BOSTON ATHENÆUM JUN 17 1866

The Nashville Daily Union.

"OUR FEDERAL UNION, IT MUST BE PRESERVED." Jackson.

Published by BECKETT, BROWNE, HANKS & CO.—Office on Printer's Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

VOL. V. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866. No. 55.

MEDICAL.

Dr. John Bull's

COMPOUND

Cedron Bitters

The Latest and Most Important Discovery

OF THE

Nineteenth Century!!

No man's name is more intimately connected with the history of MATERIA MEDICA of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical Discovery, than that of

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OF

Louisville, Kentucky.

His inimitable preparation of SARSAPARILLA has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug.

His Compound of WILD CHERRY has become a household word throughout the West and South. His Worm Lozenges, is less than a year after their introduction obtained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of this life remains to be attained in his discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them, that while there is health in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventative for all disease arising from exposure, either to the weather or climate, or to miasmatic influences, it stands

Without a Rival.

And justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

In Dyspepsia,

And its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more LIKE A CHARM than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of CEDRON with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon Whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things by their true value. The safest plan is for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. 229

GIVE THE

Cedron Bitters

One Trial and you will never use any other.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the CEDRON BITTERS are a specific. In all diseases of the

Bowels, Liver and Kidneys,

In all affections of the

Brain, Depending Upon Derangement of the Stomach or Bowels

—IN—

Gout, Rhematism and Neuralgia

AND IN

FEVER and AGUE.

It is destined to supercede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wine glass of the Bitters, taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

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Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

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Berry, Demoville & Wharton,

(Nos. 5 and 6 Public Square,)

Nashville, Tennessee,

Who also sell

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

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CAREY & SMITH, Nos. 36 and 38 Union street, (up stairs) represent the following Companies: Ætna of Hartford, Security, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Phœnix and Knickerbocker Life of New York, and Accident of Columbus, Ohio.

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Also buys and sells on commission.

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SPRING WATER BREWERY.—MANKEL & FRANK, successors to M. J. Brucker, Brewers of Ale and Lager Beer, No. 41 Broad street, Nashville, Tenn. [dec3-1y

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Wholesale and Retail

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49 COLLEGE STREET,

Nashville, Tenn.

WE are daily receiving and opening our large and elegant stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

which we will sell

Lower than the Lowest.

Our stock consists in part of Calicos and Domestic Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Shirting, French and Scotch Ginghams, Black and Fancy Silks, Grenadines in all colors, Poplins and Mesmiques, and all styles of

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Dress Goods,

Lace Mantillas and Shawls, Silk Cloaks and Circulars, Swiss, Jaconet, and Mull, Nansook Muslin, Brilliantines, Marseilles Quilts.

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A large stock of Table Linen, Towels, Linen and Worsted Table Covers, Piano Covers, Irish Linens, Cotton Diaper, &c.

There can also be found a well selected stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Such as French, English and Austrian Cassimers Black Doeskin and Broad Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Hats.

Come one, come all, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Expressly do we call the attention of Country Merchants, as we are determined to sell

Cheaper than any House in the City,

Give us a trial, and satisfy yourself.

S. SICKLES & CO.,
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GEORGE BUCHANAN, GEORGE MCLANE, ALEX. HOGAN, } Salesmen.

april3-3m

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MERCHANT,

No. 5 Broadway, between Front and Market Streets

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WILL attend promptly to filling orders for Southern Merchants, and respectfully solicit consignments from Northern Merchants.

Our motto is quick sales and prompt returns.

M. T. HAGEN.

sep26-1y

Nashville Union.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

BECKETT, BROWNE, HANKS & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The first Representative to the fortieth Congress has been elected in Oregon. He is a Republican.

Three prominent Republicans are amongst those who offered to go on Jeff. Davis' bail bond; but bail has been refused.

A bill establishing an Educational Bureau is before Congress.

It was expected that the constitutional amendment would pass the House yesterday.

Mr. S. N. Pike withdraws his proposition to build an Opera House in Cincinnati.

S. R. Mallory, rebel Secretary of the Navy, was in Washington Saturday.

A dispatch from Washington says it is said that advices have been received from Paris that the Emperor Napoleon repudiates having in any way been cognizant of the propositions of Austria to send troops to Maximilian, and he repeats his determination to withdraw the French troops from Mexico.

The largest salary paid any one man in New England, will be returned by Mr. Steere, agent of the Salisbury Woolen Mills. When offered a similar position elsewhere, the Board of Directors very wisely concluded they could afford to pay him as much as any one else could, and that he was worth as much to them, advanced his salary to $15,000.

It is stated that Prince Humbert, son of Victor Emanuel, was recently offered the command of a corps of the Italian army, and declined it. "If I command a corps," he said, "and am defeated, people will say this comes of giving important commands to inexperienced princes. If I am victorious, my chief of the staff will get all the credit. I prefer commanding a division, and doing what I am ordered."

An attempt was made in St. Louis Saturday to burn the steamer Magnolia. The fire was fortunately discovered before it had gained much headway and was easily extinguished by a few buckets of water. The owners of various steamers in St. Louis have received recently anonymous notes threatening that unless they discharge their colored employees their boats shall be destroyed.

Sackett, Belcher & Co., grocers, of New York, suspended on Saturday. Their liabilities amount to $450,000, and their assets of all kinds to $800,000. The suspension is attributed to the defalcation of Swansboro, a junior partner, who had charge of the financial affairs.

Advices from Mexico report the capture by the Juarists, recently, of twenty-five of the confederate colonists settled on lands granted by Maximilian. The Liberals deny the right of the Emperor to grant lands, and demand $10,000 ransom for their captives, whom they had already detained eighteen days.

Leonard Huyck, President of the Merchants' National Bank, has been released under $50,000 bail.

The steamers City of London, Teutonia and Fulton sailed from New York for Europe Saturday, taking out $2,215,000 in gold, and the New York, from Aspinwall, arrived, bringing $953,000 treasure.

Rhode Island has a model Legislature. It has adjourned, after a session of four days, during which time no less than eighty-three acts and resolutions were passed.

Sixty-one families, embracing some five hundred persons, mostly Irish, were rendered houseless by a fire in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on Saturday night.

The 12th Illinois Cavalry, the last regiment in service from that State, is on the way home from Texas, for muster out.

An adventurous New York newspaper correspondent has fallen into the hands of the Canadians, and is held a prisoner.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the week ending Saturday, amounted to $5,620,071 31.

The steeple of Christ Church, Chicago, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, on Friday night.

It is reported that the farmers in Texas have harvested the finest crop of wheat ever raised in that State.

The disbursements of the Treasury for the week ending Saturday, were a trifle less than $1,000,000.

The Dubuke (Iowa) Herald, of the 5th, says:

The potatoe bugs have again made their annual appearance in the counties west of us, and bid fair to demolish the potatoe crop entirely. All attempts to destroy those noxious insects by the use of lime have proved fruitless.

It appears that John Van Buren, now in England, has a special mission from the owners of American yachts to those of great Britain, regarding an international competition, and there is some hope that the proposal will result successfully.

The United States Treasurer has received from St. Louis a letter from a Catholic priest, inclosing twenty-two dollars restitution money, handed him by a repentant sinner in the confessional, as money fraudulently taken from the government.

The printers of Cincinnati give a picnic on the 28th inst. at Parlor Grove, which, we feel confident, from the known *esprit* of the fraternity, will be the most enjoyable ever offered to the amusement-lovers of the city.

A New York dispatch of the 10th says: A meeting was held at Masonic Hall last evening, pursuant to advertisement, to take steps for the formation of a new party, having for its aim and object the doing away with all sectarianism, North and South, and the concentration of patriotic sentiment, in an endeavor for a speedy restoration of the Union. The meeting was addressed by Theodore Tomlinson, and resolutions presented reaffirming the doctrines of State sovereignty. It is styled the "United States Democracy."

Report of the "Central Directory."

The "Central Directory" made their final report to Congress on the 8th inst. The following are the conclusions at which they arrived:

First. The seats of the Senators and Representatives from the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents with the sanction and by the direction of the Legislatures or conventions of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the United States, with a declared attempt to overthrow the same by forming a Southern confederation. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States into a confederacy, which levied and waged war by sea and land against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the rebel armies besieged the national capital, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than 250,000 loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than $3,500,000,000, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these confederated States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents, rebels, traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal, and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Second. The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers—State and Confederate—taken prisoners or put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate Government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges, and condition as might be vouchsafed by the conqueror. This position is also established by judicial decisions, and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents, and speeches.

Third. Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress, for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves, by the act of levying war, to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress, but, on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be re-instated in their former condition, to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this they must prove that they have established with the consent of the people, republican forms of government in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States, that all hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion,—guarantees which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued.

Fourth. Having, by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled, and by which they were subdued.

Fifth. The rebellious enemies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive Department alone. The powers of conqueror are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement, and confer Congressional representation upon conquered rebels and traitors. Nor can he in any way qualify enemies of the government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore rebels to political power in the Federal government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested. And hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the Commander in-Chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the Constitutional government, and not solely by the Executive power.

Sixth. The question before Congress is, then, whether conquered enemies have the right and shall be permitted, at their own pleasure and on their own terms, to participate in making laws for their conquerors; whether conquered rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battlefield, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the halls of Congress, and, through their representatives, seize upon the government which they fought to destroy; whether the national treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners—the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war—the public honor, peace and safety shall all be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies, without delay and without imposing such conditions as, in the opinion of Congress, the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

Seventh. The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnston, would have been disasters of less magnitude, for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought and the Government saved. The anti-coercive policy which, under pretext of voiding bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion, until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national faith and the national safety.

Eighth. It has been shown in this report and in the evidence submitted no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State constitution or amendment to a State constitution has had the sanction of the people.

All the so-called legislation of State conventions and Legislatures has been under military dictation. If the President may, at his will, and under his own authority, whether as Military Commander or Chief Executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the Legislative department. The constitutional form of government is thereby destroyed, and its powers absorbed in the Executive. And while your committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

Ninth. The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquered territory, as proved incontestibly by the testimony of many witnesses, and by indisputable facts.

Tenth. The conclusion of your committee, therefore, is that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens in all parts of the Republic, shall place representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of rebellion and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce those provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States and the several bills designed to carry the same into effect.

CLOSE OF THE FENIAN WAR.

Trophies of the Campaign.

Executions in Canada.

ST. ALBANS, VT., June 10.—This town is filled to overflowing with disappointed Fenians. No hostile foot presses Canadian soil. British and American regulars hold, in friendly proximity, the line of the frontier, and the drama of the invasion is ended without a tragic climax.

The events which have occurred since my last dispatch have been of much importance, but may be briefly told. Last night the invading army continued to occupy the narrow strip of territory first encamped on, just over the boundary, scouting and pillaging parties ranging through the country in all directions except that of the railroad. Some long range skirmishing took place between Fenians and mounted militia at Frelighburg, lasting several hours, and resulting in two or three wounds on each side, and two more English flags being taken, one being a cavalry guidon thrown away by the volunteers in a somewhat hasty retreat, and the other one found in the village.

Everybody on the other side, and some few on this, suffered from the robberies of the invaders. Bed-clothing, silver ware, liquors and eatables were taken. One or two houses in American territory were cleared out, and in one the women of the family were only saved from outrage by the manly defense of a Fenian officer. Bridges were destroyed wherever found. Not more than a dozen horses were found in Canada. Some of these were brought over to this side, and offered for sale to citizens. The roads leading out were barricaded with rails but no attempt at interference was made.

No artillery has formed part of the Fenians' strength here at any time. No prisoners were taken, except one or two citizens thought to be members of militia companies, who were simply paroled.

All the time the anxiety of General Spear, and the officers in his confidence, was giving place to despair. No arms or ammunition had come up; the hopes of obtaining any had been destroyed by the seizure at Burlington.

The men who could not obtain arms were going home by scores. The country along the border was emptied of supplies, and the enemy's regulars were rapidly massing in the west and north of the invading force.

At 2 o'clock this morning a council of war was held. No alternative but retreat was possible, and the prospects of veiling the ignominy of failure by the glory of a dash at the enemy would be observed with only two rounds of ammunition in the cartridge boxes. It was decided to fall back during the forenoon. This morning a Troy company of forty men arrived, with arms and four hundred rounds of ammunition. They joined in the retreat, however, and at 11 o'clock the whole army was across the line, Cols. Bagley and Tresilyan being the last to leave. Probably some few stragglers were left scouting about, who will be taken prisoners; in fact, the capture of four is reported already. The only orders were to fall back to Highgate, and await orders, many expressing a desire to join the force at Malone.

General Spear rode southward in a wagon, with newspaper correspondents until he was halted by a United States officer, to whom he gave his parole of honor to report to the commanding officer here. He has since arrived here, but I cannot learn that he has reported, or that he has been put under arrest.

The men, as they passed through Franklin, many of them sold their arms to the citizens, for trivial prices; others kept their muskets, and avowed their determination to use them in the cause of Ireland, elsewhere; but all, on arriving near here, were met by a guard of regulars and required to give up their arms, each weapon ticketed with the name of its owner, and all being piled up beside the road.

The government gives transportation and rations, to all penniless Fenians going South, and regular and special trains are carrying them home so rapidly that there will soon be none left in St. Albans.

General Sweeny is still in close confinement here. Commissioner Hoyt has fixed his bail at $5,000; but no bondsmen have yet offered. The other Fenian officers are walking quietly about town, but no steps are taken to arrest them.

General Meade has at this moment arrived here.

[Second dispatch.]

ST. ALBANS, VT., June 10.—There is considerable excitement here this evening over the report brought by the late arrivals from the border, who corroborated each other in a manner which appears like truth, in regard to the doings in Canada since the army of invasion retired. It is stated that ten prisoners have been shot down as they were taken, that eleven are now in custody in the British camp, under sentence to be hung to-morrow morning; that one man who was lying drunk a few rods on this side of the line, was seized by British soldiers, bucked and gagged, taken across the frontier and hanged to a tree; and that other Fenians were chased several hundred yards into American territory before they were captured or the chase given up. These stories are told by men claiming to be eye-witnesses.

It is further stated that there are now two thousand British troops, of all arms of the service, encamped close to the frontier at the point occupied by the Fenians. The United States troops on the line number only forty men or so, Captain Turnbull's company of the 3d Artillery.

General Meade is now busily engaged in investigating the rumors, and tomorrow will establish their truth or falsehood, and determine the action, if any, to be taken by the United States authorities in the matter.

The fact that the British military authorities at St. Armand, captured yesterday, and still hold in "durance vile," a New York newspaper correspondent, with full credentials, tend to deter the representatives of the press here from crossing the frontier at present to personally investigate the matter.

General Meade states that, in all, he has had reports of the seizure of some forty thousand stand of arms, bound for the invading army. This confirms what has already been said of the magnitude of the campaign as planned, and the probability that but for the interference of the National Government, the Fenians would actually have taken Canada.

Moores & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Harness Skirtings, and Bridle Leather,

AND WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c.,

NO. 39 MAIN STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. R. MOORES, S. C. SMITH, | H. A. PERKINS, C. E. DE CAMP.

apr8-3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Designated Depository

AND

Financial Agent of United States.

Capital Stock paid in - - $250,000
Surplus or Contingent Fund - 30,000

RECEIVES Deposits and makes Collections on all accessible points in the United States.

God, Silver, and Uncurrent Money,

Bought and Sold.

DIRECTORS:

HORACE H. HARRISON, A. G. SANFORD, E. R. GLASCOCK, | CHAS. R. PARSONS, JAS. G. OGDEN, HENRY L. JONES.

JAS G OGDEN, Cashier.
A. G. SANFORD, President.
R. J. JAMISON, Asst. Cashier.

feb14—3m

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF

Nashville, Tennessee.

STOCKHOLDERS.

W. W. Berry, John Kirkman, D. Weaver, Joseph W. Allen, M. Burns, Chas. E. Hillman, Alexander Fall, A. J. Duncan, Edgar Jones, Dan'l F. Carter, Edmund Cooper.

THIS Bank has opened in the building lately occupied by the

PLANTERS' BANK,

Corner of Union and College streets, to transact a general

Banking, Exchange and Collecting Business.

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities.

Agent for the sale of the New 7-30 Loan.

W. W. BERRY, President. EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

july1—tf [G]

JOHN J. M'CANN,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors Cigars, Tobacco,

NO. 35 SOUTH SIDE BROADWAY,

Nashville - - Tennessee.

50 Hhds prime New Orleans Sugar,
25 do do Porto Rico Sugar,
20 do do Cuba Sugar,
50 Barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar
20 do Granulated Sugar,
100 do A. and B. Coffee Sugars,
200 do C. extra assorted Brands,
200 do Yellow Sugar,
400 Bags Rio Coffee,
20 Mats Java Coffee,
20 do Laguira Coffee
10 Bags Ginger,
10 Bags Allspice,
20 Bags Pepper,
20 Barrels Mackerel,
50 ½ bbls do
200 Kits do
100 Boxes Soap,
50 do Starch,
100,000 Cigars, assorted Brands
100 Boxes Candles,
100 do Raisins,
50 Cases Sardines,
250 Cases Oysters,
100 Doz. Buckets,
50 Nests Tubs,

Together with everything usually kept in Wholesale Grocery Houses.

Liquors.

100 Barrels Robertson County Whisky,
50 do Bourbon do do
20 do Rye do do
125 do Rectified Whisky,
5 Casks Hennessey Brandy,
5 do Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac,
10 Barrels Apple Brandy, very old,
10 do Peach do
5 do Sherry Wine,

In store, and for sale at

No. 35 Broadway,

NASHVILLE, - - - TENN.

sp10—tf [G]

NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA

RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, N. & C. AND N. & N. W. RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, TENN., March 4th, 1866.

ON and after Tuesday, March 6, 1866, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA LINE.

LEAVE Nashville for Chattanooga, and all points South at 7.30 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. Arrive at Chattanooga at 5.30 P. M. and 3.40 A. M., next day.

Returning—Leave Chattanooga at 6.00 A. M., and 8.45 P. M. Arrive at Nashville at 4.00 P. M. and 6 A. M., next day.

All trains connect at Wartrace for Shelbyville.

NASHVILLE & NORTHWESTERN LINE

Leave Nashville for Johnsonville, and all points West and Northwest, at 4.30 P. M. Arrive at Johnsonville at 9.30 P. M.

Returning—Leave Johnsonville 1.40 A. M., arrive at Nashville at 6.50 A. M.

Trains on N. & N. W. R. R. connect at Johnsonville with first class line of Steamers for Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis.

BERTHS AND MEALS FREE,

on steamers connecting with N & N W Railroad.

Passengers by this route

SAVE EXPENSE OF SLEEPING CARS AND MEALS,

between Nashvill and Cairo.

Trains stop at all intermediate points.

WM. P. INNES, Gen'l Sup't
N. & C. and N. & N. W. R'ds.

G. PARSONS,

Manufacturer

Hadfield's Union Fire Works,

IMPORTER Chinese Fire-Crackers, Rockets, &c., Manufacturer Lanterns, Flags, &c. Also a large assortment of his own importation of

Toys and Fancy Goods,

24 John Street, near Broadway, New-York City.

feb13—1y

GENERAL RAILROAD

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE

AND

Omnibus Line,

OPPOSITE ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

Cor. Church & Summer Streets.

TICKETS ON SALE

For all principal points, via Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

To all principal points North and North-West via Nashville and North-Western Railroad to Johnsonville, Cairo and St. Louis;

CONNECTING

At Cairo for Chicago and all intermediate Stations;

At St. Louis with Hannibal and St. Jo, North Missouri and Pacific Rail Roads for all points North and North-West.

Trains leave Chattanooga depot at 7:30 a.m., and 5:30 p.m. for Chattanooga and points South.

Nashville and North-Western trains leave at 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. for Cairo, St. Louis and Chicago; connecting at Johnsonville with

First Class Steamers,

where the greatest conveniences have been made for the transfer of passengers and baggage.

No detention at Johnsonville. These will always be a FIRST CLASS STEAMER in readiness on the arrival of each train.

Omnibus calls left at the Office in proper season will be promptly attended to.

Parties will be called for in any part of the city.

H. C. JACKSON,

PROPRIETOR.

dec14-tf

Spring Stock, 1866

AT

R. T. KIRKPATRICK'S,

No. 55

College Street

CAN BE SEEN THE HANDSOMEST STOCK Of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

For the present season, ever exhibited in this city, all bought within the last three weeks, and will never decline there may have been in the North we have got the benefit of and will give to our customers. We do not propose any "bait" to our customers by way of offering dupe Goods at less than cost, with the hope of making it up on other Goods, but simply to sell everything at as small profits as the present high rates of Rents, Taxes, and expenses generally will admit of. Our friends may rely upon getting the best Goods at the lowest Prices, and everything warranted as represented.

Elegant Dress Silks,

Moire Antiques, Grenadines,

Organdies, Lawns,

Printed Linen Cambrics,

Etc., Etc.

LADIES IN MOURNING

Will find full lines of everything new and desirable in that way.

LACE GOODS,

In great variety, in Real Point, Point Aplique, Valenciennes, etc.

Ladies' Silk Sacks, Lace Points,

All new and handsome.

Splendid stock of

Goods for Boys' Wear.

HOSIERY, of all grades and sizes.

6-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Linen Sheetings,

6-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Cotton Sheetings.

Table Linens and Cloths, in variety.

Towels and Napkins, in variety.

Together with Prints, Domestics, Cloths, Cassimeres, and everything pertaining to a first-class Dry Goods Establishment.

ALSO

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 Colored and White Canton Matting, of the very best makes.

april5-3m

Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

THIS well known and popular resort having been lately purchased and thoroughly refitted and refurnished in the best style by the undersigned, will be open for the reception of visitors

On the 20th of May, 1866,

The location of the Springs and the Medicinal properties of the waters are a sure guarantee against all Malarious or Contagious Diseases.

Omnibuses will run from all day trains on the C., C. and C. R. R. Passengers leaving Cincinnati by the 6 o'clock, a. m. train will arrive at the Springs at 12 o'clock m.; and by leaving on the 9 o'clock a. m. train will arrive at the Springs at 4:30 p.m. All letters, baggage, packages, &c., belonging to guests, conveyed to and from the Springs free of charge.

A fine Cotillion Band will be in attendance throughout the season.

The usual trip tickets at reduced rates of fare will be issued by the various railroads leading from Cincinnati.

The Office will be under the supervision of Major B. F. FIFIELD, lately of the Adams Express, and formerly of the C., A. and St. Louis R. R., and of C. P. TOPPING, formerly of the Galt House, Louisville, and lately of the Burnett House, Cincinnati.

Guests visiting the Springs can have every assurance that the fare and accommodations will be equal, if not superior, to any watering place in the United States.

Fare $4 per day for transient guests, and pro rata rates for families, children, and servants.

may16-3m JOHN R. FERRY, Prop'r.

CARHART, WHITFORD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing,

AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING,

55, 57, 59 and 61 Hudson, near Duane Street,

NEW YORK.

T. F. CARHART, W. R. WHITFORD, | HENRY SHAFFER, J. E. VAN WAGENEN, A. T. HAMILTON.

Office of Payton & Carhart in liquidation.

jel-6m eod

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E B Foote, M D, 1130 Broadway, New York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent free. Address, E B Foote, M D, 1130 Broadway, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—sent free in sealed envelope. Address E B Foote, M D, 1130 Broadway, New York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—400 pages—100 Illustrations, $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the Author, E B Foote, M D, 1130 Broadway, New York. april8-3m eod*

MEDICAL SPRINGS.

Crescent City Springs,

SITUATED ONE MILE FROM THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, and one quarter from the Ohio river, on Pigeon Creek, Indiana. The waters are a

SALINE CHALYBEATE

CONSTITUENTS IN 100 GRAINS OF WATER:

Muriate of Soda ..... 1 5 Grains.
Bicarbonate of Iron ..... 0.43 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia ..... 0.38 "

Light Carburetted Hydrogen rises freely and escapes continually from the Water.

As a CHALYBEATE TONIC and Saline Aperient, they are unsurpassed by any in the world.

The proprietors have fitted up these beautiful Springs in the very best manner for the comfort and accommodation of Visitors and BOARDERS, at a cost of Twenty Thousand Dollars. The rooms are large and well ventilated, with spacious Halls.

The Dining Room is furnished in the latest modern style, and will be supplied with everything to prompt the appetite, or satisfy the wants of Guests.

The BATH ROOMS are large and finely furnished with Tub and Shower, of the latest Philadelphia style. The Fountain of Mineral Water flows constantly in a beautiful circle, enclosed by a fancy bracket, in front of the main building.

THE DANCING HALL and RECEPTION ROOMS attached, are unsurpassed by any.

A splendid Band of Music engaged for the season.

The BOWLING SALOONS and BILLIARD TABLES are of the best, and in large, airy buildings.

The LADIES' CONFECTIONERY and GENTLEMENS' SALOONS will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, with the finest of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

Swings and other species of amusement in abundance, for the waste of families, old and young.

The ground embraces 16 acres, covered with forty different varieties of Forest Trees, making a grand Bower of Forest Foliage.

Fishing can be had within five minutes' walk from the Springs. Within one hour's ride, by rail, you have the best Bass-fishing in the world. The Springs are in immediate connection with the Ohio River, and Rail to any part of the United States, and within five minutes' drive of the City of Evansville, containing a population of Thirty Thousand inhabitants.

The SPRINGS are now open for Visitors and Boarders, and will not close until the first of November. Families, and others, wishing a Rural Home for the Season, cannot find one to surpass the CRESCENT.

DARMON & CO., Proprietors.

jel0 2m

Sweet Opoponax! Sweet Opoponax!

E. T. Smith & Co.'s New Perfume from Mexico.

The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. Extract of Sweet Opoponax—The Floral Gem of Mexico.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

El Correo states—"The sweetest extract ever used." june6-3t

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [feb9-1y

Batchelor's Hair Dye!

The Original and Best in the World. The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin.