Union and American.

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

WANTS.

WANTED—A No. 1 Carriage Painter; also a Smith Helper, at 26 S. College street. D. WRITESMAN & SON. jy11 tf

WANTED—By a white woman who can come well recommended, a situation either in Nashville or Edgefield, to do general housework. Address J., care Union and American office. jy10 2t*

WANTED—Everybody to know that F. D. FULLER, 37 Union street, is offering his entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at cost to close business. jy4 tf

PETER CLIFT announces himself as a Nurse; has had experience in Cincinnati hospitals. Apply at 19 Cedar street. je26 tf

100 HANDS WANTED.—One hundred more boys, girls or women can find permanent employment at the Tennessee Chair Factory. Call at Ware Rooms, corner Front and Clark. my22 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—New Cottage House on Fogg street. A. M. TENISON. July 10, 1873. jy10 3t

THE LARGEST AND BEST.

Twelve Pages—Seventy-two Columns.

THE

WEEKLY UNION AND AMERICAN

Contains News from all parts of the World; Political discussions; Choice Stories and Miscellaneous Reading; an Agricultural Department in which everything of interest to the Farmer and Planter is carefully noted; full and accurate Reports of the Home and Foreign Markets.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHEN TO SOW CLOVER.

We find the following inquiry in the Union City *Courier*:

"One of our correspondents asks what is the most successful method of sowing clover in the fall or winter upon land from which a crop of wheat and oats had been cut the same year. Will some of our good farmers give the desired information?"

Clover seed, if sown before February, is apt to fail by the action of frost in killing the small, tender plants soon after germination. From the middle of February to the first of March is the best time in the climate of Middle or West Tennessee. If a crop of wheat or oats has been grown, the field should be plowed and harrowed before sowing clover seed. If the ground is in good order and light, the first rain will cover the seed sufficiently.

THE AMERICAN DESERT.

After praising in strong terms the eastern part of Kansas for farming purposes, a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says the western part has not been so well tested, because it has not been settled, "but there is absolutely nothing in the appearance of any part of this 'Great American Desert' to indicate its unfitness for stock-growing. The native grasses are nutritious and abundant, and the springs and streams afford ample water for stock." Herds are increasing rapidly. Cattle two-thirds grown in Texas, may be finished off in Kansas and Missouri, mainly on grass, but partly on corn meal, ready for the shambles. This kind of husbandry will soon attain immense proportions in the west and southwest, reaching from the Gulf to the Rocky Mountains—in time covering a large part of Mexico. Tennessee farmers should go in for grass and fine stock to meet the growing wants of a continent.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT VIENNA.

The printed catalogue describes 2,840 animals on exhibition at Vienna, from different nations, distributed as follows: Cattle, 1,057; sheep, 1,458; hogs, 278; miscellaneous, 17. In this field Americans do not compete. Dr. Warder, correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, says the famous short-horns of England are well represented. Choice animals of this breed have all been sold, so that English breeders have been paid for their enterprise. Holland and Switzerland had fine dairy cows on exhibition. This is a growing interest in Europe as well as in America. The following remarks on sheep will interest some of our readers who appreciate this useful animal:

"The exhibition of these useful and gentle animals is larger and more comprehensive in varieties than I have ever before seen. Here we have long-wools, middle-wools and short-wools, coarse wools and fine wools of every degree; here are sheep that have been bred especially for their fleeces, even at the expense of their bodies and of their physical development; and here, too, are splendid representatives of the finest races of mutton sheep. Besides which, there are individuals of several original native breeds, such as are rarely met with, and which, except for their picturesqueness in the landscape, need not be preserved. These may receive here a passing notice. The Bargamst, from Italy, are large and long-legged, but their most striking features consist in their long, drooping ears and Roman noses. Another breed, called Rhone, were white, with jet black faces and black horns, the carcass indifferent and the fleece coarse—simply ornamental. The Schibenburger race were of medium size, without horns and with very long, coarse wool. The Wallachian sheep, shown by Prince Saxe-Coburg Gotha, are the most remarkable for their long, straight, wide spread horns, with peculiar twist, seen in some pictures."

FACTS ABOUT FENCES.

The difference in cost between fencing all the land in an agricultural county and only that portion devoted to pasturage is immense. It has been proved by statistics, beyond all doubt, that it costs $20 a head to build the fences of the country, which is really more than cattle on an average are worth. It is easy for a farmer to make calculations for himself. Let him consider the expense of fences on a mile square, and the value of the cattle, and it will be seen at once that the fences cost far more than the cattle will sell for, and in many cases where grain is grown ten to twenty times as much. No wonder that farmers are poor, and they work all their lives for less money than any other class, for in no other pursuit is there such frightful per cent. of loss as in fencing. Out of this loss and out of the gains made by middlemen, come the necessity for children growing up in ignorance, wives wearing out prematurely, and the whole business of agriculture being looked upon as unsuited to smart, ambitious young men.—*New York Tribune.*

Young men who are ambitious if not smart are studying agricultural problems with a fair prospect of reaching a satisfactory solution. At least half of the fence expense will be dispensed with, by soiling stock, and raising fewer and better animals.

TAKE CARE OF THE CALVES.

Much of the future growth, and, in fact, much of the profits of the farmer arising from his stock, depends upon the care which it recives during the first year. I do not wish to be understood by this that if a farmer takes good care of his stock in first year he can afterward let them run haphazard. Every good farmer will see that his stock is at all times well cared for. But the first year is the foundation; it is the starting point of their future growth. Therefore many farmers who are in the habit of giving their calves nothing but whey from the time they are about three weeks old until they are weaned. They are then left to run and pick their living as best they may until winter, when they are taken to the barn and put into some little back hovel, with nothing but hay, until spring; or, as I have often seen, turned into a stack. In either case they are, when spring comes, so stunted and poor that they make a slow growth ever afterward. Consequently, when selling time comes, the farmer finds his stock far behind in size and price of his neighbors who cared well for their calves. One instance of this came within my knowledge. Some steers raised as above sold for $15, while those of a neighbor, which had been well cared for while young, sold readily at $25. The quality of the stock of the former was fully equal to the latter to start with.—*Correspondence Ohio Farmer.*

MANURE FROM ONE FOWL.

Lewis Wright, the well-known English poultry writer, says that in one instance the droppings of four Brahma fowls in one night weighed exactly one pound; in another instance 13 ounces. The average was 3¼ ounces per bird, but which was reduced by drying to 1¼ ounces. On a basis of one ounce to each fowl, the amount per year will be 22¾ pounds, and for a flock of 50 head 1,140 pounds. He pronounces the manure equal to guano, and better in some respects; but counting it as worth only $50 per ton, the manure from 50 fowls will be worth $25 per annum, or fifty cents per head. This estimate is not probably any too high, and is worth remembering by those who keep poultry, or who propose to do so.

It should also be remembered that this estimate is merely for the night droppings; and takes no account of the value of what is made in the daytime. Much of this last, no doubt, is lost by exposure, but judicious management of poultry yards by breeders bent on saving everything possible would probably result in devising a mode for utilizing most of it.

MILDEW ON VINES.

From investigations made at the Department of Agriculture by Mr. Thomas Taylor, who is conducting a microscopic investigation on fungoids, or mildew, we learn that a preparation of carbolic acid soap, used as a wash, is a means of preventing and destroying these minute parasites. A solution of sulphuret of lime or carbolic soap destroys the seedspores. Mr. Taylor found that the grapes might be trimmed ever so closely, still enough of the seed is left to develop rapidly wherever heat was applied sufficient to start them into vegetation. It was found that dry heat developed the European mildew (*Erysiphe Tuckeri*) very rapidly, and that moist heat was favorable to the growth of the American mildew (*Botrytis vilicola*). The trimmings and leaves of vines in grape-houses should be gathered up and burned, and it appears that the vines when trimmed should be washed carefully with the solution of sulphuret of lime and carbolic acid, and thus the spread of mildew may be materially checked.

APPLES AS A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.

Edmund Osborne, Greentown, Indiana, writes to the *Northwestern Farmer*: "A few years ago, rather by accident than otherwise, a part of my hogs got into the orchard, and as I found they were doing a good work in picking up the windfall apples, I allowed them to remain there. During the season all those that were not in the orchard had the cholera, and more or less of them died, while those in the orchard—something like one-third of the whole lot—were thrifty and healthy all the season, none of them dying with any disease, and that, too, with nothing but a fence between the two lots of hogs."

There is no doubt that, in its season, fruit is conducive to the health of animals, especially to such gross feeders as swine. So far as it promotes general health it assists the system in throwing off disease, but it can scarcely be regarded as a preventive or specific cure for any particular complaint.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

A VARIED DIET FOR FOWLS.

There are no animals more omnivorous than fowls; fish, flesh, herbs, and grains being devoured by them with equal relish. We say equal, for though they commonly pounce upon meat with greater avidity than grain, this is generally because it affords a rarity, and a flock kept for awhile almost entirely on animal food will show the same greed for a few handfuls of corn.

The fondness for variety shown by fowls is as significant of real needs as we have found it to be in ourselves. In purveying for them, a judicious variety, selected from the three general divisions—fresh vegetables, grain, and animal food—is at all seasons absolutely necessary for the young and old in order to make them perfectly thrifty. True, they will not starve on hard corn and water; neither will they pay a profit so kept.

HOG CHOLERA.

Dissolve thoroughly one pound of copperas in three gallons of warm water, and apply the wash about milk warm to the affected animal by dipping into the solution or rubbing upon it until the skin is thoroughly wet. Whenever the skin of the hog begins to look rough and scaly or of a dark red color, apply the wash immediately. Don't wait until the more alarming symptoms (vomiting and purging) set in. Apply the wash every day until the scales are removed. A correspondent states that this remedy has been tried repeatedly, and without a single failure when the directions were properly followed. At any rate it is worthy of a trial.

REMEDY FOR MANGE IN SWINE.

First, wash the hog well in soapsuds; then to one pint of lard, while hot, add one ounce of carbolic acid, stirring it until it is cool. Rub the hog two or three times with this, and give yourself no uneasiness about the mange.

THE ASSESSMENT LAW.

A Commendable Result From the New Law.

From the Springfield Record, July 10.

There has been a great hue and cry against the last Legislative body—and especially loud has been the declaration that it did nothing. We will merely lay before the readers of the *Record* the aggregate assessment of a single district of our county, and they will find that the new law has dug up the handsome sum of $128,247 in excess of the year of 1872. This sum is, in itself, enough to build bridges over every stream in the county, school all the children, and then have a surplus left. This new law, in this one district, (the 3d), brought up several hundred acres of land that had been quietly laying in the shade, enjoying its fatness and yet contributing nothing toward its poorer neighbors. Right does no one any harm, and we will ever believe that the new assessment law is the best that ever went upon the statute books of our State; and that the body enacting it deserves the gratitude of the entire people:

If this law is rightfully and carefully enforced, we will see that Tennessee will soon be entirely out of debt—taking the district we herewith submit, as an example:

Taxable property in 3d district, reported under the new assessment law, as compared with the returns of the year 1872:

Number of acres of land listed in 1872, 17,560; valuation $245,334; average value per acre, $13.33.

Number of acres in 1873, 18,794; increase over 1872 in acres, 1,214; valuation in 1873, $324,054: increase in valuation over 1872, $78,710; average value in 1873, $17 24; increase in average value over 1872, 3.91 per acre.

Value of personal property in 1872, 65,822; in 1873, $115,359; increase over 1872, $49,537.

Aggregate increase value of real and personal property over 1872, $128,247.

There are reported this year 106 white poles and 53 colored.

Horses and mules, 431, at an average value of $110.11.

Cattle, 422, average value 11.71.

Sheep, 607, average value $1.85.

Hogs, 1,924, average value $2.13.

BEFORE Hiram Powers left Woodstock, the future artist used to see in dreams the future "Greek Slave," rising from a stone in the midst of the river." As this reminiscence of his boyhood was first published in correspondence in the *Republican*, and was denied by some Cincinnati kinsman in the papers of that city, we take the occasion to reaffirm it. We doubt not that his cousin, Dr. Thomas Powers, of Woodstock, Vermont, if he is not dead, still has the letter from the hand of Mr. Powers containing the original statement, with much other interesting reminiscence of his boyhood.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT.

Important Opinion—Revenue Law—Defaulting Tax Collectors.

The following opinion was rendered at the late term of the Supreme Court at Jackson in the case of Carlton and others vs. The State of Tennessee:

Three several cases are submitted to us together, each being a motion against Carlton as delinquent tax collector of Weakley county, for failure to pay over a balance of revenue for the years 1867, 1868, 1869 respectively. His Honor, the Circuit Judge, rendered judgment against the plaintiff in error and his securities, and he has appealed to this Court. Several errors are assigned here, the principal of which we will proceed to notice in their order.

1st. It is said that the notice and the motion are both insufficient and uncertain in this, that it does not appear whether the Attorney General moves or the State of Tennessee moves for judgment. The caption both of the notice and the motion is properly entitled the State of Tennessee vs. Wade H. Carlton, &c., but the motion proceeds, "This day comes John P. Dunlap, Attorney General, &c., and moves for judgment, &c." It is argued, and correctly too, that properly the motion should have been made in the name of the State, or on behalf of the State. But we do not concede that the motion should have been dismissed for this defect. The defendant appeared and entered a general motion to dismiss, without pointing out this defect or any other particular cause of dismissal. In one case the motion to dismiss was denied and in the others no action of the Court was had. But at all events the defendant appeared and the causes were continued from term to term, sometimes by consent and at others upon his application until the October term, 1872, of the Circuit Court, when judgments strictly regular were entered against him and his securities. We think that this motion is not fatally defective. The law gives the motion to the party aggrieved, which is the State of Tennessee, and we think that to complete the sense and meaning of the motion we may supply the unimportant phrase "on behalf of the State of Tennessee." Besides this, it is enacted by the code section 670, "for any neglect or refusal to settle his accounts the Comptroller and Chairman or Judge of the County Court shall proceed against the collector and his sureties by motion, which shall not be abated, quashed or delayed by any want of form or informality in prosecuting the same." We think that under this provision the strictly technical objections, which even this court has allowed to prevail in summary motions generally are not allowable; but that it is our duty to carry out the plain requirements of the Legislature by treating this objection as one of form.

2d. The next objection is to the action of the court in admitting as evidence the statement of the Comptroller over the objection of the defendant. This objection was made in general terms without pointing out specifically the ground of objection. But in argument it is argued here that the statement should not have been received, for the reason that it was not given under the official seal of the State. In Ingram vs. Smith 1, Head 418, objection to reading a paper was, that it was not "authenticated according to law," and because it had not been filed in time. The Chancellor in that case over-ruled the objections and was sustained by this court, W. F. Cooper, Special Judge, saying, it has been repeatedly held that the objections made to the reading of evidence and exhibits in the court below must be clear and specific, and this for the obvious reason that the opposite party may have the opportunity of curing the defect if it be one, and not be taken by surprise when that opportunity can no longer be had. It has been repeatedly held by this court that objections to evidence must be specific. The case from which we have above quoted was a chancery cause, but we think the rule and the reason of the rule quite as applicable to trials at law. And we therefore conclude that if defendant wished to avail himself of the specific objection now insisted on, he should have shown by his bill of exceptions that it was taken in the court below.

3. The bill of exceptions further shows that the defendant offered to read some receipts from the Treasurer of the State showing some payments of the amount specified in the Comptroller's statements, and also offered to read the tax book delivered to the defendant by the Clerk of the County Court for the several years. This evidence was excluded and it is argued here that the effect of this ruling was to make this statement of the Comptroller's conclusive upon the defendant, while the statute makes his statement of the amount due from any delinquent merely prima facia evidence of such amount. It will be observed in these several records that the Comptroller, in accordance with the statute, merely certifies the amount of uncollected revenue justly due the State. Now it is obvious that the production of *some receipts* showing some payments would not contradict or tend to contradict the statement of the Comptroller that a balance was due, because from aught that appears the receipts may have been credited to the collector by the Comptroller, leaving the specified balance still due. The tax books offered in evidence together with the receipts might have shown payments made subsequent to the date of the Comptroller's statement; but as already observed the bill of exceptions neither shows the dates or the amounts of the receipts offered in evidence, and as already shown unless they were subsequent to the date of the comptroller's certificate they wouldn't contradict it. It is the duty of the appellant when he seeks to put the Circuit Court in error, to point out the error committed distinctly. This is not done in the present case. The motions were tried by the court without the intervention of a jury, and are bound to assume that the court considered all the relevant evidence offered, unless the contrary distinctly appears from the bill of exceptions. The judgments in this case assume the existence of all the facts necessary to give the courts jurisdiction of the motions and are regular in every respect. It is stated in the bill of exceptions that the evidence offered by the defendant was excluded. This phrase of course ordinarily implies in a bill of exceptions that the evidence was excluded from the jury, but the facts here being tried by the court, we must infer that his Honor looked to the receipts and tax books when offered before him. It is said in *argument* to be sure that his Honor excluded the evidence on the ground that the Comptroller's statement was conclusive. This nowhere appears, however, in the record, and for aught that we can see, no evidence was submitted to the court to overturn the *prima facia* case made out by the Comptroller's statement; we can discover no error in the action of his Honor in directing the several judgments to be entered against the defendant, and the same we therefore affirmed.

If the plaintiff in error had incorporated into this bill of exceptions receipts or any other evidence showing specifically payments necessarily contradicting the statement of the Comptroller of the balance due from him, we would have considered whether it displaced the prima facie case made by that statement. But we will not guess or presume that his Honor, the Circuit Judge, came to an erroneous conclusion in the absence of the testimony that it is supposed in argument has rendered his judgment erroneous.

BURTON, J.

CHOLERA IN GREENEVILLE.

From the Knoxville Chronicle.

GREENEVILLE, July 8, 7 P. M.—Matters are so much improved with us that we begin to breathe more easy. There has been but one death since my dispatch last night, Jerry McMerter, colored, an old man. Most of the other cases are improving. Only two or three new cases to-day and they seem light.

Five or six families have returned and others expect to do so in a few days. We consider the worst as having passed.

In my dispatch in this morning's *Chronicle* you make me say "Mrs. Johnna Butler," when it should have been "Britton."

I have just learned of the death of John Ruble, a brother to the one that was buried with his wife and child in one grave on June 17. This one, John, left here after his brother's death for Whitesburg, where he died at the house of his mother-in-law. This makes 47 deaths in and about our town since June 11.

The atmosphere here for the last two days has been much more pure than for a long time. It really seems refreshing.

R. D. BLACK.

—The enterprising sexton of a Poughkeepsie church tacks s[illegible] across the entrance of some of the pews to keep them unoccupied till they are rented.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF Nashville Savings Company.

L. G. TARBOX, Cashier.

THOS. B. MARR, Pres't.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST allowed thereon; loans negotiated, collections made, and General Banking business transacted. jan 1 1y

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NASHVILLE QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BONDS.

Tennessee Bonds, old	79¾
Tennessee Bonds, new	79¾
Tennessee bonds past due	93
Tennessee coupons, past due	60
Tennessee coupons, fundable	—
Comptroller's warrants	95
Davidson county bonds, past due	90
Davidson county bonds, due '74	90
Davidson county Bonds, due '75	88
Davidson county bonds issued to Tennessee and Pacific road	75
Davidson county coupons	97
Davidson county warrants	95
Wilson county bonds, due '79	80
Wilson county bonds, due '83	75
Wilson county bonds, due '93	75
Montgomery county bonds	70
Montgomery county coupons	88
Nashville city bonds, past due	91
Nashville city bonds, old, due '74	93
Nashville city bonds, old, due '75	87
Nashville city bonds, old, due '77	81
Nashville city bonds, old, due '79	78
Nashville city bonds, old, due '82	72
Nashville city bonds, signed Brown	65
Nashville city bonds, signed Alden	60
Nashville city bonds, Park	25
Nashville city bonds, signed Morris or Kercheval, due '74	94
" " '75	90
" " '76	86
" " '77	83
" " '78	81
" " '79	79
" " '80	77
Nashville coupons, off old bonds	92
" " Brown bonds	90
" " Alden bonds	70
" " Park bonds	25
" " Morris or Kercheval	97
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds, endorsed, due '74	96
" " '78	80
" " '83	75
East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad b'ds, endorsed	72
East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad b'ds, endorsed	72
Nashville and Decatur Railroad bonds, second mortgage, 6's	75
Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage	82
Memphis and Charleston Railroad, second mortgage	74
Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 7's	83
Mississippi Central Railroad, second mortgage, 8's	84
Murfreesboro city bonds	61
Murfreesboro coupons	91

LOCAL STOCKS.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock	76
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad stock	75
Nashville and Decatur Railroad stock	45
East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad stock	50
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	20
South Nashville Street Railroad stock	42
North Nashville Street Railroad stock	30
Spruce Street Railroad stock	30
Suspension Bridge stock	81
Nashville Gas Light Company	130
Cotton Factory stock	43
First National Bank stock	95
Second " " "	60
Third " " "	275
Fourth " " "	110
Planters' Bank stock	63
Union Bank stock	93
Commercial Insurance Company	90
Equitable Insurance Company	95
State Insurance Company	par
Nashville Life Insurance	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Buying.	Selling
American gold	115	116
Gold coupons	115	116
Gold drafts on New York	115	116
American silver (⅛ ⅛s)	108	110
American silver (5s and 10s)	102	105

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On London and Liverpool, ₩ £	$4 90
On Dublin, ₩ £	5 90
On Edinburgh, ₩ £	5 90
On Germany, Berlin, etc., ₩ thal	88
On Germany, Frankfort, ₩ Gill	—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
140s, War of 1812	$ 80
160s, War of 1812	85
120s, War of 1812	125
430s, Not War of 1812	122
160s, War of 1812	155
160s, Not War of 1812	155

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES—TENNESSEE.

Bank of Tennessee, old issue	95
" " new issue	27
" " signed Torbett	27
Bank of Post Notes	2
Bank of Chattanooga	6
Bank of Commerce	par.
Bank of Knoxville	50
Bank of Memphis	80
Bank of Middle Tennessee	95
Bank of Paris	95
Bank of Shelbyville	80
Bank of the Union	90
Bank of West Tennessee	25
Buck's Bank	75
City Bank	60
Commercial Bank	10
Life and General Insurance Company	61
Merchants' Bank	95
Northern Bank	99
Ocoee Bank	95
Planters' Bank	90
Southern Bank	—
Traders' Bank	50
Union Bank	95

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Business is rather quiet with the banks, and we hear but little ding. Discounts are made on short time at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, to the regular customers of the different banks.

Exchange on New York is dull. The banks buy at par and sell at $2.00 per thousand premium.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold is very steady, closing in New York at 115¼. Our dealers are paying 115 while they hold at 116. Silver is taken at 106 for halves and quarters.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds are slightly higher. The following are the quotations at 2 25:

United States six per cents of 1881	119¾
Five-twenty bonds of 1862	117¼
Five-twenty bonds of 1864	117¼
Five-twenty bonds of 1865	118¾
Five-twenties, new issue, 1865	117¾
Five-twenties, new issue, 1867	118¾
Five-twenties, new issue, 1868	118
Ten-forties	114
New five per cents	115¼
Currency sixes	114¾

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

Tennessee bonds are quiet firm, closing in New York at 79¾. There is but little done in them here, but they would bring the same rate in this market.

Comptrollers' warrants are rather dull, with pretty fair offerings. Dealers buy at 94 and hold at 95¼@96.

The new issue Bank of Tennessee is very dull and is nominally worth 25@28 cents in the market.

Our local securieties are quiet with nothing doing, and rates are nominal. For quotations we refer to those published by the Nashville Savings Company, corner Union and College streets.

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, July 10, 1873.

Nashville Cotton Market.

The market remains dull and inactive. We quote as follows:

Inferior	7 @10
Ordinary	12¼
Good ordinary	15½
Low middling	17
Strict low middling	17¼

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

Receipts	17
Sales	73
Shipments	100

NASHVILLE COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1872	206	
Received to-day	73	
Received previously	63704	63771
Total		63976
Shipped to-day	100	
Shipped previously	55967	56067
Stock on hand		7909

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.

NEW YORK, July 10, 10:05.—Cotton.—Ordinary 14c; good ordinary 17⅞c; strict 18⅞c; c; low middling 19⅞c; middling 20⅞c; Alabama 20⅞c; Orleans 20⅞c; Texas 21⅛c. Market quiet.

NEW YORK, July 10, 11:00.—Cotton—Market quiet and steady. July delivery 20 3-16@20⅜c; August 20 1-16c; September 18 9-16c; October 17⅞c; November 17⅝@17⅞c; December 17⅛@17⅜c. Sales 1,600 bales.

NEW YORK, July 10, 11:20.—Cotton—Futures heavy. July delivery 20⅛@20 3-16c; August 20@20 1-16c; September 18 7-16@18⅜c; October 17⅞c@17 13-16c; November 17⅝c; December 17⅛@17⅜c. Sales 8,000 bales.

NEW YORK, July 10, 12:15.—Cotton—Ordinary 14c; good ordinary 17⅞c; strict 18⅞c; low middling 19⅞c; middling 20⅞c, Alabama 20⅞c; Orleans 20⅞c; Texas 21⅛c. Market dull and irregular.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1:03.—Cotton—Futures dull. July delivery 20 5-16c; August 20@ 20 1-16cc; September 18 7-16c; October 17⅞c@17 13-16c; November 17⅛@17⅜c; December 17⅛@17⅜c. Sales 9,400 bales.

NEW YORK, July 10, 2:30.—Cotton—Ordinary 14c; good ordinary 17⅞c; stric; 18⅞c; low middling 20⅞c; Alabama 20⅞c Orleans 20⅞c; Texas 21⅛c. Market quiet. Futures easy. July delivery 20⅛@20 5-16c; August19 15-16c; September 18⅜c@18 7-16. Sales 420 bales. On spot 200 bales.

NEW YORK, July 10, 3:30.—Cottou.—Market dull and irregular. Ordinary uplands 14c;; good ordinary uplands, 17⅞c; strict ordinary, 18⅞c; low middling, 19⅞c; middling, 20⅞c; Alabama, 20⅞c; Orleans, 20⅞c; Texas, 21⅛c. Sales for consumption 228 bales. For speculation 62 bales. Futures July delivery 20⅛ August; 19 11-16c; September 18 5-16@18⅜ November 17½c@16⅞c; December 17⅛. Sales 13,800 bales. Nett receipts 12,306 bales. Exports to Great Britain 9,908 bales. Stock 2,155,13 bales.

LIVERPOOL, July 10, 1:00.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 8⅝d; middling Orleans 9d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales are for export.

LIVERPOOL, July 10, 4:00.—Cotton.—Middling uplands 8⅝d; middling Orleans 9d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales; of which 3,000 bales are for export and speculation.

Nashville Provision Market.

The demand for meats on southern orders is increasing, and our market in sympathy with those of the West is steadily advancing. We quote to-day:

BULK MEATS—Clear sides 10@10½c; clear rib sides 9⅞@10c packed

BACON—Clear sides 10⅞c; clear rib sides 10⅛c; shoulders 8¼, packed.

CHOICE HAMS—Hart & Hensley's C. C. C. canvased 15½c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Sugar cured breakfast bacon 12½c.

DRIED BEEF—Canvased 19c.

LARD—Hart & Hensley's snow flake pastry lard 9⅞@ 10c in tierces; pressed in tierces 9½@9⅞c; kegs 11c; buckets 11½c.

BEEF TONGUES—Per dozen $6.

There is very little country bacon coming in, and it is difficult to give figures accurately. We approximate to prices from wagon as follows: Shoulders 8½c; sides 10@10½c; hams 10½@11c.

Nashville Produce Market.

EGGS—Market weak at 10@11c from wagon.

PEANUTS—We quote at $1.00 per bushel.

FEATHERS—We quote at 70c, and market firm.

WOOL—There is a good deal coming in, but prices continue extremely low. We quote common unwashed 25@27c; unwashed combing 30@32c; tub washed, common, 40@42c; burry lots 5@10c less.

RAGS—Market dull at 3@3½c.

GREEN FRUIT—We quote apples $3.50@5.00 per barrel from store.

BROOM CORN—We quote nominally at 2½@5c.

HAY—Market a little dull. We quote Hungarian $23@24 per ton; orchard grass (something new here) $26; prime timothy $28@29.

POTATOES—The season for seed potatoes is over. We quote Irish (eating) $3 per barrel in store.

BUTTER—Good country is selling freely at 18c. We quote choice at 22c.

BEESWAX—Dull at 28@30c.

GINSENG—We quote at 85@90c, and market not fully open.

POULTRY—Spring chickens command 16@20c; hens 20@22c.

TALLOW—We quote country at 7c.

Nashville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Market fairly active as follows: Superfine $6.00; single X $6.25; XX $7.25; XXX $8.25; choice family $8.75@9.00; strictly fancy $9.50.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 57½@60c loose, and 62½@65c per bushel, sacked and delivered in depot.

CORN—Shipments to-day of 5,000 bushels at 58@62c, sacked and delivered in depot.

WHEAT—Sales of 150 bushels to-day at $1.40 per bushel.

OATS—We quote at 40@45 buying, loose, and @52½c, sacked and delivered in depot.

BRAN—We quote at $17@18 per ton buying loose, and $20 per ton sacked and delivered in depot.

Nashville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—New Orleans, in hogsheads 9@11c for fair to choice; Demerara 11½@12c; standard hards 12½c; New Orleans clarified white 12½@12¾c. do. yellow 12½c; A coffee 11½c; B do. 11⅛c; C do. 11⅛c; Porto Rico 11@12c; yellow C 11c.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—New Orleans 70@75c; sirups 45@60c; golden sirup 60@65c.

COFFEE—Market steady as follows: Rio common to choice, 23@24½c; Laguayra 23@24c; Java 27@29c.

NAILS—We quote at $5.25 for 10ds, and 25c additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We note heavy receipts, and prices declined materially. We quote 7 bushel barrels at $3.00 per barrel in depot.

CANDLES—We quote star 19½c ₩ ℔.

FISH—We quote as follows: Half barrels, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $9.00, $7.25 and $6.00; in kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75.

RICE—We quote at 9c.

CHEESE—We quote Factory at 12½@13c.

TEAS—We quote Imperial $1.00@1.50; Young Hyson $1.15@1.50; Black 75c@$1.25; Gunpowder $1@1.50.

POWDER—Market steady as ollows: Dupont $7.25; Sycamore Mills $7.25; Hazard's $7.25; blasting $5.25; 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 ₩ ℔, or $3@4.50 ₩ box.

BAGGING—We quote at 14@14½c for hemp and flax.

Nashville Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—But few coming in and demand light. We quote at 2@4c.

SHEEP—We quote at $1.50@4.00 per head, and no demand.

LAMBS—in fair demand, and averages of 60 pounds sell readily at 5½c per lb., gross. Common neglected and nominal at $1.50@2.00 per head.

HOGS—No arrivals and no demand.

Sundries.

SEEDS—We quote as follows: Clover $6.00; timothy $4.25@4.50; orchard grass $2.25@2.50; blue grass $1.50; herds grass $1.50; German millet $3.50; Missouri millet $2.00; Tennessee millet $2.50; Hungarian $2.25.

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

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

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

IRON.—We quote as follows: Tennessee bar 6½c ₩ ℔; Kentucky do 5c; Tennessee band 6@9c; Kentucky do. 5½@6½c; Tennessee boiler plate 8¾c; boiler heads 9½c; fire box 10c, sheet, common 6@7c; do Kentucky 7½@8½c; do Tennessee 8@9½c.

BARRELS—We quote at 45c.

GLASSWARE—We change our quotations to suit the card rates as follows: 8 by 10 $6.75; 10 by 12 $7.25; 10 by 14 $8.00; 10 by 16 $8.75; 12 by 14 $8.75; 12 by 16 $8.75; 12 by 18 $9.25; 12 by 20 $9.25. [Discount 40].

FLASKS—The quotations net are as follows: Half pint $2.75; pint $3.75; quart $4.75.

CANDIES—We quote stick candy 16c; common fancy 17c.

RAISINS—We quote as follows: ½ box 95c; ¼ box $1.75; whole box $3.25.

COHDAGE—Jute 15c; grass 22c; cotton 32c.

PEPPER—We quote at 27c.

SPICE—We quote at 16c.

GINGER—We quote at 17c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cotton Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8¾d; middling Orleans 9d. Sales 12,000 bales; for speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; September and October delivery from Savannah and Charleston 8½d; August and September do. 8⅝d.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton dull and irregula; middling uplands 20⅞c; futures closed easy; sales for futures 14,400 bales; July 20⅛c, August 19 13-16c, September 18 5-16c, October 17 11-16c, November 11½@17⅜c, December 17⅛c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Cotton dull; sales 800 bales; good ordinary 16⅞c; low middling 17⅞; middling Orleans 18⅞; middlings 18⅜; receipts 579 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,640 bales; stock 45,932 bales. First bale of new cotton received from Brownsville, Texas, classed as strict good staple. It goes by express to New York.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 19c; low middlings 18c; good ordinary 17½c; ordinary 14@15c; net receipts 138 bales; exports coastwise 1,191 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 7,741 bales.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; ood ordinary 15c; net receipts 122 bales; sales 60 bales; stock 17,491 bales.