UNION AND AMERICAN.

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—$1,000 Nashville Corporation Bond, due in 1875. Will be sold at a rate to pay over 12 per cent on the investment. Apply to THOS. S. MARR. 1t

GAS STOCK.—For sale, 10 or more shares of stock in the Nashville Gaslight Company, by T. P. WEAKLEY, 32 N. College street. nov6 3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, Lease or Sale, on long time, a farm on Murfreesboro pike, 8 miles from the city, 250 acres, well watered.
JO. H. VANLEER,
nov5 5t 76 and 78 South Market.

FOR RENT.—A neatly furnished room with board, suitable for a family or two gentlemen. Apply at this office. oc29 tf

FOR RENT—House No. 37 South Cherry street. Apply to P. P. PECK. oct1 tf

FOR RENT OR LEASE—My farm and former residence; upwards of 250 acres, about 3 miles south of the Capitol, on Franklin pike, about 90 acres in pasture; soil and water unsurpassed. For terms apply to JOS. VAULX. oct4 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.—After the first of November, 1872, Mlle Eugenie M. Toupet will be found at No. 148 South Spruce street, between Demonbreun and South Union, where she will receive pupils for the French or English branches, or for both, either in classes or individually. She teaches ladies and gentlemen, but separately. Mlle Toupet wishes to form a select school of small children. She will teach them either French or English as parents shall direct. Terms moderate. No scholar received for a shorter time than five scholastic months. Tuition payable quarterly in advance. nov1 tf

FARM AND GARDEN.

A BUTTER FACTORY IN STOCKHOLM.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury in Washington has translated from the German an interesting notice of a butter and cheese factory in Stockholm, Sweeden, organized after the American plan. Cream is carried in wagons in high tinned sheet iron cans in winter from fifty to seventy miles. In summer, cream is conveyed in ships in refrigerators. The capital of this company is $275,000, our money. It sends butter to London, Paris and St. Petersburgh for consumption. It is doing a large business.

A CENSUS EVERY FIVE YEARS.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, in a report lately made to the Interior Department, advises that hereafter the census be taken every five years. This is a good suggestion. No industrial statistics were collected by a law of Congress before the census of 1840; and public opinion has been slow to appreciate the value of information of this kind. If an annual census were taken, and the expense subtracted from the sum appropriated to support the army and navy, it would hardly be missed. Statistics relating to agriculture, mining, manufactures, inland and foreign commerce, supplies that kind of knowledge which is the nation's greatest power.

There is now, unavoidably, too much guess work in the scattered statistics of the Agricultural Department. Give this important branch of the public service a painstaking enumeration of the crops raised, and acres sown and planted, of cows milked and yield of milk, butter and cheese, of sheep and pounds of wool, etc., etc., every five years, and from these *data* and information as now collected, it will be able to make yearly and monthly reports more trustworthy and instructive. There is little danger that Congress will collect too much information relating to honest industry of any kind. It taxes labor indefinite millions for warlike purposes. Let it now help labor to understand its resources and achievements.

American labor is not half organized, as we shall take some pains to demonstrate hereafter. What it does, what it is capable of doing, and wherein it is defective, are matters of vast importance to all classes and all interests. Productive industry can not be understood without earnest and prolonged study. Hence the necessity of reliable industrial facts. Let Congress give the Press the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, every five years, showing our numbers, our wealth, industry and resources, and the Press will enlighten the whole people, and all Europe on the subject.

AMERICAN CHEESE FACTORIES.

The success that has followed the raising of grass, and converting into cheese, on the co-operative principle, presents facts which every business man ought to study. Before the factory system was adopted, American farmers were able to export only a million pounds of cheese a year. Now, cheese factories alone produce two hundred and fifty million pounds, of which sixty millions are exported. These facts show all farmers and other business men what a small improvement in agriculture can do for the benefit of all consumers everywhere, and for American trade and commerce. It is three times more profitable to transform our grass into cheese than into beef.

After the calf is born it takes two or three years before his carcass is ready for market, with good grazing. The same grass consumed by a dairy cow would have yielded about one thousand pounds of cheese in two years. In Tennessee, this cheese would bring as much as four good steers. In farming, time is money. The grass that grows one day is converted into milk the next day, and while warm from the udder, is coagulated into cheese curds, and soon ready to eat and for sale.

The raw material that forms grass is mostly air and water. This abundant plant and the cow, rightly managed, change common water and air into nutritious food for man both quicker and cheaper than any other vital forces known.

Estimated by its organized blood-forming constituents, grass thus rapidly changed into milk and cheese, is the most economical food that the two hundred million laboring people in Europe can consume. In this concentrated form, our Tennessee grass is worth from ten to fifteen cents a pound for human food the world over. Southern farmers have yet to learn the art of supplying mankind with cheap and first-class provisions, improve their landed estates, and build up independent fortunes for their families and their country. In the neighborhood where the writer practiced medicine forty-six years ago the milk of twenty-two hundred cows is made into cheese in a factory.

Every acre of land has increased in value from five to ten fold by this factory which turns out about one hundred large cheeses a day.

It is far better to raise grass for European consumption, keep our land from washing, and improve it, than raise so much corn and cotton to the obvious injury of our farms. We must get upon our feet, and stand above the old ruts, above naked fields, corn and cotton gullies, or our defective tillage and husbandry will become the byword of the civilized world. While the world moves ahead, our depleted plantations must stand still, or suffer greater depletion. Kill every Southern farmer he able to make two blades of grass grow where ten thousand, where one grew before? Progress is just what we need; but among all the readers of this paper, who are ready and willing to take the first step? If there be any such, the Agricultural Editor will be glad to hear from them. By acting together a few earnest men may now do great good in behalf of Southern agriculture. 250,000,000 pounds of factory made cheese puts $2,500,000 extra into farmers' pockets, above what home-made cheese sells for, and at the same time the cost of manufacture is lessened.

By producing a first-rate article of uniform quality an almost unlimited market is secured. In the same way superior butter can be made on a large scale, that will find consumers everywhere, because put up to keep in any climate.

SEE TO SHEEP.

Sheep thin in flesh should now be sorted from the flock and given the advantage of extra feed. In most flocks where there has been a natural increase, many of the ewes have been reduced in flesh by sustaining two lives, and such will be very likely to furnish a pelt before spring, unless properly fitted for winter. The way to keep a strong, healthy flock is not to let any member get poor.

CARE OF HOGS.

A practical breeder gives the following advice, which, in the main, we think sound for those whose herds are not too large, and who are engaged in mixed husbandry: "To handle hogs to the best advantage, a pasture is needed of green grasses—clover, blue grass, and timothy—and it is best if there is no running water or stock ponds in the lot. Hogs do better where there are no stock ponds or branches to wallow in. In place thereof, have good well water pumped for them. Have troughs made, and nail strips across eight inches apart to keep the hogs from lying down in the water, and let these hogs be put on floors to keep them from digging up wallowing holes. If any feed be given, it should be soaked in swill barrels for twelve hours before feeding—no longer—and fed them as drink."

RAT-PROOF CORN CRIB.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following directions for making a rat-proof corn crib: Let the four corner posts be eight inches square; frame the sills which are to support the floor of the corn crib into the posts, at a distance of two feet from the lower end. Before putting the frame together, taper the lower ends of the posts for the distance of two feet, so that at the very base the post shall be only four inches square. Now, when the frame is set up, let these posts also stand on tapered rocks. If the crib needs more than these four posts to bear up the corn that will be put into it, make legs like the lower portions of these posts, and set these legs under the sills, and put boards on the floor, making the latter tight, and which will be about three feet from the ground. Have the door made tight, and keep it shut, and no rats will get into your crib.

OVERGROWN HOGS.

There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They do not furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and then when the hams are put in salt, it is troublesome to finish them to the centre. Four hundred live weight is as large as hogs should be in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is cheated, and as a general thing, every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hog of only 350 pounds weight. A small head, with little, upright ears, and legs and ears delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of food consumed; and it will always draw more readily the attention of every butcher.—*Hartford Times.*

THE HORSE DISEASE—"THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN"

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "An engraving in a venerable copy of the 'Editio Princeps,' of 'Dryden's Virgil, represents the effects of a disease among animals, and in the background a gang of men are seen stoutly dragging home an immense load of hay, while the sick beasts are lying about, dying if not dead. The well remembered passage in the poem may interest the public at present:

[Extract from Dryden's Translation of the Georgics—Third Book.]

"The Victor Horse, forgetful of his Food,
The Palm renounces, and abhors the Flood,
He paws the Ground, and on his hanging Ears
A doubtful Sweat in clammy drops appears;
Parch'd is his Hide, and rugged are his hairs,
Such are the Symptoms of the young Disease.
But in Time's process when his pains increase
He rolls his mournful Eyes, he deeply groans
With patient sobbings, and with manly Moans,
He heaves for Breath; which, from his lungs supply'd
And fetched from far, distends his labring side,
To his rough Palate his dry Tongue succeeds,
And roapy Gore he from his Nostrils bleeds.'

"The poet recommends a 'drench of wine,' given through a horn, for which the New Englander naturally substitutes hard cider."

GRAPE GROWERS' MAXIMS.

1. Prepare the ground in fall; plant in spring.
2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites growth, but it does not mature it.
3. Luxuriant growth does not always insure fruit.
4. Dig deep, but plant shallow.
5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.
6. Prune in autumn to insure growth, but in the spring to promote fruitfulness.
7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises.
8. Vines, like old soldiers, should have good arms.
9. Prune spurs to one well developed bud; for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.
10. Those who prune long must soon climb.
11. Vine leaves love the sun, fruit the shade.
12. Every leaf has a bud at its base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.
13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.
14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea without a rudder—it can't come to port.
15. Laterals are like politicians; if not checked, they are the worst of thieves.
16. Good grapes are like gold—no one has enough.
17. The earliest grape will keep the longest—for that which is fully matured is easily preserved.
18. Grape eaters are long livers.
19. Hybrids are not alway high bred.
20. He who buys the new and untried varieties should remember that the seller's maxim is—Let the buyer look out for himself.—*Rural American.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1868.

	Grant, Rep.	Seymour Dem.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Alabama	76,466	72,086	4,380	....
Arkansas	22,152	19,078	3,074	....
California	54,592	54,087	514	....
Connecticut	50,906	47,481	3,045	....
Delaware	7,623	10,980	....	3,357
Florida	Electors chosen by the Legislature.			
Georgia	58,131	102,822	....	44,688
Illinois	250,290	199,143	51,150	....
Indiana	176,552	166,980	9,572	....
Iowa	120,388	74,040	46,359	....
Kansas	31,047	14,019	17,028	....
Kentucky	39,569	115,889	....	76,323
Louisiana	56,253	80,215	....	46,962
Maine	70,426	47,476	23,050	....
Maryland	30,438	62,357	....	31,919
Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	77,069	....
Michigan	128,650	97,169	31,481	....
Minnesota	43,542	28,072	15,470	....
Mississippi	....	....	....	....
Missouri	85,671	59,788	25,883	....
Nebraska	9,729	5,439	4,290	....
Nevada	6,480	5,218	1,262	....
N. Hampshire	38,191	31,324	6,867	....
New Jersey	80,121	83,160	....	2,889
New York	419,883	429,883	....	10,000
North Carolina	96,226	84,090	12,136	....
Ohio	280,118	238,759	41,428	....
Oregon	10,961	11,125	....	164
Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382	28,898	....
Rhode Island	13,303	6,548	6,445	....
South Carolina	62,301	45,237	17,064	....
Tennessee	56,557	29,311	26,446	....
Texas	....	....	....	....
Vermont	44,167	12,043	32,122	....
Virginia	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	28,025	20,306	8,719	....
Wisconsin	108,857	84,710	24,147	....
Totals	3,013,188	2,703,009	826,881	217,233

Total vote 5,716,788.
Grant over Seymour, 309,588.
U. S. Grant received 214 electoral votes and Horatio Seymour 80 electoral votes.

PHILADELPHIA.

Effects of the Horse Disease—The Work of Ferreting Out Illegal Voting Begun.

Correspondence of the Union and American.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The horse disease known as "Epizootic," "Gastroerysipelatous," "Hippozymosis," "Equinal Murrain," and "Hippotyphoid-laryngitis," appeared in our city on Sunday last, since which time it has steadily increased until at the present time nearly every horse in the city and vicinity are more or less affected by it. On Saturday it had increased to such an extent as to seriously interfere with business, and the diminished number of cars on the street railroads was very apparent to the most casual observer.

The symptoms of the disease are a dry cough, weeping from the eyes, an offensive discharge from the nostrils, a disinclination for food, chillness, etc., followed by symptoms of general debility. In most cases the animals are able to work a short time after the attack, but in the case of weaker horses the prostrating effects are instantly observed often causing the horse to fall in the traces.

For the benefit of your readers who have horses I will give a few of the methods of treatment which have been found most successful in this city. The stable should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and carbolic acid or a mixture of potter's clay, lime and copperas used as a disinfectant. Tar is also burned in a number of stables with very good results. The horses should be liberally fed with corn, hay and chop mixed with bran. At the first symptoms of the disease the animal should be relieved from work and carefully blanketed. The mouth and nostrils should be sponged several times during the day with tepid water, and the advice of a competent veterinary surgeon had as soon as possible.

Where surgical advice cannot be immediately procured, mustard poultices may be applied to the outside of the throat and small doses of aconite belladonna or other similar medicines administered internally.

Yesterday the street railroads withdrew all their cars in order to relieve the horses that are still well enough to do duty. On Thursday the City Council granted provision to the various city and other railroads to use steam on their roads, but as the 5th and 6th streets road is the only one having steam engines it will not amount to much.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, an affidavit was read setting forth the returns of the last election for several divisions of the 1st and 7th wards had been examined alterations discovered to the amount of 3,310 votes and an order asked for, calling on the Prothonotary to appear and account for missing papers and alleged alterations. The order was issued returnable on Saturday next, at which time it is probable the public will be somewhat startled at the way the elections are managed at the present time.

On Saturday the United States Mint in this city commenced the process of melting $1,000,000 of the twenty millions of one dollar gold pieces which have been lying in the vaults of the Sub Treasury of New York for several years for the purpose of recoining them into $20 gold pieces for the convenience of merchants and brokers who desire to use gold for foreign exchange.

PHILADELPHUS.

AN ACTOR WHO ENOCH ARDENS BETTER THAN ADAMS.

From the New Orleans Times, 28th.

Twenty years ago there was known to the American stage a Mr. X——, an actor of considerable local celebrity in New York and Boston, and many there are yet in those cities who recollect him as an artist of more than average ability. In the heyday of his years and fame he married a beautiful actress, but their marriage happiness was short-lived, for failing to find in each other's companionship the fulfillment of hope's brightest visions, they parted, he remaining in the old field of his labors, while she wandered through the land, gaining much success as an exponent of the "horse" drama, but through all those years they never met nor knew the one that the other still lived, except as the knowledge was borne by the world's current history. Five years ago the lady appeared at the St. Charles theater, in this city, as "Mazeppa," under the name of ——, when one night, while making the "run" lashed to her steed, she met with a severe accident, resulting in her immedate withdrawal from the stage, from which time she faded out of existence; nothing was known or heard of her, and her husband, in common with many, thought her dead. Meanwhile the fortune of X——, varying as ever are the fortunes of actors, had led him, now grown old, to join Mr. Aiken's company, finally bringing up in New Orleans, Monday last, on which day, soon after his arrival, he started out for a walk. Wandering through the streets of the third district, he came upon the figure of a woman standing in the door-way of a cigar store.

Upon her features he gazed as upon one who awakened recollections of other days. He looked again, and, as if by magic, he recognized the wife of his early years. With the revelation there rushed through his mind a host of memories, and in an instant he had fainted away dead on the banquette. He was conveyed to his hotel, and upon his recovery immediately instituted inquiries, which revealed to him that after her accident she married, and was then living with her second husband.

Of course she knew of his presence here, but he has made to her no sign, and both so strangely met, will journey on apart, to meet again—never, perhaps, this side of eternity.

THE CATHOLIC IDEA OF MARRIAGE.

On the inviolable fidelity of the marriage tie, binding the husband and the wife in not only the strongest bonds of human love, but in the strongest sacramental bond of union, depends the procreation of children so that the State may have citizens, and the education of the children so that the State may have worthy citizens. A multitude of people are no blessing unless they be educated so as to bring out in them their intellectual and moral qualities. The mother must be secure in her own house, she must sit upon her own throne, and no hand must be raised to take her down. If she is not secure with the security of the sacrament, with the security almost of God himself, the very fountain of matrimonial love is poisoned, the very source of domestic happiness is embittered. How can a woman love a man with her whole soul if she knows it is in his power to drive her from him at his will? The day when modern society admitted the law of divorce, modern society did what Sampson did when he was placed between the two pillars and pulled the temple down upon himself and the multitude with a crash like the thunder of God. So modern society has shaken the pillars of the world, and if there were not the Catholic Church there to uphold the old edifice, the concern would come tumbling about your own ears, you would be reduced by your own act to the very first forms of barbarism and savagery. Now, do you imagine that the womanhood of America, (to say nothing of the manhood of America), a womanhood so intellectual, so well educated, and so anxious, let me say, for their rights, will allow the divorce business to continue? No; a woman must be the queen in her own house, the crowned head, and no hand save the hand of death must be allowed to pluck the crown from her, and her husband must do her the homage he swore to do. And as the Catholic Church alone assures the womanhood of America this privilege and unchangeable position, if there was nothing else to make America Catholic, the ladies would do it on that one thing. They would do it in self-defense.—*Father Tom Burke*

THE English, in trying to invent something new under the sun, in the way of attracting the public, have at last hit upon a "barmaid show." Fifty barmaids, ribbons and finery, sat behind the bars, and dispensed beer and smiles to the verdant youth of London. A gold watch was the reward of the barmaid who took in the most money. It was a show neither very moral nor very pleasant, for the rosy, bewitching, plump and saucy barmaid of the romancists is by no means the barmaid of the metropolis.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Yu kant find contentment laid down on the map; it is an imaginary place not settled yet; and those reach it soonest who throw away their compass and go it blind."

SWANTON, Massachusetts, is to have a reunion next month of all the ministers now living who have ever preached there.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
NATIONAL SAVINGS COMPANY

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

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST allowed thereon; loans negotiated, collections made, and General Banking business transacted. octl6tf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NASHVILLE QUOTATIONS.

TENNESSEE AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Comptroller's warrants	86
Tennessee bonds, old	74
Tennessee bonds, new	74
Tennessee bonds, Capitol	72
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds, endorsed	75
East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad b'ds, endorsed	71
East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad b'nds, endorsed	70
Tennessee coupons, funding	70
Tennessee coupons, due July, 1869	53
Nashville and Decatur Railroad Bonds	72
City Nashville bonds, old	80
City Nashville bonds, signed Brown, Mayor	60
City Nashville bonds, signed Alden, Mayor	58
Nashville corporation coupons	92
Davidson county bonds issued to Tennessee and Pacific road	72
Davidson county bonds issued to Louisville road	90
Davidson county bonds issued to other roads	82
Davidson county coupons	92
Davidson county warrants	85
Wilson county bonds, long	72
" " " short	80
Montgomery county bonds	80
Murfreesboro coupons	90
Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock	75
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad stock	58
Nashville and Decatur Railroad stock	42
East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad stock	50
East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad do	50
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	38
South Nashville Street Railroad stock	62
North Nashville Street Railroad stock	30
Spruce Street Railroad stock	100
Suspension Bridge stock	78
Planters' Bank stock	3
Union Bank stock	5

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Buying.	Sell.
American gold	112¼	113¼
Gold coupons	112¾	113¼
Gold drafts on New York	112¼	112¾
American silver, ⅛s and ¼s	100	102
American silver (5s and 10s)	102	103

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On London and Liverpool, ₩ £	5 80	
On Dublin, ₩ £	5 80	
On Edinburgh, ₩ £	5 80	
On Germany, Berlin, etc., ₩ thal	60	
On Germany, Frankfort, ₩ Gull	60	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40s, War of 1812	$ 40
80s, War of 1812	85
120s, War of 1812	125
120s, Not War of 1812	122
160s, War of 1812	160
160s, Not War of 1812	150

UNCURRENT MONEY.

TENNESSEE.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank Tennessee, old	96	Exchange Bank	02
Bank Tennessee, new	93	People's Bank	93
Bank Tenn., Torbett	33	Planters and Mechanics' Bank	98
Bank Tenn., post-notes	27	State Bank	02
Planters' Bank	30	Southwestern R. R.	93
Union Bank	60	Union Bank	95
Union Bank cert's	par	ALABAMA.	
Bank of Chattanooga	65	Bank of Mobile	90
Bank of Commerce	par	Bank of Montgomery	02
Bank of Knoxville	65	Bank of Selma	02
Bank of Memphis	95	Central Bank	01
B'nk of Middle Tenn	85	Commercial Bank	02
Bank of Paris	par	Eastern Bank	60
Bank of the Union	35	Northern Bank	45
B'k of West Tenn	50	Southern Bank	90
duck's Bank	par	GEORGIA.	
City Bank	60	Central R R Bank	95
Commercial Bank	20	Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	95
Merchants' Bank	par	B'k of Mid. Georgia	80
Nashville Bank	par	Marine Bank	90
Northern Bank	65	Bank of Augusta	01
Dodge Bank	65	Augusta Insurance	01
Bank of Shelbyville	80	Bank of Columbus	02
Southern Bank	—	Bank of Commerce	02
Tradesm' Bank	par	Bank of the Empire State	01
Life and General Insurance Company	01	Bank of Athens	80
SOUTH CAROLINA.		Bank of Fulton	15
Bank of Camden	10	Bank of Savannah	01
Bank of Charleston	95	Bank of the State of Georgia	01
Bank of Chester	02	City Bank of Augusta	01
Bank of Georgetown	01	Farm'rs and M'chanics' Bank	
Bank of Hamburg	10	Mechanics' Bank	
Bank of Newberry	05	Merchants and Planters' Bank	
Bank of the State of South Carolina	10	Planters' Bank	
Farmers' and Exchange Bank	01	Union Bank	
Merchants' Bank	01		
Planters' Bank of Fairfield	01		
Commercial Bank	01		

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

The banks report no change in money affairs except a falling off in the demand for money. Exchange is scarce but no change in rates. The banks sell at $2 per thousand premium and buy at par. Sight cotton bills are taken at ¼ discount.

GOLD AND SILVER.

There is another slight advance in gold, it having closed in New York yesterday at 112¾. Dealers here sell at the New York rate and buy at about ¾ below. Silver is bought at 105.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government securities have slightly advanced. The following are the noon quotations in New York:

United States six per cents of 1881	116¼
Five-twenty bonds of 1862	111¾
Five-twenty bonds of 1864	111¾
Five-twenty bonds of 1865	112¼
Five-twenties, new issue, 1868	114¼
Five-twenties, new issue, 1867	114¼
Five-twenties, new issue, 1868	114¼
Ten-forties	108¾
New Five per cents	110
Currency sixes	114¾

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

Tennessee bonds were quoted in New York yesterday at 74¾ for the old and 72¾ for the new. When offered for sale here, dealers generally bid ¾ under the New York rates. Past due coupons are bought at 53c.

Bank of Tennessee notes are very scarce, and their place is pretty much taken by State warrants, which are receivable for State taxes the same as the bank notes. The warrants are quoted at 80c buying and 90@92c selling.

The new issue Bank of Tennessee notes are quiet but firm at 30@38c.

We hear of no sales of local bonds. The Morris city bonds are enquired for occasionally, and are held at full rates.

For quotations more in detail we refer to the rates given in another part of this paper by the National Savings Company, corner Union and College streets.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The New York *Post*, an administration organ, discusses in its issue of the 2d inst. the Government paper money inflation, shown by the debt statement to be $4,566,764, as follows:

"There were rumors a month ago that the Treasury Department at Washington, in the absence of Mr. Boutwell, had taken the responsibility of issuing four or five millions of greenbacks for the purpose, it is assumed, of easing the money market. The monthly statement of the Treasury confirms these rumors, as the amount of legal tender notes in circulation is reported to be $360,652,816.50, whereas the amount regularly reported under that head, for the last four years, has been $356,000,000, thus showing an increase of the public debt and an inflation of the paper currency of the country to the amount of more than four millions of dollars. That this was done in Mr. Boutwell's absence from Washington is certain; that it is contrary to his financial policy as Secretary of the Treasury is equally well known, and there is much reason for supposing it was done, not only without his authority, but contrary to his wishes and without his approbation. It is to be earnestly hoped that that is the fact.

"We do not know, though we can conjecture, the ground of argument relied upon to defend this act of the Treasury Department. Whatever authority for it can be found in law, whether doubtful or otherwise, we presume Congress will attend to on its reassembling. No possible pretense of authority for an inflation of the currency and flooding the country with irredeemable paper dollars should be allowed to exist upon the statute book. If the Secretary of the Treasury can issue five millions under the assumed authority of law, he can, by the same law, issue forty millions more. The exercise of such a power, we think, would be disastrous: but we want some better safeguard against it than arguments, however cogent, against intrusting any one man with power so enormous, or that may prove, however conclusively, that the exercise of such power will be to the last degree disastrous to the interests of the country.

"How dangerous a power it is we see already in the issue merely of this four and a half millions. The public was not advised of any such proposed action, though there is good reason to suppose that individuals were. These fortunate persons were enabled to prepare, to their own gain, for the inevitable change of values which such an addition to the currency of the country would instantaneously bring about, while the general commercial public, without the knowledge, must just so inevitably suffer from that change. Whatever authority of law there may be, or assumed authority for the increase of legal tenders to $400,000,000, there certainly is none which authorizes the Secretary to use this power secretly to the immense benefit of a few and to the injury and possible ruin of the many. A 'tidal wave' of paper money to be paid for by injury to our credit abroad in a depression of the price of all American securities in other countries, and by the enhancement of the price of everything in our own, is bad enough at best, but, to permit it to come upon us unannounced and unexpected, is a wrong that amounts to absolute cruelty. This feature of the case, in the new issue of legal tenders, is utterly indefensible and even alarming, and it is fortunate that we are so near the re-opening of Congress, when, we have no doubt the subject will command immediate attention."

BANKING.

Third National Bank,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. W. BERRY, CHAS. E. HILLMAN,
JOHN KIRKMAN, EDGAR JONES,
DANIEL F. CARTER.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL EXCHANGE Business and deals in United States Bonds and Gold. EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
W. W. BERRY, President.
JNO. KIRKMAN, Vice President. sep1 1y

GENERAL MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872.

Nashville Cotton Market.

Market quiet and unchanged as follows:

Inferior	9 @12
Ordinary	15
Good ordinary	16¼
Low middling	16¾
Strict low middling	17

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

Receipts	444
Sales	250
Shipments	312

NASHVILLE COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1872	205	
Received to-day	444	
Received previously	13628	14072
Total		14277
Shipped to-day	312	
Shipped previous	11104	11416
Stock on hand		2861

We are indebted to McAlister & Wheless, Commission merchants, corner Broad and College streets, for the following cotton quotations in New York and Liverpool during the day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7, 11:30.—Cotton quiet but steady. Middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7, 1:00.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10¼d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for export and speculation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 10:25.—Market easy. Futures easy. Ordinary 16½c; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¼c; Alabama 19¾c; Orleans 19¾c; Texas 19½c. November delivery 18 7-16c; December 18 5-16; January 18½c; February nominally 18 11-16c; March 18 15-16c bid; April 19¼c; May 19 5-16c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 11:00.—Futures quiet. Sales 3,000 bales; last evening 8,300 bales. December delivery 18½c; March 18¾c; April 19¼c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 12:10.—Market quiet. Futures steady. Ordinary uplands 16¾c; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¼c; Alabama 19½; Orleans 19½c; Texas 20c. Sales for export 633 bales; for consumption 357 bales. November delivery 18½c; February 18¾c; March 18 15-16c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1:05.—Futures quiet. Sales 8,500 bales. March delivery 19c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 2:16.—Market steadier. Futures steadier. Ordinary 16¾c; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¼c; Alabama 19¼c; Orleans 19¾c; Texas 20c. Sales on the spot 1,500 bales; on contracts 12,000 bales. November delivery 18 9-16c bid; December 18 7-16c; January 18¾c; February 18 13-16c bid; April 19¼c bid; May 19 7-16.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 2:30.—Cotton in good demand; holders firm. Ordinary 16¾; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¼c; Alabama 19¼c; Orleans 19¾c; Texas 20c. Sales on the spot 2,800 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7, 5:00.—Cotton unchanged. Middling uplands 9¾c; Orleans 10¼@10¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for export and speculation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 8:15.—Market steady. Futures steady. Ordinary uplands 16¾c; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¼c; Alabama 19¼c; Orleans 19¾c; Texas 20c. Sales to-day for export 2,982 bales; for consumption 863 bales; on contracts 14,500 bales; last evening for export 490 bales; for consumption 187 bales; included in the sales are 1,196 bales to arrive. February delivery 18¾c; May 19¾c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 3:40.—Net receipts 110,500 bales; exports, to Great Britain 40,404 bales; to continent 16,772 bales; stock 313,961 bales.

Nashville Provision Market.

Stock almost exhausted. We quote packed from store as follows:

BACON—Clear sides 12¾c; shoulders 8¾c.
CHOICE HAMS—S. C. hams 18c.
LARD—We quote in tierce at 10c; in kegs 12¼c.

Nashville Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—We heard of sales of 1,000 lbs to-day at 3c for apples; 3c for quarter peaches, and 4½c for half peaches.

PEANUTS—Receipts light to-day. We quote at 90c per bushel.

EGGS—We report sales at 22c per dozen from wagon to-day.

FEATHERS—We quote at 63c for prime, and market firm.

CHESTNUTS—Receipts light. We heard of small sales at $2 per bushel.

RAGS—We quote at 3½c and market dull.

ONIONS—In demand. We quote at $2.75@3.00 per barrel.

GREEN FRUIT—Northern apples in light supply at $3.75@3.50 per barrel from store.

BROOM CORN—We quote at 2¼@5c, according to quality.

HAY—We quote at $25@27 per ton.

POTATOES—We quote Irish at $1.25 per bbl. from wagon, and $2 from store, with a good shipping demand. Sweet potatoes are selling from wagon at $1.50 per barrel, and $2@2.50 per barrel from store.

BUTTER—We quote at 15@20c for good country and 25c for choice.

WOOL—Market weak and declining. We quote tub-washed, free of burs, 47@50c; unwashed do. 29@28c; 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.

Nashville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Market steady as follows: Superfine $6.00@6.25; family $7.00@7.50; choice family $8.25@8.50; strictly fancy $8.75@9.00.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 63 and 65c for unbolted and bolted.

CORN—We quote new, loose from wagon at 43@45c; old 54c.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,000 bushels to-day at $1.50@1.60 per bushel.

OATS—We quote at 30@35c loose from wagon, and 50c sacked and delivered in depot.

BARLEY—We quote at 60c per bushel buying, and 75c. sacked and delivered in depot.

RYE—We quote at 80@85c buying, and 95c sacked and delivered in depot.

BRAN—We quote at $14 per ton.

Nashville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—We quote New Orleans, in hogsheads 10, 11 and 12c for fair to choice, Demerara 12@12½c; standard hards 13¼@13¾c; New Orleans clarified white 12¼@12¾c; do. yellow 12¼c; A coffee 12¾c; B do. 12⅝c; extra C do. 12¼c; Porto Rico 11@12c.

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

COFFEE—Rio, common to choice, 21¼@23¾c; Laguayra 24@24¼c; Java 27@28c.

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

SALT—We quote 5¼ bushel barrels by the car load $2.60. No 1 bushel barrels on the market.

CANDIES.—Nothing but full weights in market. We quote star ₩ lb 20c.

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