger Ground." The greater part of the remainder of the ground is divided up into family lots, etc.

There are some twenty-seven acres embraced in this Cemetery, and the interments, extending through nearly half a century, it is thought, will number between fifteen and twenty thousand. The remains of many of the most prominent citizens of Nashville, and of Tennessee, are buried here. Among them, General Robertson, the founder of Nashville, Governor Wm. Carroll, Duncan Robertson, Esq., Hon. Felix Grundy, Dr. John Shelby, Dr. Robert Porter, and many others of earlier dates; and the lamented General Felix K. Zollicoffer, and the brilliant and beloved young General James E. Rains—citizens and soldiers, honored in life, and cherished in memory since dead.

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY.

The most popular of our Cemeteries seems to be the comparatively new burying-place, known as Mount Olivet Cemetery. It is located two and a half miles from the City, on the Lebanon Pike, and was bought by a stock company about fifteen years since. October, 1855, the company was organized under a liberal charter, granted by the Legislature of Tennessee, and, soon after, elected the following Officers and Board of Directors: A. V. S. Lindsley, President; C. W. Nance, Secretary; W. A. Eichbaum, Treasurer; Directors: A. V. S. Lindsley, C. W. Nance, B. W. Hall, I. H. Buddeke, J. H. McDonald, Anson Nelson and Thompson Anderson. The lands comprise one hundred acres, with fronts on both the Lebanon and Stone's River Turnpikes, and are sufficiently far, it is believed, to be secure from encroachment from the City, in that direction, for a long time to come. The improvements on the grounds, when purchased, consisted of three dwellings, a vine-yard, etc. Since its purchase, the whole tract has been laid out by skillful artists, in accordance with the suggestions of refined taste, and the picturesque location of the grounds—thousands of cedars and other ornamental shrubbery have been planted, roads and avenues opened, a handsome business office erected, and, although a great deal of ground has been sold, the stockholders have never realized a dollar for the money paid out by them fifteen years ago—the proceeds from the sale of lots having been expended in keeping up and beautifying the grounds. The present Board of Directors, are: A. V. S. Lindsley, President; C. W. Nance, Secretary; I. H. Buddeke, Treasurer; Anson Nelson, Thompson Anderson, Daniel F. Carter and T. W. Weakley. There are many, very many, beautiful mausoleums, obelisks, monuments, etc., here, which are so chaste and exquisite, as to entitle them to great admiration.

Mount Olivet, to-day, is a lovely place, beautifully diversified with "hill and dale, and lawn, and running brook," where

—"the heart, half desolate and broken,
Far from the city's pomp its vigil may keep,
And wreath with fairest flowers, affection's token
The pale, cold marble, where its loved ones sleep."

And, since we love the beautiful while living, it is indeed a pleasing thought, that when our journey is over, on earth, we shall be laid amid the loveliness of nature, until the final trump shall have been sounded.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.

During 1869, the Ladies' Memorial Society, of Nashville, purchased a burial-ground in Mount Olivet Cemetery, as a resting-place for the remains of the Confederate soldiers, who fell in the battles about Nashville. At present, it occupies the southern extremity of the grounds in use, but is really in the center of Mount Olivet. The design is admirable. It occupies a pretty hillock, with a natural slope on every side. In the center, or crest, is a spot, sixteen feet square, designed as a monumental circle, and in which is to be placed, at some time in the future, a suitable monument. There are thirteen rows of graves, encircling the obelisk square, with four avenues radiating from the center, north, south, east and west. The grave-rows are short in the center and increase in length toward the outer edge of the circle. The first six inner rows contain the remains of soldiers from other States. In the seventh row begin the graves of the "Unknown," while the outer rows contain the bodies of fallen Tennesseans, who are placed here designedly, as vidette guards for their comrades from other States—an arrangement, which is not only symbolical of the hospitality of Tennessee, but of the relations which have existed between her people, and those of sister States.

There are, at present, 1,360 bodies interred here, all of whom have been removed here during the past twelve months, and there yet remain a few more not gathered together. When completed and ornamented, as it is intended it shall be, the Confederate Cemetery will be as lovely in appearance, as beauty of location and artistic arrangement can make it. The noble and sympathetic ladies, who have interested themselves so zealously in its behalf, not only have, but will continue to hold the gratitude of a grief-stricken people, of this and future generations. Their names shall be treasured memories, and

"—on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages."

OLD CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

The Old Catholic Cemetery, which, until quite recently, was used as a burying place by the Catholic citizens of Nashville, is located in the southern portion of the city on a portion of St. Cloud Hill. This Cemetery contains some five or six acres, and is almost entirely filled up. At present but few interments are made here—only then

where parties own lots there—and the Cemetery virtually has been closed.

MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY.

In September 1868, the Catholic citizens of Nashville purchased a beautiful tract of land containing 50 acres, at a cost of \$15,000, located about two and a half miles south of the city on the Lebanon Pike, immediately north of and adjoining Mount Olivet Cemetery. At once the work of beautifying and ornamentation was commenced, and at this time they have already greatly improved what the lavish hand of nature had previously made a most lovely spot. Mount Calvary is a continuation of that beautiful section occupied in part by Mount Olivet; and being located between the latter and the city, views of the latter are, if anything, much finer and less obstructed. The grounds, to a great extent, have been admirably laid off; and wherever the symbolic cross rears its head as a monument of some sleeping devotee, there may be traced the care and remembrance of some loving survivor. Mount Calvary is under the management of an association of gentlemen of the Cathedral congregation, who annually elect a Supervising Committee, the Bishop and Pastor of the Church being *ex-officio* members. The Sexton of the Cemetery is Michael Sheehan.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The National Cemetery for the interment of Federal Soldiers who fell in the battles around Nashville, is located about six miles from the city, bordering on the Gallatin Turnpike and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The ground is excellently laid off, and is said to be the most beautiful National Cemetery in the West. The remains of 16,486 Federal Soldiers are buried there, of whom 14,576 are white, and 1,910 colored.

MOUNT ARARAT (COLORED) CEMETERY.

Until quite recently, the colored people of Nashville had no special burying-ground, using, in conjunction with white citizens, the other cemeteries—for the most part the City Cemetery. In 1869, an association of colored citizens was formed for the purchase of suitable grounds; and in August last, they bought, for \$2,550, a very pretty site containing some ten acres, two miles out on the Murfreesboro Pike. The Trustees of the Cemetery are Edward Noah, W. F.

Walker, Nelson Walker, Albert McGavock, W. A. Sumner, Ephraim Pickett, Geo. Dickinson, Adam Young, T. J. Bell and R. D. Campbell, of whom Nelson Walker is President, and W. A. Sumner Secretary.

HEBREW CEMETERY.

The burying-ground at present in use by the Hebrew citizens of Nashville, is situated about two miles north of the city, in the vicinity of St. Cecilia's Academy. It is quite small, being not more than one or two acres in extent. It has been in use for a number of years.

Relics of the Past.

Few of these remain in Nashville. They are being swept away by the onward tide of modern improvement. Like a traveler looking back through the scenes which he has passed, we view with regret many places of interest previously disregarded, which now rise before us, when the power to enjoy them can never return. Old buildings, ruins, or places rendered memorable by scenes of patriotism, or as having been the homes, or as being the resting places of genius or virtue, have ever been held in veneration by the people of all ages and nations. The visitor to Nashville then will rejoice to know that Nashville and its vicinity afford resting places for two of the former Presidents of the United States—Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, and Polk Place, the residence and tomb of James K. Polk. The former is located twelve miles from the city on the Lebanon Pike, and still preserves many of the characteristics that distinguished it while its former light resided there. The latter is at the corner of Vine and Union Streets, in the heart of the city; and yet beautiful and attractive in its appearance, is often visited by the admirers of the great and good man whose name it commemorates.

BENEVOLENT ORDERS, ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

It is a source of great gratification to all Nashvillians who have pride for their City, that no matter what point of the compass their visitors hail from, they may find here some one to extend the hand of welcome and exhibit feelings of friendship and brotherly feeling in the many Benevolent Orders and Associations represented here—Societies which have for their objects the amelioration of the condition of suffering humanity, the performance of charitable deeds to the needy and worthy, and the execution of offices that are ornamental to the fame of our City and give character to it abroad; where man, by the law of his being, by the promptings of ambition, and by his respect for virtue and honor, has made dignity, chastity and moral excellence the stepping stones to lofty and responsible positions. Where, whenever humanity suggests an exhibition of benevolence, a legion of willing hearts rally to her call; and where the cardinal virtue of existence lays in the sense of the couplet—

“There is more of honest fame in drying up a single tear,
Than in shedding seas of gore.”

Here, too, the stranger from foreign climes, whether he come from the shores of Loch Catrine, the rugged steeps of the Alps, the boggs of old Erin, or the vine-clad fields of France, will find the people of his nationality—our adopted citizens—perpetuating the memories of their parent land, transplanting its virtues to our fertile soil, and by the ceremonies, rites, festivals, etc., peculiar to them, rendering their home in Nashville exceedingly delightful.

There are a great many facts connected with the histories of these various Societies, that no doubt were they obtainable, would prove of intense interest. It is simply an impossibility to sketch all in full, therefore we give merely the outlines, beginning with

The Masonic Fraternity.

Glancing back at the history of Free Masonry in the United States, we find that Tennessee, almost ever since its admittance into the Union as a State, has been a point of focal interest and importance in matters pertaining thereto, and no one place more so, or even as much as Nashville. On December 27, 1813, the Grand Lodge of the State organized at Knoxville, and at that convocation elected Col. Thos. Claiborne, of Nashville, their first Grand Master. Col. Claiborne at that time, represented Davidson county in the State Legislature which met at Knoxville, then the seat of Government for the State. He also, some years afterwards, represented the Nashville District on the floor of the United States Congress. In addition to Col. Claiborne, Nashville and Davidson County has furnished the following Grand Masters:—Robert Searcy, elected first in 1815; Wilkins Tannehill, 1817, '18, '20, '21 and '24; Andrew Jackson, 1822 and '23; George Wilson, 1840; Jos. Norvell, 1843; Chas. A. Fuller, 1850 and '51, and Jno. S. Dashiell, 1854 and '55. Of this list of illustrious and worthy citizens, but one now remains—the venerable Capt. John S. Dashiell. The others have been gathered to their fathers, and their immortal spirits are now assembled in that great Grand Lodge above that knows no closing. Yet they have scattered behind them seeds that have fallen in good ground and grown to a most beautiful harvest of the principles they respected and cherished. Andrew Jackson, scholar, soldier, President and Mason; and Wilkins Tannehill, the eminent author of the "Manual" and the reputed father of Masonry in Tennessee, were two Nashvillians, whose memory and deeds are venerated by thousands. Thus has been the relation Nashville has borne in regard to the Fraternity, one of distinction and merited honor.

The Constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge requires all annual communications to be held at Nashville. The next one will be holden here on the second Monday in November, 1870, and the M. E. Grand Chapter meets on the Wednesday before the second Monday in November. The Grand Council meets the first Monday in November. Nashville is the residence of the following Grand Officers :

Jno. Frizzell, Grand Secretary, office 84½ Church Street; Wilbur F. Foster, T. I. G. M. Grand Council, corner Cherry and Church Streets; Geo. Sieferle, Grand Tyler, Masonic Temple.

At the last annual Communication held here in September, 1869, there were reported for the State 21,072 members of all degrees. Of

this number, the following belong to subordinate Lodges in Nashville and Davidson County:

Cumberland Lodge No. 8.....	232
Phoenix Lodge No. 131.....	142
Claiborne Lodge No. 293.....	95
Germania Lodge No. 355.....	34
Edgefield Lodge No. 254.....	106
Goodlettsville Lodge No. 271.....	100
McWhirtersville Lodge No. 375.....	38
<hr/>	
Total.....	747

So we see that, with an aggregate membership of 747 in the county, we have over one twenty-eighth of all the membership in the State, which has eighty-four counties.

The present officers of the Subordinate Lodges in the city, are as follows :

Lodges.	Worshipful Masters.	Secretaries.
Cumberland.....	Geo. H. Wells.....	Jos. S. Carels.
Phoenix.....	Geo. S. Blackie, M.D....	Jno. W. Barry.
Germania.....	C. C. Giers.....	Dr. A. Schiff.
Claiborne.....	H. L. Claiborne.....	Jno. Hailey.
Edgefield.....	Alex. Joseph.....	Geo. W. Jenkins.

Cumberland Chapter No. 1.—W. F. Foster, H. P.; Jos. S. Carels, Secretary. Nashville Council No. 1.—Sumner Kirkpatrick, T. I. G. M.; Jos. Carels, Secretary ; and Nashville Commandery No. 1.—M. B. Howell, E. C., and R. C. Bransford, Recorder. With the exception of the Edgefield and Claiborne Lodges, all of these bodies hold their meetings in Masonic Temple, Church Street. Of these Lodges, the oldest and wealthiest is Cumberland Lodge No. 8, which was instituted June 24, 1812. The magnificent Masonic Temple, which stands on Church Street, is the property of this Lodge, and which we will now proceed to describe.

The Masonic Temple is located on the North side of Church Street, about midway between Cherry and Summer. The building was commenced in 1857, and finished to its present completion, early in 1861. It is 83 feet front, and has a depth of 115 feet 8 inches, and is built with four stories. The building alone, cost upwards of \$70,000, and the ground on which it is erected was purchased for \$45,000. It is in one of the most central and business quarters of the metropolis, and the present valuation of the entire property will not fall far short of \$125,000. The work of erection was done by various parties, prominent among whom were Jas. S. Murrell, brick-mason ; Coleman & Spain, carpenters, and Wm. Stockell, plasterer. The archi-

tect was the late General A. Heiman. The style of architecture adopted in the front is that of the Doric order.

The first floor is occupied by a grand entrance 15 feet wide, which is continued from each landing to the top of the building, and by three splendid storerooms, each 19 feet front by 110 feet deep, and handsomely fitted up, their fronts being graced with large French plate windows, etc. The front and corners of the first floor are constructed of cut-stone; the remainder of the building is made of brick.

The second floor is taken up, with the exception of the stairway gallery, by a spacious Concert Hall 59 by 90 feet, which is fitted up with a stage, scenery, and a suite of green-room apartments. The hall floor is built somewhat on the Isacoustic plan, and is capable of seating comfortably 1,200 persons, although we have seen at least 2,000 persons assembled in it on certain grand occasions. The avenues of egress are not as spacious as they should be; yet as the hall is the largest and most popular we have in the city, we will say no more.

The third floor is occupied by the Grand Lodge Room, 59 by 78 feet, the Blue Lodge Room, 59 by 31 feet 8 inches, and by a number of smaller halls for Subordinate Lodges. The fourth floor is occupied by the Chapter Room, 59 by 34 feet, and by the Council and Commandery Rooms. There are also three rooms of the floor occupied by Earhart's Commercial College. The Lodge Rooms are all handsomely carpeted and furnished.

Movements are on foot among the Masons of the State, to establish, at no distant day, a Masonic Orphan's Home, and an amended charter to that effect was granted them by the General Assembly of the State, on the 30th of November, 1869. The Fraternity are manifesting a zeal in the enterprise unprecedented, and will make it the grandest undertaking of the character ever before attempted by the Order in Tennessee. The officers at present, are as follows: Thompson Anderson, of Nashville, President; D. F. Wilkin, of Nashville, Vice President; John Frizzell, of Nashville, Secretary and Treasurer; John McClelland and Anson Nelson, of Nashville, and John W. Paxton, of Knoxville, and Jonathan S. Dawson, of Paris, Executive Committee.

Odd Fellowship.

As regards Odd Fellowship, Nashville is more highly honored at the present time, than any other city of the United States, affording

as she does, a residence for E. D. Farnsworth, Esq., Right Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States; and so far as the wealth, intelligence and numerical strength of her membership is concerned, surpasses very many cities of the Union. Out of eleven officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, five are residents of Nashville. They are as follows: R. H. Barry, R. W. G. Secretary; Rob't Thompson, R. W. G. Treasurer; Chas. B. Hall, R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. U. S.; M. M. Brien, Jr., R. W. G. Marshal, and Geo. Sieferle, R. W. G. Guardian. And out of eight officers of the Grand Encampment, five are residents of Nashville, as follows: P. T. Phillips, M. W. G. Patriarch; R. H. Barry, R. W. G. Scribe; Rob't Thompson, R. W. G. Treasurer; Geo. Sieferle, Grand Sentinel, and N. S. Davis, Grand Herald.

The Grand Lodge of the State was first organized in Nashville, August 10, 1841, by the following Past Grands: C. C. Trabue, T. Kezer, G. P. Forsythe, R. A. Barnes, George Wilson, W. H. Calhoun, Jas. Bowen, and Wm. P. Hume. Then followed the organization of the Subordinate Lodges and Encampments as subjoined: Tennessee Lodge, No. 1, September 8, 1841; Trabue Lodge, No. 10, September 8, 1846; Ridgely Encampment, No. 1, —; Olive Branch Encampment, —; Smiley Lodge, No. 90, August 21, 1854; Aurora (German) Lodge, No. 105, April 16, 1858; Edgefield Lodge, No. 118, February 8, 1867, and Edgefield Encampment, No. 32, —.

The following is a list of the present officers and the number of contributing members in each subordinate body:

	Noble Grands.	Secretaries.	Members.
Tennessee Lodge, No. 1,	P. O'Connor.	P. Harris, Jr.	174
Trabue " " 10,	R. E. Page.	Robt. Mackenzie.	121
Smiley " " 90,	R. A. Halley.	H. G. Rives.	113
Aurora " " 105,	Chris. Dieterle.	Jno. Herbrich.	120
Edgefield " " 118,	John Ozanne.	Ed. Copeland.	59
Total,.....			587

	Chief Patriarchs.	Scribes.	Members.
Ridgely Encampment, No. 1,	W. A. Barry.	P. Harris, Jr.	102
Olive Branch " " 4,	J. R. Harwell.	McD. A. Nolen.	76
Edgefield " " 31,	Ed. Copeland.	Jos. W. Gilman.	25
Total,.....			203

Trabue Lodge was named in honor of Edward Trabue, formerly Mayor of the City of Nashville, and a prominent citizen in his day.

Smiley Lodge was named in honor of Gen. Thos. T. Smiley, one of our most popular, polite and pleasant citizens. Ridgely Encampment was named in honor of Jas. L. Ridgely, present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Out of a total membership in the State of 3,437, over one-sixth are residents of Nashville and vicinity.

In 1868, the Order purchased a splendid piece of central property, at the corner of Church and High Streets, 49 by 150 feet large, for the exceedingly low sum of \$20,000, on which they propose erecting in a very short while, a magnificent temple or assembly-hall, to cost not less than \$50,000. Several designs have been drawn up by as many architects—and although not quite decided upon—yet, we have been informed the building will be at least four stories high, with a Mansard Roof, and built in the most modern and improved style. It is contemplated to fit up the second story as a grand concert room or theater, with a splendid entrance from the center of the grand floor, which is to be flanked by elegant business houses on either side. Offices and other apartments will occupy the front portion of the second floor, so that an audience in the concert room can not be disturbed by the bustle and racket in the street below. We long for the day of its erection, and shall hail such a fortuitous event with unalloyed pleasure.

The present Odd Fellows' Hall is at the corner of Union and Summer Streets.

Improved Order of Red Men.

This large, influential, and rapidly growing order, was instituted in Tennessee and at Nashville, by the organization of Tecumseh Tribe, No. 1, in 1867. This Tribe now numbers 150 members. Its principal officers are, Sachem, John Ingalls; Chief of Records, A. J. Moulton. In rapid succession, other Tribes have been instituted in the city, in the order as below indicated :

Alknooma Tribe No. 2, at present has forty-five members—Sachem, P. Walsh; Chief of Records, David Evatt.

Osceola Tribe No. 3, numbers fifty members—Sachem, W. H. Hyronemus; Chief of Records, S. Sickles.

Pawnee Tribe No. 7, numbers seventy-five members—Sachem, T. A. Knowles; Chief of Records, G. W. Cooper.

Sewanee Tribe No. —, numbers thirty members—Sachem, ———; Chief of Records, ———.

In addition to the above, there have been Tribes instituted at Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, Mount Pleasant, Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, and other cities and towns in the State—showing that the Order is being extended very rapidly throughout the commonwealth.

The Great Council of the State meets semi-annually, at different places in the State, and is composed of Past Sachems in good standing, and representatives elected by the respective Tribes. The officers of the Great Council at present are: Great Sachem, L. M. Temple, of Nashville; Great Senior Sagamore, J. Grant, of Pulaski; Great Junior Sagamore, W. J. Parkes, of Pulaski; Great Chief of Records, P. R. Albert, of Nashville; Great Keeper of Wampum, Charles Sayers, of Davidson County; Great Prophet, Abe Frizzell, of Pulaski; Great Keeper of Wigwam, W. A. Mathews, of Nashville; Great Guard of Forest, Alex. Hemphill, of Nashville.

The Red Men's Wigwam is the third floor of the City Hall, north end Market-house.

The objects of the Improved Order of Red Men, are, benevolence fraternal feeling, and the protection of the widows and orphans of its deceased members. The different ceremonies, rites, phrases, etc., used, are all derived from the aborigines of our continent. In a majority of instances, these terms are exceedingly appropriate, imitating, as they do, the language of the dark-hued sons of the forests, and encouraging the adoption of the honor and dignity of these true "sons of nature."

Pale Faces.

This comparatively young organization, was founded in 1868, by W. J. Andrews, Esq., of Maury County, Tennessee, and is said to have met with unprecedented success—at present numbering some 25,000 or 30,000 members in this State, besides having auxiliary Camps in other States. In Davidson County, there are between 2,500 and 3,000 Pale Faces. Of this number, fully two thousand are residents of Nashville. They are divided into two Camps, as follows: Orphan Camp No. 3, P. G. Stiver Perkins, President—which meets in the hall over corner of Union street and Printers' alley: Forrest Camp No. 7, J. Patton, President—which meets at Elysian Grove Temperance Hall, South Nashville.

Sons of Temperance.

Of those who "look not upon the wine when it is red," Nashville claims for herself five hundred true and loyal Sons. There are in the city three active working Divisions of this Order, embraced in the following: Tennessee Division No. 30, Temple Division No. 22, and Elysian Grove Division No. 1. The two former meet in Temperance Hall, Union Street, and the latter in their hall, at the junction of Market street and the Murfreesboro Pike, in South Nashville. There are, in addition to these, the following Divisions within Davidson County, and identified with Nashville:

Edgefield Division, Edgefield, No. 12; White's Creek Division, White's Creek, No. 207; Zion Division, near White's Creek, No. 33; Mansker's Creek Division, Goodlettsville, No. 87; Thompson's Chapel Division, Nolensville Pike, No. 24; Gethsemane Division, Baker's Station, No. 70; beside four other Divisions not now in active operation. The total membership for the county will reach one thousand. About five thousand dollars' worth of property is owned by this Order in the county, mostly in the way of furniture, since, as a general thing, they rent their halls. Nashville is the residence of several of the officers of the Grand Division of the State. It is also the place of assemblage for the Grand Division, which meets here annually.

Nashville Bible Society.

The Nashville Bible Society, a branch organization of the American Bible Society, was organized August 25, 1823. The first officers of the Society were: Hon. John Haywood, President; General Andrew Jackson, General Wm. Carroll and Col. Edward Ward, Vice-Presidents; John Somerville, Treasurer; Oliver B. Hayes, Corresponding Secretary, and Benj. Litton, Recording Secretary. The first Board of Managers was: Hon. Robert Whyte, Hon. John McNairy, Hon. Wm. L. Brown, Henry Crabb, James Trimble, Jesse Wharton, Michael C. Dunn, Willie Barrow, Joseph T. Elliston, Wilkins Tannehill, Nathan Ewing, Moses Norvell, N. A. McNairy, Robert Smiley, John Price and Jos. Litton.

From the date of its organization to the present time, many of the most prominent citizens of our city have been connected with the Society. The officers of the present organization, are: Dr. W. H.

Morgan, President; General R. C. Foster, Vice-President; J. M. Gaut, Recording Secretary; A. G. Adams, Treasurer. An Executive Committee now takes the place of the old Board of Managers. The members of the present Committee are: Samuel Scott, W. B. Dortch, James M. Hamilton, H. G. Scovel and Wm. H. Evans, to which are added the Treasurer and Secretary, *ex-officio* members. As a general thing, this Society has been an active one; but it is said to be more energetic now than ever. The object of this Society is, "to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, as published by the American Bible Society." During 1869, the Society supplied three counties adjacent to Nashville, and during 1870, expect to furnish at least six counties. The Repository of the Society is at the house of W. C. Collier & Co., No. 44 Union Street, where their books are sold at cost to churches, Sunday schools and individuals, and to dealers, with the addition of "carriage."

Nashville Tract Society.

The above is the name of a society in this city, organized November 6, 1868, for the purpose of distributing gratuitously, religious tracts and books in the City of Nashville and its suburbs. The Society meets the second Monday night in each month, and is officered as follows: President, H. Hill McAllister; Corresponding Secretary, A. G. Turner; Recording Secretary, Frank P. Hume; Treasurer, J. H. Ruggles. The Nashville Tract Society numbers on its roll, thirty-three members, all of whom are actively engaged in the work, and distributed, during the year 1869, about 300,000 pages of tracts, small books on religious subjects, etc. We have been handed the following statement of its financial condition on January 1, 1870: Cash receipts, \$260; disbursements, \$197.42; balance on hand, January 1, 1870, \$62.58.

Tennessee Memorial Society.

This most estimable humane Society, organized for the purpose of reintering the remains of Confederate soldiers who fell in the battles around Nashville, first met at the residence of that truly benevolent and philanthropic lady, Mrs. Felicia G. Porter, in April, 1868. The Society at once organized, and included as its members, many of the first ladies of Nashville. The present officers are: President and Secretary—Mrs. Felicia G. Porter: Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. H. Evans;

Managers—Mrs. Ex-President James K. Polk, Mrs. John Kirkman, Mrs. E. H. Hickman, Mrs. John Overton, Mrs. T. J. Harding, Mrs. I. C. Nicholson, Mrs. G. W. Fall, Mrs. Jeff. French, Mrs. G. W. Cunningham, Mrs. Thos. Marshall, Mrs. M. P. McGuire, Mrs. Thos. D. Craighead, Mrs. Wm. Clare, Mrs. Henry Massengale, Mrs. McG. Lindsley, Mrs. Henri Weber, Mrs. St. Clair Morgan, Mrs. Jas. T. Bell, Mrs. Thos. Farrell, Mrs. John L. Brown, Mrs. Thos. Menees and Miss Aline McCall. Since its organization, this Society has re-interred 2,500 Confederate soldiers, embracing all of the Southern States and New York. An annual decoration of these graves occurs, in which nearly the entire population participates in solemn and impressive ceremonies. The Society proposes soon to erect a Confederate Monument. The noble deeds done by these thrice-noble women, have done much to heal the severed heart cords of a suffering, yet ever grateful people. May their memories continue with us as long as the sacred soil of their sunny South, enriched by the blood of a chivalric soldiery, continues to vegetate.

Robertson Association.

This charitable Order dates its existence from February, 1856, and is devoted to the alleviation of suffering and distress in our city during periods of epidemic and other extraordinary calamities. It was chartered by the Legislature, February 22, 1866. The name of "Robertson Association" was chosen to honor and perpetuate the memory of Duncan Robertson, the Howard of Nashville, a Scotchman by birth, a noble Christian philanthropist, that will long be remembered by many of our old citizens. Every Winter, a series of lectures is delivered, under the auspices of the Society, the proceeds of which are devoted to benevolent purposes. The Society has about fifty members. Dr. J. B. Lindsley is President; T. J. Hough, Esq., Vice-President; Major Jas. M. Hawkins, Treasurer, and Thos. M. Brennan, Esq., Secretary. It acknowledges no sectarian or political bias; on its banner is inscribed simply that Heaven-born word, "Charity."

Tennessee Medical Society.

The Medical Society of Tennessee was chartered by the General Assembly of the State, January 9, 1830. The original Act of incorporation was amended by that body in 1848, authorizing it to estab-

lish auxiliary societies in each county in the State, upon the application of five regularly graduated Physicians of a county; and was extended in 1858, for fifty years from the 1st of January, 1860, and is now a body politic and corporate. Its objects are the collection, preservation, diffusion, interchange and general advancement of medical knowledge throughout the State; the cultivation of the ethics of the profession, and the promotion of a high standard of attainments among its members. It is composed of many of the most prominent and distinguished Physicians of Tennessee, beside having a number of scientific gentlemen living in this and other States, as honorary members. The Society has held its meetings in Nashville regularly since 1830, excepting the hiatus from 1861 to 1866. The officers of the present term, are: President—J. F. Grant, M. D., of Nashville, (formerly of Giles County); Vice Presidents—S. P. Crawford, M. D., of Greene County; Frank Ramsey, M. D., of Shelby County, and W. L. Nichol, M. D., of Nashville; Corresponding Secretary—D. DuPre, M. D., of Nashville; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, J. D. Plunkett, M. D., of Nashville.

The Nashville Medical Society.

The Nashville Medical Society was founded in 1857, for the purpose of binding the medical profession in closer ties of friendship and harmony, and for discussion of medical topics. Its first President was the late Professor A. H. Buchanan, and its first Secretary, Prof. George S. Blackie, who still holds the office. In 1865, the Society adopted a table of Fees, which regulates the profession of this community in their practice, and which has been adopted by the Societies of various other counties in the State. The "City Board of Health," recently abolished by the Corporation, was the offspring of the energetic officers of this Society, and was an institution of the greatest service to the city. The Society holds its meetings on the first Tuesday of each month. At these meetings papers on medical topics are read, lectures delivered, and discussions on professional topics held. There are now about forty members, who are residents of this city. Besides these, there are honorary members, who are selected from the medical profession generally, in recognition of distinguished services to the Society or the profession generally. Dr. W. T. Briggs is now the President.

Concordia Club.

The Concordia Club is the name of an amateur Literary and Dramatic Association organized December 1, 1865, by the consolidation of the Thalia and Eureka Clubs. It is composed of some of our best citizens of various nationalities, it being cosmopolitan in its views. Its object is Literary, Dramatic and Social entertainment and for the advancement of General Literature. It has already 500 volumes in its Library, embracing rare works of all classes, but mostly of standard authors on Poetry, History, Criticism and the Drama. This number is rapidly increasing, and doubtless before many days, will be the best private library in the city. Their hall, which is located on the second floor of the new Post Office Building, is decidedly the handsomest concert room in the City, and is capable of seating 500 persons. It is fitted up with a fine stage and accompanying scenery; is splendidly adorned with fresco-papering, and has suites of neatly furnished and carpeted ante-rooms. Regular meetings of the Club are held every Thursday night, but the Club Rooms are open at all times for the benefit of its members. The Dramatic entertainments of the Club, which are only occasional, are of the very first order, and exhibit talent of the highest degree among its membership.

Caledonian Society.

The Caledonian Society of Nashville, was founded in 1865 by the Scotch residents of Nashville, for the purpose of keeping up a link with the country of their origin, preserving their affection for its brown heaths and wild crags, and for taking care of destitute widows and orphans of Scotch origin, as well as affording relief to worthy countrymen out of means and employment. The Society is composed at present, of about 35 members, who meet quarterly and transact for their numbers, and opportunity, no small amount of charitable business. The members celebrate annually, by a public festival, the 30th of November, St. Andrews' Day, at which festival national music and dances are performed, and a small fund for charitable purposes accumulated. The sons and grand-sons of Scotchmen, as well as natives, are eligible for membership. Mr. Matthew Henderson was the first President. Dr. Geo. S. Blackie has occupied the Chair for four years past, and Major Wm. Gray, is Secretary.

German Relief Society.

About twenty years ago, a number of our most respectable German citizens met together and formed an association of their countrymen, known as the German Relief Society. The object aimed at was that of mutual assistance and relief in cases of sickness; to assist in burying the dead, and by social intercourse, to repeat and renew the scenes and memories of "Faderland." At present, the Society has a membership of at least 75. They meet monthly in their hall, at No. 33 Union Street. The officers are:—Dr. G. Schiff, President, and F. Meyer, Secretary.

Swiss Relief Association.

The countrymen of William Tell and natives of the rugged peaks of the "joyous Alps," have, too, in the home of their adoption, an Association, whose ostensible purpose is for the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate and indigent people of their nationality, and for interchange of sociability and perpetuation of habits and pastimes of Switzerland. The Association was organized May 1, 1857—flowery May Day—the same that in the home of their nativity is celebrated by festival, song and dance. The membership now approximates 50. The Association meets monthly, at the corner of Jefferson and Cherry Streets, and is officered as follows:—President, David Kunz; Secretary, A. Monson; Treasurer, Jos. Vogt.

Nashville Blood-Horse Association.

The Nashville Blood-Horse Association, an organization perfected for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of blooded stock, was organized several years since; but having received a charter from the General Assembly, at its session of 1869–70, underwent a re-organization. The Association now numbers about one hundred members, many of whom are the most noted blooded-stock raisers in the State of Tennessee, among whom might be noticed such prominent gentlemen as Col. Wm. B. Johnson, Gen. W. G. Harding, S. R. Cockrill, Esq., Dr. Wm. A. Cheatham, Hon. Bailie Peyton, Archer Cheatham, Esq., R. F. Woods, Esq., R. B. Cheatham, Esq., and a number of others quite zealous in the cause of encouraging none but the best blood. Since their organization, the Blood-Horse Association has

effected much good, and yet the fruits of their purpose are hardly comparative to what they give promise of in the not overly distant future. The Association meets monthly at the Merchants' Exchange, Cherry Street, and is officered as follows for 1870: President, Col. W. H. Johnson; Vice Presidents, Hon. Bailie Peyton, Gen. W. G. Harding, Major R. F. Woods; Chief Marshal, Capt. R. S. Patterson; Treasurer, C. W. Hummer, Esq.; Secretary, Hugh McGavock, Esq.

Tennessee Horticultural Society.

The Tennessee Horticultural Society was founded in 1867, and chartered by the Legislature in 1868. Its object is, by public discussions and conversations among the members, and exhibitions of Horticultural objects, to improve the taste of the citizens for gardening, and induce the cultivation of fine varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables. During its existence the Society has done much towards the accomplishment of its aims. Meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and at these meetings frequent exhibitions of fruits and flowers take place. There are two great exhibitions annually, in the Spring and Autumn, at which premiums to the amount of \$1,000 are awarded. There are now, 450 members. Elder P. S. Fall is the President; Dr. Geo. S. Blackie, Recording Secretary; and Wm. Heaver, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

The Tennessee Apiarian Society.

The Tennessee Apiarian Society was founded in 1869, for the purpose of instructing the public in the proper methods of raising and caring for the Honey Bee, and calling general attention to the value of Honey and Wax as commercial products. Its President is Dr. J. H. Hamlin, and Esquire S. Sumner Hall is Secretary.

Fenian Brotherhood.

The Nashville Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, at present numbers about 220 members. Nashville is the place of residence of D. S. Mundy, State Center—the ranking officer in Tennessee. She has also furnished the Head Center for the Brotherhood in the United States, in the person of General John O'Neill. The Brotherhood holds weekly meetings at Fenian Hall, Colonnade Building, Cherry Street.

Hibernian Society.

The Hibernian Society was established in Nashville in 1868, and as its name signifies, is composed of Irishmen. They meet together weekly for mutual benefit and for the purpose of doing deeds of charity. The membership at present is about 60 strong. D. S. Mundy is President; John Shea, Secretary; and M. McCormack, Treasurer.

St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society.

The St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society was organized in 1867, for the purposes of mutual edification and instruction, and for the encouragement of the cause of Temperance. A fine Library of several hundred volumes is open to the use of the members. Their meeting place is in the basement of the Cathedral, at 2:30 P. M., every Sunday. The membership is about ——. Rev. P. F. Coyle is the President, and E. E. Jones, Secretary.

St. Vincent De Paul Society.

The St. Vincent De Paul Society was established in Nashville in 1866, and at present has about 30 members. The President is Phillip Olwill; Vice President, — Ottenville; Secretary, E. E. Jones. The Society meets in the basement Chapel of the Summer Street Cathedral every Sunday, immediately after High Mass. Its main, and indeed only object, is, that of visiting and relieving the poor at their dwellings.

St. Mary's Orphan Association.

This Association was organized March 6, 1864. It has about 60 members, and meets on the first Sunday in each month, in the basement of the Cathedral. Its specific charge is that of attending to the rearing, instruction and comfort of Catholic Orphans. The officers of the Association are, P. Olwill, President; F. H. Cunningham and P. Leddy, Vice Presidents; and E. E. Jones, Secretary.

German Immigration Society.

In 1868, the Tennessee German Immigration Society was chartered by the General Assembly of the State, for the purpose of encouraging immigration from Europe, and more especially from the land of the industrious, thrifty and enterprising German, to come and make their homes in Tennessee; to aid in the development of her resources, and help build up her manufacturing and industrial interests. No doubt the labors of the Society in this respect, so far, have been productive of much good. The President of the Society is, C. C. Giers, and the Secretary, John Ruhm.

Order of the Harugari.

There is also a subordinate Lodge—Jackson No. 111—of the Old German Order of the Harugari, in Nashville. It was established in 1861, and has now about sixty members. Its object is benevolence and charity. The hall of meeting is at No. 39 Union Street. The officers of the present term, are: Geo. Leascher, 1st Bard; Paul Hoffman, 2d Bard; L. Sona, 1st Secretary; Louis Meyer, 2d Secretary; Fred. Phillipps, Treasurer.

Nashville Turn Verein.

The Nashville Turner's Society was established October 25, 1854. Its object is not only for the culture of the mind, but also that of the body; and in connection with their dramatic, vocal and literary exercises, also include gymnastic and acrobatic performances. The Society at present, numbers about ninety members, composed mostly of our German citizens. The officers are: John Ruhm, 1st Speaker; Dr. P. Knaffle, 2d Speaker; Louis Sona, 1st Secretary; C. Schott, 2d Secretary; John Pfeiffer, 1st Treasurer; — Bassow, 2d Treasurer. The Society meets once a week at Turner's Hall, North Market Street. Their hall is neatly fitted up, is capable of seating five hundred persons, and has a stage and scenery. In the rear of the hall is an ample Gymnasium with complete apparatus for physical exercise.

Sharpshooters' Society.

The Nashville Sharpshooters' Society was established January, 1866, and has now about seventy-five members. Its object is mainly for practicing in target-shooting. The Society has annual festivals, generally in the Spring or Summer, on which occasion handsome prizes are won by the best marksmen. The President is Louis Pfeiffer; and Secretary, B. L. Faller.

Independent Order Bnai Brith.

Maimonides Lodge No. 46, of the Independent Order Bnai Brith, was established in Nashville during 1866, and at present numbers eighty-six members. The object of the Society is benevolence. The chief officers are: President, M. Jacobus; Secretary, N. Wertheim. Their time and place of meeting, is every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, 39 Union Street.

Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society³ was organized in 1853, and chartered by the Legislature in 1859, and as their title indicates, was organized for benevolent purposes. Their present place of meeting is in Temperance Hall, No. 39 Union Street. The Society numbers thirty-five members, and the officers are as follows: President, R. D. Blum; Vice President, P. H. Loventhal; Secretary, Barney A. Phillips.

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.

This Society was established January 1, 1866, and at present has thirty-five members. Its object is that of charity. The Society meets once a week in Douglas Hall, Market Street. The officers of the present term are: President, Mrs. Sophia Shyer; Vice President, Mrs. H. Spitz; and Secretary, Mrs. S. Feldman.

Harmonia Society.

The Harmonia Society is a new organization, effected during December, 1869. It has for its aims, literary culture, mutual inter-

course, pleasure, and general harmony among its members, as its title suggests. At present its membership is forty strong. The officers are: M. Fishel, President; L. Burnheim, Vice President; L. Kahn, Secretary; and H. Spitz, Treasurer.

Nashville Typographical Union No. 20.

Perhaps the most prominent protective organization in existence in this City is the association of Printers, known as Nashville Typographical Union No. 20—a suborbinate body of the National Typographical Union of the United States. In 1840, an old society of Printers, which had been in existence for several years, died out, but in 1847 was resuscitated, and in 1855 it came under the jurisdiction of the National Union. The Society of '47, numbered scarcely a dozen members, and of whom Edward Dyer was President, and J. J. McDaniel, Secretary. To-day, the Union numbers eighty members in Nashville. The Typographical Union of the United States is a protective organization, powerful in strength and harmonious in their workings. Their motives may, to a great extent, be explained by the following extract from the preamble of organization in the Constitution of Nashville Union No. 20: "We, the printers of Nashville and vicinity, recognizing the futility of individual effort in maintaining the independence of those who labor at the art of printing, and an adequate rate of compensation for their labor; and believing that the co-operation of all printers is necessary to attain these desirable ends—that a frequent meeting and interchange of opinion is highly conducive to a thorough understanding of our rights, and the maintenance of a reasonable compensation for our labor—and that all persons who work at printing in this city or vicinity are benefitted by the existence of this society," etc.

The Union meets monthly in their hall, Colonnade Building, Cherry Street. The present officers are: President, George M. Anthony; Vice President, George J. Curtis; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. L. Ford; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, John M. Ozanne; Delegates to the National Union, Thomas Irwin Isaac D. George; Scargent-at-Arms, W. C. James; Business Committee, James S. Muirhead, Samuel Robinson, Thomas Irwin, Robert Barclay; Finance Committee, John Plaxton, Wm. H. McBride, J. W. Haryey.

At present Nashville is the place of residence of the worthy President of the National Typographical Union, Isaac D. George, Esq.,

of the *Republican Banner*, he having been elected to that position at the last session of the Union, held at Albany, New York, June, 1869.

St. Crispin Society.

In April, 1869, the journeymen shoemakers of Nashville organized in this City a branch of the St. Crispin Society. The society began with weak numbers, but has gradually increased until it now musters sixty members. It meets in the hall No. 33 Union Street. The officers are: President, Frank T. Douglass; Financial Secretary, Nicholas Hickey; Recording Secretary, Richard Perry.

Additional Societies, Clubs, etc.

There are in the City quite a number of additional societies and clubs, formed for mutual improvement and literary culture; besides, also a number of trades protective unions, organized for the purpose of regulating working hours, wages, etc., and to protect the members of their particular vocations from the encroachments of grasping employers, etc. Prominent among these are the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood, whose hall is in the third story Union and American Block; the Iron Founders' and Moulders' Club; Tailors' Society; Brick-layers' Association; Cabinet-makers' Society, etc.

Colored Societies.

The colored Barbers in the City, have formed themselves into a society known as the "Nashville Barbers' Association," which has for its object the regulation of prices, etc. There are twenty-three tonsorial establishments in the City, conducted by colored men, employing about one hundred and twenty-five Barbers, nearly all of whom are members of the association. The President is A. McKay, and Secretary, Wash. Estell.

In addition, there are in the City the following Colored Benevolent Associations: Sons of Relief, B. F. Walker, colored, President; three hundred members. Benevolent Society No. 1, T. J. Bell, colored, President; five hundred members. Mechanics' Association, Jno. Adams, colored, President; one hundred and fifty members. People's Aid Association, J. L. Brown, colored, President; two hundred members. The Young Men's Immaculate Society, Felix Ewing,

colored, President; one hundred members. There are, also in the City quite a number of colored female societies, and several for both male and female, as follows: Good Samaritans, Female Benevolent Nos. 1 and 2, Daughters of Relief, Daughters of Zion, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, Lincoln Temperance Society, Brothers and Sisters of Love, and Daughters of Charity, beside several smaller societies in Edgefield and vicinity of Nashville, numbering some fifteen hundred members in all, not to say any thing of the several associations of hackmen, draymen, cartmen, farmers, etc. Altogether, these organizations will muster in the City, a membership of nearly four thousand.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The social and practical characteristics of the citizens of Nashville, are, in nothing, more clearly and favorably manifested, than in their zealous support of their scholastic interests; and as an educational point the fame of Nashville has been coeval with its origin. The city abounds in public, semi-public and private schools, colleges and seminaries; and many visitors have been pleasantly astonished, both with the amount and character of the intellectual element centered here. Yet the quantity of the instruction given, is, perhaps, less noteworthy than its quality. Public teachers compete with private teachers, and *vice versa*; and the result is, that a lively spirit of emulation has ensued and has been productive of some very beneficial results.

Another great intellectual element in our city, is the *governmental*, of which our noble capitol is the proud emblem. As the seat of government of one of the leading States in this vast confederacy, and of various State and Federal Courts, Nashville has long been renowned in the political world. The biennial sessions of the Legislature and the terms of the different courts, periodically bring hither many of the ablest men of the State, whose influence intellectually can not but be felt; and to-day were it proper, we could give the names of eminent statesmen and jurists who are worthy successors of those, who in time past, have made glorious marks in our annals. Among educators of the people might also be mentioned the potent and wide-reaching Press of our city, whose intellectual influence is highly developed.

The central location, the fertility and beauty of the surrounding country, and the salubrity and healthfulness of its climate, have doubtless been among the causes which have led to the concentration

here of the intellectual elements which give tone and tenor to our society. To these must be added the liberality, energy and foresight of our citizens. Our greatest glory is our intellectual pre-eminence. It has been worthily attained, and we doubt not will be worthily maintained and continue always the pride and glory of our city of Nashville.

Public School System.

During the year 1852, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Nashville, with the advice and co-operation of some of our most successful educators and public-spirited and intelligent citizens, inaugurated the present efficient system of Public Instruction. These schools are sustained by a direct tax for school purposes. All children between the ages of six and eighteen years, whose parents or guardians reside within the corporate limits of the city, are entitled to the privileges of the public schools. The charge of these schools is committed to eight gentlemen, styled the "Board of Education," who are appointed annually by the City Council, and who elect a Superintendent.

The schools are regularly classified according to the graded system, embracing Primary, Intermediate and Grammar Schools, running through a course of seven consecutive years, followed by a two years' course in the High School. Young men are *fitted* for college, mercantile and agricultural pursuits. Young ladies are *thoroughly* educated in the common and higher English branches, French and Ancient languages, vocal music, and in school policy for teaching. For systematic training, thorough instruction, and perfect discipline, they have attained a high degree of excellence.

The Public Schools were first opened in Hume Building, in the Fifth Ward, corner Spruce and Broad Streets, 900 pupils being in attendance. The lot on which it stands was purchased for \$10,000, and is 150 by 180 feet large. The building is of the castellated style of architecture, and contains eight school rooms, 30 by 25 feet each, and six, 50 by thirty feet each, besides offices, etc. It was erected at a cost of about \$40,000, and was named in honor of Alfred Hume, Esq., of Nashville, a distinguished educator in former days. The present value of the property is estimated at \$76,000. Mr. Z. H. Brown is Principal.

The Howard Building was erected in 1857, on College Hill, in the Seventh Ward, on a \$20,000 lot, 106 by 212 feet large, donated

the city by M. M. Howard, Esq., of New York, a large property holder in this city, and formerly a resident here. The building is of the most modern style of school architecture; contains three study halls, 75 by 50 feet, and twelve recitation rooms, 20 by 15 feet, and cost \$32,000. At present the property is worth \$60,000. Miss Lizzie Spivey is Principal.

The Hynes Building is at the corner of Summer and Line Streets, in the Fourth Ward. The site on which it stands is $86\frac{1}{2}$ by 174 feet large, and was donated by Andrew Hynes, Esq., a public-spirited citizen of Nashville, in honor of whom it was named. The Hynes Building contains seven school rooms, each 40 by 30 feet, and twelve recitation rooms smaller. Its present value is about \$30,000. W. B. Thompson is Principal.

The Trimble School is on South Market Street, in the Seventh Ward, and contains two school rooms, each 30 by 45 feet. This building was erected as early as 1850, and cost the city, when purchased—just before the war—\$10,000. Miss Mary Soule is the present Principal.

The Ninth Ward School Building is situated at the corner of Cherry and Madison Streets. It has four rooms, each 20 by 40 feet. It was first used for school purposes in 1867. The present Principal is Miss Alice Clemons.

The Belleview Colored School is on Summer Street, between Jackson and Jefferson, and contains five rooms, each 20 by 40 feet; and is valued at \$12,000. G. W. Hubbard is Principal.

The Gun Factory Colored School, is on College, between Ash and Mulberry Streets. It was established in 1868. The portion of the building used as a school contains five rooms, 40 by 30 feet each. Miss M. R. Smith is Principal.

These buildings are all well furnished with seats, apparatus, etc. During the last session, the total number of pupils in attendance was 3,300, of which number 2,800 were white and 500 colored. The Superintendent of the schools is S. Y. Caldwell. Board of Education—James Whitworth, President; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; Jno. J. McCann, J. O. Griffith, Geo. S. Kinney, C. K. Winston, Isaac Paul and Chas. Rich.

University of Nashville.

This noble old institution of learning dates its origin back to the primitive days of the Republic; more than ten years previous to the

birth of Tennessee herself. It has struggled for existence against every ill-fortune, seen not a few days of decided prosperity, and stands, to-day, a noble monument of the men and times that planned it and gave it a character, that has placed it first and foremost of our civic institutions.

On the 29th of December, 1785, General James Robertson, who represented, in the Legislature of North Carolina, "a people living in stations and forts," on the banks of the far-off Cumberland, secured the passage of "An Act for the promotion of learning in the County of Davidson," and named nine Trustees. The institution was called "Davidson Academy;" and the following year it was organized, under the superintendence of Rev. Thos. B. Craighead. This was the nucleus of the University of Nashville. The Legislature of North Carolina, in chartering the institution, had endowed it with two hundred and forty acres of land, then worth little more than as many dollars; but, being included within the corporate limits of the City, rose in value, and kept the nucleus of the University from perishing in its babyhood. The actual seat of the institution was fixed at Spring Hill Meeting-house, six miles from Nashville on the road leading to Gallatin, where its first President, Rev. Thos. B. Craighead, taught the boys during the week, at the rate of five pounds a year, and preached to them and his neighbors, on Sunday. From 1776 to 1798, the institution lived as best it could, on the rents of the land, taken in corn, and sold by the trustees for what they could get, the lease of ferries and occasional sales of land.

In 1796, Tennessee joined the sisterhood of States, and took the Academy under her natural care, by incorporating it under the name of "Cumberland College." Willing, as she was, to adopt the institution, she, yet, left it to seek other sources of support, than her own treasury. It is a fact, that will strike many with surprise, that the State has never, to this good day, given one dollar to the support and conduct of the oldest, most creditable and useful literary institution within her borders. It is true, that it has been the recipient of large grants of land, by virtue of the Acts of North Carolina, and of the National Congress; yet Tennessee, as a State, has never endowed it with one cent. But, notwithstanding this, it has lived on through struggles and civic discords, until the value of its property is now of handsome proportions. It is not known to everyone, but none should be ignorant, that Broadway, the most beautiful and convenient thorough-fare in the City, was conceived and dedicated to the public by the

trustees of "Davidson Academy." In 1804, a building forty by forty-five feet large, was built on "College Hill," at a cost of \$10,890. Rev. Thos. Craighead was continued at the head of the school till October, 1809, the last two years and three months as President of Cumberland College, when Dr. James Priestley was unanimously elected to that office, and was regularly installed as President on the 30th of January, 1810.

Dr. Priestley was a very eminent graduate of Liberty Hall, now the famous Washington College, of Virginia. A thoroughly learned man, in a few years he made his mark indelibly upon the genius of the State; and so long as Bell, Foster and Turley are remembered among the worthies of Tennessee, so long will Priestley's name shine as a star of first magnitude. Yet, in the short space of ten years, Cumberland College was suspended for want of funds, to make a second fitful effort at life under the same distinguished man, a few years later. After an interval of eight years, we again find a select and noble-minded few, represented by the Trimbles, Nichols, Yeatmans, Ewings, &c., &c., of that day, plucking up courage to start again, and the 24th of December, 1824, marked the arrival, in our City, of one mightier than his predecessor—"a giant in intellect." It was in the person of Rev. Phillip Lindsley, D. D., formerly President of Princeton College, New Jersey. He was inaugurated President of the College with much pomp and ceremony, on January 12th, 1825. His address, delivered on the occasion, was a noble effort, and was regarded as auspicious of an eminently useful and brilliant career. The corporate name of the College was changed in 1826 to "The University of Nashville." For twenty-six years Dr. Lindsley continued at the head of the institution, until October 1850, when he resigned. His death occurred a short while after. That he was successful as an educator, *nineteen hundred* of his disciples have testified. But it remains not with us to attempt an account of his brilliant achievements, that work has been most beautifully and exquisitely portrayed by his biographer, Rev. Leroy J. Halsey, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary of the North-west, and whom we have had occasion to quote before. Dr. Halsey, in speaking of the effects of Dr. Lindsley's administration, says: "We have no citizenship at Nashville; and hence can not be accused of partiality in what we are about to say. But of all we have seen and known, we may safely say, there is no city west of the mountains which seems to us so justly entitled to be called the Athens of the West, as Nashville. And for that distinction, we think there is no

man to whom Nashville is so much indebted as Dr. Lindsley. If any man ever made his mark, deep and ineffaceable, upon a place and people, he made it at Nashville. We say this, too, with a full knowledge and appreciation of the eminent labors of his compeers and predecessors. There were many faithful laborers with him, and before him, whose names the people of Nashville will not willingly let die—serving well their generation in all the walks of life—Priestly, Hume, Jennings, Weller, Trimble, Laurence, Troost, Hamilton, Stevens, Berry, Craighead, Crutcher, Porter, Yeatman, Woods, Shelby, McGavock, Ewing, Foster, Nichol, McNairy, Gibbs, Robertson, Roane, Overton, Rutledge, Hunt, Tannehill, Campbell, Polk, Grundy, Fletcher, Cannon, Carrol, Jackson, and many others—all intimately associated with the reputation of the City abroad, and her prosperity at home. But among these honored and eminent citizens, we doubt not that for deep, wide and lasting influence, the foremost place is due to Dr. Lindsley.”

Continuing our history of the University, we learn that, in 1850, after having acquired honor and fame abroad, throughout America, and not unknown in Europe, through her graduates and professors, the doors of the noble old institution were closed for want of a few thousand dollars, per annum, to make up deficiency in the salaries of such distinguished and erudite educators as Gen. Alex P. Stewart, Nathaniel Cross and Gerard Troost. Immediately after this closure, Doctors John M. Watson, A. H. Buchanan, W. K. Bowling, Chas. K. Winston, Robert M. Porter and John Berien Lindsley, met and organized the famous Medical School of Nashville, or as it is rightfully termed, the Medical Department of the University of Nashville. This School has grown and kept pace with the times until it now embraces among its *Alumni* some of the brightest medical talent to be found in the cities lying between the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico. The faculty, composed of the distinguished half-dozen mentioned above, and with subsequent eminent additions, in the persons of Professor Paul F. Eve, M. D., Thos. R. Jennings, M. D., and Jos. Jones, M. D., soon gathered strength, and caused rival institutions to quake with fear at the thought of its popularity. And, today, what the University of Pennsylvania is to the East, so has the University of Nashville become to the South and South-west.

In 1853, the splendid University Buildings that crown the apex of the hill overlooking the City on the south side, and fronting on South Market Street and Lindsley Avenue, were begun under very favorable auspices, and were designed for the Literary Department of

the University of Nashville. On the 7th of April, of that year, the corner-stone was laid, amid much pomp and splendor. At daylight, cannon were fired, and about noon a grand procession formed, composed of amateur military companies, from half-a-dozen counties adjoining Nashville, and a vast crowd of ladies and gentlemen, who, with bands of music playing and banners fluttering in the breeze, presented a gorgeous pageant as they marched through the streets of the City. Arrived on the beautiful campus that surrounds the University, a most eloquent address was spoken by the late Hon. John A. McEwen, of Nashville, auguring much success for the undertaking. From Mr. McEwen's address we make the following beautiful extract, relative to the success of the parent institution :

“The University now numbers more than four hundred Alumni To these she may point, in her maternal pride, and be satisfied. In vain will we search among similar catalogues for names more distinguished in all the honorable and lofty walks of life. Many have been already enrolled among the *nomina clara* of the Republic, while others are still struggling up the rugged path, with hearts of steel and intellects of fire. In what post of service and of honor have not stood these sons of this *Alma Mater*? The light of victory has glanced from their swords on the field where nations fight; the bench and the bar have borrowed dignity and authority from their wisdom and eloquence; the Senate has thrilled with the fire of their patriotism and oratory; the Cabinet has been swayed by their pure counsel; the Foreign mission has commanded and esteemed their diplomatic talents; and the State of Tennessee has blushed with pride, never with shame, at the possession of so noble representatives of her spirit and fame. Thus, to send forth four hundred missionaries to defend and promote the cause of truth, patriotism and letters, many of whom have reflected honor upon the high mission, is a service that deserves well of the Republic.”

By October, 1854, the buildings were completed, and are among the finest and best appointed of their class in the South. Situated almost in the center of a splendid campus of 16 acres in extent, they present to the eye a scene at once suggestive of their comfort and adaptability, not to say pleasure, as a College site. The College, proper, is a magnificent stone edifice, built in the most improved and substantial Gothic College style, having a center building and two wings about 225 feet front, and 100 feet depth in the center, and 60 feet depth in each of the wings. The buttresses are built of the

most substantial Tennessee limestone, and the windows, in the entire structure, are square. The building is two stories high. Each story is divided up into a number of large rooms, which are used respectively as recitation and lecture halls, society, library and museum rooms, and for other purposes, needful in a well ordered College.

Such were the magnificent grounds and buildings when completed, and the Literary Department of the University of Nashville was reopened with much good will from the people. But, in spite of all this, in less than one year it proved a failure, being unable to withstand the competition of the City Free Schools.

In 1855, through the energetic efforts of R. C. Foster, 3d, and the liberality of some thirty public-spirited citizens, the Literary Department was again re-opened, but upon the military plan as to dress, discipline and exercise. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a thorough disciplinarian and educator, was made Superintendent.* The military system "took like a flash," to use a commonplace expression. The pride of the chivalric youths of the South was made to become perfected in the "pomp and circumstance of martial life, without having to go through the "red-tape" system of West Point. In a few years the number of cadets grew to several hundred. And, as was afterwards demonstrated, the scheme was a stupendous display of philosophic wisdom; for how opportune was it when the clash of arms did come, that the cadets of University Hill had learned to point a cannon, or to direct with precision the movements of squadrons, while pursuing the civilian's studies. And, as to the military knowledge or skill acquired there, who doubts it? When all the brilliant deeds, which, during a four year's struggle, illustrated, in bloody pictures, a thousand miles of battle-field are duly gathered and treasured up in the annals of our nation, the names of the thousand or more *Elves* of the Nashville Military College, boys, though most of them were, will shine forth conspicuously bright. During the years 1862, '63, '64 and '65, the spacious grounds and buildings of the Military Institute were occupied as two immense army hospitals.

This, in brief, is the history of the University of Nashville.

We shall now take up each School as it appears to-day, and begin first with

*Gen. Johnson prior to coming to Nashville, was Superintendent of the "Western Military Institute," located in Kentucky. An erroneous impression prevails to this day, that when he took charge of the Nashville School its name was also changed.

University of Nashville.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1870-71.

FACULTY:

WILLIAM K. BOWLING, M. D.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

CHARLES K. WINSTON, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry,

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D.

Professor of Surgery.

THOMAS L. MADDIN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

WILLIAM L. NICHOL, M. D.

Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest.

JOHN H. CALLENDER, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

THOMAS B. BUCHANAN, M. D.

Professor of Anatomy.

VAN S. LINDSLEY, M. D.

Professor of Surgical Anatomy.

HENRY M. COMPTON, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy.

WILLIAM J. SNEED, M. D.

Prosector to the Chair of Surgery.

The twenty-first Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first day of November next, and continue until the first of the ensuing March.

A PRELIMINARY COURSE of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October. Special attention is paid to this department, so that the facilities for the study of practical Anatomy are not surpassed anywhere.

For Clinical instruction, both Medical and Surgical, ample provision is made by the establishment of St. Vincent's Hospital, near the College, and under the control of the Professors.

Boarding in good houses \$4 to \$5 a week.

For additional information apply to

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The building occupied by the Medical Department occupies an entire square in the Southern portion of the City. The property consists of three acres, cut off from all neighbors on its four ends by as many streets. On the North by Franklin, on the South by Priestly, East by Market, and West by College. The main front is 180 feet long, and faces toward Franklin Street. This front is broken by the center of 45 feet, projecting 12 feet, and presenting an attic in contrast with the right and left wings, whose attics look towards College and Market Streets. The depth of the building is 75 feet. The first story of the center building is of hewn stone; the remaining three stories are of brick. The wings are of brick, upon a high, hewn stone foundation. In one of the wings are the "Hall," and a Lecture Room beautifully finished, and capable of seating 500 students comfortably. The ceiling is twenty feet from the floor. Over this room, and of the same size, is the Amphitheater. There are two broad stairways leading to these rooms from a vestibule 15 feet wide, 40 feet high, and 65 feet long. This is the west wing. In the east wing, on the first floor, is the Chemical Lecture Room of the same size of the Hall, and certainly among the handsomest Lecture Rooms in the United States. Over this room is the Celebrated Museum, among the finest in the world, so pronounced by three hundred Surgeons representing the civilized world who visited it during the late war.

In its vast collection of thousands of specimens, it embraces some of the rarest and most curious Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical, Pathological and Geological subjects to be found in North America. The Museum is open to visitors.

The center building is divided by a central aisle on each floor, and cut up into Professors' rooms, rooms for Practical Chemistry and Practical Anatomy, Printing Press, Bindery, servants' rooms, etc.

The present Faculty is composed of the following gentlemen:— William K. Bowling, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Charles K. Winston, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; J. Berrien Lindsley, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; William T. Briggs, M. D., Professor of Surgery; Thomas L. Maddin, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine; William L. Nichol, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest; John H. Callender, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Thomas B. Buchanan, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Van S. Lindsley, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy;

Henry M. Compton, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; William J. Sneed, M. D., Prosecutor to the Chair of Surgery.* J. Berrien Lindsey, M. D., is Dean of the Faculty of the Medical Department, and Chancellor of the University of Nashville.

The following is a synopsis of Matriculates and Graduates since the birth of the Medical Department:

Date.	Session.	Matriculates.	Graduates.
1851-2	First	121	33
1852-3	Second	152	36
1853-4	Third	220	71
1854-5	Fourth	294	93
1855-6	Fifth	339	85
1856-7	Sixth	410	137
1857-8	Seventh	353	109
1858-9	Eighth	436	103
1859-60	Ninth	456	101
1860-1	Tenth	399	141
1861-2	Eleventh	102	24
1862-3	Twelfth	32	9
1863-4	Thirteenth	45	15
1864	Fourteenth	33	11
1864-5	Fifteenth	75	27
1865-6	Sixteenth	128	54
1866-7	Seventeenth	192	56
1867-8	Eighteenth	209	83
1868-9	Nineteenth	201	71
1869-70	Twentieth	200 (about)	57
Total		4497	1316

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Although in an embryo state, having only begun during the past Fall, yet the Law Department of the University of Nashville gives much promise of future success, and we expect at no very remote day, to see the extent of its fame commensurate with that of the great Medical Department. Its Lecture Rooms are located in the spacious University Buildings. The advantages of Nashville as the location of a Law School, are obvious and important. Some one or more of the various Courts of Law and Equity for the County of Davidson are always in sessions during the terms of the School, and afford daily opportunities of witnessing the forensic skill in the management of causes, and the forensic ability in the argument of legal questions, of one of the ablest Bars in the South. In addition, the Supreme Court of the State holds its session here every Winter, from the first Mon-

* Dr. Paul F. Eve has recently been added to the Faculty as Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery—making in all, TEN Professors.

day in December to the middle of February. This Court takes up in succession, the dockets of the different Judicial Circuits in Middle Tennessee, and brings together the lawyers from the various counties. The Federal Court also holds here, both Spring and Fall sessions; and at every term presents to the inquisitive student an instance of some one of the important class of cases belonging exclusively to Federal jurisdiction. The bi-ennial sessions of the Legislature affords still other fields for observation. The inquisitive student may easily learn, at the same time, how laws are made, and how they are construed. He is brought in contact with the first intellects of his profession, and with the distinguished men from all parts of the State; and his own mind, aside from all positive instruction, will naturally expand with his situation and his opportunities. Of these, one of peculiar importance is the unrestrained access to the great Law and Miscellaneous Library of the State at the Capitol.

The sagacity of Chancellor Lindsley in securing such distinguished and learned gentlemen as constitute the Law Faculty, cannot be too highly commended. The Faculty at present consists of the following gentlemen :

Edward H. East, Chair of Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleading and Practice. Nathaniel Baxter, Chair of Common Law, and specially—1st. Domestic Relations; 2. Torts; 3d. Law of Real and Personal Property; 4th. Bailments; 5th. Administration. John C. Thompson, Chair of Common Law, and specially—1st. Pleading and Practice; 2d. Evidence; 3d. Contracts; 4th. Commercial Law, including Negotiable and Assignable Paper Partnership, Insurance; 5th. Common Carriers. John H. Callender, M. D., Chair of Medical Jurisprudence.

THE MONTGOMERY BELL ACADEMY.

This institution had its origin in a bequest of twenty thousand dollars, by the late Montgomery Bell, well known in this State as a successful iron manufacturer. This sum was placed in the hands of the Trustees of the University of Nashville, before the late war, and in September, 1867, had, by judicious investment, amounted to forty-six thousand dollars. The Trustees of the University having at their disposal, ample grounds and buildings, determined to locate the school in them, and thus connect it with the University, as a Preparatory School. Accordingly, two small rooms were fitted up, and the School opened, September 9, 1867, with twenty-six pupils, under the charge of J. L. Ewell, who had formerly been a teacher of Classics

in our City High School, but more recently Professor of Latin in Washington University, St. Louis, as Principal of the High School, and M. S. Snow, who resigned the position of Principal of the City High School, to take that of Principal of the Grammar School Department of the Academy. The School grew in numbers and in favor, and the first annual session closed with seventy-four names on the school register. In June, 1868, Mr. Ewell resigned, to engage in the study of theology, in Andover, Massachusetts, and Mr. Snow was elected to fill the vacancy thus made. A. D. Wharton, Principal of the City High School, was elected as Principal of the Grammar School and teacher of Mathematics; and F. N. Judson, teacher of Classics in the City High School, as teacher of Greek. The School reopened in September, 1868, with one hundred and five pupils, which number was increased largely during the year. In October, 1868, another teacher was found necessary, and John A. Owen, Principal of the Howard City School, was elected. In January, 1869, S. M. D. Clark was also elected Instructor in the Grammar School. In June, 1869, A. DeCastro was elected Instructor in French. The Faculty of the Academy at present, is as follows: M. S. Snow, A.M., Principal of High School and Professor of Latin; A. D. Wharton, U. S. N. A., Professor of Mathematics; F. N. Judson, A.M., Professor of Greek; John A. Owen, Principal of Grammar School; S. M. D. Clark, A. M., Instructor in Grammar School; A. DeCastro, Instructor in French.

The interest of the fund, according to the terms of the bequest, educates, free of tuition, twenty-five boys, selected for their ability, deserving character and need of assistance. The preference is given in the will of Mr. Bell to ten boys from Davidson County, and from Montgomery, Williamson and Dixon Counties, five each. Thus permanency is secured to the School; for twenty-five boys are to be educated as long as the building stands.

In the Academy proper are two departments—Grammar and High Schools—the course in each occupying three years. In the latter are both English and Classical courses to suit those who wish to prepare for the College classes or for business.

The Trustees, during the last Summer, opened Freshman and Sophomore classes in the Collegiate Department; and the full course of four years will be in operation as soon as the demand for it is felt. In October, 1864, a Primary Department was opened to accommodate those who are too young to enter the Grammar School. The friends of this institution cannot but be satisfied with its growth and

prosperity. From a small school of twenty-six pupils, with two teachers, it has grown, in two years and a half, until its number, in all its branches, is now one hundred and seventy, with a corps of seven teachers. The rooms are furnished in a manner not surpassed, as regards convenience and comfort, not to say elegance, by any in the country. All the floors are covered with heavy cocoa matting; the furniture is of oiled walnut; and blackboard and map accommodations are of the most ample kinds.

W. E. Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies.

This very excellent institution of learning, devoted to the culture and thorough education of young ladies, and which stands as an object of pride and admiration, not only to the citizens of Nashville, but of the entire South, is located at No. 15 South Spruce Street, in one of the most central, yet retired, healthful and pleasant portions of our city. It was founded in September, 1865, by its present Principal, Rev. W. E. Ward, an eminent and learned educator, aided by a corps of experienced and carefully selected adjunct teachers. In January, 1868, it received a charter from the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee. Perhaps no similar institution on the American Continent can present a record of more rapid and unmistakable prosperity; and by the generous appreciation and patronage of an enlightened public, its success is now firmly established. Beginning at a time when the din of arms was yet resounding in our ears, and the convulsive throes incident upon the close of a severe civil strife, were yet unhealed—when parents hardly felt secure in permitting their cherished daughters to go beyond sight or hearing—Mr. Ward has gathered under his fostering care and personal attention, hundreds of young ladies from all parts of the South, whose educational advantages had been seriously impaired by four years' neglect; and as a result of his labors, as each succeeding year rolled by, has dispatched from his Seminary a legion of bright and brilliant minds, well schooled and cultured in domestic, substantial and ornamental arts and accomplishments, many of whom now adorn and honor the ranks of Southern society, in every State from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. To use the words of the Principal: "The idea cherished is, that, in order to refine young ladies, they must live and move in a refined atmosphere. Everything addressing the senses or perceptions should be refining. This accomplished, and with *thorough* instruction in books, it is reasonable that a young lady, in the course

FIVE YEARS OF SUCCESS:

W. E. WARD'S
SEMINARY

FOR

YOUNG LADIES,

NASHVILLE, : : TENNESSEE,

A SCHOOL UP WITH THE AGE!

THE FINEST SCHOOL BUILDING in the STATE.

The Plan of this School is as Extensive and the Course as Complete as any similar school in the United States.

SPECIFICATIONS.

ENGLISH AND ALL SCIENCE,
FRENCH STUDIED AND SPOKEN DAILY,
LATIN AND GREEK WITHOUT CHARGE,
DRAWING AND PAINTING,
MUSIC IN EVERY STYLE.
PIANOS, NEW AND SUPERIOR,
BOARDING AND ROOMS, FIRST CLASS,
EXERCISE REQUIRED DAILY,
FILTERED WATER FOR DRINKING.

Nashville, a quiet, healthful, highly cultivated and growing city, accessible to all parts of the South.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

W. E. WARD, Principal.

of several years' residence, will be accomplished. The plan of this School is as extensive, and the course as complete, as any similar school in the United States. The full meaning of the word EDUCATE is desired to be shown—the *drawing out of all the powers*, mental, moral and æsthetic. The work is thorough, and its accomplishment pleasing to a conscientious mind. One day spent here, from room to room, where large classes are quietly resolving the difficulties of English scholarship, or in Latin or Greek, or in French, or in the Music Rooms, where everything new and old in the wonderful art is coming forth, or in the Painting Room, where beautiful forms of fact or fancy are fixed on canvass—one such day would be edifying to any parent." But, perhaps, after all, the large increase in the number of scholars for each successive year, will be the better mode of determining its success. Therefore, we append below a list of scholars and graduates, as per published catalogues:

	Scholars.	Graduates.
1865-6.....	170.....	14.....
1866-7.....	270.....	31.....
1867-8.....	288.....	21.....
1868-9.....	300.....	47.....
	-----	-----
Total scholars.....	1,028	Total graduates.....113

For the present year, (1869-70,) there is a very considerable increase, and the number of pupils is now 325. At present, there are eighteen teachers employed in the various departments, as follows: In Literary Department, eight; in Music, seven; in French, one; in German, one; in Painting, one.

Of the number of graduates given above, fourteen have found employment as teachers in other schools and colleges throughout the South.

The Seminary Buildings, which were originally designed as an elegant palatial residence, but which have been greatly enlarged and otherwise improved by Mr. Ward, are valued at \$50,000. They rise to an altitude of four stories, and are both magnificent and beautiful in their architecture. Supplied with all modern appurtenances, such as gas and water in each room, with a perfect system of ventilation throughout the building, fifteen-foot ceilings in the bedrooms, two hundred feet of galleries for physical exercise in bad weather, a spacious dining-hall, and splendid chapel supplied with the new style walnut desks, conducive both to health and comfort, beside a large play-ground for the young ladies, attached, these premises have certainly but few equals, and scarcely a superior in the North or South.

In addition to the above, the Chemical and Philosophical apparatuses are unsurpassed, while the opportunities and facilities for Art Culture will soon be unapproached by any rival institution West of the Alleghanias. Already, the Picture Galleries of the Seminary are adorned by the productions of young geniuses, guided by thorough instructors. A valuable acquisition has recently been made to the Faculty, in the engagement of the services of Miss Julia A. Spear, formerly a teacher in the Baltimore Academy of Fine Arts; also, at Tuskegee College, South Alabama; but for the past seven years, of the Judson Institute, Marion, Alabama.

The course of study embraces eight years—four in the Preparatory, and four in the Collegiate Department—during which time, all the branches of English, including Literature, History, Arts and the Sciences are taught, together with Latin, French and German—the two latter orally—besides Music, Drawing, Painting and fine Needlework. There are, at present, upwards of eighty boarders; and the matriculations for the past year embrace representatives from nine States and one Territory, as follows: Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the Choctaw Nation.

St. Cecilia's Academy.

This institution of learning, under the control of the Sisters of the Dominican Order, was founded in the year 1860. It is situated at Mount Vernon, about one and a half miles north-west of the city, and is connected with the interior portion of the city by the McGavock and Mount Vernon Street Railroad, which stops within a short distance of the Academy. The picturesque beauty of the elevated site it occupies, commanding a distinct view of the city, with its Capitol and towering steeples, of Edgefield, with its beautiful residences, and of the Cumberland River, stretching at its foot for more than three miles, and of the surrounding landscape; the ample accommodations and educational facilities, but particularly its medicinal waters—these render the St. Cecilia's Academy all that parents could wish for in a school for their daughters. In addition to other advantages, there is a fine spring of chalybeate water on the premises, the use of which all physicians unite in saying is conducive to health; and as if in confirmation thereof, the Academy has never as yet lost a single scholar from death, whilst there. The grounds at St. Cecilia's also might be mentioned among its attractions, affording, as they do,

such excellent opportunities for physical exercise. The flower gardens and lawns and walks here, are positively delightful, and afford a striking contrast to pent-up quarters in the city.

The attendance at St. Cecilia during the present year—although not as large as in its palmier days, yet is fast increasing over the last few years preceding—will approximate fifty pupils. Mother Ann Hanlon, is the Mother Superior of St. Cecilia's, and is assisted by a corps of seven adjunct teachers. The course of instruction here includes not only a thorough knowledge of English, but at option, French, German and the Ancient Languages, Music on piano, harp and guitar, Painting, Embroidery, fine Needle-work, etc.

ST. BERNARD'S ACADEMY.

The Chapel of St. Bernard's Academy and the residence of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, is located on Cedar Street, immediately in front of the State Capitol, in one of the most eligible, central and commanding portions of the City. The building is of brick, and was constructed as a residence for one of our wealthiest families, consequently is convenient, airy and comfortable. That portion of the property owned by the Church is 110 by 170 feet large, and includes fronts both on Cedar and Vine Streets. It was purchased for \$27,000. The school is, at present, under the excellent charge of Mother Clare, assisted by twelve accomplished Sisters in the educational department. It is quite flourishing, and has on an average from eighty to one hundred scholars. It is known as a *select* school.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

This school is situated on Vine Street, opposite the West front of the State Capitol. It was built in 1866-67, and is decidedly one of the neatest buildings used for school purposes in the City. It is three stories high, one hundred and forty feet long by forty feet in the clear, and has been constructed in the latest style of school architecture, with a commanding tower or observatory gracing its east front. The entire property, including yards, play-ground, etc., is one hundred and thirty by one hundred and eighty feet large, and cost about \$47,000. The female and junior male departments of the school are under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and the senior male department is under charge of Mr. Leonard.

Private Schools and Academies.

In addition to the foregoing, there are in the City and vicinity, a number of first-class private schools, male and female, well patronized, well conducted and highly useful, all faithfully contributing to the educational influence and renown of the City. The most prominent of these are the following :

Edgefield Seminary for Young Ladies, occupies McClure's Hall, Woodland Street, Edgefield, between Oak and Barrow Streets. Mrs. Henri Weber, Principal, Mr. Henri Weber, Professor of Music. In addition, the seminary has a full corps of assistants, and has earned an enviable reputation for the thorough instruction given.

Select School for Young Ladies.—Misses O'Bryan, Teachers, No. 17 McLemore Street—former location of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

Russell Street Academy for Boys, is on Russell Street, Edgefield, between Hickory and Oak. A. C. Cartwright, is Principal.

Hughes' Academy for Boys.—G. D. Hughes, Principal, is at Hobson's Chapel, Edgefield.

There are also in the City, several Commercial Schools, Phonographic Schools, Dancing Academies, etc. They are located as follows :

Earhart's Commercial College.—H. P. Earhart, Principal, occupies the fourth floor of the Masonic Temple, Church Street. It is a branch and offspring of the extensive firm—Bryant, Stratton & Seymour. Book-keeping—and the various branches of Commercial instruction are given here. Sessions both day and night.

Dolbear's Commercial College.—J. W. Dolbear, Principal, No. 39 North Cherry Street. Commercial Book-keeping, Phonography, Penmanship, etc., are taught here. Classes, both day and night.

Da Mond's Dancing Academy.—Chas. Da Mond, Teacher, Concordia Building, corner Cedar and Cherry Streets.

Goodwin's Dancing Academy.—Miss Eliza A. Goodwin, Principal. Hall corner Vine and Church Streets.

Fisk Colored University, is located on Knowles Street, between Church and Hines.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

As, in everything else, we have been able to show the prominence of our favored City, so, too, in the relation which she bears toward the Church of God; and the interest her citizens manifest and have manifested in religious affairs, can we report most favorably. The existence of such a spirit at once stamps the moral character and excellence of her people, and the devotees of religion in other quarters will rejoice to learn that in "laying up for themselves treasures on earth," our people have not surrendered to a sordid lust for gain; that instead of the temple of worship they do not resort to the "Exchange," where the ledger is held the sacred book and household gods are converted into money investments. Satisfied with the stream, they have not forgotten the fountain, engrossed with the augmentation of mercantile resources they have not become blind to the primary, originating source of whatever is desirable on earth, and the stranger will find that the same piety which erected here the ancient "Stone Church" in the days of the City's infancy, has diffused itself and kept pace with its rapid increase. And as a Church-going and Church-loving people, Nashville, to-day, in proportion to her inhabitants, is second to but few, if any cities of the Union. In every quarter of the City, the spires of her churches pierce the clouds, and visitors here have often remarked that the memory of a Nashville Sabbath formed a picture "on the sacred walls of the soul's cabinet," hung up and framed, and not easily displaced.

In justice to ourself, before passing to an account of the Churches, we desire to state that, with an impartial pen, we have endeavored to record their rise and progress. We do not attempt an account of their several and peculiar modes of worship, dogmas of faith, etc.,

and have rather avoided such. If, however, a word should be dropped not exactly in accordance with the reader's views, consider the difficulty a writer experiences in "writing up" half a dozen different religious denominations, and of the liability of "getting things mixed," and criticise accordingly.

Methodist Churches.

The birth of the Methodist Church in Nashville occurred about the year 1780, in the form of a Methodist Society of which Gen. James Robertson was one of the first members. This society was organized through the instrumentality of Rev. Wilson Lee, one of the very first Methodist Preachers that ever came to this section of country. According to the records of that day, "It met for preaching and social meetings, at Mr. Hodges," some three miles west of the city. The first Methodist Church in America, it is stated, was built in New York, in 1768 or 1769; and the first regular conference was held in Philadelphia, in June, 1773. In 1787, Rev. Benj. Ogden was appointed by this Conference as a missionary to "Cumberland Circuit," which embraced in its territory the present city of Nashville. Thus, the reader will perceive, that, though formally organized into a conference in 1773, by 1787 the Methodists were preaching in "forts and block houses," where Nashville now stands. Mr. Ogden was the contemporary of Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, of the Presbyterian Church, both having arrived here within a short time of each other. These were desperate times, and the Indians were thick and hostile in the wilderness that then surrounded what was to be the future Capitol of Tennessee. Those who attended church went armed, not knowing what moment they would be attacked and massacred. The first Methodist Church built in Nashville was in 1789 or 1790.* It was a stone building, and stood about where the Public Square now is. In 1790, Barnabas McHenry, James Haw and Peter Massia, were the preachers on the Cumberland Circuit. During the years 1792, 1793 and 1794, the war with the Cherokee Indians was raging, but terminated in the Spring of 1795, and, as a matter of course, Church matters were at a standstill. Nashville, at that time, was in what was called "Mero District," which comprised, what is now the counties of Davidson, Sumner and

* An error in our "Historical Sketch" gives the date of erection of this building as 1796.

Robertson. In 1795, Rev. Wm. Burke was appointed to the charge of Cumberland Circuit, embracing "Mero District," etc. 1797, Rev. John Kobler was the Circuit rider. In those days, it was an uncommon thing to continue a minister any considerable time, but Mr. Kobler remained at Nashville, or hereabouts, five or six years; or, at least, had his headquarters here, for he was an itinerant preacher. During the year 1800, Bishop Asbury made his first visit to Nashville, and created quite a sensation in the "settlement." Rev. John Page, a most remarkable man for those days, was on the Circuit in 1801 and 1802, and in 1803 was the Presiding Elder. Rev. Lewis Garrett, Sr., was the Presiding Elder in 1804, and in the year following. Jacob Lurton and Moses Speer were here as visiting preachers. The name of the "Nashville Circuit" first appears in 1806, the department having hitherto been designated as the Cumberland Circuit. Rev. Jesse Walker was received on trial at Nashville during the year, and he afterwards became a very celebrated minister in Missouri and Illinois. From 1800 to 1808, Rev. Wm. McKendree preached frequently at Nashville. He was ordained Bishop in the city of Baltimore, May, 1808, and after spending a number of years in the Episcopacy, made his permanent home at Nashville. He was one of the most extraordinary men of his time; preached with great fervor, and brought "the wealth of his princely intellect, and of his tireless energy," to bear in the cause of his labors. He lived to the age of 78 years; was 27 years a minister and 20 years a Bishop, and died March 5th, 1835, at Fountain Head, Sumner County, where he now lies buried. In honor of him was the McKendree Church, of Nashville, named, and the followers of his faith have the mournful satisfaction of knowing, that he delivered the last sermon of his life within its walls, on the 23d of November, 1834.

From this time up to the present period, matters pertaining to Methodism, in Nashville, are of very considerable importance, but as our notes are imperfect, we shall have to skip over the intervening years. In this connection, we acknowledge our indebtedness to the first volume of an interesting work, entitled "The History of Methodism in Tennessee," by that eminent clergyman and ripe scholar, Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D., for the notes we have already culled. The second volume of his work, which will soon appear, will contain full accounts of the Church in later years.

M'KENDREE CHURCH.

This highly popular and venerable old temple of worship is located on Church, (or Spring Street,) midway between Summer and High Streets. It was built during the year 1833, and was dedicated to the worship of God on the last Sunday in October, 1833, by the venerable Bishop Wm. McKendree—in honor of whom it was named—assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Douglas, McMahan and Maddin. A full record of the services held in this noble old edifice; of the brilliant men who have held sway over the people by their eloquent teachings; and of the lofty and honorable position, that this Church of God has always maintained, would form a most interesting volume. A long line of eminent Ministers, some of them the most prominent of the Methodist Church, South, have occupied the McKendree pulpit, and certainly had it been possible for us to have given a fuller account of their ministrations nothing would have pleased us more.

McKendree Church—although not as imposing without as some of its sister Churches, yet in the interior is decidedly handsome. The main audience room is entered from a spacious vestibule, which leads to doors both on the right and left side. We have not the exact dimensions of the Church, but have been told, that its capacity was for eight hundred people at one sitting. During 1867, the interior of the Church was remodelled and fitted up in first-class style.

The walls were beautifully frescoed, and many other decided improvements made. In the organ-loft, immediately over the entrances, has been placed a splendid organ, which was purchased during 1867, for about \$1,800. It was made by Stewart, of New York, is built in a mahogany case, of the Romanesque style of architecture, and has gilt front-pipes, one manual and pedals, and twelve stops.

The basement of the Church is divided up into a handsome Sunday School Room, neatly furnished, and into Class Rooms, and a Studio for the Pastor. At the session of the Tennessee Conference for 1869, McKendree Church reported 556 members, and valued the Church property at \$99,000. The Sunday School reports 400 scholars and 36 teachers; average number of scholars in attendance, 336. Rev. Robt. A. Young, D. D., has been the Pastor of McKendree Church for the two years just past. Since his ministration here, the membership of his charge has greatly increased. Dr.

Young is very generally conceded one of the ablest ministers in the Tennessee Conference, and is decidedly one of the most popular ever stationed at Nashville.

ELM STREET CHURCH.

This Church is located at the corner of Summer and Elm Streets. Rev. J. T. Barbee is Pastor. The Church has capacity for 500 sittings, and is valued at \$21,500. It reports a membership of 288. Sunday School scholars, 200; Sunday School Teachers 18; average attendance of pupils, 175.

TULIP STREET CHURCH, (EDGEFIELD.)

This Church is located on Tulip Street, Edgefield, between Russell and Fatherland Streets, Rev. D. C. Kelley is the Pastor. The Church has a membership of 155. Sunday School, 110 scholars; teachers, 12; average attendance of pupils, 78. Value of Church property, \$12,000.

NORTH NASHVILLE METHODIST CHURCH.

This Church is near Jefferson, on North High Street. Rev. W. D. F. Sawrie is the Pastor. The Church is a new one; was built during 1869, and has capacity for 400 sittings. Value of Church property, \$7,800. Membership, including City mission, 212.

HOBSON'S CHAPEL, (EDGEFIELD,)

Is located on the Gallatin Pike, Edgefield. The value of the Church property is \$10,250. Membership, 79.

TRINITY CHURCH, (EDGEFIELD.)

Located on the Dickinson Pike, Edgefield. Rev. G. P. Jackson is the Pastor. Value of Church property, \$7,800. Membership, 163.

In addition to the foregoing, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, owns in Nashville, a Publishing House, a Bishop's House, a German Church, an African Church, two Parsonages and several vacant lots.

Several other branches of the Methodist family are established in Nashville, of whose membership and wealth we are not informed.

Nashville is also the place of residence of Rev. Dr. H. N. McTyeire, one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church South.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church is situated on North Summer Street, between Cedar and Gay. It is a very neat and comfortable little Chapel, and was built only two or three years since. Rev. Mr. Rutledge is the Pastor in charge. The membership of the Church is of very respectable size, and the Sunday School is in a most flourishing condition, and reports 190 scholars and 16 teachers, with an average attendance of 140 pupils.

Presbyterian Churches.

The Rev. Thos. B. Craighead was the first Presbyterian Minister, so far as we have any record, who visited the settlements on the Cumberland. Early in 1785 he arrived in the vicinity of Nashville, and began to preach at such points as were available. The company who came with him reached here on Saturday evening. On the next day he held divine service, occupying a stump for a pulpit, and his audience pack-saddles for seats. During the year he located at Haysboro, eight miles East of Nashville. The citizens at once built a neat stone Church, which was used for a school and preaching. In 1801, Rev. William Hume came to Nashville, and on December 2d of that year, was admitted "Pastor of the seceder (Scotch) congregation by the Presbytery to which it belongs." In November, 1814, Rev. Gideon Blackburn organized the Presbyterian Church of Nashville, with the following members: Mrs. Andrew Ewing, Mrs. Mary McNairy, wife of Frank McNairy, Sr., Mrs. Josiah Nichol, Mrs. Tom Talbot and her daughter, Mrs. Sophia Hall, wife of Elihu S. Hall, Mrs. Margaret L. Anderson, wife of Col. Patton Anderson, U. S. A., (now Mrs. M. L. Bybee, of Memphis, Tenn.) and Robt. Smiley, who was elected Ruling Elder. The services on this important occasion were held in the Court House, and the Rev. Robt. Henderson, D. D., of Murfreesboro, assisted Mr. Blackburn.

After the establishment of the Church, Dr. Blackburn was assisted in his pastoral duties by the Rev. William Hume, who was ordained by the Presbytery of Kirkaldy, Church of Scotland, February 5, 1800, and was sent as a missionary to this country by the Synod of the Secession Church, during the close of this year, and arrived in Kentucky in the beginning of 1801. On the 2d of December, Mr. Hume accepted a call to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Nashville, and continued to supply the Pulpit here until 1820, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Allan D. Campbell, D. D., who remained

in charge until 1827. April, 1828, the Rev. Obadiah Jennings, D. D., was called to the Pastorate, which he filled until 1832, having, during his career, increased the membership to one hundred and sixteen. He died January 12, 1832. August 4, 1833, the Church received a new Minister, in the person of the Rev. John Todd Edgar, D. D., whose ministry extended through twenty-six years, "during which time the Church was blessed with eight revivals, and eight hundred and ninety-seven added to its communion, and had advanced step by step, until it was considered among the first, in all respects, in the General Assembly." But about the year 1859, Dr. Edgar having become feeble from years, and the pastoral work being very arduous, was relieved from a part of the laborious duties and responsibilities of the office by Rev. Jos. Bardwell, of Aberdeen, Miss., who was installed the Associate Pastor of the Church.

This relation existed harmoniously until Dr. Edgar died suddenly of apoplexy, November 13, 1860, and in the following January Mr. Bardwell was called and installed Pastor of the Church. This position he filled acceptably and usefully until the City was surrendered to the Federal Army, on the 16th of February, 1862, when he went South, and was not permitted to return again. His pastoral relation was dissolved by Presbytery, June 30, 1864. From February, 1862, until July, 1865, with the exception of a few months immediately after the fall of the City—when the Rev. Dr. Hendrick supplied the Pulpit—the Church was without a Minister.

On the 9th of July, 1865, Rev. R. F. Bunting, D. D., begun his labors as Stated Supply, and was installed Pastor June 10, 1866. Dr. Bunting came to the Church fresh from his labors in the tented field, having entered the armies of the late Confederacy in the early stages of the conflict as Chaplain to Col. Terry's famous regiment of Texas Rangers. Coming as he did, at a time when the people were sore and disconsolate from the ravages of a fierce intestine war, when the pillars of the grand old Church were tottering from neglect, and its membership scattered like chaff before the wind, he found his duties laborious in the extreme. Like the faithful laborer that he is, he entered his "Master's Vineyard," and with unflagging energy, zeal and devotion, succeeded to a great degree, in rallying the shattered hosts, and in bringing back the congregation to its old standard. During his ministration here, which lasted until the Fall of 1868, Dr. Bunting received additions to the Church membership, of 349 persons, of whom 186 were "received on examination," and 163 were "received on certificate." He departed from the City to the Church

of his present charge, at Galveston, Texas, amid the extreme regret, not only of his entire congregation, but of all who knew him. But perhaps a more worthy successor could not have been found for the mantle of such an illustrious line of pastors to fall upon, than the manly shoulders of the present Pastor in charge—the Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., who came to Nashville, December 1, 1868 although having left a numerous and greatly beloved congregation behind him at his former home, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, yet the sacrifice has been somewhat alleviated, no doubt, by the warm hospitality that he has met with in Nashville, and the grave attention paid his teachings by the people of his “flock.” His intellectual endowments, his refined manners, and last, but not least, his firm devotion to the cause of his espousal, have greatly endeared him to the followers of his faith, and gained the reverence and respect of the entire City. At present the membership of the Church numbers 486, beside a large and flourishing Sunday School numbering 496 scholars and 42 teachers; with an average attendance of 246 scholars.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian Church built in Nashville occupied the present site, corner of Church (Spring) and Summer streets. It was a neat and substantial brick building, with ample accommodations for a village like Nashville. It was forty-five feet by eighty, with a capacity for four hundred sittings. The ground was deeded on the 1st day of May, 1823, by Randall McGavock to Robert Smiley, Nathanael A. McNairy, William M. Berryhill, John Wright, and David Erwin, Trustees of the Church, and their successors in office, “for and in consideration of the sum of \$750, to him heretofore paid, and for other good considerations.”

The building was erected by a general subscription of the citizens, and although under the control of the Presbyterians when not used by them, it was open to all other denominations. This Church was consumed by fire January 29, 1832.

The second edifice built on the ground was begun in the Spring of 1832. It was dedicated in the fall of 1833, after Dr. Edgar’s ministry began. It cost about \$30,000; its capacity was 1,000. It was in the (Grecian) Doric style, and fronted on Church Street. But a fatality seems to have befallen the spot on which it was erected, for the building was entirely consumed on the 14th of September, 1848,

by a fire which originated on the roof, whilst the tanners, who were repairing it, were at dinner.

Two days after its destruction, the congregation held a meeting in the First Baptist Church to devise "ways and means" for the erection of a third building. Saturday, April 28th, 1849, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid in the presence of a large and respectful audience.

The following inscription was on the silver plate deposited in the box:

"The Corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church, of Nashville, laid April 28,
1849,

JOHN T. EDGAR, PASTOR.

ELDERS.

N. A. McNairy, R. H. McEwen, M. C. Dunn, A. W. Putnam, James Nichol, John M. Hill, A. A. Casseday, W. Williams, N. Cross, W. B. A. Ramsey.

DEACONS.

S. V. D. Stout, B. H. Shepherd, W. Eakin, Du me.
Communicants, 357.

BUILDING COMMITTEE,

J. M. Bass, Chairman; J. M. Hill, A. Allison, A. W. Putnam, S. D. Morgan, W. Nichol, J. T. Edgar, O. B. Hays, W. Eakin.

W. Strickland, Architect.

A. G. Payne and J. C. McLaughlin, Masons.

W. L. Nance and P. Mallory, Brick-layers.

J. M. Hughes, Carpenter.

A. Allison, Mayor of the City.

Neil S. Brown, Governor of Tennessee.

Z. Taylor, President of the United States.

Population of the City, 20,000.

Population of the United States, 20,000,000."

On the reverse, an engraving of the front of the church, reduced to the scale of fifty-four feet to the inch, and underneath this as follows:

"Former Pastors: G. Blackburn, 1813. (Church organized.) A. D. Campbell, 1820.
O. B. Jennings, 1828."

On Sunday, January 5, 1850, they worshiped in the lecture-room for the first time, and the church was completed in the following Spring, at a cost of fifty-one thousand dollars, including the organ; and was dedicated on the 20th day of April, (Easter Sunday), 1851.

This edifice has a front on Church Street of eighty feet, running back along Summer a depth of one hundred and thirty-six feet. The general style of the architecture is Egyptian, but the front, never having been completed, presents an unfinished appearance. A tower

one hundred and four feet in height, is built on each of the front corners, commencing twenty-two feet square at the base, diminishing by offsets as it rises, and finishing in the shape of an octagon. Between the towers are the steps, thirty-six feet in length, ascending to the main floor or body of the church; the entrance to the vestibule being by three doors, finished in the Egyptian style.

The vestibule is seventy and a half feet long, sixteen and a half deep at the center, and nine and a half feet deep at the ends. From the vestibule, four doors lead to the audience-room, which is one hundred and one and a quarter feet long and seventy and a half feet wide. The pulpit is at the south end, opposite the entrance, and handsomely furnished with red velvet. The organ and choir are elevated in rear of the pulpit, but are obscured from the scrutinization of the audience by a curtain-screen. The organ is the largest one in the City, and was built by the Hook Brothers, of Boston, before the war, at a cost of some \$2,500. The style of its casing is oak and of the Egyptian order. It contains thirty-six stops, fifteen front gilt pipes, two key boards, and two octaves of pedals.

There are one hundred and sixty-eight pews, ranged in three double rows, ten pews of the total number being placed on each side of the pulpit. Eleven hundred persons can sit comfortably in the pews, and two hundred in the gallery over the vestibule. Within the towers, on the main floor, are stairways leading to the gallery, which is seventy feet long and twenty-nine and a half feet deep across the front of the audience-room, and covering the vestibule.

The basement-story is divided into five smaller rooms for the various services of the church, with the necessary coal-house, passages, etc. The principal one is the large lecture or Sunday-School room, which is seventy and a half by fifty-four and a half feet in size; the small lecture-room is forty-four and a half by twenty-eight and a quarter; the Pastor's study is twenty-eight by fifteen. There are, also, two smaller rooms, each thirteen and a half by twenty-three, which are used for various purposes. The public entrance to the basement is from Summer Street, there being also a private entrance from the rear, directly from the Parsonage, and this communicates with a stairway leading to the main audience-room and having its outlet in rear and to the right of the pulpit. The walls of the basement are of stone and well built. The body of the church and the towers are of brick. A bell, weighing 4,015 pounds, presented in 1857 by Mrs. Adelia Aeklin, now Mrs. Dr. William A. Cheatham, hangs in the north-west corner tower. It cost some three thousand

dollars, is the largest church-bell in the City, and is of a superior tone and great power.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the Fall of 1843, an application was made by the following members of the First Presbyterian Church to the Presbytery of Nashville, in session at Smyrna, (Rutherford County), September 28th, requesting that the proper steps be taken to organize a new Church in the City, to be called the Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville: Alpha Kingsley, Elizabeth Kingsley, James Erwin, Margaret Erwin, James B. Furgason, Samuel Hill, Phoebe Caldwell, Harriet Rosser, Lucy Wingfield, L. A. Wingfield, Agnes Norvell, Mary Kelly, Nancy Peabody, Elizabeth T. Clark, C. Foster Williams, M. A. Eastman, A. G. Adams, James M. Hamilton, Abram Stevens, Andrew J. Smith, John McCrea, Janet McCrea, George T. Thompson, Horace G. Berry, C. H. Peabody, and C. A. R. Thompson. The application was granted, and the Rev. John R. Bain was appointed to organize the aforesaid sundry members into a Church. With such a thorough working force, the Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville soon became one of the most important of the Presbytery. During the year 1848, the present edifice, at the corner of North College and Gay Streets, in which the congregation worships, was erected at a cost of \$11,000. The building is constructed of a good article of Tennessee brick, with limestone foundation. An imposing spire and belfry rises over the Western end and immediately above the entrance. Within, the walls are tastefully decorated, and the furniture is of an appropriate character. There are one hundred and five pews, each capable of seating five persons, and a gallery stretching across the Western extremity of the building, with room for one hundred more, making the entire capacity of the audience-room equal to the wants of six hundred and twenty-five persons. At present the gallery is occupied by the church choir. A splendid organ, purchased at a cost of \$2,000, is situated in this gallery. It was built by Hook Brothers, Boston, and has an oak casing in Grecian style. It has twenty-four stops, two key-boards, fifteen gilt pipes, and an octave and a half of pedals.

During the war, this church passed out of the hands of its original congregation. The present pastor is Rev. W. W. Campbell. The membership is one hundred and two strong. The Sunday-School numbers one hundred and forty; teachers, fourteen; average attendance of pupils, one hundred.

EDGEFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized May 7, 1858, by a number of persons, members of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, and is now in a flourishing condition. It is located on Woodland Street, Edgefield, and has for its pastor, Rev. J. H. McNeilly.

The building, although plain in style, is neat and well-appointed. It is fully capable of seating five hundred persons. During 1869, a splendid organ was completed for this congregation at the organ manufactory of Jas. A. McClure, Union Street, Nashville. It was built under the immediate supervision of C. S. Hahn, and has been pronounced by the leading organists of this and other cities as being of first-class workmanship, and combining great volume and sweetness of tone. It has one key-board, twelve stops, two octaves of pedals, and seventeen gilt pipes, with an elegant casing in the Roman style.

In addition to the foregoing, the Presbyterians have several thriving Sunday-Schools in various portions of the City, as follows:

Westminster Sunday-School, South Market Street; scholars, one hundred and twenty-three; teachers, eighteen; average attendance of scholars, seventy-five.

Edgar Mission Sunday-School, near St. Cecilia's; scholars, sixty-nine; teachers, twenty; average attendance, sixty-nine.

Cottage Church Sunday-School, Franklin Pike.

FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church has been one of great struggles and sad vicissitudes. The lot on which it stands was bought of Judge Grundy, in 1831, at a cost of \$600. The building was immediately commenced, and very soon after it was covered and before the interior was finished, the General Assembly of the Church held its meeting in it. At that time, a large debt was hanging over the Church; but during the session of the Assembly, Rev. Robert Donnell canvassed the city for subscriptions, and succeeded in getting money enough to pay it off.

The first sermon ever preached in this Church, was in 1831 or '32, and was preached by Rev. David Lowry, now of Iowa. The congregation was poor; but the members were united, and devoted to their Church. Rev. David Lowry was the first Pastor. When he became the Pastor, in 1832, he was editing a religious newspaper, at Trenton, Ky., called, *The Religious and Literary Intelligencer*, which

was the first newspaper published under the auspices of the Church. He removed his press and paper to Nashville, and soon afterwards admitted as a partner, Rev. Jonas Smith, known as "Scotchman Smith;" and then the name of the paper was changed to the *Revivalist*. Rev. Mr. Lowry served this congregation one year without compensation. This Church has had several pastors, among whom were Rev. Mr. Aston, John L. Smith, J. C. Provine and Wiley M. Reed. The latter, as gallant on the field as he was eloquent in the pulpit, fell in the battle of Fort Pillow. There was a time when this congregation had no pastor. The doors of the Church were left open, and the cows it is said, went in and eat up the Bible. Desolation hung like a pall over this little Church; but the day of her deliverance came at last. During the war, the Federals occupied it as a hospital. After the war, its decimated membership called to its pastorate, Rev. A. J. Baird, D. D., who is now the Pastor. The last three years have been years of prosperity. The Church has recently been enlarged by the erection of a beautiful gallery on the front end, giving over two hundred additional seats. The Church now seats comfortably, 743 persons. During the year 1869, the Church raised and disbursed \$6,779.35. Its Sabbath School reports 256 scholars, 29 teachers, and five officers. The Church membership numbers 371. It pays its pastor this year, \$3,000. This Church has a standing committee to look up strangers, and invite them to the house of God.

The following are the Elders: John R. Hudson, E. W. Adams, John Frizzell, W. C. Smith, Y. B. Jones, R. A. Fraley, L. H. Lanier, P. A. Westervelt, John Shirley Ward, John M. Gaut, D. C. Love, A. H. Robinson; Deacons—Sumner Kirkpatrick, P. H. Manlove, Wm. E. Dunaway, Terry H. Cahal, R. L. Caruthers, Jr., Robert R. Freeman, Charles B. Glenn, James Sims, Jr.

SECOND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Cumberland Presbyterians of Nashville also own a church building, known as the Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Nashville, and located at the corner of South College and Mulberry Streets. This Church was much dilapidated during the war, and has never been in successful operation since. However, it is proposed to put it in repair soon, and begin anew.

Christian Churches.

In 1796, the year of the admission of Tennessee into the grand confederation of States, there were but five Baptist Churches in the whole "Cumberland Valley," a section of country embracing nearly all of Middle Tennessee. These were associated under the name of the "Mero District Association." About the year 1800 some feeble churches near Nashville were established, one on White's Creek, six miles from the City; one on Richland Creek, six miles from the City, and one on Mill Creek, six miles from the City. The most distinguished ministers here in those days, were the Rev's Jas. Whitsitt and Garner McConico. In 1820, Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, of Kentucky, visited Nashville and preached several weeks, assisted by Rev. Jas. Whitsitt. July 22, 1820, Messrs. Whitsitt and Vardeman constituted the United Baptist Church of Nashville, with nineteen members from the Mill Creek Church. This membership was formed of intelligent, zealous, influential and wealthy citizens. Nathan Ewing, Esq., presented the Church with a lot, located on Spring Street (now Church) between High and Vine Streets. The erection of the building was commenced at once. For two years this Church was without a pastor. Rev. Mr. Vardeman was called, but declined. Rev. Richard Dabbs, of Richmond, Virginia, accepted the pastorate December 25th, 1822. On May 21, 1825, Mr. Dabbs died, only living two years and a half in Nashville. The Church then remained without a pastor for a year, so that out of five and a half years of its infancy it was without a pastor, and yet the energies of the young Church kept it alive. In September, 1825, a letter was ordered to be written by R. C. Foster, Nathan Ewing and Moses Norvell, inviting Rev. P. S. Fall, then living in Louisville, Kentucky, to take charge of the congregation, and having been also offered a chair in the "Nashville Female Academy," he removed to Nashville in January, 1826. In the May following, he was "unanimously appointed to act as Bishop thereof."* Mr. Fall continued with the congregation until 1831, when, his health failing, he removed to Kentucky, and was succeeded here by Rev. Messrs. Absalom Adams, Tolbert Fanning, Dr. Davis, H. T. Anderson, and Dr. W. H. Wharton, who ministered to the congregation acceptably, and were succeeded by Rev. J. B. Ferguson, who preached eleven years.

The congregation was then dispersed. An attempt to rally the scattered members was made in April, 1857, when fifty-six recorded

*About this time the Church dropped the name of "Baptist," and is now known as the Christian Church of Nashville.

their names—forty-two whites and fourteen blacks. This number was gradually increased by the addition of old members and some conversions, and Mr. Fall was unanimously invited to return to Nashville. He came in November, 1857. Since that, some two hundred persons have received baptism, most of the former members have returned, a congregation has been formed in South Nashville, and a Sunday-School with one hundred and seventy-eight scholars and some twenty-five teachers, meets regularly on Lord's Day. The old house of worship has been neatly and comfortably repaired; and, after all the removals, deaths and dismissals, there are now about two hundred and fifty white members in the Church, which is increased by slow but regular additions. The colored people formed a separate congregation some years since.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 10th of October, 1830, Rev. James Whitsitt presiding, called a meeting of the "brethren hitherto worshipping in the church on Spring Street, who were desirous of still maintaining Baptist principles." This meeting was held in the Court-House; and it was there decided "to perpetuate their faith and Church," under the name of the "First Baptist Church in Nashville." The number who first subscribed their names was only *five*; but in three or four years, this number had grown to fifty. Ten months after the organization of this Church at the Court House, the Rev. Peter S. Gayle accepted the call of the little band as their pastor. The Tennessee Baptist State Convention was organized during his pastorate. He was pastor here three years; then moved to Brownsville; thence to Memphis, and died in Clinton, Mississippi, June 8, 1853. January 3, 1835, Rev. Dr. R. B. C. Howell arrived in Nashville, having accepted the call of the Church, and entered at once upon his arduous work. At that time, there were no Sunday Schools connected with this Church, and none in the State among the Baptist Churches. On the first Lord's Day in April, 1835, Dr. Howell preached a sermon on "Sabbath Schools," and forthwith, one was organized. Three years after, the present house of worship, on Summer Street, was completed. Some years after, Dr. Howell returned to Richmond, Virginia, his former home. Rev. Samuel Baker succeeded him here, and preached his inaugural sermon the second Lord's Day in June, 1850, and continued here until June 30, 1853. Dr. Howell was recalled from Richmond, January 24, 1853, but declined. Rev. Wm. H. Bayless was then called, and accepted, October 4, 1854, and remained until Au-

gust 7, 1856. March 11, 1857, Dr. Howell was recalled the second time, and this time, accepted; and began his second career here about the middle of January, 1857. On the 5th of April, 1867, Dr. Howell died, and was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of his fellow-citizens, who loved, venerated and respected him. He had been one of our most prominent ministers, and was the author of a number of valuable works.

November 1, 1867, the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Skinner, of North Carolina, who had been called to supply the vacancy, preached his introductory sermon. Prior to coming here, Dr. Skinner was Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Raleigh, North Carolina, for thirteen years. He graduated at the University of North Carolina, in the class of 1847—in the same class with the distinguished General Pettigrew, of South Carolina. He also graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1855. Dr. Skinner remains the Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The Church building is sixty-five by forty-eight feet large, and is capable of seating five hundred persons. Its style of architecture resembles that of a Greek cross. It was commenced in 1835, and finished in 1838. Since the war, it has been refitted and renovated. Its present value is about \$40,000.

The membership of the Church is now composed of 283 persons. Contributions to all benevolent purposes, during 1869, amounted to about \$5,000. The Sabbath School numbers 420 scholars, 36 teachers, 5 officers; average attendance, 274; number of volumes in library, 1,078; Sunday School papers taken, 350; missionary papers, 300; contributions of all kinds by the Sunday School, during 1869, \$460.

CHERRY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church is located on South Cherry Street, at the corner of Elm, and immediately opposite the College Hill Engine House. It has a large membership and a flourishing Sunday School. Rev. W. J. Inman is Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Central Baptist Church is on Polk Avenue, between Vine and Spruce Streets. This Church has a regular Pastor; but the membership is small. The Sunday School has some fifty scholars, and about seven teachers.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church, of which Rev. J. B. Stephens is the Pastor, is located on South College Street, near the Howard School Building.

EDGEFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists of Edgefield hold service in the new Masonic Hall, at the corner of Tulip and Woodland Streets. They have no regular Pastor.

Episcopal Churches.

Having had access to the vestry books of Christ Church, extending as far back as the date of the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Nashville, we are able to furnish our readers with some pretty accurate ideas regarding the history of that religious organization. We learn from the books that the first meeting in the interest of the Episcopal Church—or rather, more properly speaking, in the interest of Christ Church Parish—was held at Masonic Hall, June 29, 1829. Rev. John Davis occupied the chair, and E. Talbot was chosen temporary, and Henry Baldwin, Jr., permanent Secretary. There were present at this meeting, the following gentlemen: George Willson, Thos. Claiborne, Jas. Stewart, John Shelby, Henry Baldwin, Jr., James Diggons, F. B. Fogg, Wm. G. Hunt and John R. Wilson. This body constituted the founders and fathers of Christ Church, in Nashville. Of this number, Messrs. Thos. Claiborne, F. B. Fogg, John Shelby, James Stewart and Henry Baldwin, Jr., were chosen as the Vestry; Messrs. George Willson, Thos. Claiborne and F. B. Fogg, delegates to the first Convention of Clerical and Lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was held in Nashville, July 1, 1830; and Messrs. James Stewart and Thos. Claiborne, Wardens of Christ Church. From other sources, we learn that the Right Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, visited Nashville during 1829; and although no mention is made of the fact, yet we are led to the belief that the establishment of the Episcopal Church in Nashville was consequent upon that visitation. On the 1st of February, Rev. John Weller was unanimously elected Rector of Christ Church Parish, and entered immediately upon his parochial duties. On April 30, 1830, consequent upon the resignation of Henry Baldwin, Jr., Godfrey M. Fogg, Sr., was chosen permanent Secretary, which position, with him, has been, in true sig-

nificance, a permanent one—having held it, and faithfully discharged its functions, for a period of nearly forty years, only vacating the place some time during 1869, since which time Duke R. Johnson has performed the labors incumbent upon the position. In 1830, James Diggons was unanimously chosen Chorister; and it may not be inapposite here to observe that himself and descendants—among whom is still some of our best native musical talent, have furnished for Christ Church that fascinating and indispensable feature of church service, since the date of its foundation. Again, from sources other than the vestry books, we learn that the Right Rev. James Henry Otey, D. D., was the first missionary of the Episcopal Church in Tennessee, and was elected the first Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, in 1834, and discharged the duties of his episcopate until 1863, having died in the South during that year. The name of Bishop Otey is connected with some of the first educational and religious institutions of the Episcopal Church in Tennessee; and the fame of his intellect and of his virtues spread all over the country, and is now one of the pleasanter remembrances of his former parishioners. After the resignation of Rev. Mr. Weller, the Rev. J. T. Wheat, of New Orleans, accepted the call to Christ Church, August 10, 1837, and continued as Rector until some time in 1848. On the 18th of November, of that year, the Rev. Charles Tomes was unanimously chosen Rector, and continued in charge of the Parish until April 30, 1857. On the 13th of June, 1857, the Rev. Leonidas Smith, of Warrenton, North Carolina, was chosen Rector, and performed the duties incident thereupon until January 1, 1862, at which date his resignation is recorded. During the war, or from 1862 to the beginning of 1866, the Church was without a Rector; but was filled, for a portion of the time, by the Rev. W. D. Harlow. On the 13th of February, 1866, the Rectorship was tendered to the Rev. W. J. Ellis, of Tallahassee, Florida, and was promptly accepted on the 14th of the same month. Rev. Mr. Ellis has continued in service until the present time. In 1865, the Right Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, as the successor of Bishop Otey. Bishop Quintard is now of Nashville, having removed here during last year, from Memphis. Prior to the war, he was the Rector of the Church of the Advent of this city; and during the war, was the well-known Chaplain of the famous 1st Tennessee Confederate Regiment, and followed its fortunes on many of the disastrous battle-grounds of the South—administering to the wants of the sick and wounded, and preparing the soldiers of his adopted cause for the armies of Immortality on the

Fields of Paradise. He is a gentleman of culture, education and distinction; and graduated, first, at Columbia College, New York, from which institution he received successively the titles of A. M. and S. T. D.; from the University of New York, M. D.; from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, D. D., and from the University of Cambridge, England, LL. D.; and is now the Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, and Vice Chancellor of the University of the South.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The ground on which this edifice stands, at the north-east corner of Church and High Streets, was purchased by the original vestry; September, 1829, from Mr. James Stewart. The lot has a front of 60 feet, and runs back 80 feet. According to the vestry books, it was bought for "the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars; one thousand to be paid in eight months, and the balance in two annual payments, with interest from the first of January next succeeding." Messrs. Thomas Claiborne, John Shelby and James Stewart, were the Building Committee. The edifice cost \$16,000, and was erected in 1831-32, but as no dates appear as to its consecration, we imagine that occasion to have occurred in the latter year, as the minutes of the church tell of meetings held within its walls during that year. This church property—standing on one of our most central business and fashionable thoroughfares—can not possibly fall far short of \$50,000 in value. The style of architecture is pointed gothic, built of brick and marble-work, with wrought stucco overcast. In former years, it was designed to place a steeple on the south end immediately over the main entrance; but it terminated in a kind of square bell tower; and as we learn, the steeple was "indefinitely postponed." The main entrance is up a flight of stone steps landing at a neat little vestibule paved with mosaic stones, and terminating at either end with a stairway leading to the choir-gallery, and underneath the west stairway descending steps to the Sunday School room in the basement. From the vestibule are two entrance doors leading into the auditorium, which is one of the coziest and neatest arranged in the city. The auditorium is capable of seating about 400 people, and is supplied with rosewood grained cushioned seats. The chancel is very prettily furnished and appointed. There are three large gothic windows on either side, supplied with stained glass—and which soften and mellow the rays of the sun in a manner peculiarly appropriate to the *genus loci* of the temple. The floor is neatly carpeted about the

chancels and the aisles. In the gallery above, will be found an accomplished choir, whose excellent vocalism is greatly aided by a splendid church organ. This organ was purchased for about \$2,000, on a gold basis. It was built by Hall & Labaugh, of New York, and has twenty stops, one key board and one octave of pedals, its casing is of Gothic style, and its tone is one of sweetness and considerable volume. The membership is now about 220. Rev. W. J. Ellis is Rector. The Sunday School has 148 pupils and about 20 teachers. Mr. S. M. D. Clark is the Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

This Parish was the result of the first missionary efforts of the lamented Tomes, at the time Rector of Christ Church. Mr. Tomes inaugurated the work; and with the assistance of his friends in this city and elsewhere, secured enough money to commence the work of building the church in South Nashville, the completion of which, (for it is entirely completed with exception of the spire,) required a large sum of money from his own private means. TRINITY is, perhaps, the most beautiful, chaste and correct building of the Gothic order now in Tennessee. It is small; built of blue limestone; the open roof is of polished and varnished cedar. The size of the nave is about 70 by 35 feet, to which is joined a recessed chancel, about 22 feet square, in which is a beautiful triplet window of stained glass. The fittings of this Church are of the purest ecclesiological style. It was built after the designs of the lamented Frank Wills. Its Rectors have been the Reverends Messrs. Tomes, Rogers, Harris, Quintard and Royce, the latter being the present Rector. The Parish was organized in 1852.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

In 1857, Christ Church—then being the only Parish in the closely settled portion of the city—became too limited in size to accommodate those desiring to attend the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Reverend Charles Tomes, at that time its Rector, together with a few of his people, organized a new Parish, taking as a name therefor the title above. The use of the Odd Fellows' Hall was obtained for services; and Mr. Tomes resigning Christ Church, accepted the charge of the new Parish. Before he commenced his labors, Mr. Tomes was seized with a disease, which, in a few weeks, terminated his useful life. The Parish was served, for some months,

by the Reverend W. D. Harlow. In the Fall of 1857, the Parish elected the Reverend Chas. T. Quintard, Rector. The number of communicants originally attaching themselves to the Advent, was about 30. The new Rector was abundantly successful in his ministrations; and, about the middle of the year 1861, the roll of communicants numbered nearly 300.

At the beginning of the late war, a large number of young men connected with the Parish, enlisted in the First Tennessee Regiment, which corps elected Dr. Quintard their Chaplain. When the regiment was ordered South, their Chaplain went with them, leaving the Parish in charge of the Reverend Geo. C. Harris, his assistant in the rectorship. During the first years of the Rectorship of Dr. Quintard, the Parish raised a large sum of money, purchased a lot, 75 by 190 feet, on Vine Street, between Church and Broad Streets, and commenced to build thereon a church edifice. Immediately after the fall of Nashville, the Odd Fellows' Hall was taken by the military authorities, for barracks; and from that time until the winter of 1865-66, the history of the Parish is a blank.

In autumn, 1865, Dr. Quintard was elected and consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, and removed to the city of Memphis. In the Spring of 1866, two members of the Parish, with a view to re-organizing the work, expended several thousand dollars on the building on Vine Street, making the basement habitable; and in this room, on Easter Sunday, 1866, the Parish re-commenced its labors with such occasional clerical assistance as they were able to obtain. During that Summer, the Reverend Frederick Fitzgerald, of New Jersey, was called to the Rectorship, and accepted the position. Ten days afterward, Mr. F. was taken sick, and died before reaching Nashville. Still later in the same year, the Reverend James Moore, of Maryland, was called to the vacant Rectorship, which he accepted and held until the spring of 1869. For reasons not necessary to mention, during the rectorship of Mr. Moore, the Parish languished. Some money was collected and some work done on the church building; but generally the Parish did not prosper.

When Mr. Moore resigned, the Rectorship was tendered to and accepted by the Bishop, aided by his Chaplain, the Reverend T. B. Lee, A. M. Immediately on the acceptance by their old Rector, new life was infused, large sums of money were collected, and old subscriptions were renewed. The work on the building was re-commenced, and the congregation celebrated the Easter of 1870, in

their church edifice, sufficiently completed for all practical purposes. In the meantime, the congregation used the study hall of Shelby College, which had been kindly loaned to them by Dr. W. W. Berry.

The church building is of blue limestone, with a high pitched slate roof, the first and only entire slate roof, by the way, that has ever been put up in this city. The nave is 80 by 46 feet inside measurement; the chancel 22 by 27 feet. It is of the pure pointed Gothic order, and was built after designs, by Dudley, of New York, modified somewhat by J. C. Kiddell, of this city. The pews are of black walnut; the ceilings, of varnished pine. The sittings of the Advent are to be forever free, and the support of the Parish to be looked for in the free offerings of the people. It is contemplated by the Rector and Vestry, to establish a Parish School in connection with the Parish, at as early a date as possible. The amount expended on the church, lot and building, to the date, is about \$25,000; and it requires \$5,000 more to complete it.

CHURCH OF ST. ANNE'S, EDGEFIELD.

This church is a neat framed Gothic building, capable of seating about 200 persons; was built about the year 1858, on a lot generously given for the purpose, by the late Dr. Shelby. It was mainly through the zeal and labor of Dr. Quintard, that this Parish was organized and the church built. Its rectors have been, the Reverends Messrs. Harlow, M. S. Royce, W. J. Ellis, J. H. Bowles and L. P. Tschiffely. The Parish is now vacant; but the Vestry are diligent in looking for a Pastor.

MISSIONARY STATIONS.

In addition to the regular Parishes above enumerated, there are two Missionary Stations; one in North Nashville, called "St. Peters," where has been built a neat framed Gothic chapel, capable of holding about 150 persons. The other is in the suburbs, near the residence of Dr. Cheatham, and is called the "Gordon Mission." This enterprise was undertaken by the Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Reverend M. S. Royce, who holds services there every Sunday afternoon, and who has succeeded in establishing a Parish School on a firm foundation.

In addition to these, a lot has recently been given to the Bishop for the use of the church. This lot lies in the Hynes' Addition, near the Penitentiary; and the Bishop contemplates building thereon, at no distant day, a small chapel.

Catholic Churches.

The first Catholic Church ever built in Nashville, was erected during the year 1826. It was built by a party of mechanics and laborers, who came to Nashville from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities, to work on the Old Bridge. This Church was erected near the northern corner of the State House, but nearer the junction of Park and Gay Streets. The lot selected was 100 feet front and 140 feet deep. One-half of the property was donated by Mr. Robert Foster 1st, and the other half purchased of him for the sum of \$400. The building was a brick structure, and although primitive in its architectural style, yet was neat and substantial, and cost \$3,500. About the year 1826 the public work on the Bridge having been finished, the Catholic workmen left for other fields. The old Church being abandoned, soon fell into ruin, and not until 1837 was there mention made of re-establishing the Church of Rome in the capital of Tennessee. During this year, the Rev. Father Durbin visited Nashville from Morgan County, Kentucky, and proposed to repair the old Church, and to that end donated \$135 from his own private purse. At that time there were only eight families, beside a few scattering young men, of the Catholic faith in Nashville. Farther Durbin was accustomed to visiting Nashville bi-ennially, and during such visits, celebrated mass in the parlor of Phillip Callaghan, which is now the house occupied by Henry Ratterman, his son-in-law, now situated on Market Street, near the corner of Church. Among the attendants, our informant remembers the following old citizens: Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Barr, and Andrew Morrison, Esq., and that old patriarch of the Church, Mr. Gallagher, at that time book-keeper in the old Union Office. Immediately after Father Durbin's proposal to repair the Church, Messrs. Thomas Farrell and Phillip Callaghan canvassed the City for funds to put the house in order. In a few days they succeeded in accumulating \$1,800, *two-thirds of which was from the Protestant merchants of Nashville*, at that time located about the Public Square.

In October of 1837, the Right Rev. Bishop Miles was appointed missionary to Tennessee, and on September 16 1838, was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Nashville, and continued services in the old Church, on Capitol Hill, until 1847, when the Cathedral, which stands at the corner of Summer and Cedar Streets was finished. On the 1st of February, 1860, Bishop Miles died, and the Right Rev.

James Whelan having been appointed co-adjutor to Bishop Miles in 1859, succeeded to the charge of the Diocese after the latter's demise, and retained the position until his resignation occurred, which was sometime in May, 1866. Bishop Whelan was a Priest of the Dominican Order, and soon after his resignation here, retired to the Convent of his choice, at Somerset, Ohio. During the interstice between Bishop Whelan's retirement and the advent of the Right Reverend Bishop Patrick Feehan, the Reverend Father Kelley officiated as administrator for the Diocese. On November 1st, 1865, Bishop Feehan was consecrated at St. Louis, and on the same day, just twelve months after, was regularly installed Bishop of the Diocese of Nashville, (which embraces the whole of Tennessee,) and has ever since continued in charge thereof. This brings us up to the present time. From the information furnished us, we are enabled to determine the present strength of the Catholic Church in Nashville, at or about 5,000 souls. This includes men, women and children, who have been baptized in the Catholic Church, and since one of the tenets of the Church is to claim for herself all such, our only mode of determining its numerical strength, is by this statement. Having come this far, we will now speak of the various Church buildings.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The commencement of the erection of this edifice, dates from the year 1845, and the work occupied about two years' time, it having been dedicated November 1st, 1847; the Church building cost, when finished, \$47,000, and its dimensions are 100 by 60 feet. There is one main entrance on the west side, leading up from a flight of stone steps, and one entrance to the choir gallery at the south-west corner. A triple-archway divides a spacious vestibule from the auditorium. In the center of this archway stands the holy font. The inside of the auditorium is well-arranged, and has three aisles separating six rows of pews, which are capable of seating from 900 to 1,000 persons. The chancel is divided from the auditorium, by a small balustrade stretching full length across the house. In the gallery, reserved for the choir, which extends across the building at the western extremity, is a splendid organ, which was bought in 1849, and though having been in constant use more than twenty years, still possess great power and tone. It is encased in oak, and is of Grecian architecture. It contains 24 stops, 2 key boards, 25 gilt pipes, and one octave of pedals, and its cost was about \$2,000. The choir of the Cathedral are

known the City through, as one of the most accomplished and best selected ever before called together in Nashville. Immediately over the west end of the building, is the belfry, which contains a powerful bell, purchased in 1863. On the south side of the building there is a passage way, which connects the Cathedral with the Bishop's residence adjoining. The basement of the building is used as Sunday School rooms, etc.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION,

Is located in North Nashville, at the corner of Vine and Monroe Streets. It was built in 1856, and is composed for the most part, of the material that was taken from the old Church which stood on Capitol Hill. It was erected under the supervision of the Rev. Ivo Scatehs, a Flemish Priest, who, at that time, lived in Nashville, and who was assisted by the German Congregation worshipping there. At present there is no regular Priest in charge, and the Church is attended from the Cathedral.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, (EDGEFIELD.)

This Church is located in Edgefield, near the junction of the Gallatin Pike and Spring Street. It was erected about the same time, or a little later than the Church of the Assumption. It is built of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, is capable of seating 200 persons, and cost \$7,000. St. John's is attended every Sunday morning from the Cathedral. Its congregation is composed for the most part of Catholic residents of Edgefield, who reside too distant from the City Churches for convenience.

Hebrew Synagogues.

SYNAGOGUE OF THE ORTHODOX CONGREGATION.

The Synagogue of the Orthodox Church—K. K. Ohavah Sholem, (Lovers of Peace)—is situated on Market Street, north of the Louisville and Nashville Depot. It was founded in 1850, and has, at present, some 65 or 70 members. At present, they have no Rabbi, and services are conducted by the Leader, Mr. J. Kantrawitch. The President of the Congregation is J. Ellis, and the Vice-President, D. C. Meyerhardt. During 1869, this Congregation purchased, for \$6,000, a beautiful piece of property, centrally located, on Vine

Street, between Church and Broad, and will, at no distant day, erect thereon a magnificent Synagogue. The designs for the edifice were recently drawn up, and submitted by Dobson & Williamson, architects. The building, which will be 80 by 50 feet, is to be constructed in the Moorish or Saracenic style of architecture, will be surmounted by a handsome minaret, etc., and, altogether, one of the handsomest Church edifices in the South. Its cost will probably be —. There is some possibility that the work will be done during 1870.

SYNAGOGUE OF THE REFORMED CONGREGATION.

The Synagogue of the Reformed Congregation of the order of K. K. B. Y. (Sons of Yschuren), was established in Nashville in 1864. During the Summer of 1869, a handsome Synagogue was fitted up in the second story of the Douglass Hall, North Market Street. The walls and ceiling of the Audience-room are beautifully frescoed. The latter is laid off in various designs, among them representations of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. The altar is made of highly polished oil-walnut, and withal the Synagogue is a very creditable house of worship. Rabbi J. Weschler is in charge of the Congregation, and services are held every Saturday. There is also an organ and a full choir connected with the Synagogue.

Colored Churches.

FIRST COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH,

Located on Pearl Street, near McLemore, has had its present Pastor, Nelson G. Merry, colored, for the past 15 years. The Church building, which was built in 1859, is of brick, and cost \$5,500. Its capacity is 1000. The membership is about 900; Sunday School, 225; Teachers, 30; Volumes in Library, 500.

SECOND COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH

Is between High and Summer Streets, near Wilson's Spring. Alex. Buchanan, colored, is the Pastor. The building is of brick, and was built in 1860. Cost, \$2,500. Capacity, 400. Membership, 300. Sunday School, 100. Teachers, 15.

MT. ZION COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church is on Jefferson Street. Jordan Bransford, colored, is Pastor. Membership, 200; Sunday School, 125; Teachers, 12.

FIRST PRIMITIVE COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH

Is on Broad Street, west of the Chattanooga Railroad. Pastor, Alfred Nichol, colored. Membership, 150. No Sunday School.

SECOND PRIMITIVE COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church is located in Trimble's Addition, South Nashville. Pastor, Chas. Maxwell, colored. Membership, 200. No Sunday School.

ST. PAUL'S AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Paul's Colored Methodist Church is located corner Cherry and Franklin Streets. The Pastor is W. R. Revels, M. D., colored. The Membership is 1000 strong; Sunday School, 200; Teachers, 25. The building, at present used, is frame, but a brick is in future contemplation.

ST. JOHN'S AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

The house of worship for this congregation is built of rock, was commenced in 1867, and, when finished, will cost \$15,000. Page Tyler, colored, is the present pastor. The membership is 700. Sunday School, 150; Teachers, 13.

CAPERS' CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The house of worship for the colored members of the Methodist Church South, which was named in honor of Bishop Capers, is situated west of the Chattanooga Depot, between Church and Cedar Streets. Chas. Dickson, colored, is the Pastor, and the membership numbers some 125. They have also a flourishing Sunday School.

CLARK'S CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH, COLORED.

This Church is on Franklin Street, between College and Cherry, and was formerly known as Andrew Charge Church. It was sold in 1865, by the Methodist Church South, to the present colored congregation, for \$16,000. The Pastor is Wm. Butler, colored. Membership, 400; Sunday School, 150; Teachers, 20; capacity of Church, 600.

SECOND CHRISTIAN COLORED CHURCH.

On Gay Street, between Spruce and Vine, is the Second Christian Colored Church. The building cost \$10,000, is made of brick, and, although commenced in 1865, is not yet completed. Bartlett Parrish, colored, is the Pastor, and it has 175 members; 100 Sunday School Scholars and 10 Teachers.

UNITED COLORED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

on Hynes Street, West Nashville, has 300 members, and a Sunday School of 100 Scholars, and 9 Teachers. The Pastor is Rev. Johnson, colored.

HOWARD CHAPEL.

This Church, which is owned by the colored Congregationalists, is a tasty brick Gothic structure, and was built at a cost of \$9,500, during the past year. It has a membership of 300, and a Sunday School with 200 Scholars and 18 Teachers. H. S. Bennett is the Pastor.

LOWERY'S CHAPEL.

In addition to the above, Rev. Peter Lowery, colored, also has a Church between Monroe and Jefferson Streets, North Nashville, but the membership is small, and the Sunday School is small.

CITY GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE.

The City of Nashville was incorporated as a "town" by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee September 11th, 1806. It was laid off into wards in December, 1820. The following is the list of the Mayors that have served the people since the City's incorporation:

YEAR.	MAYOR.	YEAR.	MAYOR.
1806.....	Joseph Coleman.	1838.....	H. Hollingsworth.
1807.....	" "	1839.....	C. C. Trabue.
1808.....	" "	1840.....	" "
1809.....	R. J. Bradford.	1841.....	S. V. D. Stout.
1810.....	" "	1842.....	Thomas B. Coleman.
1811.....	Wm. Tait.	1843.....	P. W. Maxey.
1812.....	" "	1844.....	" "
1813.....	" "	1845.....	Jno. Hugh Smith.
1814.....	J. T. Elliston.	1846.....	Jno. A. Goodlett.
1815.....	" "	1847.....	Alex Allison.
1816.....	" "	1848.....	" "
1817.....	Stephen Cantrell, Jr.	1849.....	Jno. M. Lea.
1818.....	Felix Robertson.	1850.....	Jno. Hugh Smith.
1819.....	Thomas Crutcher.	1851.....	" " "
1820.....	James Conden.	1852.....	" " "
1821.....	Jno. P. Erwin.	1853.....	Williamson H. Horn.
1822.....	Robert B. Currey.	1854.....	W. B. Shapard.
1823.....	" "	1855.....	R. W. McGavock.
1824.....	Randal McGavock.	1856.....	Andrew Anderson.
1825.....	Wilkins Tannehill.	1857.....	Jno. A. McEwen.
1826.....	" "	1858.....	R. W. McGavock.
1827.....	Felix Robinson.	1859.....	S. N. Hollingsworth.
1828.....	" "	1860.....	R. B. Cheatham.
1829.....	Wm. Armstrong.	1861.....	" " *
1830.....	" "	1862.....	Jno. Hugh Smith.†
1831.....	" "	1863.....	" " "
1832.....	" "	1864.....	" " "
1833.....	Jno. M. Bass.	1865.....	W. Matt. Brown.
1834.....	Jno. P. Erwin.	1866.....	W. Matt. Brown.
1835.....	Wm. Nichol.	1867.....	A. E. Alden.
1836.....	" "	1868.....	" "
1837.....	H. Hollingsworth.	1869.....	K. J. Morris.

*From Oct., 1861, to April, 1862. †From April, 1862, to Oct., 1862.

The present City Government is officered as follows: Mayor, K. J. Morris; Recorder, T. J. Haile; Revenue Collector and Treasurer, Anson Nelson; City Auditor and Mayor's Secretary, Wm. Lelleyett; Superintendent Water Works, James Wyatt; Tax Assessor, L. F. Beech; Wharf Master, P. L. Dews; Street Overseer, J. B. Pettit; Clerk of Market, Jno. Tardiff; City Marshal, J. M. Brantley; Captain of Police, Jas. Everett; Sergeants of Police, J. N. Alexander, W. H. Ambrose, and J. H. Puckett; Chief of Fire Department, Wm. Stockell.

The following shows the cost of "running" the City per annum:

1 Mayor, whose salary is.....	\$3,000 per annum, without perquisites.
1 Recorder, whose salary is.....	2,000 per annum.
1 Mayor's Secretary, whose salary is.....	1,200 per annum.
1 Revenue Collector and Treasurer, whose salary is.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on collections.
1 Tax Assessor, whose salary is.....	1,500 per annum.
4 Keepers of Work-house, whose salaries are	900 per annum, each.
1 Watchman, whose salary is.....	900 per annum.
1 Steward, whose salary is.....	360 per annum.
1 Water Tax Collector, whose salary is.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on collections.
1 Sup't Water Works, whose salary is.....	1,500 per annum.
1 First Engineer, whose salary is.....	1 500 per annum.
1 Second Engineer, whose salary is.....	1,200 per annum.
6 Firemen, whose salaries are.....	480 per annum, each.
5 Pipemen, whose salaries are.....	600 per annum, each.
1 City Marshal, whose salary is.....	1,200 per annum.
3 Police Commissioners, whose salaries are...	Nothing.
1 Captain Police, whose salary is.....	1,200 per annum.
3 Sergeants, whose salaries are.....	960 per annum, each.
27 Patrolemen, whose salaries are.....	900 per annum, each.
1 Chief of Fire Departm't, whose salary is...	1,500 per annum.
5 Captains of Companies, whose salaries are...	960 per annum, each.
4 Engineers, whose salaries are.....	1,200 per annum, each.
9 Drivers and Firemen, whose salaries are....	900 per annum, each.
16 Runners, whose salaries are.....	300 per annum, each.
First Clerk Market (City Marshal).....	
Second Clerk Market, whose salary is.....	— per cent. on collections.

In addition, there are twenty Councilmen and ten Aldermen, who receive two dollars for each regular or called meeting.

The Board of Education is composed of nine members, three for one year from November 1st, 1869, three for two years, and three for three years. The President, Secretary and Treasurer, are elected from the number. The Secretary gets a small salary. The work of the remainder is gratuitous. The Superintendent of Public Schools gets \$2,000 per annum. There are in addition some fifty-five teachers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the early days of the City there existed a number of "hand-engine fire companies," bucket brigades, etc., but as to the particular date

of their existence, we are unable to state. Prior to 1860, Nashville had no steam fire engines. In that year the old volunteer organization was broken up. It had been, perhaps, one of the most efficient fire departments ever in existence. It was composed of gentlemen, many of them the first young men of our City; and, although a spirit of rivalry and the warmest emulation was kept up between them, yet, unlike most other cities where such organizations prevailed, they did not engage in bloody riots, fights, etc. When a fire broke out, each company strove to be at the scene of conflagration first. While there they worked to suppress the flames, and when the fire was over, returned quietly to their homes or places of business. Although, much as we regret it, we shall have to pass over their many noble and self-sacrificing efforts for the want of sufficient connecting data, and confine our remarks to the present organization.

In July, 1859, while Capt. Jno. S. Dashiell was Chief, the City first inaugurated the Steam Fire Department, by purchasing the Hamilton engine. Captain Dashiell remained Chief until he was succeeded in April, 1862, by Jno. M. Scabury, who was in turn, succeeded by L. M. Freeman, July 1863. September, 1865, Louis M. Gorby took charge, and ran the Department about a year with three engines. October, 1866, L. M. Freeman was again elected Chief, and retained it until John Bentley got possession of the place in October, 1868. Bentley remained Chief until the month of July, 1869, when the affairs of the corporation were placed in the hands of Jno. M. Bass, Receiver. Mr. Bass called to his assistance the veteran Captain Wm. Stockell, who had "seen service" before, and appointed him his agent with full power to manage the Fire Department, having an eye to the reduction of taxes so far as might be deemed practicable with the security of the citizens. During the month of September, 1869, at the annual election of city officers, Capt. Stockell was elected Chief, which position he at present occupies.

The Department now consists of four splendid steamers and one Hook and Ladder company, located as follows:

Eclipse Fire Engine No. 1.—Engine-house south end of the Market House. Purchased August 7, 1860; built by Latta, of Cincinnati; weighs 10,500 pounds, and cost \$10,000. It has attached eighteen hundred feet of two and a half inch-pipe, six horses, one hose-reel, and one hose-tender. Captain, Jos. Duff; Engineer, Jos. Nanny.

Hamilton Fire Engine No. 2.—Engine-house South Cherry Street. Purchased July, 1869, at a cost of \$6,000. It was built by Nafie & Levy, Philadelphia. It has now eighteen hundred feet of

hose, six horses, one hose-carriage, and one dinkey. Captain, Andy Meadows; Engineer, Geo. W. Jennings.

Deluge Fire Engine No. 3.—Engine-house South College Street, near Broad. Purchased December, 1860; built by Latta, of Cincinnati; weighs 10,000 pounds, and cost \$5,500. The Deluge has attached one thousand nine hundred and fifty feet of hose, one carriage, with all the necessary paraphernalia. The captain of the company is Wm. Dale; engineer, Dan'l Shugart.

Wm. Stockell Fire Engine No. 4.—Engine-house corner College and Taylor Streets. Purchased in July 1867; built by Wm. Jeffers & Sons, Pawtucket, R. I.; weighs four thousand five hundred pounds, and cost \$4,800. This engine is much lighter and said to be much more useful on account of being able to carry it to and from fires with but two horses. The Wm. Stockell has eighteen hundred feet of hose, a superb hose-carriage of the Amoskeag pattern, three horses and a full complement of necessary appurtenances.

Hook and Ladder Trucks No. 1.—House on South Summer near Church. Organized March, 1861; built by Hutshorn, of New Jersey; cost \$1,500. The company has two horses and a full complement of suitable ladders, hooks, chains, ropes, axes, picks, etc. Jno. W. Allen, colored, is captain. The company consists of four regular men and four runners.

Each fire company has five regular men, including captain and engineer, beside three runners. The duty of the regular men is to be on duty at all times, day and night, except when relieved. The runners are required to be at all fires and alarms, and to remain at their respective engine-houses from 10 o'clock each night until daylight next morning, so as to be ready for service in case of need. The Fire Department is supplied with water by fire-plugs attached to the pipes of the City Water Works, and scattered at convenient distances all over the entire City. In addition, however, the department has use of a splendid cistern, on the Public Square, capable of holding eight hundred barrels of water.

Nothing could be more eloquent as praise of the efficiency of the present Department than the following statement: During Bentley's administration, from January 1st, 1869, to July 31st, 1869, there were twenty-seven fires and twelve alarms. Total loss of property, \$233,955. During Capt. Stockell's administration, from August 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1870, there were twelve fires and eight alarms. Total loss of property, \$11,500. During the last year of Bentley's

administration, the Department cost the City about \$80,000. At present it costs about \$36,000 per annum.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Metropolitan Police system was introduced into Nashville in 1868. At that time, its ranks were for the most part, composed of men in whom the citizens of Nashville reposed but little confidence. This force was disbanded and the present Police inducted into office during 1869. They are well disciplined and equipped, and number thirty-one, officers and men, all told. The quiet of the City tells more powerfully than words the efficiency of the force. The force is regulated by a Board of Police Commissioners, composed of the following gentlemen: A. C. Beech, elected for one year, Matt. McClung, elected for two years, and Jas. Haynie, elected for three years from 1869. The working force is officered as follows: Captain, James Everett; Sergeants, J. N. Alexander, W. H. Ambrose, and J. H. Puckett. The head-quarters of the Police is in the South end of the City Hall, Public Square.

NASHVILLE AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

There yet remain other features of interest regarding our City which we have not yet touched upon, and which, no doubt, will be of advantage to the City to have known. As a *place of residence*, Nashville enjoys the rare distinction of being desirable alike to the capitalist and artisan. In this respect, it is generally acknowledged that no other Southern city can compare with it. To the former it offers many attractions that can delight a cultivated mind, and all the luxuries that can please a fastidious palate; while an artisan, if industrious and intelligent, may command probably every thing essential to his present comfort and prospective independence, with constant participation in many of the chief pleasures of the capitalist. In the important particulars of general cleanliness, healthfulness, wholesomeness of water, and the excellence of its markets, Nashville is unapproached by Southern cities, and as respects domestic accommodations its superiority over many cities is strikingly revealed.

CLIMATE OF NASHVILLE.

Probably the most essential physical advantage of a City lays in its *climate*—a climate favorable to vigor of mind and health of body. The climate of Nashville, in common with other portions of our State, we may say the country, has undergone important changes within a half century. Ice in the Cumberland has not even been seen within the past few years, and sleighing and skating hereabouts are things decidedly of short duration. In fact, through some seasons lately, no snow worth mentioning has fallen at all, and the weather during January was as genial as Spring. In the Summer, the thermometer sometimes rises for a few consecutive days above 95°; but the tem-

perature invariably diminishes sensibly after sunset, and the nights are generally comfortable and refreshing, and often delightful. It is the experience of most Northern people who come to this part of the South, that they do not suffer from the heat as much here as they did in the North.

PURITY OF WATER.

Since water, like climate, has a sanitary bearing on a City's advantages, it is of the highest importance to every community to have a bountiful supply of that good and wholesome beverage so freely bestowed by God himself to "beautify the earth and nourish and invigorate his creatures." Then, too, villages and hamlets are oftener than from any other one cause, located in proximity to good water, and the better they are supplied with this element, the sooner they become towns and cities. So far as the purity of water contained in the Cumberland River is concerned, it has never been disputed. Scientific chemists who have given it thorough analyzation, report it distinguished above almost all other waters for its purity and freedom from organic matter. And in support of their able and truthful assertion, we would remind our readers that, unlike the limestone water drawn from wells in the vicinity, it comes rolling down from the springs and caves of Cumberland Mountains, fed by the driven snows of Winter and thousands of tributary streams that gush forth pure and unadulterated *free-stone water*. By filtering, it easily assumes its original clearness, and in its absorption of ice, retains for a long time the coolness that it possesses while in its mountain home. And again, having deteriorated, in no important respects from its former excellent quality, it is superior to most waters for cooking, laundry and manufacturing purposes.

Prof. H. T. Yaryan, Chemist, has favored us with the following analysis of Cumberland River water, after allowing it to settle for 12 hours. Quantity of water tested, one gallon.

Total Mineral Impurities.....	6.169	grains.
" Organic " 	954	"
	<hr/>	
Total Impurities.....	7.123	"

This analysis shows the Cumberland River, as supplied to Nashville, second only to the Croton Water supplied New York City. It has been charged by people who know but little of such matters, that the late visitation of cholera, so severely felt in Nashville, was due to our river. The above, however, proves its fallacy—showing, as it does, less than one grain of vegetable matter to the gallon.

In addition to this, we might also mention the excellent, and we might say famous, mineral waters of Nashville. We have here in this City, perhaps one of the finest Sulphur Springs in the Union, never failing, and situated almost in the heart of the City. It is the same as was known in the early days of the City as the French Salt Lick. Its salutary medicinal effects are universally admitted by physicians who recommend it highly. By many, it is used daily as a beverage.

There are also several very fine Chalybeate Springs in close proximity to the City.

STATISTICS OF HEALTH.

The comparative healthfulness of various cities has been made a subject of careful observation by physicians and others, for more than a half century, and the tables of mortality have uniformly shown that *Nashville is one of the most healthy of the cities of the South*, and the bills of mortality as shown by various reports of the City Sextons, prove that in a sanitary point of view, Nashville is indeed highly favored. The fact, it is stated, was first discovered by Forster, the Naturalist, that the interior valley of the continent was very singularly free from the extremes of temperature that prevail along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. It is this, doubtless, that exempts us from the yellow fever, which has repeatedly prevailed in New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, etc. We are also far below the line which marks the limit of the typhus fever zone. Cases of consumption, or any form of tubercular disease, are very rare here, while the diseases of children are as unfrequent and not more fatal in proportion, than those of adults. In view of the general health of the city, the conclusion is irresistible that the climatological conditions that produce disastrous sickness in various forms elsewhere, are not present in this latitude. In 1860, during the prevalence of the Asiatic Cholera in Nashville, Dr. Joseph Jones, then Health Officer of the City of Nashville, but now Professor of Chemistry in the College of Medicine, New Orleans, Louisiana, made an elaborate report to the City Board of Health, full of valuable statistical information regarding the sanitary condition of Nashville. Much of the report was presented in tabular form, and we extract the following, as showing the total deaths in the City of Nashville, from all causes, as consolidated by Dr. Jones, from all the records of the various Cemeteries from 1822 to 1867, with Annual Death Rate and per cent. of Deaths to Living Inhabitants—the deaths of Confed-

erate and Federal soldiers during the late civil war, being excluded from the figures and calculations :

Year.	Total Deaths.	1 Death in so many inhabitants.	Per cent. of Deaths amongst inhabitants.
1822	69	44	2.2
1823	74	46.7	2.1
1824	102	38.8	2.6
1825	71	62.7	1.5
1826	105	47	2.1
1827	129	39	2.5
1828	166	31.7	3.1
1829	208	26	3.4
1833	355	16.8	5.9
1834	175	34.9	2.8
1835	336	18.5	5.4
1836	225	28.3	3.5
1837	198	32.9	3
1838	185	35.9	2.7
1839	205	32	3
1840	222	31	3.8
1841	271	27.2	3.6
1842	214	36.6	2.7
1843	269	33.4	2.9
1844	319	27.1	3.6
1845	246	37.4	2.6
1846	380	25.0	4
1847	484	20.9	4.7
1848	569	18.5	5.4
1849	767	14.4	6.8
1850	911	12.6	7.9
1851	405	29.7	3.3
1852	559	22.5	4.4
1853	448	20.3	2.4
1854	633	20.7	4.8
1855	499	29	3.4
1856	453	32.6	2
1857	525	29.2	3.4
1858	518	30.6	3.2
1859	643	25.5	3.9
1860	799	21.2	4.9
1861	612	27.8	3.6
1862	802		
1863	903		
1864	1730		
1865	1711		
1866	2071		
Total.....	20248		

“During 1822, 1829 inclusive, the annual death rate of Nashville was 2.43 per cent., or one death in 41 of the inhabitants. During ten years, 1833 to 1843, the death rate was 3.58 per cent., or one death in 27.9 inhabitants. During the succeeding ten years, 1843 to 1853, the death rate was 4.46 per cent., or one death annually in 21.9 inhabitants. In the nine succeeding years, the death rate of Nashville, 1853 to 1862, was 3.72 per cent., or one death in 26.8 of the inhabitants, and during the entire period, 1822 to 1862, the annual death rate was 3.4 per cent., or one death annually on an average in 29.4 inhabitants.” During the epidemics of 1833, '35, '49, '50, '54 and '55, as Prof. Jones shows, the average was much greater than during other years, but the above figures are the total average. “The death rate of Nashville, in comparison with that of many cities, has been, without doubt, both relatively and actually increased by the ravages of an imported and exotic pestilence. Cholera caused nearly one-tenth of all the deaths recorded in the city of Nashville from 1821 to 1867.”

From other information in our possession, we will make a comparative statement with other cities. In 1855, for instance, New York contributed 1 in every 28 of its population; Baltimore and Boston, 1 in every 39, and Philadelphia 1 in every 47, while Nashville, with the cholera raging fearfully that year, only gave 1 in 29, which is less than New York, and a favorable comparison with other cities not similarly afflicted. We are exceedingly sorry that we have not actual statistics regarding other Southern cities, so as to show a comparison between them and Nashville, yet we state it as the opinion of eminent physicians, that the sanitary condition of the latter is far more favorable than any of the seaboard cities, by at least one-third advantage, and will average from one-fourth to one-sixth advantage over any of the inland cities of the South. Prof. Jones furthermore says:

“The recent civil war has left the city of Nashville a most dangerous inheritance, in the numerous small houses and shanties, huddled together in the environs of the city,” without system, without regular streets, and without any facilities for the enforcement of hygienic regulations. These “gangrenous belts which encircle the central portion of the city with their crowded, and oftimes destitute inhabitants, form a most favorable field for the lodgement and spread of such diseases as small-pox and cholera.”

Such was the sanitary condition of Nashville in 1867. Three years only have passed, and mark the change; the “numerous small

houses and shanties huddled together in the environs of the city" have given place to neat, comfortable, well-ventilated residences, and the "gangrenous belt that encircled the central portion," has vanished before the efforts of an army of scavengers and sanitary police, and the system of sewerage and drainage, so favorable in itself from nature, yet greatly added to by artificial means, has rendered our beloved city highly favorable in the scale of health.

RENT OF BUILDINGS.

In a previous portion of our work we referred to the low rent of buildings in the city of Nashville, compared with other places of like pretensions. In this respect we firmly believe that our Real Estate Agents can offer applicants as favorable propositions, all things considered, as can be obtained in a majority of instances.

The custom prevails here, too, of selling town lots on desirable terms, so as to give to the man of small means facilities that he cannot ordinarily obtain in other cities. For instance, if he have but money enough to erect a house, he can procure a lot on credit, payable by annual payments, and by such other easy modes. By this means it is quite common for mechanics, small tradesmen, and even laborers, to become owners of homesteads in the suburbs, which, by street railroads that are being introduced in every quarter, will be brought nearer to the center than ever before.

The leading Real Estate Agents in the city are Messrs. Arrington, Farrar & Weakley, 51 North College; Browns & Cheatham, 64 North Cherry Street; Callender & Garrett, 50 North Cherry Street, Johnson & Smith, 54 North College Street; A. V. S. Lindsley & Sons, 40 North College Street; H. G. Scovel, 20 Cedar Street; Walker & Walker, corner Union and Cherry Streets; and M. W. Wetmore, 64 North Cherry Street.

THE MARKETS OF NASHVILLE.

Again, no one need be told that, with *substances used as food*, the markets of Nashville are always abundantly supplied at moderate prices. The counties immediately surrounding Nashville vie with each other, and rival the best counties in any other State, both in the quality and quantity of their productions. Much of the land within five or six miles of the city, in every direction, is devoted to the purpose of market gardens, and is kept in the highest state of cultivation. Two crops are very commonly produced on the same ground

in one season. The neighborhood of Nashville contributes abundant supplies of such grateful luxuries as the musk-melon, the water-melon, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, apples, and in fact nearly all of the luxuries of the temperate zone, and many of those of the tropics. The superiority of the butter of Nashville, and the great neatness with which it is generally prepared for market, are generally acknowledged. While, in other cities, it scarcely, if ever, comes below a quarter of a dollar per pound, we believe the average price here will not exceed twenty cents per annum. Other articles of food are proportionately low.

The Various Trades.

We have taken the trouble to group together, as we think, a pretty fair estimate of the number of mechanics and artisans in the city, together with a fair average of wages given, with the hope that such an article may induce many more skilled workmen to come and make their homes among us. Such an article appeared in the columns of the *Nashville Union and American*, some time since; but, from more recent observations, we are enabled to add somewhat to that report; and after careful investigation, find that there are, in the city, about

100 Bakers.....	who receive from	\$1 50	to	\$3 25	per day.
120 Blacksmiths.....	“ “ “	2 00	“	4 00	“
80 Book-binders (including girls)	“ “ “	1 00	“	4 00	“
40 Boiler-makers.....	“ “ “	3 50	“	4 00	“
100 Brick-masons.....	“ “ “	1 50	“	4 00	“
25 Broom-makers.....	“ “ “	1 50	“	3 50	“
80 Cabinet-makers.....	“ “ “	1 50	“	5 00	“
500 Carpenters.....	“ “ “	2 00	“	3 50	“
60 Carriage-makers.....	“ “ “	2 00	“	3 50	“
180 Chair-makers.....	“ “ “	50	“	4 00	“
70 Coopers and Wagon-makers.....	“ “ “	3 00	“	4 00	“
75 Foundry-men.....	“ “ “	2 00	“	4 00	“
20 Gun and Locksmiths	“ “ “	2 00	“	3 00	“
30 Jewelers.....	“ “ “	2 00	“	5 00	“
30 Marble-workers	“ “ “	3 50	“	4 50	“
60 Millers.....	“ “ “	3 00	“	6 00	“
25 Painters.....	“ “ “	2 50	“	3 00	“
150 Plasterers.....	“ “ “	3 00	“	3 50	“
50 Plumbers.....	“ “ “	2 00	“	4 00	“
80 Printers.....	“ “ “	22 00	“	35 00	per week

60 Saddlers	who receive from	\$1 50	to	\$4 00	per day.
250 Shoemakers	“ “ “	7 00	“	20 00	per week
25 Soap-makers.....	“ “ “	2 00	“	3 00	per day.
25 Stone-masons.....	“ “ “	1 50	“	4 00	“
40 Tailors.....	“ “ “	12 00	“	30 00	per week
50 Tanners.....	“ “ “	1 50	“	5 00	per day.
175 Timmers.....	“ “ “	2 00	“	4 00	“
30 Upholsterers.....	“ “ “	3 00	“	5 00	“

The above are what we conceive to be the leading mechanical occupations. There may be instances where we have missed the mark, but we venture to say that, were a definite census taken, our conclusions would be found in the main correct. We only claim for it a fair average. We are aware that there are legions of other artisans in the city: such as barbers, bonnet-bleachers, brewers, butchers, cigar-makers, paper-hangers, etc., etc.; but, from the figures given, any well-posted journeyman should be able to gain, at least, an idea of the worth of his work in Nashville.

In conclusion, we would say that Nashville should not be content with what she has already done. Her commercial destiny exacts something more than self-complacent reflections on what she has accomplished; for surely, if there is a spot on the habitable globe on which Nature, in the collocation and accumulation of her stores of mineral and agricultural wealth, has smiled benignantly and munificently, it is on this city. If intelligent foreigners, having the control of European capital, could be induced to scale the walls by which the pretensions of neighboring communities endeavor to hide us from view, and come here and examine for themselves, the resources and capabilities of Nashville and Tennessee—study, as suspiciously as they please, the social and moral character of her citizens, whether commercial men or not—find them, as they will with rare exceptions, homogeneous as a population, of purely conservative sentiment, untainted by fanaticism, willing to let everybody alone, and to be let alone, and anxious to join in the development of the natural wonders of their State—if capital from abroad, following the most purely selfish instinct, were to come here seeking investments, nowhere could they be found more secure than in the internal commerce, the manufactories, the mining enterprises of Tennessee—in her public stocks, or in her real estate.

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