UNION AND AMERICAN.

[Advertisements under this head will be charge TEN CENTS per line for each insertion.]

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A place of 10 or 20 acres, from 1 to 3 miles from the city, by a Swiss. Information can be had at the Union and American office, or at John Fehr's Saloon, No. 76 Cherry street. 1t*

WANTED.—A good cook, and a smart, active house boy, 12 or 15 years old. Apply at 53 Public Square, or at residence of HUGH DOUGLAS, on Gallatin pike.
Sept. 16, 18 2. sep17 3t

WANTED.—Two young, energetic men to engage in the Sewing Machine business. To the right men a rare chance is offered. Apply to HOWARD & SQUIRE, 128 Church street. sep13 4t

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FOR SALE—$3,000 First National Bank Stock. Apply to THOS. S. MARR.
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FOR SALE.—Two promising young trotting horses, both thoroughbreds, payable when Greeley is elected. Also a fine young trotting mare on same terms, or take your choice. Call at Tesley's Stable. aug28 sun,tues&thurs tf

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FOUND.—A Ring, Sept. 10, 1872, supposed to be of some value. The owner can obtain by applying at No 96 Broad street, up stairs, by proving such ring as required by law. 1t*

CHANCERY COURT.

Judge Guild's Opinion on the Depositors of the Bank of Tennessee's Suit—The State Liable for the Full Amount Pledged by the Bank Charter.

We publish below the opinion of Judge Guild in the case of the cross bill of B. R. McKinnie et als., depositors of the late Bank of Tennessee, filed by them in the case of the State vs. the Bank et als. Chancellor East having been of counsel in the original cause, was incompetent, and Judge Guild sat by interchange in the case. The case was tried on demurrer to the cross bill, and was argued at length, some two weeks ago, by Judge West H. Humphreys on behalf of the depositors, and Attorney General Heiskell for the Bank and State. The case being of great magnitude and interest, was held under advisement by Judge Guild until yesterday, when he delivered the following opinion. The opinion is a lucid exhibition of the facts and law involved in the case. It will doubtless be read with interest by the legal fraternity throughout the State, as well as by all the creditors of the Bank:

The State of Tennessee et al vs. the Bank of Tennessee et al.

This cause came on to be heard on the bill and answer, and cross bill of B. R. McKinnie et al. and demurrer to the cross bill. It appears by the pleading that in 1837 the State of Tennessee chartered a banking corporation with authority to issue notes and bonds, to receive money on deposit, deal in bills of exchange and buy and sell stocks of the State. It appears also that the President and Directors of the Institution were required to be nominated by the Governor and approved by the Legislature, and should hold their offices until their successors were elected and qualified.

It was provided that the capital of the bank should be five millions of dollars, that the school fund should constitute a part of the capital stock, that the surplus revenue deposited with the State by act of Congress should also constitute a part thereof, and that the balance should be raised by the sale of State bonds and the proceeds placed in the bank as a part of such capital stock, that the notes should be receivable for the payment dues to the State. It was also provided by the charter, that the faith and credit of the State should be pledged for the support of the Bank, and to supply any deficiency in the funds specifically pledged, and to give indemnity for all losses arising from such deficiency. It was also provided, that the profits arising from the Bank should be devoted to the extent of $100,000 annually to the support of Common Schools, and $18,000 to County Academies, and the balance to be devoted to certain other public purposes. The charter also provided, that the Bank should have a corporate existence for thirty years. The cross bill of B. R. McKinnie and others charges, that the Bank was put in operation, but that the whole of capital was not supplied according to the obligations of the charter; that it continued in existence until the year 1865, when it was placed in liquidation by an act of the Legislature; that during its existence, to-wit: in the years 1858–59–60–61 and 1862, the complainants in cross bill, deposited their money in said Bank at Nashville, and other points in the State, in conformity with the charter of the Bank, and were the creditors thereof, at the time the Legislature put the bank in liquidation. The cross bill further states that the Legislature by the act of liquidation passed in 1865, section 1,829 of revised statutes, ordered that the President and Directors of the Bank should make an assignment of the effects of the bank to a trustee for the more speedy settlement of its affairs. That the trustee should convert the real estate of the bank into money, collect its debts, and after paying over one million and a half of dollars for the benefit of the school fund, as the preferred creditor of the bank, he should distribute the balance of the fund pro rata to the remaining just creditors of all kinds, excluding all claims and demands after the 6th of May, 1861, as absolutely void; declaring that the notes issued prior to the 6th of May, 1861, should be taken in payment of debts due the bank, but notes issued subsequent to that time should not be so received.

The act further provides that the Attorney General of the State should file a bill, if in the opinion of the Governor of the State it should be deemed necessary, to carry into effect the directions of the act, enjoining all creditors from suing the bank, and making all the creditors so far as known, and all others unknown, parties by publication, to the end that creditors interested therein may come in under one decree, and equal justice be done to all. The assignment was in conformity to the act, and the bill was filed in the Chancery Court at Nashville with the assent and approbation of the Governor of the State, in the name of the State and Trustee in the deed of assignment, against all the creditors of the Bank and the President and Directors of the Bank. That bill prays that the deed of trust be executed, that the creditors of the bank be made party, that they be enjoined from prosecuting suits in any other court; but be required to prosecute them in this Court, and that the funds be distributed according to the directions of the act of Assembly. The complainants in the cross bill pray that the deed of trust be set aside as being subversive of the charter under which the money was deposited in the bank; that an account be decreed as against the State, as the sole stockholder in the Bank to the extent of the liabilities as declared in the charter, and that the effects of the Bank be distributed in conformity with the charter of the Bank.

The demurrer to this cross bill involves the amount of the subscription by the State, and its liability to account therefor as the basis of the account. The controversy is now in substance and legal effect a controversy between the State as the sole stockholder on the one side, and the creditors on the other. The State prays an account and a distribution of the assets or effects of the bank, and creditors do the same. This account of the transactions of the bank involves, of necessity, the ascertainment of the total aggregate of the effects of the bank, and its total aggregate liabilities. Before the aggregate means of the bank can be ascertained and established, the amount of the State subscription to the bank must be ascertained and established. Whatever amount the State pledged itself to pay into the bank, as a stockholder, that amount the State must make good to the creditors, if not paid up during the existence of the bank. The Legislature declared the capital stock of the bank should be five millions of dollars. The State prescribed the funds, out of which this five millions should be raised and declared, if there was any deficiency of the funds, that it specifically pledged as banking capital, the State should make up that deficiency, and indemnify all creditors from all losses arising from such deficiency. The chartered stipulation, as well as the law of the State to sustain the bank, has passed upon the statute book as notice to all persons dealing with the bank. The able and learned Attorney General for the State has been unable to find any modification or repeal of the provision in the charter. His ingenious argument that the paid capital of the Bank was less than five million, and that the publication, from time to time, of the paid up capital stock of the Bank, was notice to the world of the extent of the capital stock, is not conclusive upon the creditor., for all persons were certainly authorized to look to the charter as showing the obligations of the State—at the amount of the actual subscription of the State, in order to ascertain and fix the amount of the capital stock pledged to creditors. The creditor might well say to himself, if the State has not as yet put in the five million she will do so, and in case of failure to make good the loss to the creditor, the amount of the capital stock is the amount the stockholders have subscribed in conformity with the charter and not the amount they have paid in on the subscription. This is the dictate of common sense, is in accordance with the strictest morals, and is the settled law of the land. See Angel and Ames on corporations, chap. 15.

Were it otherwise, the creditors of a corporation might be subject to the grossest fraud. The capital stock of the Bank of Tennessee is fixed by its original charter at five millions of dollars, and no repeal or modification of its charter in that respect has been shown to the court. This sum therefore must be the basis of the decree for the account, which is asked by the State and the creditors. The State engaged as a stockholder to make up that sum for banking operations, and to indemnify all creditors, be they note holders or depositors, against loss by reason of the deficiency of the funds pledged.

If the State has failed to supply that sum, and the effects of the Bank be insufficient to pay the creditors of the Bank, including the complainants in the cross bill, they have the right and are entitled to have the deficiency supplied to save them from loss.

The cross bill further raises the question as to the validity of what is called the war bonds, issued by the State, bearing eight per cent, by act of 1861 authorizing their issue, and requiring the President and Directors to buy these bonds. They were purchased by the Bank with the notes of the Bank, and remain within its vaults. It is clear from the face of the act of 1861, that the bonds can never be enforced against the State. The Constitution of the United States forbids it, and we are bound by the Constitution. A further question arises: those bonds being worthless, and the State through its officers buy them, with the assent and direction of the State, having taken the assets or means of the Bank and purchased these involved bonds, can the State be made liable to creditors for such applications of its funds? This is a question of great magnitude, which I will not determine on demurrer. Leaving the State to respond to the bill, let proof be taken when all the facts may appear, and the court of the last resort will then be enabled to settle the rights of the State as well as the creditors upon all those important questions.

Then on general principles well settled, Judge Story says: "The stock and other property of a private corporation is deemed a trust fund for the payment of the debts of the corporation, so that the creditors have a lien, or right of priority of payment to any of the stockholders of the corporation. * * * So the stock of our corporated Bank is deemed a trust fund for the payment of all the debts of the corporation, and no stockholders can enable himself to any share of such capital stock until all debts are paid. See Story Eq. Jur. Sect. 1,252.

This principle is settled after the fullest consideration by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Currin vs Arkansas, which was a case of an incorporated Bank, in which the State of Arkansas was the owner of all the stock. The Supreme Court declared in that case, that the acts of the Legislators of the State, undertaking to dispose of the stock and effects of the Bank without a payment of its debts, was unconstitutional and paid. See 15 Howard 304.

So the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the case of Marr vs Bank of West Tennessee, recognised the same principle as the law of Tennessee.

In regard to the questions raised in the cross bill, touching the validity of the Deed of Trust, made to the Trustee, and directing one million and one half of the assets of the Bank to be paid over to the school fund. That question has been adjudged on demurrer by Chancelor Otis in the original cause, and what ever my opinion might be on this question it is res judicata as far as the court in this case is concerned. The case on this point is gone to the Supreme Court where the law will be finally settled declaring the rights of the parties.

The cross bill further prays for a declaratory decree, against the State for the amount of liability which may be established against the State, in its charter as stockholder in this incorporated institution to the extent of its liability prescribed by the charter and as debtor to the Bank. This is objected to by the Attorney-General with much force and bearing, on the ground that it is a direct attempt under the guise of a cross bill, to hold the State responsible for a debt by suit regularly prosecuted, and by decree without authority of law. It is argued that the State can not be sued. It is true that the State being a sovereign power can not be sued without its consent given in some form. This is well settled. See Bristow 7, Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky; 11 Peters 259; Story Eq. Plead. sec. 69. But its consent to be sued can be given not only by express provision in all cases, but it can be given in any given case, which the State may desire to have tried, according to the rules of law. The Code, sec. 2807, gives general authority to sue the State in all cases. So the authority may be given when the suit is directed by the State against persons, and the justice of the case necessarily involves a cross bill. It is contended by the complainants in the cross bill that the State is liable to be sued under sec. 2807 of the Code, and that the section in the Revised Statutes of 1865, purporting to repeal the section 2807, is not law, because it was not enacted in conformity with forms required by the Constitution. 1. That it was rejected on a previous day of the session at which it was passed, and could not be taken up and enacted at the same session. 2. That the Revised Statutes purporting to repeal sec. 2807 of the Code was put on as an amendment to the general appropriation bill on its third and last reading, and therefore was of no validity, as the Constitution declares that no bill shall become a law until it shall have been read and passed on three different days in each House. This provision of the constitution was discussed at some length in the case of Furgeson vs the Miners and Manufacturers' Bank by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in 1856.

In that case a bank charter was created by reference to a previous enactment. This was done by way of an amendment to a bill on its last reading. An act to incorporate a manufacturing company brought into existence a bank charter by reference to another charter, without disclosing the fact. The court say that the intention of the provision of the constitution that no bill should become a law until it should be read and passed on three different days in each House, was to insure full consideration and mature reflection, and that no bill should be hastily passed.

The passage of this bill under the circumstances has the appearance of an invasion of the constitution. It is certain that conformity would tend to prevent such an occurrence as that presented in the facts alleged. If the new matter is not germane to that of the original bill it would seem to be a new bill, although it may be called an amendment.

And if it be a new bill it should be read three times instead of once in each House. The court say that this case is of sufficient importance to be maturely considered by the courts and the profession; that the facts of the case did not necessarily call for an adjudication of the question and was therefore left for adjudication, when a case should be presented, which should render it necessary. 3 Sneed 526.

In the case before the court it may not be necessary to decide whether the act of 1865 repeals sec. 2,897 of the Code.

The State has instructed its officers to bring a suit against the creditors of the bank, directing a distribution of the effects of the bank. The Attorney General of the State with the approbation of the Governor filed a bill as required by the statute.

The State was the sole stockholder in the bank and entitled to the residue, after the payment of the debts, and bound to respond to the claims of creditors, according to its subscription. The State was legally entitled to the control of the school fund as well as the surplus revenues deposited with the State, and which the State had made a part of the capital stock of the Bank. The State was a necessary party to the bill, as no account of the transactions of the Bank could be taken without the presence of the State as a party. See Gov. vs. McEwing, 5 Hum, 241.

By the filing of this bill, the State has submitted the whole matter in controversy, in regard to the transactions of this Bank, to the judiciary of this State. It was a fit subject to be submitted to the judiciary, and the act of the Legislature in submitting it to the judiciary was nice and appropriate, as the Legislature could not take the rights of these creditors into their own hands without their consent.

When a sovereign power sues in its own courts, or in the courts of another power, it submits to the jurisdiction of the court, and prays for remedies according to established law. The court in its adjudication between the State and the creditors must be governed by the Constitution and laws of the land.

When the Legislature directs a suit which involves the rights of the citizen as well as its own, the suit must be prosecuted and decided according to law as between individuals. The old doctrine that the King can do no wrong does not apply to a sovereign State. The State having come voluntarily into its own courts, making its citizens parties to its suit, asking the enforcement of remedies against them, lays down its garb of sovereignty and enters the contest upon equal terms, and the same law governs the rights of each. See the able manuscript opinion of our Supreme Court delivered by Judge Swann, case of State vs. White and Northwestern Railroad.

The Code expressly provides that the State shall commence and prosecute suits according to the law of the land as between individuals, except that no security shall be required of the State. Revised Statues 2806. Mr. Daniel in his Chancery practice vol. 1, page 25, says: "When a sovereign State asks for the aid of the Court in the assertion of its rights, it must sue in a form as makes it possible to do justice to the defendant. There must be a public officer named, who is entitled to represent the interest of the State, upon whom process could be served in case they are advised to file a cross bill and require an answer. 1st Simmons, 94. The act of the Legislature in this case requires the bill to be filed by the officer of the State, and directs him to have all creditors made parties in order that justice be done between all parties in one suit; and the effects of the Bank rescued from absorption by a multiplicity of suits instituted all over the State. The depositors are entitled to file the cross bill and the State is bound to answer it, as the cross bill involves nothing but the settlement of the transactions of the Bank, in which the State is interested as sole stockholder, and bound as guarantee by the charter. The demurrer to this cross bill must be overruled, and the State required to answer, being permitted to rely upon all its legal defences in its answer.

The holders of the issues of the Bank made since the 6th of May, 1861, are made parties to the cross bill, but have not yet appeared. Some of them are asserting their rights to extinguish debts due the Bank; they may institute writs of mandamus against public collectors, to compel them to accept them in payment of public dues, and thus consume the fund in exclusion of other creditors. This cross bill is properly filed, to have those rights adjudicated. It may be thought premature for this Court to express definitely an opinion upon the validity of this issue. The pleading and proof will show all the facts necessary to a final judgment. If then, bills were issued to parties, paying them for munitions of war, or other war material, and held by such parties aiding the civil war, then they would be regarded as a war debt, which under the constitution of the United States could not be enforced. But if it should appear that the bank put these bills in circulation previous to the removal South, and they came into the hands of the holders in the clear course of trade, they paying an equivalent therefor, then it would be immaterial what was the object or motives of the officers of the State in issuing this currency; the innocent holder thereof would be a creditor of the bank, and stand upon the same footing as other note holders. At any rate they can recover whatever their notes were worth at the time put in circulation. The Supreme Court of the United States has determined this principle in the late Alabama cotton case. The so-called convention of 1865, and the Legislature, by act, had no power to declare that issue void. Whatever right the holder of this issue had, was a vested right, and no convention or legislature could arbitrarily deprive the citizen of that right. This is a question for the judiciary alone, when all parties in interest can fairly be heard, and right administered.

Then it is proper under the cross bill that the holders of the issue called the Torbet, should come in in conformity with the design of the act of the Legislature and have the validity of their claims adjudicated and their relative priority, if any, settled, and be paid in toto or in part, according to the law and facts.

The injunction moved for by the joint action of the Attorney General for the State, and the counsel for the complainants in the cross bill against Jamison, Administrator, and all other holders as a class, is granted. The injunction heretofore granted by Chancellor East, on Dec 2, 1871, restraining the negotiation of United States and State bonds in the hands of the State officers is retained and the motion for the dissolution of the same is overruled. Other questions are reserved until the parties appear and respond, and proof taken on all contested questions of fact.

GUILD, Judge.

A woman in Lienz, Germany, became so extremely pious that she murdered her five children to make angels of them.

"Not Very Well."

A feeling of vague bodily discomfort, which does not amount to positive illness, and yet is incompatible with health, is often aptly described by the phrase "Not very well." This feeling usually arises from a deficiency of the nervous power which is required to keep the vital machinery in vigorous and healthful operation. Nervous weakness has too frequently turned out to be the precursor of some serious malady to admit of any doubt in the matter. Inactivity of the bodily functions as surely begets their derangement as cause precedes effect.

It is therefore absolutely essential for the preservation of health, perhaps of life itself, that this warning should be promptly heeded. The case does not admit of delay. Revitalize the system at once and effectually with Hostetter's Bitters—that peerless invigorant which, by infusing new health and strength into the system protects it against disease more surely than ever knight of old was protected by armor of proof against his foe. sep17deodlw&wlt

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L. G. TARBOX, Cashier.
THOS. S. MARR, Pres't.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST allowed thereon; loans negotiated, collections made, and General Banking business transacted. oct16 tf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 113⅝ and closed at 113⅞. Dealers here were paying 112⅞ and were holding at 113⅛.

Exchange on New York is taken by the banks at par and is sold by them at $2 per thousand.

Government securities were quoted in New York yesterday as follows:

United States six per cents of 1881	115¼
Five-twenty bonds of 1862	114
Five-twenty bonds of 1864	114
Five-twenty bonds of 1865	114⅛
Five-twenties, new issue, 1865	113
Five-twenties, new issue, 1867	113⅜
Five-twenties, new issue, 1868	113⅜
Ten-forties	108
New Five per cents	110⅛
Currency sixes	112⅞

Tennessee Bonds are quoted in New York at 72½ for both the old and the new.

Bank of Tennessee notes and State warrants are unchanged.

BANKING.

Third National Bank,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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DANIEL F. CARTER.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL EXCHANGE Business and deals in United States Bonds and Gold.

W. W. BERRY, President.
JNO. KIRKMAN, Vice President. sep1 1y

GENERAL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872.

Nashville Cotton Market.

The market is very weak, and but few buyers. We quote as follows:

Inferior	9 @12
Ordinary	13⅜@14
Good ordinary	15⅜@16
Low middling	17⅜@17⅞
Strict low middling	18

We give as follows a summary of the transactions of the day:

Receipts	107
Sales	19
Shipments	28

NASHVILLE COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1872		205
Received to-day	107	
Received previously	204	311
Total		516
Shipped to-day	28	
Shipped previously	303	331
Stock on hand		185

The following are the cotton quotations, received at the National Savings Company, corner Union and College streets, where cotton, gold, bond and stock quotations are received hourly, and are always accessible to the public:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16, 11:30.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands 9⅛d; Orleans 10⅛d. Sales to-day 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16, 1:30.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands 9⅛@9⅛d; Orleans 10⅛d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 10:05.—Market quiet. Futures quiet. Ordinary 16⅜c; good ordinary 19½c; low middling 20⅞c; middling 21c; Alabama 21⅛c; Orleans 21⅛c; Texas 21⅛c. September delivery 19⅞c; October 18 13-16c; November 18⅞c; December 18⅞c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 12:30.—Market quiet. Futures quiet. Ordinary 16⅞c; good ordinary 19⅞c; low middling 20⅞c; middling 20⅞c; Alabama 21c; Orleans 21⅛c; Texas 21⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16, 5:00.—Cotton irregular. Middling uplands 9⅛@9⅛d; Orleans 10@10⅛d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 2:00.—Market quiet. Futures quiet. Ordinary 16⅞c; good ordinary 19⅞c; low middling 20⅞c; middling 20⅞c; Alabama 21c; Orleans 21⅛c; Texas 21⅛c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 3:22.—Cotton quiet. Futures steady. Ordinary uplands 16⅞c; good ordinary 19⅞c; low middling 20c; middling 20⅞c; Alabama 20⅞c; Orleans 21c; Texas 21c. Sales to-day for export 970 bales; for consumption 445 bales. January delivery 19⅞c asked. Net receipts 1,344 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,560 bales; stock of all classes 78,271 bales.

Nashville Provision Market.

Market firm and active as follows, packed from store:

BACON—Clear sides 11⅞c; clear rib sides 11⅛c; shoulders 8⅞c.

CHOICE HAMS—S. C. hams 17c.

BREAKFAST BACON—We quote at 14c.

LARD—We quote in tierce at 10 and 10⅛c.

MESS PORK—Full weight ⅌ bbl. $14.00.

RUMP PORK—Full weight ⅌ bbl $11.50.

DRIED BEEF—We quote canvased 17⅛c.

The receipts of country bacon continue very light, and dealers are offering 10c for shoulders, 12⅛@13c for sides and 15c for hams.

Nashville Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—Receipts of 20,000 lbs today which changed hands at 3@3½c for apples, 3@3½c for quarter peaches and 4⅛@5c for half peaches.

EGGS—Market steady at 20c per dozen from wagon.

FEATHERS—We quote at 58c.

HAY—We quote at $25@27 per ton. Market unsettled.

POTATOES—Dealers continue to buy from wagon at $1.00@1.25 per barrel for Irish. We quote from store at $2 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts light and market weak, and declining. We quote tub-washed, free of burs, 55@60c; unwashed do. 35@38c; burry lots 5@10c less.

CHICKENS—We quote at 15@25c a piece by the quantity from wagon.

GINSENG—Very scarce and higher. We quote at 90c.

BEESWAX—We quote at 28@31c.

RAGS—The market overstocked and dull. We quote at 3⅛c.

BUTTER—We quote at 12⅛@15c for good country; choice 20c.

Nashville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Market very stiff as follows: Superfine $5.00@5.25; choice family $7.75@8.25; strictly fancy $8.50@8.75.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 58 and 60c for unbolted and bolted.

CORN—Market quiet at 50c buying loose from wagon. Shipments to-day of 400 bushels at 62c per bushel, sacked and delivered in depot.

WHEAT—Market weaker to-day, with receipts and sales of 1,200 bushels at prices ranging from $1.25@1.45 per bushel.

OATS—We report sales of 500 bushels at 40c per bushel.

BARLEY—Little or nothing doing. We quote nominally at 40@60c from wagon.

RYE—We quote at 70@80c buying.

Nashville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—We quote New Orleans, in hogsheads 10, 11 and 12c for fair to choice; Demerara 12@12½c; standard hards 13⅛@13½c; New Orleans clarified white 12⅛@12⅞c; do. yellow 12⅛c; A coffee 12⅛c; B do. 12⅛c; extra C do. 12c; Porto Rico 11@12c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans 65c; sirups 45@75c; golden sirup 75c.

COFFEE—Rio, common to choice, 21⅛@23⅛c; Laguayra 24@24½c; Java 27@28c.

NAILS—Stiff at the advance. We quote at $6.50 for 10ds, and 25c additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote at $3.15 per barrel for 7 bushel barrels by the car load. This is the price to merchants.

CANDLES.—Nothing but full weights in market. We quote star ⅌ lb 19½c.

TEAS—Market steady as follows: Imperial $1@1.50; Young Hyson $1.15@1.50; Black 90c@$1.25; Gunpowder $1@1.75.

FISH—We quote Nos. 2 and 3 $11.50@12.00, and $10@10.50 ⅌ barrel; half barrels, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $8.50, $6.50 and $5.75; in kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $2.25, $1.75 and $1.60.

RICE—Market firm at 10c.

CHEESE—We quote Factory, new at 17c.

POWDER—Market steady as follows: Dupont $7.00; Sycamore Mills $7.00; Hazard's $7.00; blasting $5.00; fuse per 100 feet 75c.

SHOT—We quote patent $3; Buck $3.25.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky ⅌ gallon $1; Robertson County $1.75@$3; Bourbon $1.25@5.50; Lincoln County $1.75@2.25; Highwines $1.

COTTON TIES—We quote at 9½@10c.

BROOMS—We quote at $2.50@3.50 ⅌ doz.

SOAP—We quote at 5@8c ⅌ lb, or $3@4.50 ⅌ box.

BAGGING—We quote at 16@17c for hemp and flax.

Nashville Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Market dull. We quote extra shipping 3½c; choice butchering 3½c; medium 2½@2¾c; inferior 1½@2c.

SHEEP—In demand at $2.50@3.00 per head.

HOGS—In demand at 4c.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Demand moderate. We quote as follows: Clover $7.00; timothy $4.50; orchard grass $2.50; blue grass $2.25; red top $1.75.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at 12½c, 14½c, 16½c and 18½c for 700, 600, 500 and 400.

SHUCKS—In demand at $3.50 per 100 lbs for hackled, and $1.50 for rough.

WRAPPING PAPER.—We quote small at 50c; medium 75c; double crown $1.

INON.—We quote as follows: Tennessee bar 7½c ⅌ lb; Kentucky do 6c; Tennessee band 7½@10c; Kentucky do. 6½@7½c; Tennessee boiler plate 8½c; boiler heads 9½c; fire box 10c; sheet, common 6@7; do Kentucky 7½@8½c; do. Tennessee 8@9½c.

BARRELS—In demand at 55@60c.

SOUTHERN PRODUCE MARKETS

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—HAY—The arrivals of this article were unimportant, and there were no wholesale transactions.....CORN—The receipts were about 3,000 bushels per rail from Evansville, Ind., 1,100 by steam from Philadelphia, and a small lot by stem from Baltimore. Jobbing lots of prime white are held at 95@96c per bushel, bags included.....OATS—There were no receipts or transactions in this grain.....PEAS—There are no supplies of note coming to hand, and the market is quiet and nominal.....FLOUR—There is a well assorted stock of most qualities of this article in the hands of dealers, with a fair local and interior demand. Northern and Western superfine may be quoted at $6.25@6.75 ⅌ barrel; extra at $7.00@8.00 ⅌ barrel; family at $8.50@9.50 ⅌ barrel. Southern descriptions are in moderate supply, and superfine may be quoted at $6.50@7.00 ⅌ barrel; extra at $7.00@8.00 ⅌ barrel; family at $9.00@9.50 ⅌ barrel, and extra family at $10.00@11.00 ⅌ barrel.....BACON—The stock of prime meat is moderate, and prime smoked shoulders may be quoted at 9@9½c per lb; prime smoked clear rib sides, at 11⅞@12c per lb; prime salted sides at 10@11c per lb, and prime salted shoulders nominal.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 13.—BACON—The stock is light and the demand good. Clear rib sides are scarce. Prices are firm at following quotations: Clear rib sides 11⅞@12c; shoulders 8⅞@9c; dry salted shoulders 8c; dry salted sides and bellies 9@10c; hams, sugar-cured, in canvas, 18@20c.....CATTLE—The stock is only moderate and good beeves command fair prices, but poor cattle are hard to dispose of. Beef, 8c net; sheep, $4.00@5.00 per head; pork, 10c per lb; milch cows, $15.00@30.00 per head.....EGGS—The stock is small with a moderate demand and supply full. We quote: 28@30c per dozen, wholesale; retail 35c.....FLOUR—The stock of flour is equal to the demand. Northern and Western superfine $6.00; extra $7.00; family $7.50@8.00; extra family $8.00@8.50; fancy $9.50@10.50. Georgia, superfine $6.50; extra $8.00; extra family $8.50 9.00; fancy $—— .....GRAIN—Corn—The remarks of last week will apply to the business of this. We hear of no sales of consequence. The stock is ample. We quote: White 88@93c from depot and wharf; mixed 85@87½c—nearly nominal for both descriptions.....HAY—Receipts large this week, and with little or no demand. We hear of few sales of Northern from wharf; prime Western more inquired after, with sales made at $1.75@1.85 from wharf, and $2.00 from store.....HIDES, ETC.—The demand for hides, wool, wax and skins is good at the following quotations: Dry flint 16c; dry salted 12@14c. Deerskins 28@30c, Wax, 30@31c. Wool 41@42c; burry wool, 20@35c. Tallow 8@9c.....OATS—The receipts have been small and but few are wanted. We quote 58@60c per bushel from wharf and depot; 65@70c from store.....POTATOES, ONIONS AND APPLES—Potatoes full stock. There has been a fair demand for these articles. We quote for eating $3.75@4.00 ⅌ barrel. Onions, red $2.50@3.00 ⅌ barrel. Apples, the stock is heavy and demand moderate. We quote good Northern at $5.00 ⅌ barrel and very plentiful.....POULTRY AND GAME—The demand is moderate and the supply ample. Chickens are selling at 40@80c per pair by the coop; turkeys are sold at $1.50@3.00 ⅌ pair by the coop; geese sell at $1.20@1.40 ⅌ pair by the dozen pairs; ducks sell at $1.20@1.30 per pair; venison 10@12c ⅌ lb by the saddle..

COLUMBUS, GA., Sept. 13.—BACON—Clear sides per lb. 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; shoulders 9½c; sugar-cured hams 19c; plain hams 15@16c.....BUTTER—Goshen per lb. 50c; country 35c.....CORN—Yellow mixed per bushel 88c; white 90c, car load rates in depot.....HAY—Per cwt $2.00.....FLOUR—Fine per bbl. $12; superfine $9.00; extra $10; double extra $10; fancy $13.00.....LARD—Prime leaf per lb 12c.....MEAL—Per bush. $1.00.....OATS—Per bush., feed 65c.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 13.—LARD—We quote: Cans 12c; tierces 10⅞@12c.....COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs 25@30c. Country Butter—well worked, 22@30c; Tennessee 20@25c. Chickens—grown, 40@45c.....BACON—Market less active and prices lower for smoked meats. We quote: Clear sides 12c; clear rib sides 11½c; shoulders 9@9½c; hams 17@19c. Dry salted sides, ice-cured, 9⅛@10c; dry salted shoulders 8c; dry salted bellies 9½c. Tennessee meats—demand good and stock light. We quote well cut and bright bacon sides 12½c; clear rib sides 12½c; shoulders 10@10½c; hams, as to cut and quality, 17@18c.....CORN—Demand fair; stock decreasing—85@87½c for white; yellow 75@77½c.....OATS—The stock of mixed is scarce and in good demand at 55@57½c. Prince Edward Island $1.25.....PEAS—$1.50.....WHEAT—Market more steady and prices tending up. Stock light and demand moderate. Red, $1.52½@1.60; amber, $1.62½@1.67; white, $1.70@1.75, sacks returned.....CORN MEAL—City, 95c; country, 90c.....FLOUR—Demand very brisk and prices steady. We quote sales as follows, for new: Super fine $8.50; extra $9.00; family $9.25; fancy $10.25. Western flour dull at $6.50@9.50.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 14.—BULK MEATS—We quote shoulders 8c; clear sides 11½c; clear rib sides 11c; long clear 10½c.....BACON—We quote shoulders 9c; clear sides 12½c; clear ribs sides 12⅞c; country hams 12⅛@13c; sugar-cured hams 16⅛@18c; plain canvas hams 14½c.....LARD—We quote buckets 13½c; cans 12½c; tierces 11½c.....FLOUR—Fancy $9.50; extra family $8.50@8.75; family $8.00@8.25; superfine $5.50@6.50.....GRAIN—We quote white corn 88@90c; yellow and mixed 78@80c. Wheat, best quality $1.45@1.55; common Georgia red $1.40. Oats 55@60c. Rye $1.25@1.50. Barley $1.10@1.15.....COUNTRY PRODUCE—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 20@25c. Chickens 22½c. Country butter 20@25c.....HAY—Western timothy $37@38.00; Georgia new crop $30.00@35.00.

New Orleans Live Stock Market.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the arrivals for the week ending Sept. 14, as follows: 1,338 Texas beeves, 1,631 calves and yearlings, 207 hogs, 1,542 sheep. The sales during the same period were 1,299 Texas beeves, 1,154 calves and yearlings, 291 hogs, 471 sheep and 5 milch cows; leaving a stock on sale of 481 Texas beeves, 1,703 calves and yearlings, 56 hogs, 1,072 sheep and 15 milch cows. The ruling prices are given as follows:

Texas beeves, corn fed, 3d quality, ⅌ head	$20 00@	28 00
Texas beeves, choice, ⅌ head	—@	50 00
Texas beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	35 00@	45 00
Texas cattle, 2d quality, ⅌ head	22 00@	30 00
Texas cattle, 3d quality, ⅌ head	15 00@	18 00
Western beeves, ⅌ lb, net	—@	—
Hogs, ⅌ lb, gross	6@	7½
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	3 00@	4 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	3 00@	4 00
Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head	2 00@	2 50
Milch cows, choice, ⅌ head	80 00@	100 00
Milch cows, ⅌ head	50 00@	100 00
Texas cows, with calves	—@	—
Calves, ⅌ head	7 00@	10 00
Yearlings, ⅌ head	8 00@	12 00
Beef, averaging price	⅌ lb	06

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cotton Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 9⅛d; do. Or