UNION AND AMERICAN.

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

A MAN named Noggle—
"Phœbus! What a name
To fill the sounding trump of future fame"—
has been appointed Chief Justice of Idaho.

As the cards run in such cases, he will be a United States Senator before long. The Wisconsin people say he "spells God with a little g," and the presumption is that he don't serve Him any better.

OUR Radical friends are growing rather inharmonious over the prospective candidacy of their party for Governor. The Greeneville *New Era*, noticing the fact that the Knoxville *Whig* advocates the nomination of Gov. Senter on the ground that he is an East Tennessean, says: "As a carpet-bagger, the *Whig* should not favor that proscriptive policy that would exclude a man from all favor and rights because he happens not to have been born in some pent-up Utica."

THE Knoxville *Press and Herald* says: "Col. Bayless and his assistants were engaged most of the time Sunday and Monday paying off the militia—the five companies mentioned by us on Sunday. The thousands of dollars thus paid off to these men would have gone far toward relieving the wants of the poor teachers throughout this end of the State, whose rights have to be postponed for the sake of the militia whose chief performance has been the devouring of rations."

IN his letter to the editor of the McMinnville *Enterprise*, Stokes said while he was in favor of a fair division of the offices with the carpet-baggers, he was "not willing to give them all the offices, and thereby ignore all true native Tennesseans." The Knoxville *Whig* desires to fix attention on this sentence, and says:

"The *insinuation* it contains will be variously constructed by different persons, and, perhaps, by many, for more than is intended by the writer. If he means to reflect on Gov. Brownlow's appointees or on those of Gov. Senter, it is unjust. If he means to imply that carpet-baggers seek to occupy all the offices, or any considerable number of them, it is not less unjust."

The carpet-bagger of the *Whig* is growing sensitive. It seems to fear that Stokes insinuated these accusations, because there are grounds for them so far as Brownlow is concerned.

GEORGE CANNING said in the British House of Commons:

"If I wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, I should take that laid down in the days of the presidency of Washington and the secretaryship of Jefferson."

This system so lauded for its wisdom and justice, was subsequently incorporated into the laws of the land. It is the law now.

The inaugural of President Grant was profuse in its promises in regard to the execution of the laws. Whether good or bad, popular or unpopular, they were to be executed at whatever cost. The law forbidding the fitting out of armed expeditions to assist a domestic insurrection against the authority of a friendly power, is a good one. The violation of the principle it contains is our only ground of grievance at Great Britain. It is notorious that armed men are leaving our shores, to aid the Cuban revolt in Spain. The Spanish Minister at Washington has officially called the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact, and demanded a proclamation to prohibit it. And yet the laws of neutrality conceived by Washington and sanctioned by every President to the present time, are permitted to be openly violated.

With what consistency can we demand reparation from England if we follow her example? Is the republic to be disgraced abroad by these gross violations of international faith? Has the government grown desperate at the domestic situation, and abandoned itself to the folly of filibustering. From a just-minded and sober nation of freemen, have we become a set of ruffling swashbucklers—a band of "cutpurses of the Empire and the rule?"

THE WILCOX BONDS.

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* is pressing Mr. M. C. Wilcox, the superintendent for Knox county, with some very pertinent questions touching the State bonds he claims to have had, and which he claims "represented the school funds of certain districts" of Knox county. That paper says:

"Now, since Mr. Wilcox *has* 'deemed it necessary' to make this statement, let him satisfy the demand of the public and go further with his answer. He says now, he did not get his bonds from any officer of the State. Very well. Now, from whom did he get those bonds? Where did he get them, and what did he pay for them? What particular districts did he hold this surplus for, and how much for each district? If 'safety' was the object, why did he not deposit the legal tender notes in some bank in Knoxville? What was the necessity of an expensive trip to New York to sell the bonds, when any bank in Knoxville would have undertaken the sale of them for a very trifling sum in comparison with the traveling expenses to and from New York, to say nothing of hotel bills? The bonds, he says, were sold 'in open board' on Wall street, in New York. Can bonds be sold 'in open board,' except through a broker? If this be so, what broker sold Mr. Wilcox's bonds? The people would like to know his name. Besides, that item of $7,182 in the Knox county expenditures, for '*other educational purposes*,' why not explain that to the people? Has that any connection with the amount of school property of which Dr. Smith informs us Mr. Wilcox is the actual owner? These are very simple questions—all of them—and public officers must bear in mind that the people have a right to have all such questions answered."

SCHOOL MONEY FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville *Whig* of the 11th inst. publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Col. John Eaton, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the editor of that paper, in which he says: "The Comptroller, by effecting a loan, enables the Treasurer to pay school checks in East Tennessee as soon as he can place the exchange at Knoxville." It thus appears that in order to pay the teachers in East Tennessee, the Comptroller has been forced to go into the market and borrow money. Just here we desire the reader to bear in mind that the taxes levied for school purposes in the fiscal years ending in 1866, 1867 and 1868, amounted to more than $1,600,000. Of course nearly all of this has been collected. Up to Dec. 7, 1868, there had been paid out for school purposes and salaries of superintendents $45,254.31. How much has been paid out since we do not know. The money levied and collected for school purposes has been used in payment of the current expenses of the State, and now when the school teachers apply for their pay, the money has to be borrowed. How long can the State stand up under such financial management as this?

A DAMAGING EXPOSURE.

The railroad interests of East Tennessee seem to be a turning point in the canvass for the Radical nomination for Governor, so far as that portion of the State is concerned. The Knoxville *Whig* based its support of Gov. Senter upon the assumed fact that he was known to favor these interests, while Stokes' position was unknown and uncertain. This has roused the ire of the friends of Stokes, and one of them, the Chattanooga *Republican*, makes a fierce onslaught upon Knoxville, and as it gives some startling facts, we copy a portion of its article for the information of our readers. The *Republican* says:

"When the *Whig* tells us it knows where Gov Senter stands on these questions, and that one of these questions is the giving of internal improvements, and, when it is known, moreover, that Knoxville's little two-million omnibus bill has her fate, faith and morals wrapt up in it, we have an introduction to the mystery.—We can arrive at no other conclusion than that the *Whig* supports Senter because he is in some way known or pledged to favor the little scheme of enriching Knoxville at the expense of other portions of the State. We should like to know, positively, whether this is, or is not the case. We are forced to conclude that it is the case, because if Senter has ever made any public declarations as to his position in regard to internal improvements, in which it is accurately and satisfactorily defined, such declaration has entirely slipped our memory. We do not doubt that Gen. Stokes is in favor of giving reasonable and necessary aid to railroads when the State is in a condition to do so, but at the same time we doubt if he would favor a continuation of the lavish manner in which subsidies have been heaved upon Knoxville, and we think the people should like him the better for it, and barring all other considerations, support him on that account. If the State is to build Knoxville railroads, and in addition pay the expenses of Knoxville gentlemen while engaged in lobbying the appropriations through, the people should fully understand it in that light. We are in favor of doing just by Knoxville, and of granting her reasonable assistance in maintaining her place among the thriving country villages of the State, but if she must be subsidized to the extent of a million or two annually in order that she may become a city, we think it better that she should be permitted to deteriorate into the summer resort for which she was evidently destined by nature. When shown by official figures, that the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad has had $800,000 more of State bonds than it has cost so far to build the road, and that these bonds have long since been exhausted, we wonder in what way the subscriptions of individual members of the "company" have been invested. In addition we would like to know—and we think the people of the whole State would—if the individual members of the company are so many incorporated paupers, and whether it has really taken the $800,000 mentioned to support themselves and families while the construction of the road was being superintended, and to pay for the lobbying necessary to secure future appropriations. Aside from this, that portion of the road which has been built, from what we can learn, is even a worse apology for a railroad than the old Northwestern itself, and would be totally inadequate to meet the demands of any reasonable amount of business."

The *Republican* then seeks to connect Gov. Senter with the schemes of the Knoxville Radicals for enriching that town "at the expense of other portions of the State," but it produces no other proof to show that he occupies a position dissimilar to that it claims for Stokes, except that he is supported by the Knoxville *Whig* which is the organ of those who are preying upon the treasury in the manner it describes. This, however, is a Radical affair, and they have a perfect right to say what they please of each other. This Radical organ charges gross mismanagement on the part of those having charge of the affairs of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. The charges it prefers are of a very grave character, and certainly demand a refutation from somebody, if they are not true. We have here an intimation of the manner in which the State's bounty is abused; how the money loaned to aid in constructing a railroad, is used for lobbying to secure further loans, and not only this, but for other outside purposes. This is what a Radical paper charges the Radical officials connected with an important East Tennessee railroad with doing. It is a very serious matter, and if not true, should be promptly refuted. If true, it is due to the people of the State, the men who pay the taxes and whose money sustains the credit of the State, that this monster iniquity should be crushed and the guilty punished. If the statement of the *Republican* be true, that the company have received $800,000 more of State bonds than it has cost so far to build" the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, the State is bound to lose largely by aiding this enterprise. How long can the credit of the State be maintained under such a reckless policy as is exposed by the *Republican?* This is a part of the result of Radical rule, and it is likely to prove terribly expensive. Will the Radical authorities remain quiet under such damaging exposures as this?

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

A few days ago we called attention the statement of a Roanoke county, Va., correspondent of the Wheeling *Register*, touching the mission of Mr. Francis P. Blair to Richmond during the war. We reproduce that statement for the purpose of accompanying it with some corroborative evidence. The correspondent of the *Register* says:

"While in Marion, Smyth county, a few days ago, I had the pleasure of several lengthy chats with Hon. Fayette McMullen. Mr. McMullen says that since the war he was one day in the President's house in Washington, conversing with Hon. F. P. Blair, Sr. Mr. Blair told him that soon after McMullen's "peace resolutions" had been introduced into the Confederate Congress, Mr. Lincoln being extremely anxious to bring about a peace, honorable alike to both sections of the country, and foreseeing, and wishing to avoid, the political consequences of the military subjugation of the South, sent him (Mr. Blair) to Richmond to confer with Mr. Davis, and learn what arrangement of the difficulties could be made. He was passed through the lines of the contending armies, and conducted to Mr. Davis' house in Richmond.

"After a long conversation with Mr. Davis and other prominent gentlemen for whom Mr. Davis sent, and for whom Mr. Blair inquired, Mr. Davis said that he had no proposition to make. Mr. Blair then proposed that Gen. Lee's army be marched into Mexico against the French; that Gen. Grant would follow and support the movements; that the united armies would drive out Maximilian; and then the Southern States should name their own terms of reconstruction, everything short of independence being guaranteed. At Mr. Davis's request this proposition was made in writing, and, after some consultation and reflection, was signed and accepted by him. Mr. Blair returned to Washington, and Mr. Lincoln was highly delighted with the success of the negotiation. It was in hope of consummating this arrangement that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward met the peace commissioners, Hons. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, at Fortress Monroe; but there, to Mr. Lincoln's chagrin, the committee declared that they had been instructed by Mr. Davis to insist upon the independence of the South, and would listen to no other proposal. And thus the whole affair came to a 'most lame and impotent conclusion.'"

The report of the Hampton Roads conference sent to Mr. Adams, the United States Minister at London, by Mr. Seward, gives some plausibility to a part of the statement of Mr. McMullen. He wrote as follows:

"During the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of the two sections be resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the government and the States, nation or people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities, except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces, and the recognition of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union."

An account of the Hampton Roads conference, said to have been prepared by Mr. Stephens, one of the Southern Commissioners, says that Mr. Hunter made a long reply to Mr. Lincoln's statement—that "the only ground on which he could rest the justice of war, either with his own people or with foreign powers, was that it was not a war for conquest, but that the States had never been separated from the Union"—in which he insisted that the recognition of Mr. Davis to make a treaty, as President of an independent nation, was indispensable, and cited the correspondence between King Charles I. and his Parliament as a precedent. The report proceeds:

"Mr. Lincoln's face wore that indescribable expression which generally preceded his hardest hits, and he remarked 'Upon questions of history I must refer you to Mr. Seward, for he is posted in such things, and I don't profess to be. My only distinct recollection of the matter is that Charles lost his head.' This settled Hunter for a while."

A correspondent of the New York *Times* thinks Mr. McMullen must be in error in the part which he attributes to Mr. Lincoln, and declares that "the dispatch of Mr. Seward and the statement of Mr. McMullen differ so widely that they cannot be reconciled." The correspondent of the *Times* displays an eagerness to discredit Mr. McMullen, and certainly goes beyond what the statement and dispatch will justify, as will be seen on careful comparison. The statement of Mr. McMullen has raised a very interesting question, and it is susceptible of solution. Mr. Blair is still alive, and his statement would at once set the mooted point at rest. The part that Mr. Lincoln is made to play in this affair, as represented by Mr. McMullen, is so characteristic of the man, of his eagerness to bring the rebellion to a close and restore the Union, that there is a strong disposition to credit the McMullen version of the affair. It would form a very interesting chapter in the history of the rebellion could these secret negotiations be fully and authoritatively set forth. The actors in these efforts at accommodation," should do this before it is too late.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE AIR LINE.

HAVING EMPTY CARS NOW RETURNING to Norfolk over the Air Line, we will take Freights to NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA, at very Low figures.
ALBERT SMITH,
may13 1t* Agent Air Line.

Examination of Teachers.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF APplicants for positions as Teachers in the City Public Schools, will be held at the House Building on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 4 and 5, commencing on Friday, at 9 o'clock P. M.
R. G. JAMISON,
may13 1d See's Board of Education

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE SALE OF THE JAMES NICHOL Property will take place THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Summer street, between Church and Union. may13 1t

Thursday's Variety Sale.

YEATMAN, SHIELDS & CO. will sell THIS MORNING, (May 13,) at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Millinery, Fancy and Furnishing Goods, Varieties, Notions, etc., to make an attractive sale. Attendance of dealers solicited. may13 1t

Strayed or Stolen.

ON MONDAY LAST I LOST A DARK Brown Mare, aged about ten years; about fifteen and a half hands high; white mark in the forehead; right hind hoof had been broken or split; just recovering from a sprain in her left hind foot, and from which she walked quite lame; quite poor and hair thin. Any person who will return her, to my office, No. 5 South Cherry street, shall be reasonably rewarded.
may13 1t J. W. CARPENTER.

Edgefield Carriage Manufactory,

COR. WOODLAND AND BARROW STS.,
EDGEFIELD, TENNESSEE.

VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the most stylish to the plainest, built to order. Repairing done in the best style. All our work is put up in the most durable manner, and satisfaction guaranteed.
may13 1f SMEDES & LESLIE.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

AT WHOLESALE AT THE
Tennessee Chair Factory.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING AND turning out a large variety of Chairs; and being determined
NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD,
we guarantee to make it to the interest of
The Trade
to make their purchases of us.
TAYLOR, BARRY & VEDDER.
Factory on the River, North Nashville.
Office at Bank of Nashville, 39 Union street.
may13 1f

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE!

We are prepared to supply Families with John J. McCann's celebrated brands of Flour "Swan's Down," "Little Beauty," etc., delivered free to any part of the city. Terms cash.
CALLENDAR & GARRETT,
may13 1m No. 14 Maxwell House.

Pulaski Manufacturing Co.

COMMISSIONERS' BOOKS OPEN FOR STOCK.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SUBscription of Stock in the Pulaski Manufacturing Company, at J. P. MAY'S Store, Pulaski, Tennessee, and the House of ORR BROTHERS, Broad street, Nashville, Tennessee, and will remain open until June 1, 1869. This company has the same charter as granted to the Tennessee Manufacturing Company now being organized in Nashville, and starts with the well known Richland Factory, in full operation and paying a profit, as a basis. Here is a fine opportunity for capitalists to make an investment.
WM. SIMONTON,
Chairman of Commissioners.
SAM ORR, Sec'y may12 td

W. H. Morgan, M. D., D. D. S.,

HAS RETURNED TO THE CITY.
OFFICE: No. 117 Church street.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. may12 2m.

HO! EDGEFIELD.

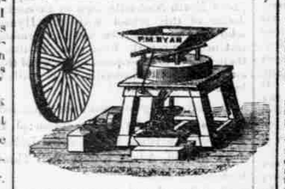
On Thursday, May 18, at 11 A. M.,
WE WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, Lots on Shelby avenue, Fatherland, Boscobel, Williams and Porter streets, in WILLIAMS' ADDITION TO EDGEFIELD.
In point of quiet, peaceful beauty, there is no spot from Maine to Louisiana more inviting. Its green lawns, its cool groves, its pleasant homes and its fine schools and churches are gems in the landscape of beauty. Better than all, investments here always pay, for everything here is progressive. We are determined to sell. Free omnibuses will leave our office at 10 o'clock day of sale.
ANDERSON, JOHNSON & SMITH.
may12 1d

HAIR STORE!

Jewelry, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,
No. 21 NORTH CHERRY STREET,
Opposite Maxwell House.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL keep constantly on hand, one of the largest and best assortments of HAIR GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting of the
Latest Styles of Natural Hair
AND
Mohair Cignons, Braids, Curls and Wigs.
Fine and cheap Jewelry of every description; Combs, Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, and all articles necessary for the Toilet.
Mr. Jas. E. Loiseau, who has been engaged in the Hair business for the last sixteen years, superintends the Hair Department, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Connected with the establishment, we have fitted up a Private Room for LADIES' HAIR DRESSING, CUTTING and CHAMPOOING.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
may12 1f MRS. M. E. HOOVER & CO.

P. M. RYAN,



Importer and Manufacturer
OF
French Burr Mill-Stones, Portable Mills, Top and Bottom Runners, Smut Machines and Mill Machinery in General.

DUTCH ANCHOR BRAND BOLTING Cloth, Bolting, Screen Wire, Mill Picks, Plaster Paris, kept on hand and for sale cheap for Cash.
I also contract for the building of Flouring Mills.
All work sold by me warranted.
may12 1f P. M. RYAN.

WOOL WANTED.

FROM ONE TO TWO HUNDRED THOUsand pounds washed and unwashed Wool, for which we will pay the highest market price.
may11 1m McCREA & CO.

Cash for Cotton Seed.

Farmers Save Your Cotton Seed.
We will pay the Highest Cash Price for Cotton Seed, and furnish bags to ship in all seasons of the year.
J. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY & CO.
mar18 3m 34 South Market street.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Nashville, Tenn.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE United States and Fiscal Agent for the State of Tennessee.
Capital Stock Paid in.....$250,000
Surplus or Contingent Fund, 47,000
A. G. SANFORD, Pres. J. C. McCRORY, Cash'r.
R. G. JAMISON, Assistant Cashier.
dec12 3m 1y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW THEATER.

ANNIE SCANLAN, LESSEE AND MANAGERESS.
THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.
MISS ANNA MORRISS WILL APPEAR IN her great impersonation of
EAST LYNN.
and will be sustained by the strength of the whole company.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents. Gallery 25 cents. No charge for secured seats.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, EAST LYNNE.
may11 1t

BRIGNOLI,

The Prince of Tenors!
MR. C. A. CHIZZOLA HAS THE HONOR to announce for positively
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
AT THE MASONIC HALL,
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,
The world-renowned SWEET, SILVER VOICED Tenor, assisted by
M'LLE MARIE LOUISE DUBAND, the distinguished Prima Donna.
SIGNOR PETRILLI, the eminent Baritone.
SIGNOR SARTI, the famous Buffo.
SIGNOR LOCATELLI, Basso.
SIGNOR STEFFARONE, Musical Director.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
Grand Operatic Concert
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
And the Great TOWER SCENE, from IL TROVATORE.
Reserved Seats,...$1 50 | Admission.....$1 00
The sale of seats will open Tuesday, May 11, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Dorman's Music Emporium, Masonic Temple. may8 7t.

Steamboat Excursion

AND
SUNDAY SCHOOL BASKET PICNIC

THE UNION M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL will have their annual Picnic on next
SATURDAY, MAY 15,
and give a cordial invitation to all their friends to go with them and enjoy the pleasure of a trip down the river to "Rising Sun Bluff," and engage in the innocent pastimes of the children. The place selected is one of great beauty, abounding with sulphur, chalybeate and limestone water, fine play-grounds, delightful rambles for lovers of nature, and a magnificent view from "Rising Sun Bluff."
The staunch steamer PINK VARBLE will leave the Upper Landing at 8 A. M., and will be beautifully decorated and furnished with a band of music. An organ will also be on board to aid the children's voices in those delightful songs which Sunday-school children only can sing.
No pains will be spared to make the occasion one of pleasure and joy—the grandest Picnic of the season.
The boat will have an Ice Cream Saloon, and will carry an abundant supply of ice water, but all are expected to take their own provisions.
Fare for the round trip, Adults $1. Children and servants 50 cents. may12-1d.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.'S

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RECENT LAW BOOKS.

I.
GRAY'S REPORTS. Vol. XV. Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Vol. XV. 8vo.
II.
TENNESSEE DIGEST. A Digest of the Judicial Decisions of the State of Tennessee from the year 1798 to July, 1868. With Notes by Henry Clay King, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo.
III.
CLIFFORD'S REPORTS. Vol. I. Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit. Vol. I. 8vo.
IV.
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UNITED STATES SESSION LAWS. The Statutes at Large of the United States of America, passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress. Edited by Hon. George P. Sanger. 8vo., paper.
IX.
HILLIARD ON VENDORS. The Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Property. By Francis Hilliard. Second Edition. Revised and greatly enlarged. 8vo.
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NEARLY READY.
WALKER'S INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LAW. Introduction to American Law; designed as a First Book for Students. By Timothy Walker. Fifth edition. 8vo.
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UNITED STATES SESSION LAWS. The Statutes at Large of the United States of America, passed at the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress. Edited by Hon. George P. Sanger. 8vo., paper.
UNITED STATES DIGEST. Vol. XXVI. Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States. Vol. XXVI. Royal 8vo.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
may11 4t BOSTON, MASS.

Notice to Show Cause—In Bankruptcy
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT GEO. H. Maes, R. W. Shafer, D. Weinbaum, George W. Curry, Thos. A. Harris, Sam'l C. Fly, Louis R. Wilson and D. Heyman, all of Davidson county, Tennessee, have filed in the office of the Clerk of this court their petitions for discharge, and it was thereupon ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same,
On the 10th day of May, 1869,
at the hours of 10¾, 10¾, 11, 11¼ and 11½ A. M., 12 M., 12¾ and 12¾ P. M., respectively, at the office of Alex. S. Bradley Esq., Register, No. 78½ Cherry street, Nashville, Davidson county, Tennessee, and that all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons interested, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayers of said petitions may not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of said creditors be had before at said time and place
E. R. CAMPBELL, Clerk
U. S. Dist. Court Middle Dist. Tenn.
apr22 Thursdays 3t

Notice to Show Cause—In Bankruptcy
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT HENry N. Myers, J. E. Loiseau, W. H. Bradford, James M. Tolt, Gustav Weimer, Zebulon C. Tilley, E. W. Harlow and E. C. Doyle, all of Davidson county, Tennessee, have filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court their petitions for discharge, and it was thereupon ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same
On the 10th day of May, 1869,
at the hours of 1, 1¼, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 3, 3¼, and 3½ p. m., respectively, at the office of Alex. S. Bradley, Esq., No. 78½ Cherry st., Nashville, Davidson county, Tenn., and that all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons interested may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayers of said petitions should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of said creditors will be had before the Register, at the same time and place.
E. R. CAMPBELL, Clerk.
U. S. Dist. Court Mid. Dist. Tenn.
apr22 Thursday's 3t

CORPORATION TAXES.

REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, (South Market house,) NASHVILLE, May 11, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties owing Corporation Taxes for the year 1869, that the same are now due, and payable without penalty, during the time fixed by law for the voluntary payment of the same, which expires two (2) months from date of this notification. After the expiration of the said time five (5) per centum will be added to all sums not exceeding one thousand ($1000) dollars, and upon all sums above that amount two (2) per centum. Parties owing taxes for this year are earnestly requested to call immediately and make prompt payment of the same.
E. J. SHERIDAN,
may11 1f City Revenue Collector.

Third National Bank
OF
NASHVILLE, TENN.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

STOCKHOLDERS:
W. W. BERRY, M. BURNS,
JOHN KIRKMAN, EDGAR JONES,
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JOS. W. ALLEN. ALEX. FALL'S ESTATE.

DEALS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILver and Government Securities.
Drafts drawn in sums to suit on London, New York, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, etc.
5-20 and 10-40 bonds always on hand for sale.
W. W. BERRY, President,
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may8 tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

OLD STAND,
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OPPOSITE THE
Maxwell House & Post Office

BEING PREPARED WITH THE
LATEST STYLES OF JOB TYPE
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NEW AND IMPROVED
NEWSPAPER,
BOOK AND JOB PRESSES!
RUN BY STEAM,

WE CAN EXECUTE ON THE SHORTEST Notice and VERY LOWEST terms, in the very neatest style of the art, all kinds and descriptions of

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FANCY PRINTING,
In any Style or Color.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL FORMS OF
Legal Blanks,
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Special attention given to printing
Posters and Show Bills
For which, we have the best facilities in the City.

RAILROAD
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Also, we are prepared to execute
Ruling and Book Binding
Of Every Description.
In the best and most substantial manner, at greatly reduced prices.
All Work Warranted.
All Orders sent by Mail will receive prompt attention.
ADDRESS,
J. O. GRIFFITH & CO.,
Nashville Tennessee.

RAILROADS.

Office General Freight Agent, Nashville and Chattanooga and Nashville and Northwestern Railways, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 6, 1869.

Freight from New Orleans
Via HICKMAN.

Through Bills Lading given at Lowest Rates. Goods never touch ground from New Orleans to Nashville.
Transfer at Hickman done by Steam Elevator.
Apply to E. E. TANSEL,
Agent N. & N. & W. Railroad,
No. 77 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

FREIGHTS TO NEW ORLEANS
Contracted for at this office.
CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
may7 1w Gen'l Freight Agent.

NOTICE
TO
Railroad Contractors
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Tennessee and Pacific Railroad,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CLEARing, grading, masonry, trestlework, bridging, cross ties and fencing on the First Division of the road, extending from Nashville to Lebanon, Tenn., about Thirty Miles, will be received by the undersigned until the 5TH OF JUNE NEXT AT NOON.
This work to be completed by the first day of December next.
Profiles, plans and approximate estimates of quantities of work to be performed will be ready for inspection at this office by the 25th day of May next.
Specifications and blank forms for proposals can be obtained by application at this office. No proposal will be considered unless made on the blanks furnished by the company.
Separate proposals will be required for each section, and the proposals for each section will be canvassed separately.
The balance of the work on the road, extending over more than one hundred miles beyond Lebanon, will be advertised for letting from time to time, as fast as the line is located and prepared for letting.
By order of the President T. & P. R. R. Co.
E. F. FALCONET,
may6 1m Chief Engineer.

Nashville and Chattanooga RAILROAD.

2 PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE NASHville daily, as follows:
Day Passenger.....9:00 A. M.
Arrive Chattanooga.....6:30 P. M.
Night Passenger.....6:00 P. M.
Arrive Chattanooga.....6:30 A. M.
Both trains connect at Chattanooga for Rome, Selma, Atlanta, and all points South.
Passengers for Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, as well as all points in East Tennessee and Virginia, will make direct connections through by taking the 6:00 P. M. Train out of Nashville.
Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
THIS IS THE SHORT ROUTE EAST.
Fare as low as any route. Baggage checked through.
SHELBYVILLE ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Nashville.....4:00 P. M.
Arrives at Nashville.....10:15 A. M.
Passengers for McMinnville and Manchester, Winchester and Alabama or Jasper Branch Railroads will take the Day Train out of Nashville.
J. W. THOMAS,
W. L. DANLEY, Superintendent.
G. T. Agent.
jan1 tf

Nashville and Northwestern RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE NASHVILLE DAILY, as follows:
Day Accommodation.....6:00 A. M.
Arrive Union City.....9:30 P. M.
Arrive Hickman.....11:00 P. M.
Arrive at Memphis.....2:30 A. M.
Memphis Passenger.....9:00 P. M.
Arrive Memphis.....12:30 P. M.
Arrive Hickman.....10:30 A. M.
Through Sleeping Car on Night Train.
Direct connections made West, Southwest, North and Northwest, via Humboldt, Memphis, Union City and Hickman.
SMEEDVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Smeedville.....5:30 A. M.
Arrive Nashville.....8:15 A. M.
Leave Nashville.....4:00 P. M.
Arrive Smeedville.....7:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at the City Transfer Office, Maxwell House, and at the Nashville and Chattanooga Depot.
A. L. LANDIS,
Gen. Agent N. & N. W. R. R.
W. L. DANLEY,
General Ticket Agent. jan1 tf

Louisville and Nashville RAILROAD.

SUMMER SCHEDULE, 1869.

COMMENCING MAY 2, 1869
Trains will run as follows:
Leave Nashville..... 5:30 A. M. 2:35 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville.. 1:30 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Both Trains make direct connection at Louisville with the Jeffersonville Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.
Morning Train from Nashville connects with United States mail line steamers leaving Louisville at 4:00 P. M., connecting at Cincinnati with early morning trains East. BAGGAGE CHECKED from Nashville to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and all principal Eastern cities.
☞ The 2:35 P. M. Train from Nashville does not run on SUNDAY.
Through train leaves Gallatin at 6:37 A. M., and arrives at Nashville at 8:00 A. M. Coach on freight train leaves Nashville at 4:05 P. M., and arrives at Gallatin at 6:25 P. M. every day except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK,
may30 1y Gen'l Superintendent L. & N. R. R.

Edgefield and Kentucky
AND
Evansville, Henderson,
AND
Nashville Railroad.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1868, Express Train will leave Nashville daily at 2 p. m., and arrive at Hopkinsville at 6:22 p. m., making direct connection at Memphis Junction with Memphis and Louisville railroad line for Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and all points Southwest.
H. L. SHEPHERD,
General Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS, ETC.

People's Independent Line.

STEAMERS
Milbrey and Llewellin
WILL RUN IN THE UPPER CUMBERland during the season. These steamers were not placed in this trade to sell, but with a view to doing business at fair and satisfactory rates. If they have to quit, it will be the fault of shippers along the route. We ask your patronage, not at exorbitant prices, but at such rates as will enable us to remain in the trade, not only this season, but as long as you offer inducements for us to stay. For your patronage extended to us thus far we are under obligations. The success of this venture is within the control of shippers along the route. Your experience heretofore will be your best guide for future acts.
T. E. LEE, Supt.
may6 1f Steamers Milbrey and Llewellin.

Nashville & Cairo Packet Co.

DAILY LINE.
STEAMERS
Tyrone, Nashville, Talisman and John Lumsden.

ONE OF THESE FINE STEAMERS WILL leave Nashville daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., taking First and Second class Passengers at
REDUCED RATES,
to St. Louis, Chicago and all points on the Missouri river; also to Memphis, Napoleon, Vicksburg, Red river and New Orleans; and signing through Bills of Lading to all the above points.
Freights taken to all available points on the Arkansas and White rivers.
First Class Tickets to the following points, including state room, without meals:
To St. Louis.....$20
Cairo.....6
Memphis.....10
New Orleans.....18
Second Class Tickets to the following points:
To St. Louis.....$6
Cairo.....4
Memphis.....5
New Orleans.....10
For freight or passage apply on board or to
W. M. BOYD, Agt.
41 and 42 Front Street.
jan27 6m HARRISON & SON,
W. A. PEEBLES,

HARRISON & SON,

45 and 46 Front Street,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Steamboat and Railroad Agents,
BOAT STORE DEALERS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO all the principal Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern cities by rail and water.
Regular Weekly Smithland and Evansville Packet