Nashville Union.

W. H. CARROll & Co., Publishers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

In the speech of Mr. Hood, printed yesterday, $200,000 was given as the probable income that would be realized from the tax on merchants. This was an error. It should have been $2,000,000.

The New York Times of the 16th says some of the Western papers are talking of an "informal session of the members of Congress" to be held in Washington. The Toledo (Ohio) Commercial of the 13th says: 'Our representative, Hon. J. M. Ashley, has already gone by *invitation* to take part in its deliberations." The objects of this conclave are said to be the settlement of certain political questions, with a view to bringing the pressure of the members present upon the Executive to secure the adoption of their views.

Who issued these "invitation" to a meeting of Congressmen we are not told. Nor do we know what principle guided him, or them, in the selection of members to whom they should be sent. So far as we can judge, the meeting, if any such is to be held, will be simply a caucus of a certain clique of politicians, anxious to press their peculiar views upon the Executive, and afraid to trust them to a general canvass of the general Congress. If they expect to "capture" President Johnson by this underhanded manœuvre, we think they will find themselves mistaken. If he wants the advice of Congress he will probably call it together.

Old Jimmy Buchanan is out in a letter defending his character against a newspaper attack. Pity he did not exhibit equal promptness to defend his country against conspirators and traitors. Self with him has always been above country.

"I am delighted," says Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, in a letter to a friend in New York, "to find peace will soon be restored to our distracted country, and trust once more one, never again will any attempt be made to make it divisible. When I contemplate the inestimable blessings the Almighty has given to the American people, I am shocked to think how little they have been appreciated. This great land possesses ever climate and variety of soil. One portion to manufacture, one to grow the plant, and another to grow the corn to feed the people—What a beautiful arrangement of nature! We cannot be too jealous of such divine gifts."

A lady correspondent begs to suggest that Mr Davis should be compelled to wear the usual costume of women during the period of his imprisonment. No woman, she declares, could wish a severer punishment. She adds that if he were compelled to run in that dress one hour every day, as fast as when he was captured, it would probably be the death of him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Tribune's correspondent evidently has no affection for petticoats in'at she's bloomer!

The N. Y. Tribune says the American people will hear with satisfaction that between Lieut-Gen. Grant and the eminent subordinates who have led the armies of the Union to the magnificent triumphs of the last few months, there exists not merely perfect accord and harmony, but the fullest mutual confidence, the most fraternal esteem and trust. Each feels that the other has acted well his part, and that the conclusive victories of the Union cause do honor to each and all, being the fruits of their well-combined efforts and their perfect co-operation.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTH WEEK.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 23d, 1865.

Senate met at 9 o'clock.

Mr Trimble introduced Senate bill No 105, to amend an act to incorporate Columbia, Centerville and Pine River Railroad, and for other purposes.—Passed first reading.

Senate bill No 100, to Change the county line between the counties of Jefferson and Granger. Passed second reading.

House bill No 82, to more effectually manage the Penitentiary of the State and for other purposes. Passed second reading.

A message from the House informed the Senate that it had concurred in Senate Joint Resolutions Nos 62, 66, 71 and 72 and are herewith transmitted to the Senate. The House had adopted House Joint resolution No 19, and asked the concurrence of the Senate in the same. House Joint Resolution No 21 is also herewith transmitted to the Senate for the signature of the Speaker.

On motion of Mr Trimble the bills on the elective franchise were made the special business for tomorrow.

Senate bill No 78, to establish the loyal integrity of the State of Tennessee.

WHEREAS, The situation of the country since the 6th day of May, 1861, has been such that a great number of men in the State of Tennessee, who were regarded by the country as honest and true men before that time, have since that time been guilty of such acts and conduct that it is imperative on the General Assembly to restrict or prevent men who have been trying to break up the Government of the United States and the State of Tennessee from all offices of trust or profit within this State, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That every person elected or appointed to any office of trust or profit in the State under the Constitution, before he shall enter upon the duties of such office shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—

"I, ——, ——, do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will, to the best of my skill and ability, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of ——according to the Constitution and Laws of the State, and that since the 6th day of May, 1861, I have not in any manner willingly violated the Constitution of the United States or the State of Tennessee. I do further swear (or affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States and the State of Tennessee, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support, protect, and defend the Constitution, Laws, and Government thereof, as the supreme Law of the land; that I have never willingly, directly or indirectly, by word, act or deed, given any aid, comfort or encouragement to those in rebellion against the United States or the lawful authorities thereof, but that I have been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against them in armed rebellion against the United States. And I do further swear (or affirm) that I will to the best of my ability, protect and defend the union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the Government thereof to be destroyed, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; and that I will at all times discountenance and oppose all political combinations having for their object such dissolution or destruction."

Be it further enacted, That this oath shall be administered to all the officeholders now holding office in this State, and all other persons mentioned in this Bill, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Be it further enacted, That all Lawyers, Preachers of the Gospel, President, Directors and employees of all Rail Road companies, all officers and employees of all incorporated companies, and all persons who are required to take out a license by law to do any kind of business in this State, and all officers and Mayor and Aldermen of incorporated towns and cities in this State, also, all persons who offer themselves as candidates for any office in the gift of the people of this State, shall take and subscribe the same oath as administered to office-holders.

Be it further enacted, That any person taking this oath falsely or violating it, shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction or proof, shall be punished in the Penitentiary for a period not less than one year nor more than ten years.

This elicited a great deal of debate pro and con by Senators Hall, Bowen, Trimble, Spence, Frierson and Rogers the last of whom spoke very forcably on the subject, and read from authority that it was constitutional to pass such a law, and he would like for such a bill to pass as it was very needful to show to persons who wish to rebel against their just government the penalties of the same.

With the bill still pending, the Senate adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Speakers Rogers resumed the floor, and said that he had no personal feelings against any one, that the Legislature had met here got under the constitution of 1834, because that required the election to be held on the first Thursday in August, but under a special power under the bill of rights that "all power is inherent in the people." We came here through the work of a convention which was ratified by the people, requiring us to change and limit the elective franchise and that is the power that we have and he that does not admit it has no business to be here. The people sent you here and authorized you to change the constitution of 1834.

The President of the United States said traitors should be punished and treason made odious." Who shall be authorized to some privileged characters in this country? Shall it be rebel physicians, lawyers and other men holding high seats in society?

Mr. Trimble asked if the law was for the future or a punishment for the past.

Mr. Rodgers said it is to deter them from doing anything in the future, and to deter is to punish. How do you hang a man if you do not have any thing against him, and when you do hang him it is to deter others for murder or anything else. A lawyer is entitled to practice law while he behaves himself, but the very moment he departs from that he ought to be stricken from that calling. Who are the leaders? is it confined to Davis, Toombs, Rhet and Keit? Is it confined to the thousands that belong to the Knights of the Golden Circle, a God-forsaken pack of scoundrels who tried to pull down the Government? Who are the leaders? Are they truly those who by their influence and conduct brought the thing about? My friend said there came a terrible storm in Nashville. I suppose little Isham G Harris brought it up by himself, and run over doctors, lawyers, merchants, and they were scared out of their wits and every body else. If John Bell and others had walked out on these streets and said that won't do; you must stand by that old flag and guard it; that fuss would not have been. Why did they not do it? They say they were cowardly. If they were cowardly and if naturally so, they could not help it, and they should do like they did in East Tennessee, pick up their bundles and bandanna handkerchiefs and go to the mountains for security. But if a man has protection all around him, and he runs off don't you think he will return to the Government? The ladies think there is no body like the preachers, and when they and the devil come into the family, take care husbands, when your wife gets after you, you are gone.

You tell me that these men did not know what this would bring about in this country? Have they not read the history of revolutions more than the masses? Did they not know that the rebellion would result in a bloody war? There is in secession a wild fanatic spirit that could not be found in any other form. He had seen many Union men who had been run down by blood hounds, and run through mud holes by the bayonet. He did not want to legislate for vengence, but he wanted those who should come in the future, to see how he appreciated secession, disunion and rebellion.

That other nations were looking upon us to see how far we will let treason go. That treason was the highest crime known in the laws of God and man. It did not take the life of one but many. That God forgives the creatures when he sees the true repentence—the difference is, that God sees at once, but for man it takes time.

That when a man came from Germany with a splendid literary education with, perhaps, a capital of $500,000 to get out from the oppression of kings, he would have to wait five years before he could vote, that he considered almost any person better than a rebel and if there could be found any worse being than a rebel he would like to know it. He would never consent for them to come back and vote beside of him after has spattering their garments with blood. That it would not be allowed in East Tennessee because nothing but the Union elements could exist in that section of the State, and if the Legislature did not make a law prohibiting them from voting that East Tennessee would make one herself.—That when a rebel came back he should say "let me live in the country, I ask no part in the Government, I come back a hired servant." That if there was not a law passed restricting rebels the loyal people would be modified and chagrined to death.

Mr Trimble said that the question was not to establish the power of the Legislature, which was clothed with full power, which was admitted by every one, nor was the question one concurring the elective franchise. That was a separate measure which was not before the Senate, but there was a purpose here to make an oath, that shall be taken by all office holders in the State of Tennessee, about which there was not a dissenting voice, but it is putting in those who are in private business, that we object to that. No man would go beyond him in hating treason and rebellion. Those who have power ought to exercise it with moderation and deliberation. There is power in this that is more potent than physical power. The question was whether it was necessary for the security of or to preserve the State. And whether it is necessary to extend this principle to private life. If it was necessary he would vote for it. He was for making a free loyal State of Tennessee.

To your judiciary department is given the power to extend the law and punish crime, especially in the past, but not by an *ex post facto* law. The judiciary was equal to the end to which it was established. The power of punishment for vengence was law, and it was the duty of the judiciary to enforce and coerce it, and see that the law is executed, and have it executed, except in cases where the pardoning power is to be exercised.

To legislate is to make laws, not for the past but for the future. How is the security of Tennessee to be obtained? It is by limiting the power of the elective franchise, that that will give you such a result at the ballot box that you deserve to have, and you have it so far, secure.

Here there are ten men and for the guilt of those ten men you are going to make a sacrifice of twenty three. A law was established and applied to the most guilty city ever in existence by God, who said if there was ten righteous men in it he would save it for those ten, and here ten guilty men are to sink a whole State. What do you accomplish by it? Are you by this legislature going to make a higher being of man from this time out. Is your bar to be angels and heroes? I venture to say that the same benign constitution will produce some form until a man shall rise to a higher civilization than he now is.

After commenting on the magnanimity of the late President Lincoln and bringing forward very forceable arguments he was followed by Mr. Bowen, Senter and Keith, who made very able speeches in favor of the bill.

The bill was then set for ten o'clock to-morrow.

A message from the House, informed the Senate that it had passed House bills Nos 113 30 and 109 and asked the action of the Senate on the same.

Mr. Senter offered Senate joint resolution No. 73, for the distribution of acts and journals of this General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Cate introduced Senate bill No. 106, for the relief of Sheriff's and Jailors. Passed first reading.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, May 23.

MORNING SESSION.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 9 o'clock.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr Hood from the Committee on Finance reported House bills No. 125 and 123, recommending their passage. Placed on the calendar.

Mr Elliott from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported House bill No 131, recommending its passage.

Mr Richards from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported House bills No 130 and 136, and recommended their passage.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr Simmerly: To incorporate the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

By Mr Cooper: To amend an act in reference to banks. Passed, and referred to the Committee on Banks.

By Mr Thornburg: Resolved, that this House adjourn on Monday the 29th instant, to meet on the first Monday in October. Adopted and transmitted to the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill No 128, to pay certain funds to Hon. S. D. Frierson. Passed.

House bill No 21, appropriating $300 for the benefit of the nearest relations of deceased Union soldiers.

Mr Waters warmly advocated the bill, saying it was a shame to spend so time over unimportant matters, and to ally ignoring the services of those who have shed their blood in the nation's defence.

Mr Gaut was of the opinion that it would be very injudicious to pass such a bill, when, as was very well known, our financial affairs were in a very embarrassed condition. Besides, the services which our soldiers rendered, have been in the interest of the General Government, and it was only right to leave the matters of pecuniary appreciation in the hands of the Government.

On the question of the passage of the bill being put, it was found there was no quorum present, when the bill was postponed till the 15th of October next.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate announced the passage of Senate bills No. 80 and 66 asking the concurrence of the House; also the adoption of House joint resolution No 31.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 124, authorizing the Governor to raise a Provisional Military force.

This bill elicited some discussion, Messrs. Doughty, Wines, Moss and others participating, but eliciting no new points not already touched on. Pending the discussion, Mr. Hood produced the following letters from Major General Thomas, which he asked read by the clerk:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 22, 1865. Hon. Jas. R. Hood, House of Representatives, Legislature of the State of Tennessee.—Sir: Your note of this date enclosing the following telegram from the President of the United States, and propounding certain questions suggested by the contents of said telegram, has just been received.

[COPY OF TELEGRAM.]

"WASHINGTON, 1:50 p. m., May 21st, 1866.—James R Hood, House of Representatives: Gen. Thomas will furnish whatever number of troops that may be necessary for the defence of the State. Confer with him on the subject. The enrollment and organization of the militia should be carried out, so that they can be called upon if actually needed.

ANDREW JOHNSON."

So to your first question—"whether you would feel yourselves authorized if called upon by the Governor of the State, or the loyal people of any particular portion thereof, to order a sufficient number of the troops under your command to any given point for the purpose of giving aid and assistance in insuring peace and quiet, and by endeavoring to capture and properly punish all persons operating in armed hostility to the State or National Government." I answer, that I am prepared to assist the civil authorities in every part of the State, both by securing the officers from personal violence, when in the execution of their office in holding courts, etc, and assisting them to capture and bring to trial all persons who offer armed hostility to the State or National Government, and will so assist the civil authorities of the State as long as the National Government affords me the means of doing so.

To your second question, "Whether the experience of the past has shown to you that in times of peace, full compensation in money has been made to the citizens near a post, where parts of the Federal army have been stationed or sent, for articles purchased of them, for their use and support instead of the present system of vouchers, based upon other conditions than that of property being taken and whether citizens were not pleased with troops being stationed near to them because of that fact." I answer That in times of peace, all purchases made of citizens in the vicinity of posts are paid for at once, when the purchasing officer has funds to pay. When he has not the funds to pay, vouchers payable to the seller, without any conditions appended, are given to him, which vouchers he can dispose of in any manner he pleases; and they are invariably paid at their face value by any proper disbursing officer of the department making the purchase, when he has funds to do so.

To your third question, "Whether, whilst in command of troops in the State of Texas, the Federal commanders did not find that the money thus distributed through the State was of decided advantage in developing the resources of such parts of the State where they were located," I answer, That wherever troops were stationed in Texas on the frontier, that settlers immediately congregated in that vicinity of those stations, and in that way the settlements were advanced through out the State more than one hundred and fifty miles during the period comprised between the close of the Mexican War and the year 1861.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

GEO H. THOMAS.

Maj-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

Mr. Minnis said that in view of the ample protection guaranteed by President Johnson and General Thomas, he would move that the original bill with the bill in lieu be indefinitely postponed. Carried—ayes 34, noes 29.

House bill No. 76, providing for the election of certain officers in the towns of Shelbyville, Chattanooga, Kingston, Tullahoma, Murfreesboro and Manchester, with amendments. Passed.

House bill No 113, to change the time of holding the Chancery Courts of Athens and Benton, with amendment. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill No. 81, to incorporate the Ladies Female Institute of Memphis. Passed.

House bill No. 107, to incorporate the Tennessee and Kentucky Petroleum Mining and Manufacturing Company, with an amendment incorporating the Memphis Club. Passed.

On motion the House then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Garrett moved a reconsideration of the military bill, which motion to reconsider was laid on the table by ayes 35, noes 16.

THE FRANCHISE BILLS.

House bill No. 137, being a bill reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee, in lieu of all other bills heretofore reported on the same subject, came up for consideration.

House bill No. 138, being a bill brought in by a minority of the same committee, was also read for the consideration of the House.

The majority bill reported by Mr. Cooper, only excludes from the elective franchise such persons as were exempted by the Amnesty Proclamation of the President on the 8th of December, 1863, and such conscious and intelligent traitors as ought not, because of their conduct at present, be admitted to all the privileges of the elective franchise. It also provides a plan by which even the exempted may be hereafter restored, if sound policy should require it to be done.

The minority bill, submitted by Mr Arnell, proposes to submit to the privileges of the elective franchise all known and true friends of the Government, and in no case to exclude such persons, but unhesitatingly proposes the exclusion of all rebels opposed to its authority, and who have failed to give evidence of friendship thereto, by some specific act. Such a course being believed to be in harmony with the Amnesty Proclamation and the proclamations of Gov. Johnson, and absolutely necessary to the safety both of the State and the United States.

Mr Steele took the floor and spoke at considerable length in favor of the majority bill. He contended that, apart from its constitutional bearings, State action would be utterly injudicious and unwise now, when, as it was very well known, the Federal Government should be the arbiter on questions bearing on its rebellious subjects. The amended Constitution gave us no power to disannul the provisions of the old Constitution, but certainly such was the drift of the majority bill. The Amnesty Proclamation means something, and when taken in good faith, it completely restores offenders. It is beyond our power to take action in the matter, because the General Government has stepped in to claim its prerogative in the premises. We may think the acts of the Federal Executive too mild and lenient, but that does not change their character, and it should be our aim and ambition to harmonize our action accordingly, and not resort to foolish and vindictive legislation. It is very well known that a large number were plunged into this rebellion against their wishes. With these men and others who were drawn into the vortex by passionate appeals, we must live together again. It was best for us, it best for them, it best for the rising generation to treat such men with magnanimity and kindness. Such a policy will best promote the work of reconstruction, and aid in developing the resources of our glorious State. The rebellion is ended, its soldiers without arms, its leaders fugitives from justice. Then let us try to act with forbearance and leniency to the returning wanderers, who, in view of such kind treatment, will become peaceable and loyal citizens.

The minority bill proposes to disfranchise more than one half of our population. Will such a course be productive of bringing about an era of good feeling and prosperity to our State? He certainly thought not. Leave the matter to the United States, and with its policy let us harmonize, and ere long prosperity and happiness will return to all our borders.

Mr Henderson next obtained the floor, and made an elaborate speech in favor of a mild, conciliatory policy to the masses of the rebels. He said the question was one of the greatest importance. Our action will serve as a precedent for other States; then it behooves us to divest ourselves of passion and prejudice, and act with sole reference to the great interests at stake. The rebellion is crushed and broken. Diplomacy is now the order of the day, and must complete the work of restoration. Let us heed well the voice of our late lamented President, as embodied in his Amnesty Proclamation. It invites, entreats rebels to return to their allegiance. The present Federal executive would extend clemency to the masses, while justly punishing leading intelligent traitors. Let us try and follow in the same line of policy. How could we favor the reducing of seventy thousand of our citzens to the condition of serfs? Such a course would be mischievous and deplorable in the extreme. We must choose between two policies—a magnanimous and liberal one, or adopt a vindictive, exterminatory course of action that will make confusion worse confounded.

He thought that Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, extremists as they were generally, were mild and benevolent compared with some of our Tennessee radicals, and, on the question under discussion, held them up for imitation, as it was well known they advocated the broadest humanitarianism and leniency. Armed guerrillas ought to be exterminated. Isham G. Harris and his co-conspirators should be tried for treason, and if found guilty be hung—But the masses—the poor soldiers—ought to be restored to all the rights of citizenship. Peace is what is wanted; it is now within our grasp; then let us not allow passion and prejudice to rule the hour, and retard the work of conciliation and social harmony.

Mr Waters of Madison, asked leave to make a remark—which he did somewhat excitedly—that if rebels and traitors should be allowed to vote, he would surely introduce a bill before the Legislature adjourned, to extend the same privileges to negroes.

On motion, the House adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock yesterday evening, in the absence of the President, Alderman Newman was called to the chair.

Alderman Knowles read the reports of the Water and Revenue tax collectors, and a statement of the settlement of Mr. Shanklin, the revenue collector's account.

A communication was read from A. G. Scovel, asking pay for rock taken from his property for paving purposes, with a committee report against the payment, as the rock was used by the military. Received.

Alderman Driver read a communication, directed to the Secretary of War, asking the return of the school houses to the city. The reply was favorable, but the authorities in the city had not yet given up. Other places in the city had been vacated, but no attention was paid to the requests of the city for the school houses. There seemed to be a determination somewhere to keep the youth of the city from the advantages of education. Report received.

Alderman Claiborne offered a resolution to repave Carrol and Fillmore streets, as soon as Summer street is completed. Adopted.

Alderman Thomas offered a resolution to fill up and grade Cherry street, from Cedleman street to Broad, and to lay down there a six inch pipe. Adopted.

Alderman Driver said the city debt had accumulated to a large amount. He suggested the importance of funding the debt, and taking steps to provide for the regular semi-annual payment of the interest. He thought also the Legislature now in session should be applied to to so change the city charter as to give the Recorder the powers of a Magistrate, and to pay him a regular salary, the fees paid into Court to be paid into the city Treasury.

Mr. Norman was in favor of the proposition respecting the Recorder's office. The Recorder gets as many dollars as he has cases, and when a case is dismissed the corporation pays; there are also fees arising from issuing licenses for business houses, vehicles, etc. In many instances the licenses are taken out once every three months. When the whole was taken together it was evident that Recorder's income is enormous—the error of the present system, is the greatest evil existing in Nashville. Nashville was suffering from the amount of fees she is paying officers, at the county court enormous amounts are drawn from the citizens.

Mr. Driver offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to make arrangements for funding the city debt.

Ald. Knowles said the city debt was already funded, except accrued and accruing interest, and that can only be funded with the consent of the creditors.

Ald. Knowles said the interest on the city bonds had not been paid for four years; the creditors of the city had exercised great patience. There was a large amount of taxes uncollected. Something must be done without delay.

Ald. Newman said there was no reason why such an amount of taxes as $214,946 should remain unpaid. Our people are not bankrupt, trade has been good, rents have risen to an enormous extent. Why then are the taxes not paid? It appeared as if there was neglect of duty somewhere, and the Council should make investigation if such is the fact.

Ald Knowles observed that during much of the time there had been no courts to which to report delinquents. There are now, and those who will not pay should be made to do so.

Alderman Newman offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the revenue collector be, and hereby is requested to enforce the law for the collection of all taxes, now due to the corporation, which is this day shown to be $214,946, and that he be requested to proceed at once to the execution of the same.

Alderman Claiborne called for the ayes and noes on the motion, but had no seconder, and the motion was adopted.

Adjourned.

THE KING IS HERE.—That the king of the Forty Thieves is in Nashville, our police are persuaded; that king Alcohol holds high court here is evident. On Monday morning forty-two cases of intoxication were brought up before the Recorder; yesterday morning the number was thirty-four. Of the number of actually intoxicated persons those who get into the hands of the police are a very small proportion. How many are quietly put to bed, or driven to their homes on backs, or kept out of the way of the police by their friends in some way or other? Suppose we estimate the number arrested as one in ten, then during Sunday and Monday there were seven hundred and sixty drunken persons in Nashville! This number appears tremendous, but in view of the returns at the Recorder's court they cannot be regarded as exaggerated. We never belonged to the teetotal organization, we have never been accused of being straitlaced or fanatical, but clearly we can see a state of social degradation revealed by the above figures that is alarming and deserving of attention.

The Italian Minister, Mr. Bertinatti, and Mrs. Bass, the dashing Mississippi widow, have been married.

"And thou Brutus!" The N. Y. Express says of Jeff Davis: "Being caught sneaking away in his wife's dress, belittles his fall almost below contempt."

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—The St. Louis Democrat of the 18th inst. says: Belcher's Sugar Refining Company to-day made a further reduction in the prices of their goods, quoting crushed sugar, double refined, at 20½c; crushed sugar, B. 20c; do. C, 19¾; powdered sugar, double refined, 20½c; powdered sugar, C, 19½c; granulated sugar, 19½c; refined white, O, 19c; O O, 18½c; refined yellow, A, 18c; clarified, XXA, 17½c.

One Hundred bushels Cotton Seed for sale at Paul & Sanford's, No. 41 South Market street. 1t*

New Advertisements.

For Rome, Carthage and Burksville.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER Steamer CUBA

Mathews ..... Master

Will leave as above and intermediate points on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 6 o'clock, p m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

may24-1t BOYD & PEEBLES, Agts.

Wanted Immediately.

A WET nurse. The person must be healthy. Apply 45 38 south Summer street, near Broad. Reference required. No colored per on need apply. may24-3t

Just Received

BY STEAMER MARMORA, 300 Bales of Hay, 100 barrels Extra Family Flour, and for sale at lower prices than any other house in the city.

T. K. BURKE,

may24—tf N. 47 south Market street.

$10 Reward.

LOST on Mulberry or Deadpick streets $100 in Rebel dollar bills, with a small piece of white paper wrapped around them, and the amount marked on it. Any one returning the same at this office will receive the above reward. may23-3t

Nashville Trotting Association.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.—Club purse for $100 for all pacing horses. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Entrance 10 per cent.

Evening. Mat. J. J. Nash enters bl. h. Umpire, by Aaron Burr, 6 years.

G. G. Kimble enters ch. g. E. P. Fort, agen.

Same Day.—Purse $ 0, for Jim Hill ton. Columbus and Highflyer; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Entrance 10 percent, added.

The first race to commence at 2 p m.

THURSDAY, May 25.—Purse $100 for all trotting horses, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Entrance 10 percent, to name and close on Wednesday, immediately after the races.

FORAGE will be sold at the Club House on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

may23—tf E. E. JONES, Sec'y.

MILLINERY GOODS

—AT

Wholesale.

We have, by late purchases, secured full lines of Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets. Also, a choice selection of Flowers and Trimmings, and an immense stock of Bonnet Ribbons, including scarce colors; all of which we are enabled to offer

AT VERY LOW RATES,

—TO—

To City and Country Millinery Trade.

JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,

24 Pearl Street,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

may23—1w

NICHOLSON HOUSE.

Corner Church and Spruce Streets.

L. D. Jackson & H. Hathaway, Proprietors.

MESSRS. JACKSON & HATHAWAY invite the attention of the public to the Nicholson House where visitors to the city will find every accommodation, good rooms, attentive waiters, and a table unsurpassed in excellence in the city. Day boarders received on favorable terms. In the Restaurant department the public will be supplied at all hours with meals, ice cream, and all the refreshments and delicacies of the season. The attention of the Ladies is called to the

Ladies' Restaurant,

where the utmost attention is given to visitors who are furnished with methodist refreshments, Ice Cream, etc. etc. may15—1m

Shingles.

36,000 Just received per steamer Lem Lead, and for sale low by

D. D. DICKEY, Agent,

Broad and High st.

Hungarian Grass Seed.

100 Bushels Hungarian Grass Seed on hand and for sale low by

D. D. DICKEY, Agent,

Broad and High st.

Seasoned Pine Lumber.

A Good assortment of seasoned Clear White Pine Lumber on hand and for sale by

D. D. DICKEY, Agent,

may21—tf [D&P] Broad and High st.

Sale of Blooded Stallions and Horses.

I WILL expose at public auction, a lot of Condemned public Horses, including several fine Blooded Stallions, at the Cavalry Depot, in Edgefield, Tenn., on Friday next, May 26, 1865, at 12 o'clock, m.

H. M. SMITH

may23 4t Capt. & A. Q. M. Cav. Depot.

Grand Ball

TO BE GIVEN AT MASONIC HALL, on Thursday Evening, May 25th, 1865.

Managers:

A. D. CRITTENDEN, C. P. REDMOND, JAS. HINTON, J. R. W. PEARCY, J. T. BRYAN, JO. CRESTMAN.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

A. R. GUY, J. T. BYRD.

may23—1w

For Rent.

THE front room of the building on College street, formerly occupied by the City Bank, and more recently by the undersigned as Grocers.

J. C. FRENCH & CO.

Notice.

DEPOSITORS with the undersigned are respectfully requested to withdraw their balances at their earliest convenience. J. C. FRENCH & CO.

THE undersigned, in winding up the business of J. C. French & Co., take this method of returning thanks for the many kindnesses of friends, etc., in this community.

may18—tf J. C. FRENCH & CO.

Rebellion Ended!

Riddleburger Still in the Field!

AFTER returning sincere thanks to a liberal public for the kind patronage in days gone by, SAM would simply his old friends and customers that in addition to a thorough refitting for the Fall season, he has added a Bar, where the choicest Wines and Liquors can be had at all times, and where gentlemen will be waited on by those old soldiers of the Cross and affable gentlemen,

PAT. WALSH and JOHN JONES,

of Nashville notoriety. MR. J. K. KEEL will also be on hand to attend to the wants of the hungry.

Come, friends, and try your hand.

S. S. RIDDLEBURGER.

may17—3m

Veterinary Surgery.

THE undersigned having opened a Veterinary Hospital at No. —— Front Street, below the Old Bridge Landing, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the community at large.

JOSEPH SYBERTZ.

P. S.—The best of references given.

may22—3tm*

LARGE OPENING

OF

BOXES,

BALES AND PACKAGES

AT

M. LOTH'S

Wholesale Notion House

NO. 121 MAIN STREET,

(Between Third and Fourth)

Cincinnati, Ohio,

CONTAINING

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Mantillas, Corsets, Trimming

Shirts, Lace for Veils, Nets and Head-Dress, Belt Ribbons, Belt Clasps,

Soaps, Perfumes, Combs, Buttons,

WHICH, IN POINT OF

Style and Low Prices,

is second to none ever offered to the Trade.

GIVE THE

Notion Emporium

a call. It is the place for a full assortment in the latest novelties, and at

DECIDED BARGAINS

may9 (marls—3m

M. A. PARRISH & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission

Merchants,

College and Market Streets, South of Broad

Nashville, Tennessee.

Just Received,

200 *Barrels Flour*,
200 *Bags and half Bags Flour*,
100 *Barrels Sugar*,
25 *Sacks Coffee*,
5 *Barrels Syrup*,
10 *Kegs Belcher's Saint Louis Syrup*,
3 *Casks Sugar Cured Hams*,
300 *Barrels Country Hams*,
200 *Bags Bolted Meal*,
1000 *Barrels Salt*,
Lard in Barrels, half Barrels and Kegs.

Wines & Liquors

50 *Barrels Foot, Nash & Co., Whisky*,
50 " *Robertson County* "
50 " *Bourbon, fine* "
20 *Baskets Heidsic Champagne*,
10 *Boxes Golden Wedding Cataviba*.

Produce.

500 *Bales prime Timothy Hay*,
100 " *Race Horse Hay*,
100 *Bags of Bran*,
500 *Bags of Corn*,
100 *Bags of Oats*.

ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR SALE CHEAPLY.

Together with a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

M. A. PARRISH & CO.

may11—3m

MYERS & HUNT,

72 North Market Street

(Between Public Square and Louisville Depot)

Nashville, Tenn.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES OF FIRST-Class

CARRIAGES,

Shifting and No-Top, and

ALBERT BUGGIES,

Express Wagons and Carryalls,

LIGHT SKELETON WAGONS,

Road Wagons, Sulkies, etc.,

HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK, to which the attention of the public is invited.

Those who desire light, neat and substantial work will find ours equal to any made in the Eastern cities, and at prices to suit the times.

Repairing done Promptly and at Moderate Prices.

MYERS & HUNT.

may4—3m

Officers & Soldiers

IN THE

DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Cumberland,

Are respectfully invited to visit the

MILITARY GOODS HOUSE

OF

A. D. TITSWORTH & CO,

JUST OPENED AT

49 North Cherry Street,

(COLONADE BUILDING)

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

WHERE MAY BE PURCHASED AT LOW Rates, the Most Complete Military outfits.

Everything pertaining to the equipment of an Officer or Soldier on sale, comprising

Hats and Caps,

FLANNEL, CLOTH AND LINEN

Coats & Pants,

Boots and Shoes, Under wear and Furnishings, all kinds of Equipments, Rubber Goods, Pistols, Sabres, Caps, Fixed Ammunition,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The many conferees of the Home in the Fourth Corps will confer a great favor by calling and examining stock.

may4—tf

JAMES DUNCAN ..... JAMES HUNTSON.

NASHVILLE

Steam Bakery

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

(Late City Bakery.)

HAVING INTRODUCED STEAM POWER AND the latest improved Machinery, and using no but the best materials brought to this city, we are prepared to furnish dealers with a superior article of

Light Bread,

Pilot Bread,

Cakes, and

Crackers,

Of all kinds. We have in our employ a

FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONER,

and are prepared to furnish

Families and Parties,

On short notice, with all kinds of Confectionery and Ice Cream.

OZANNE & MORRISON,

No. 13 Summer st., near Union.

For Sale,

A good No. 1 second-hand CRACKER MACHINE, complete. Apply at

Nashville Steam Bakery.

may4-2m

War Claim Agency.

WOOD & BOYD,

Commercial Brokers,

AND

GOVERNMENT CLAIM

AGENTS,

40 1-2 Cherry St.,

Nashville, Tenn.,

COLLECT all claims against the Government for Quartermaster and commissary Supplies taken for the use of the Army.

Whether Receipted for or not.

Having an Attorney in Washington, who makes this business to personally superintend the collection of Claims, and who is perfectly familiar with the workings of all the Departments, having been at it for 4 years, no firm has greater facilities for the prompt

Collection of Claims.

Any Communication addressed to us, at Nashville, Lock Box 57, will receive prompt attention.

Vouchers Cashed at the Best Rates.

may24—tf

Refrigerators!

Beer Coolers!!

Ice Chests!!!

I AM SOLE AUTHORIZED MANUFACTURER for the West of

Schooley's New Patent

SELF-VENTILATING

American Refrigerators

which are acknowledged superior to all others in use. Don't risk in using your health by using food which has been kept in an UNVENTILATED REFRIGERATOR, but get one of the above in which every thing can be kept fresh and sweet.

I also manufacture a superior article of BEER COOLERS, and every description of Ice Chests for the use of Grocers, Butchers, Steamboats, &c.

Illustrated price Lists furnished on application.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

JOS. W. WAYNE,

may10-1m No. 166 Vine st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Amusements.

Theatre.

DUFFIELD & FLYNN ..... Managers
C. C. Adams ..... Treasurer

Last week of

CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S

English Opera Troupe.

Wednesday Evening, May 24,

LA SONNAMBULA,

A Grand Opera Matinee

Miss Rosa Cooke,

Prices of Admission.

Poland's New Variety Theatre.

Corner of Cherry and Broad Streets.

T. W. POLAND & CO. ..... Proprietors.
Stage Manager ..... Sam Lathrop.
Leader of Orchestra ..... Jos. S. Rogers.
Treasurer ..... F. D. Sheldon.

Last week of

DICK SANDS,

The Champion Clog-Dancer of the World.

BALLADS.

Miss Clara Ely for and Annie Bordewich.

COMIC SONGS.

Lathrop and Bordewich, Williams, &c.

DANCING,

Misses Burton, Champ-ionders, Allen, Hopkins.

To conclude with

OUR COUNTRY COUSIN.

MISS LIZZIE LANE is engaged, and will soon appear.

Grand Family Matinee

Every Saturday afternoon.

Admission fifty and twenty-five cents.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2.

Accessible to SATURDAY Matinee only 20 cents to all parts of the house.

Admission:

Amusements.

New Theatre,

CORNER OF UNION AND SUMMER STREETS.

J. R. ALLEN ..... Sole Lessee and Manager.
JOHN HUNTLEY ..