Nashville Union.

"B. CAMERON & CO., Publishers.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

A Letter from Jefferson Davis.

The New York Day Book of the 3d inst., publishes the following old letter from Jeff. Davis—

DR. J. B. VAN EVRIE:

DEAR SIR.—I am pleased to hear that your great work on "Negroes and Negro Slavery" is in press and will soon be issued. The belief existing in the northern mind that negroes are, under our Government, entitled to political equality with white men, must be dispelled, and northern men and States must cease to disturb our domestic tranquility, to assail our rights of property and to impair our material interests, or a dissolution of the Union will be inevitable. The position which the South will occupy in the event of Lincoln's election will not be the result of passion or of choice but of judgment and of *necessity. The independence and equality of the States, and the safety of their domestic institutions must be preserved.* In any event, we cannot fail to regard The Day-Book as a valuable auxiliary, not only to represent the sound constitutional principles of the North, but hereafter, as heretofore, to circulate among the people of the South *the true philosophy of their social organization.* I rejoice to hear that your weekly circulation is now nearly 50,000, and hope it may soon be doubled.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

Nov. 8th, 1860. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It is probable that Mr. Davis, and those who coincided with him in 1860, will admit now that they resorted to the worst of modes to preserve the independence and equality of the States, and the safety of their domestic institutions, when they precipitated the Southern people into the vortex of revolution. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience, and know a little more about the "true philosophy of our social organization" than they desired. Poor hoodwinked Southern people!

"We learn by the last English mail that Mr. G. N. Sanders has been elected a member of the Reform Club of London, on the express ground of the members of that institution, desiring by such act to protest against the infamous proclamation accusing Mr. Sanders of participation in President Lincoln's murder, and the equally infamous attempts of the Federal Government to kidnap him in Canada.—*Montreal Telegraph and Advertiser.*

The Government of the United States will be much troubled when it hears the above.

The Supreme Court having closed its labors will adjourn to-day. It has had a long and most important session; and has rendered many decisions which will prove of lasting advantage to the people of Tennessee. No court has ever met in the State, that gave more universal satisfaction.

Chauncey Burr is publishing a Magazine called the 'Old Guard.' It is not the "old guard" that kept vigils over the vestal flame of liberty, but an "old guard" prematurely aged and decrepit, weary, worn and ragged, with service in the cause of treason. Chauncey has at last found his level.

Du Chaillu has discovered a race of dwarfs, four feet four inches high, in Africa.

The English holders of rebel bonds held another meeting in London on the 18th of January. They appear to have come to the conclusion that their prospects of realizing anything were poor.

The "Tennessee Staats Zeitung" is the title of a new German paper which will be commenced in this city about the 20th inst. It is to be edited by Lt. John Ruhn, a refugee from the "old country" on account of his liberal principles. He is a fine scholar and an able writer. Lt. Col. Trauernicht is to be the publisher. Both gentlemen have served in the army.

In the Right Direction.

We see it stated in a Mobile journal that a large property owner—a Southerner apparently—in Alabama has been appointed an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. We do not learn what were the particulars of the appointment. But we have a right to assume that the gentleman in question is one whose character for equity is beyond dispute, and that he possesses the confidence both of the employers and the employed in the section of country to which he belongs. In this view, then, it is hardly possible to estimate the amount of good which may come of such an appointment.

It is altogether undesirable that we should have an army of Northern stipendiaries (of the civilian class) in the South one day longer than their places can be filled by others. Gen. Grant's suggestion, which has been acted on, to have the operations of the bureau subjected to military control, was wise and timely. This charge alone will drive thousands of adventurous office-hunters North, to find some means of living, where they belong. And it will ensure respect for such orders as it may be found necessary to issue for the regulation of labor contracts at the South until affairs there have assumed a more settled form. The officers of our army are not only in a position to command respect, but their habits and manners are generally such as to win it. Where *they* represent the general government, we have some guarantee that neither party nor partisan feeling will influence their official relations with either class at the South. A soldier's reputation is too dearly won to be sacrificed lightly. And our bravest men are neither revengeful nor unnecessary. The military agents of the bureau, therefore, we take it, will enlist confidence, as a general rule throughout the South. They will be an uncommon improvement upon the herd of professional philanthropists who looked for permanent government employment in creating strife between the planters and their servants. But it will be a still further step in the path of reconciliation if gentlemen owning property and resident at the South, shall so demean themselves toward the freedmen, that the agencies of the bureau may be entirely committed to their keeping. It is for their own interest, fully as much as for that of the freedmen, that this state of things should not be exceptional, but universal. There ought to be no necessity for a bureau beyond the term of the present year, if employers at the South generally would follow the example of the planters of certain counties of Alabama, and seek to identify their interests with the laboring class. It is a good beginning when a Southern employer becomes an agent under Gen. Howard. Let the same spirit of conciliation manifest itself elsewhere, and the utmost malice of the radical faction will be insufficient to postpone the day of complete restoration.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Question of Reconstruction and the Supreme Court.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, speaking of a late speech by Mr. Stevens, says:

A feature not generally noticed in Mr. Stevens' speech, but which he tenaciously holds, and reiterates on every occasion, is that but nineteen States will be required to ratify the constitutional amendment that may be passed. Should, therefore, the question of the status of the lately rebellious States not be finally settled at an early day, it will then come up in a shape where it cannot be squarely met, and it may even require the decision of the Supreme Court to finally and forever settle it. Such a result may possibly be reached before the close of the present session of Congress, especially if nineteen States ratify the amendment with reasonable promptitude. It is not unlikely, either, that the Supreme Court may meet the question of law and constitutional construction incidentally, in some one of the numerous cases coming up before it.

HON. HENRY S. FOOTE.—Harper & Brothers announce, amongst other works, speedily to be published, a volume on "The War of the Rebellion," by Hon. Henry S. Foote.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A delegation consisting of representatives of colored people of the various States called this morning at the Executive mansion, and had an interview with the President for the purpose of expressing their views on the question now being considered, touching on their general interest, and ascertaining the views of the President in this connection. G. T. Downing, a representative for the New England States, first addressed the President, stating the benefit which would accrue from the conferment of the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States upon the colored people. He asked for the right of suffrage, a suffrage not only in the District, but throughout the land.

Fred. Douglas next spoke, and said they were not here to enlighten the President as to his duty, but to show respect, and present in brief the condition of the colored race. The amendment abolishing slavery he desired should be enforced. He said the colored race was subject to Government, to taxation, to draft, and bear the burdens of State, and they deserved to be endowed with the right of exercising some of the rights of citizens of the Government.

The President replied that he would make no speech. The best way was to talk plainly and distinctly. If he had not given evidence in his past course of his friendship for the colored race, there was nothing now he could do to that end. He had said, and he repeated it here, that, if the colored man could find no Moses to lead him out of bondage, he would be that Moses and lead them to the land of promise and industry; but he was not willing, under the circumstances, to adopt a policy which would lead to the shedding of blood and the sacrifice of their lives. He believed that if the policy which some are persisting in at present was carried out it would result in great danger to the colored man. He said, suppose the colored men now in the South could, by a magic wand, be enfranchised to-morrow what good would result to him?

He then expressed the grounds on which he was opposed to slavery, and said it should now be abolished, and a national guarantee given in regard to it that could not be revoked. He stated the evil result which would accrue by forcing a principle of the extension of suffrage upon the people of this District or of a State in opposition to the expressed will of a majority.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Douglass said he would have to refer the great question to the people, saying he had great faith in the people.

This morning a large number of citizens of Montana Territory, now in Washington, called upon the President. B. M. Pinney, United States Marshal for the Territory, Chief Justice Homer, Gen. Burrows, and twenty five or thirty others, were among the number.

Mr. Pinny addressed the President on behalf of the delegation.

The President replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It is no ordinary pleasure for me to meet you here on this occasion, and to hear the sentiments you have announced. To receive so large and respectable a body of intelligent gentlemen from that region of country from which you come is highly gratifying to me.

In response, sir, (addressing Mr. Pinney) to the eloquent manner in which you expressed sentiments of those whom you represent, I might content myself with simply returning my thanks for your kind expression, but you have made some allusions to which, under circumstances surrounding us, I cannot be indifferent. You have alluded to great principles of our Government, having been enunciated in a paper sent a short time since to the Congress of the United States.

The declaration by me of those principles was not the result of impulse—it was the result of a thorough and calm consideration of those great truths. I say no one can mistake the doctrine of that message. It is very easy for persons to misrepresent it, and to make aspersions by saying that or other has taken place, or will take place, but I think I may be permitted to say to you on this occasion, taking all my antecedents, and going back to my advent in public life, the cardinal doctrines set forth in that paper have been my constant guide.

After having gone so far, it is too late to turn and take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them may know where I shall always be found when principle is involved. Here let me say to you, in order to disabuse the public mind as far as it is possible for an individual to do so, that my public career is well-nigh done; the sand of my political glass has well-nigh run out.

If I were disposed to refer to myself, I might trace my career back to the log cabin; and then an Alderman and Mayor in a village; and then through both branches of the State Legislature, and then for ten consecutive years in the national House of Representatives; then through the gubernatorial chair to the Senate of the United States; then Provisional Governor, with slight participation in military affairs; then Vice-President, and now in the position I occupy before you.

If I can succeed in restoring to their true position in the Union the States whose relations to the national Government have for a time been interrupted by one of the most gigantic rebellions that ever has occurred in the world, so that we can proclaim once more that we are a united people, I shall feel that the measure of my ambition has been filled, and filled to overflowing.

Letter from Brevet Major General C. B. Fisk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1866.

Hon. J. M. Armstrong, Frankfort, Ky.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this date, giving me notice of a meeting of your legislative committee at Lexington, Ky., on the 3d inst. I have responded, asking that the investigation be delayed until my return to Kentucky. My duties will detain me in Washington for several days. I hope to be at Frankfort by the 20th or 25th inst., and will then be pleased to meet your committee and aid you in investigating not only the cases to which I referred in my Cincinnati speech, but many others of similar character of which complaints are made in different sections of the State.

I trust great good will result from this investigation. Let us go down to the "hard pan," and ascertain the exact condition of the freedmen of Kentucky, and the disposition of your people toward them.

Reports of outrages upon returned colored soldiers especially are continually reaching me from the "blue grass" and tobacco producing sections of your State. It is charged that in some localities the civil authorities utterly neglect to protect the freedmen, that in other sections they refuse to do so, and in a few places that they are powerless in the presence of outlaws who pursue with wrath and vengeance our unarmed out soldiers without distinction of color.

I know from my own observation that there is some truth in these reports. I was at Lexington on the 16th and 16th ult., I had been expected there for many days, and a number of freedmen from the surrounding counties had congregated at that point to meet me and know from their complaints. I saw thirteen (13) colored men who had been soldiers in the army, all of whom stated that they had been maltreated by their former owners when they had returned to their old homes to ask for their wives and children. Some of them from Garrard county, I think, with their bruised heads and swollen eyes, gave evidence of severe treatment. Others stated that they had been cruelly beaten and threatened with shooting. Bourbon, Woodford, Madison, Montgomery, and Garrard counties were represented at Lexington. Freedmen were intelligent. They appeared honest, and bore the evidence of maltreatment upon their persons. I assure you I thought, from their statements and appearance, that they had been brutally treated. I referred them to the proper parties, that their complaints might be duly investigated and their wrongs redressed.

I was informed by gentlemen in whom I had great confidence that the civil authorities gave no attention to these outrages, and I left Lexington with the conviction that the Freedmen of the Bluegrass section ought to have more protection than the civil authorities could or would afford.

Communications from reliable citizens of Kentucky, through the War Department at Washington, had been referred to myself for action, in which similar complaints were made and the Governor's protection invoked. I made strong statements at Cincinnati. I was speaking at the Anniversary of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, an organization which has expended many thousands of dollars contributed by benevolent people in both Europe and America for the personal relief and education of the freedmen. I desired to represent the true condition of the people over whom I had supervision. I had met persons in Cincinnati who charged that all Kentucky was in rebellion to freedom and justice. I denied the charge, and stated that so far the greater portion of your people—while they regretted that the abolition of slavery was a great wrong—accepted the fact that slavery was abolished, and were treating the freedmen with justice and generosity. I stated that cases of brutal treatment were exceptional. I also stated that the Kentucky law-makers would be reluctant to enact laws that would secure impartial justice to her freedmen, and I certainly reached that conclusion when I was at Frankfort. I hope I was mistaken on that particular. I spoke in most complimentary terms of the action of your State Agricultural Convention which convened at Frankfort on the 11th ult. I assure you that I did not intend anything to extenuate or aught set down in malice, and if upon investigation—strict and thorough—it shall appear that I have in the least misrepresented your people, I will make honorable amends by retraction before the world.

If, on the other hand, I present to your committee proof as strong as holy writ that I did not misrepresent you, I trust the gentlemen who have denounced me as a "liar and slanderer" will permit me to forgive them their trespasses against me. God forbid that any words of mine should misrepresent the people of any State, or that I should be instrumental in producing discord or strife. It is my desire to devote myself to the promotion of tranquility, to aid in restoring confidence and goodly fellowship all over the land, and to follow the things that make for a peace permanently established in justice and truth.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, CLINTON B. FISK,
Brevet Major General and Ass't Com'r.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 7.—The following was among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention:

Resolved, That we pledge to Andrew Johnson, of the State of Tennessee, President of the United States, our support in the efforts he is making to secure to all the States immediate representation in Congress, and their full rights under the Constitution as States of the Union, and that we will stand by him so long as he stands by the Constitution, and that we invite all patriotic citizens to unite with us in this purpose.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866.

The Senate met at 9 a. m.

Mr. McElwee introduced Senate Bill No. 394, to incorporate the Tennessee Farming Association. Passed first reading.

Mr. Bosson introduced Senate Bill No. 395, reducing the present tax of two per cent. on imports to one per cent.

A Bill to amend an Act passed May 24th, 1865, to amend the Revenue laws.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That goods, wares and merchandise brought or sent into this State for sale at auction or on commission, shall pay the same tax of one per cent. on the dollar, as is by this act imposed on sales of merchandise by merchants and collected in the same manner, and all attempts to evade said tax, or refusal or failure to pay the same, shall be forfeiture of the said goods, wares and merchandise; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the District, on information, to bring suit and enforce said forfeiture, for which he shall be allowed out of the proceeds of sale a fee of 82½.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That section 1, chapter 8, of an act to amend the Revenue laws of the State, be amended as follows:

1. On all sales of merchandise by merchants, on its invoice cost at places where purchased, unless the tax has once been paid to the State on the same, one per cent.

2. On the regular and general business of money Exchange Brokers, $12 50.

3. On the business of Banking operating under laws of this, or established by laws out of this State, ½ per cent. on the capital stated on the affidavit filed for the license as intended to be used in the succeeding twelve months.

4. On granting policies of insurance by all companies doing business in the State, $2,000.

5. On granting policies of insurance on lives, confined by their charters exclusively to life insurance, $1,500 on any company doing business in this State.

6. On the business of a Broker of real estate carried on as a regular avocation, $500, if in a city having a population of over 10,000 inhabitants, $300. If in any other place, $250.

7. On importing, selling, or manufacturing playing cards, per deck, 50 cents.

8. On keeping a confectionery, to be calculated on its invoice cost where purchased, one per cent.

9. On Concerts and musical entertainments for profit and not for benevolent purposes, for each day and night, $10.

10. On exhibiting for profit any museum, menagerie or any kind, dwarfs or persons of unusual size, or animals deformed, paintings and statuary excepted, for each day and night, $20.

11. On exhibiting for profit sleight of hand, legerdemain, or other exhibitions, for each day and night, $10.

12. On amount of sales of land and town lots, or parts of town lots, one mill on the dollar.

13. On license to drinking houses and drinking saloons, on a capital not exceeding $250, $100. On capital above $250, twenty per cent. in addition to be collected on each $100.

14. On keeping a track for turf racing, one mile track, $500; half mile track, $200; quarter mile track, $100.

15. On all express companies for privilege, to be paid to Comptroller on taking out license, $1,000, and in addition give bond to the Comptroller of $5,000, to account and pay over one per cent. on their income from their business done in this State.

16. All lawyers proposing to practice law in any court must take out a license and pay an annual tax of one per cent. on their gross annual income.

17. All persons who set themselves up as doctors of medicine, or surgeons, or dentists, must take out a license, and pay an annual tax of one per cent. on their annual income.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That each justice of the peace, who, in discharge of his duty as assessor of taxable property in his district, or any assessor of taxable property in any incorporated city or town, who shall in any case refuse or knowingly neglect to perform any duty imposed on him by law, or who shall connivingly or connive at, any proceeding required by the tax laws of this State, or relate to the collection of the taxes, shall be prevented or hindered, or whereby any property, capital, or income required to be listed for taxation by this or any other act, shall be unlawfully exempted, or the valuation thereof be entered on the tax list at less than its true cash value, shall, for every such neglect, refusal, consent, or connivance, forfeit and pay to the State not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, at the discretion of the court, to be recovered in the name of the State by the clerk of the county court.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That subsection 5 of section 341 and article 3 of the Code be so amended that:

1. All race horses used for racing, entered, trained or run during the year preceding the assessment, each ——

2. All horses or mules over the value of $300 shall be taxed as other property.

3. All neat cattle or sheep over the value of $200 to be taxed as other property.

4. All investments by inhabitants of this State, in stocks out of the State, except in bonds and other securities of the United States, and all other stocks, shall be assessed at their cash value.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws of the State upon the subject of taxes, except as altered or repealed by this act, are still in full force and effect.

This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Trimble introduced Senate bill No. 395, to incorporate the Nashville Ice Manufacturing Company. Passed first reading.

Mr. Frazier, of Wilson, introduced senate bill No. 396, to incorporate the Trimble Manufacturing Company. Passed first reading.

Mr. Frierson introduced Senate bill No. 397, to accept the Charter of the Columbia and Hampshire Turnpike Company. Passed first reading.

The Senate Resolutions on the admittance of Senators and Representatives from Tennessee to their seats in the Congress of the United States, were taken up.

Mr. Senter offered Senate Joint Resolution No. 87, That the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee should be admitted to their seats in the Congress of the United States at as early a day as may be consistent with the public good. It was read, and with the other resolutions on the same matter, referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Senate Bill No. 286, to wind up and settle the business of the Bank of Tennessee, passed its third reading by a vote of 17 to 5.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 9 a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at the usual hour, Mr. Speaker Heiskell in the Chair.

The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

A report on the mineral resources of the State, by Mr. John Caldwell, practical geology, was read. (Published elsewhere.) Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Freeman, for seven days. Also, to Mr. Poston, till Wednesday next.

PARK BILL.

The bank bill was then taken up, and discussed till noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the House was called to order, the bank bill—the same as that reported from the Committee—was reported back from the Senate, was passed. The original bill was then dropped in the House, and the Senate bill was passed on it first reading.

TENNESSEE RECEPTION.

The resolution of Mr. Waters, asking the admission of the Tennessee delegation, was then taken up, and discussed till adjournment.

For Sale--Engine and Boilers

THE Engine is 60-horse power, the Cylinder is 16 inches in diameter, 24 inches stroke; double valve; nearly finished, and in good order; it has two boilers, 10 feet long, 42 inches diameter, two flues, 18 inches in diameter, made of the best Tennessee iron. Enquire of Wm. Cutherbert, next door to Post office, or Perry & Dunnett's Brass Foundry, Broad street.

Baltimore and Ohio papers will copy.

Extensive Auction Sale OF Stores and Dwelling Houses.

WE will sell on account of whom it may concern, on MONDAY MORNING, February 19th, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, below the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Station Stores and Dwelling Houses.

Terms—Cash. Power can given immediately. Look! Now is your chance.

GEO. SHEILDS & CO., Auctioneers.

feb7—td

BOOTS.

200 PAIR FINE SEWED DOUBLE SOLED CALF BOOTS,

$6 00 to $8 00;

Fifty per cent. less than cost.

feb6—tw N. LEBERT, 54 College street.

Petroleum Barrels.

FOR SALE Two complete sets of Barrel Machinery of the most approved patents, which can be put in operation in ten days, and turn out 100 barrels a day. Apply to W. L. SANDE, Nashville, or S. WATSON, Sycamore Mills. jan31-tf

Union of the Churches.

Many persons, from what they see in the secular papers and otherwise hear floating about, are under a wrong impression on this subject. To disabuse public sentiment, so far as we may be able, and to set this matter about right, we make the following statements of the case as we understand them. For it is certainly a matter in which the public generally are and ought to be considerably interested. In all its bearings it is something more than a mere ecclesiastical question:

First. So far as we have heard, no official step have been taken either by the Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, looking in that direction. Some Annual Conference resolutions have been passed in a few conferences, bearing more or less directly on the question, but these conferences having no legislative jurisdiction in the premises, they merely expressed the views of the individual ministers who voted on them.

Second. In our Church we have heard the expression of very little, if any, absolute objections to a union with the Church, North. That is, the objections we have heard were for reasons which might be removed, and which it was believed ought to be removed.

Third. So far as we have been able to ascertain the popular sentiment among the ministers and members of the other Church, from newspapers, letters, conversation with gentlemen from the North, and otherwise, we are of opinion that five-sixths, if not nine-tenths, of the ministers of that Church, especially the more prominent and leading ones, are peremptorily opposed to a union with us on any terms, and have done and are still doing all they can to prevent it.

Fourth. The only objection worth naming in the South, of which we have any knowledge, to a union with the Church, North, is the strongly marked political features of the latter. But Southern Methodists—we think we do not mistake them on this point—will not tolerate a Church with any decidedly marked political features of any kind. They would not tolerate it in our Church if the leaders were to attempt to engraft them upon it. Let this be removed, and all other objections to reunion would soon disappear or amount to nothing.

This, it is believed, is a fair statement of the case.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN SEMMES.—The President and the Cabinet have had under consideration the argument of Semmes, claiming the right to be discharged under the Sherman-Johnston parole, but have come to no definite conclusion thereon. Until this matter is disposed of there will be no detail for a court to try Semmes, and there is a bare probability that the trial may be indefinitely postponed.—Cor. *N. Y. Times.*

Referring to the reported discovery of oil in Texas, the New Orleans Picayune remarks:

We can tell of a petroleum well in Louisiana, near the coast; of petroleum in other parts of Louisiana, higher up the country; and of an entire lake of coal oil in a certain locality west of the Mississippi. Besides, we can tell them of a well in Texas, easy of access, which furnishes a natural acid strong enough to work the telegraph batteries at Houston. We have seen it "do the deed."

Louis Napoleon has presented copies of all his writings to the New Hampshire Historical Society.

New Advertisements.

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OFFER to Southern and Western buyers and retailers, at the lowest market prices

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$1 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. $1

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The Largest Manufacturing and Organizing of the Into business confined to years so strictly Honorable Fair Dealing as to the entire satisfaction of all who are dealers in the same.

Catalogue of Rich and Valuable Articles, One Dollar Each.

25 Piano Fortes, each	$300 to $700
100 Sewing Machines, each	50 to 150
500 Fine Gold Chronometer Watches, each	100
500 Fine Gold English Lever Watches	100
200 Ladies' Gold Enameled Hunting Watches	150
500 Solid Silver English Lever Watches	$40 to 100
200 Silver Hunting Watches	$100 to 150
150 Silver Watches	100 to 150
500 Ladies' Gold Watch Chains	10 to 50
2,000 Silver Fruit Dishes	15 to 70

All the above list of goods will be sold for one dollar each. Purchasers will receive articles, giving what each one can have, one first put into envelopes, sealed up, and mixed, and, when required, was put into a large wheel to revolve, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance on receipt of the Certificate you can see what you can have, and then it is your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

One Certificate may obtain you a Gold Watch, Service of Silver Plate, or any other valuable article.

THERE WILL BE NO BLANKS.

One sealed envelope containing an order for one of the valuable articles on our list, will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, 7 for $1, 13 for $2, 30 with a premium for $5, 100 with a premium solid Silver Hunting Case Watch, $15. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Goods not pleasing the tastes or fancy of our customers will be exchanged free of cost.

Agents and others will be allowed 10 cents on each certificate ordered by them, provided not less than six are ordered at a time. Agents will collect 25 cents for each certificate and remit 15 cents each to us. Address all orders to

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Great chance to make money. Agents wanted everywhere.

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From their Academy of Music, Chicago, to their Academy of Music, Cincinnati, the Pioneers of Minstrelsy in the West.

FOUR COMEDIANS,

Price, McAndrew, Gethings, Williams,

LEON, the Wonderful, the greatest Dancer in the world.

KELLY, the Prince of Light Comedians and Balladist.

BUNKHAM, BROCKWAY, BUTLER, WHITON and SHERRIT, the great Quintet.

BROOKS, the great Circuit Player.

WEST, the best Female Dancer in the country.

DUNNIE SHANER "KATIE," and a host of others.

Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

Seats can be secured from 10 a.m. up to 2 p.m., without extra charge. feb9—tf

CANDY, BREAD AND CRACKERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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HAVE made arrangements in their Manufactory by which they are enabled to offer as the Wholesale Trade

Best Butter Crackers at 40 cents per lb.
" Pic-nics " 25 " "
" Soda " 25 " "
" Plain Candy " 20 " "
" Fancy " in proportion.

They also invite particular attention to their new introduced

Boston Brown Wheat and India Bread.

All orders executed promptly, and goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

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Board and Room per day	$2 50
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Day Board	1 00

jan28—4m

FRANK E. PERRIN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

Successor to

Lewis Perrin & Co.,

No. 1 SIMMONS' BLOCK,

South-west Corner Church & Summer Sts.,

Nashville,

Tennessee,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Public and Trade that he is prepared to fill all orders for

Goods in His Line,

AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

He will give special attention to the orders entrusted to him, either in the

City or Suburbs,

At all Hours---Day or Night.

jan16-1m

J. Sax & Bro.,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

52 College Street,

DEALERS

IN

GOLD & SILVER,

AND

All Kinds of Uncurrent Funds.

We will pay for most of the Uncurrent Funds, from 1 to 5 cents more per Dollar, than any other Quotation in the City!

nov24-1m

E. H. LEWIS & CO,

Corner Church and McLemore Streets,

Nashville, Tennessee,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Fine Toilet Articles,

Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils,

Varnishes,

Window Glass, Putty,

GARDEN SEEDS,

Finest Brands Cigars and Tobacco,

Wines and Liquors,

Very fine for Medicinal Purposes.

WE warrant all the above articles to be Fresh and Pure, and will be sold at the lowest market rates. We invite the attention of our old customers and the public, and request a call and an examination of our stock and prices before making their purchases.

The Prescription Department will be under the special control of a thorough Chemist, and we warrant all prescriptions entrusted to us will be accurately manipulated, at all hours day or night.

feb6—3m

Attention Capitalists.

Allatoona Iron Works for Sale.

THE Stockholders have so directed, the President will offer said property for sale, at auction, on the first Tuesday in April next, in Atlanta, unless sold at private sale before that day. This property is located 40 miles above Atlanta, on both sides of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. There is 1,000 acres of land, a considerable portion of it good farming land, and the balance valuable for wood and minerals—coal, copper and iron: the iron ore section is to be inexhaustible, and the gray ore being esteemed among the best in the world. The Furnace and Flouring Mills and Iron Works are only some half mile from the Allatoona depot, on a Allatoona Creek, which furnishes the water power. About half of the village of Allatoona belongs to the property. Some of the buildings being one year destroyed, others damaged, all the working stock being lost, and a majority of the stockholders being crippled in means by three years war, have determined the company to sell (rather than attempt, under the circumstances, to reconstruct.

Information in detail can be procured by consulting

T. O. McDANIEL,

Atlanta, Ga.

feb7—3m

To the Voters of Davidson County.

WE are requested to state that J. H. Parrar, Special Deputy, at Arrington & Farrar's Real Estate Agency, Public Square, Methodist Publishing House, will issue certificates to those entitled to vote at the meeting March election, on Thursday, 1st day of February next, and on each day thereafter (Sundays excepted), until the day of election. No certificates will be issued on the day of the election. Certificates already issued may be used on that day. Those who have lost certificates can obtain duplicates.

jan18—td

For Sale.

THE well assorted stock of Groceries, &c., on the corner of Broad and High streets is offered for sale, and the Store for rent. Any one having a small capital will find this stand a paying investment.

Apl-tf wed fri

H. G. SCOVEL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

PURCHASES AND SELLS REAL Estate, Collects Rents, Leases Dwellings, Farms, Gardens, Lots, Storehouses, etc.,

And gives prompt attention to the perfecting of Negotiations.

REFERENCES.

State, County, and Nashville City Officials.

Members of the two Branches of the Nashville City Legislature.

Editors and Publishers of Nashville City Daily Papers.

Post Master, Nashville, Tennessee.

Office and Residence, corner of Capitol Avenue and Park street, opposite east front of the State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee.

COTTON PLANTATION

For Rent,

SITUATED in Carroll county, Mississippi, in the Yazoo Valley, a few miles from Carrollton, containing about

800 or 1000 Acres,

free from overflow, and in the heart of the finest Cotton growing region in the South. The land has been recently cleared from one to one and a half bales of Cotton to the acre. The place is in good condition, and offers peculiar advantages, being convenient to the market, and in every respect, suitable for raising a fine crop of cotton.

To persons having the necessary capital at their command, this plantation offers great inducements. Rent $3 per acre. Apply to

H. G. SCOVEL.

No. 214.

FOR SALE—23 Acres good Garden Land; Brick house of two rooms and kitchen; smoke house. Within forty steps of the house one of the best spring springs in the country. Two miles from Nashville, on the Vaughn Place, between Mr. McFerrin's and Mr. R. Trull's. Price $8,750; one half cash, balance in one year. Apply to

H. G. SCOVEL.

No. 216.

FOR SALE—A small Frame House, lot 21x70, on Jackson street, north of the Corporation Spring. Price $275.

No. 220.

FOR RENT—Five rooms in third story, southwest corner Cedar and Cherry street, for two months from January 1st, 1866, at $400 per annum, and $500 bonus. These rooms are well located for business offices, and cheaper than any we know of—averaging $13 50 per month for each.

No. 221,

FOR SALE—2700 Acres of Land, 6½ miles from the Swannee Coal Mines, Marion county, Tenn., 400 good improvements, Saw Mill in running order; the general outlines and description of which will be given. Price $3 per acre—⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Will exchange for city or country property.

No. 222.

FOR SALE, or EXCHANGE FOR NASHVILLE CITY PROPERTY, New Albany, Miss., property as follows: A two story Frame House in perfect repair, newly painted, on second bank of the ohio river, in full view of it, near the foot of the Falls; 10 rooms, presses, cupboards, pantry, cellar and cistern under the house. Stable under ground, 24x28. Wood shed, &c., &c. House stands 50 feet back from one street and 40 feet from the other. Lot is on the corner, 62x190, with rear fencing.

Also two cottages, of three rooms each, on lot 192x170, with rear fence; cistern to each house, and well for both. All valued at $12,000.

No. 223.

FOR SALE—365 feet on North Front street, east side, next north of and adjoining Bridge street, known as the Brick Bridge Toll house property, enclosing the Toll-House and large Lower Stable. It will be sold as a whole or in lots. Now rented for over $1600 per annum.

No. 225.

FOR SALE—A small Farm of 23 Acres, on the Brick Church Pike, 3 miles north of Nashville, well improved. Frame house of three rooms, stable, hall and kitchen. Two springs, fine young orchard of 600 fruit trees, just beginning to bear, apples, peaches, plums, cherries and plums, all well enclosed. $630 per acre; one-half cash, balance in one year. Possession given January 1st, 1866.

No. 226.

FOR SALE—A School Cab, in good order, with single harness. Price $250.

No. 229.

FOR SALE—30, 40, or 54½ feet front on North Cole street, 150 feet deep, next north of the Commodore house. This is a central business locality. Price $250 per foot. One-half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years; interest and lien.

No. 232.

FOR SALE—One of Chickering's Fine Pianos.

No. 234.

FOR RENT—A new Frame House of 7 rooms, in North Nashville, near the residence of Mr. F. R. Cheatham. Price $300 per annum.

No. 235.

FOR RENT—Fifteen Acres of good Land, at first Toll-gate on Gallatin Pike.

A. W. WILLS,

jan30—td Brt. Maj. and A. Q. M.

No. 236.

FOR SALE—46½ feet, corner Vine and Union streets, opposite the residence of Mrs. Ex-President Polk. Price $500 per foot. A noble spot for a fine residence.

No. 247---For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE BRICK DWELLING, No. 75 Cedar street, long known as the Dr. Martin Property, well situated for stores, offices, or, in fact, almost any active business, it being on the great thoroughfare to the State Capitol, Public Square and Court House, and very centrally located. Capitalists may well give this attention. Lot 49½x200. Price, $14,000. Half, cash; balance, one and two years, interest and lien.

No. 263.

FOR SALE—BUENA VISTA SPRINGS—1¾ Acres, one small Frame Building of two rooms; fences in order; THREE SULPHUR SPRINGS—White, Red, and Black; Two Premium Springs. One cistern on the hill; 483 feet front on the Buena Vista Pike; the entire lot is about square. On the 12½ acres are found pine, glen, bower, recess, rocks in bold relief, precipice, flat, springs, creek and a romantic drive. This picturesque Watering Place, in possession of the right man, can be made the most attractive summer resort about Nashville; and being only 1½ miles from the city, is easily reached by private conveyance, and no doubt before many months will be accessible by Street Railroad. Price $5,500, on easy terms. Apply to

H. G. SCOVEL, Real Estate Agent.

No. 264.

FOR SALE—One and a half story BRICK HOUSE, No. 104, west side of South Cherry street, 6th Ward, of four rooms—two up, and two down stairs. Hydrant water, good fence, store-room and closet. Lot 30x165. Price $3,000—$1,000 cash, balance in 6 and 12 months; interest and lien.

No. 265.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING of 4 rooms, 2 dining room, kitchen and servants' room. Lot 40x150 North Market street, next south of dwelling formerly occupied by M. Fowlkes. Price $2,000—$1,000 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

No. 266.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE in Edgefield of 5 good rooms, lot 50x170, third house on Gallatin Pike. Price $1,000—$4,500 cash; balance in one year; interest and lien. Apply to

H. G. SCOVEL, Real Estate Agent.

Office and residence, corner Park street and Capitol Avenue, opposite east front of State Capitol.

jan26

For any of the above mentioned property apply to

H. G. SCOVEL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Corner of Park Street and Capitol Avenue, opposite East Front of the State Capitol.

GOVERNMENT SALES

GOVERNMENT SALE AT Knoxville, Tennessee.

I WILL offer for sale at Public Auction at the above place on MONDAY,