UNION AND AMERICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1874.

NOTICE.

Calls Upon Persons to Become Candidates for Office.

We adopted a rule three years ago that we would require payment, of twenty cents per line, for all communications calling upon persons to become candidates, or communications commendatory of candidates. This rule has not been changed, and will be adhered to in the future, as heretofore. All interested will please take notice.

In all legitimate demands of the Democratic party, or of the great interests of the general public, upon our columns, the UNION AND AMERICAN will not fail of its duty; but where mere individual schemes or interests are to be promoted, it will be done as advertising, and at the rates stated above.

THE *McKenzie Times* favors Judge James D. Porter, of Paris, for Governor.

GEN. JOHN T. WILDER, of Chattanooga, denies having any connection with Congressman Dunnell's immigration and land scheme.

Mr. W. W. GATES has retired from the editorial department of the *Jackson Courier*, and the veteran intimates that this is his last appearance.

THE *Brownsville States* says: "The UNION AND AMERICAN is in favor of the convention system—and the UNION AND AMERICAN is right."

THE *New York Commercial Advertiser*, a Republican journal, is responsible for the following:

How doth the little Benny B.—
To Boston show his power?
He drops per Simmons in her tea
And calls it "Brahmin sour."

THE Legislature of Texas has instituted two new holidays—the second of March, which is the day of the declaration of Texas independence, and the twenty-first of April, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto.

THE *Troy Signal* announces that Thos. R. Shearon will be a candidate for Congress from that district, and adds: "His politics are those of the Conservative Democracy, and he is, of course, willing to submit his claims to a fairly constituted convention of his party or primary election."

THE *Milan Exchange* is the name of a paper just established at Milan, the railroad town of Gibson county, by Mr. W. A. Wade. It is a handsome and newsy sheet, and starts off on the right track, as it promises to "support the nominee of the party opposed to Radicalism."

THE *Pittsburgh Post* of the 7th inst. states that the large locomotive establishment in that vicinity will soon close for want of orders at compensating rates, and that the pressure upon other branches of trade there seems to be equally severe. The panic is over, but the penalties are now being realized.

A NEGRO at St. Charles, Mo., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years, and the *St. Louis Times* consoles him with the assurance that, under the law in regard to good behavior, he stands a chance of getting out in seventy-four years and three months. That is very consoling.

THE *Columbia Herald and Mail* is growing desperate as the echoes of 1872 recede. Hear it for its cause:

"It is better to have a packed convention if we can't get a fair one, than have our opponents fill all the offices."

Nay, friend, put your shoulder to the wheel, and old Maury will do better than that.

THE *Memphis Appeal* says: "James C. Jones was Governor twice, and when elected and re-elected was a resident of Pulaski, Middle Tennessee." The "Cedar Snags" of Lebanon rise up in judgment against the *Appeal*. Pulaski has furnished three Governors, and all Brown at that, but Lebanon claims Jones.

OF McCrary's bill now pending, for Congress to regulate railroads by means of a commission, the *Jackson Herald* says:

"It is thought the Southern and Eastern members will oppose it, because the effect in their estimation will be to transfer the entire control of railroads to Washington City. They say the title of the bill should be 'a bill to give the railroads control of Congress.' We expect that would be about the way of it."

THE *Chicago Tribune* advises the Grangers to enter political life as a distinct organization, a third party. To this the *Indiana Farmer* objects, and says: "We would resist the attempt to found a party based upon a class, if proposed by any other class, and what we would condemn in others we will not tolerate in ourselves. Such an attempt upon the part of the farmers would instantly unite every other industry and profession against us."

A TELEGRAM from New Hampshire to a Philadelphia Republican paper, dated the 5th inst., announced that the latest returns from the canvass received at Concord indicate the election of Mr. Weston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in the election which occurs to-day. This may be somewhat premature, but as it comes in an authoritative form we "take the gifts the gods give us" for a few hours at least.

It is telegraphed from Washington to the *Atlanta Herald* that Congressman Freeman (Rad.,) from the Atlanta district, was heard to remark that Bard's confirmation "sounds the death knell of Republicanism in Georgia." The *Macon Telegraph and Messenger* regards this as a "werry" musical sound, but confesses it had all along been under the impression that "the death knell of Republicanism in Georgia" was sounded in 1872 by that forty odd thousand majority for Gov. Smith.

"IT is simply impossible," writes Mr. Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, "that a President who sincerely resolved to reform the civil service upon the principles which President Grant has approved should make such a nomination as that of Simmons." And what of the Senate, with its two-thirds Republican majority, which confirmed this nomination? The truth is, neither the President nor the Senate has any desire to reform the civil service.

A NATIONAL SKELETON UNCLOSETED.

Gen. Boynton seems to delight in the stern duty of disclosing the horrid secrets of Radicalism. He has just published in the *Cincinnati Gazette* a chapter of secret war history, that will redound to the infamy of Radical rule. It consists of a large number of private letters, telegrams, etc., exposing the notorious Hurtt frauds, which it is now very clear, were an extensive system of public plunder carried on by men of stations both high and low. We give elsewhere his preface to the letters and a partial summation of the facts revealed in them from the report of Maj. McLean who was appointed to investigate the practices of Hurtt, at the time the latter was first suspected. Bankers of national reputation are implicated. The mere mention of their names in so awkward a connection would cause a multitude of our over-confiding citizens to start with wonder. It appears also that a few of our eminent "Christian" statesmen sustain an unenviable connection with the business. Politicians are implicated, says Boynton, "whose names have been household words for many years, and who have held, and in part now hold, high position." Senator Sherman, Gov. Dennison, Salmon P. Chase and others, used their influence, either knowingly or unknowingly, in furthering the conspiracy, whose object was to remove Quartermaster Dickerson in order to make room for a government thief. Wholesale plunder was the object of Hurtt in seeking the removal and degradation of Dickerson and his own elevation to the responsible position; a share of the spoils incited his confederates, who are not yet numbered.

With the meagre revelations so far published, there is no impregnable ground to impugn the motives of the noted politicians above mentioned. They should be held in innocence until proven guilty. There is much to be published yet, however, and Gen. Boynton declares that "there are those for whom this publication will be the beginning of just retribution."

The most remarkable part of the whole affair is the action of Secretary Stanton. When the investigation had been commenced by Maj. McLean, and it was discovered that many of the leading Republicans were implicated, the discoveries were suppressed, and McLean exiled by the Secretary, in order to prevent a further expose. The Secretary did this, so runs the apology, in order to conceal the real rottenness of the nation's chief supports. Military necessity compelled the concealment of the enormous swindle. Upon this policy depended the preservation of the Union, the triumph of the North, the subjugation of the South! This is most extraordinary! Will the friends of Mr. Stanton allow it to go for an explanation of his connection with the Hurtt frauds? It seems to be the only alternative. What a confession! Let the work of unearthing the great frauds of the war go on, and we shall soon learn that the offices connected with the army were filled by the greatest swindlers the world has ever known, and that they were shielded in their corruption by the authorities at Washington. Had these plunderers been hung, the country would have been all the better for it. The *Cincinnati Gazette* says editorially of this scandalous affair:

"The disclosures we present in this paper reveal the fact that in order to conceal the rascalities of the Hurtt frauds committed at Cincinnati during the darkest days of the rebellion, and to protect the conspirators and their assistants, the arm of the government was used to strike down and destroy two honest men who dared to do their duty. One of these subsequently died in a lunatic asylum. For him nothing can be done. He is beyond the nations's reach. Capt. Dickerson is not here to claim justice of the country which he faithfully served, and for which service he was destroyed, but his name is dear to his children and his friends who survive him, and from this name, by the official hand of the government, should be removed the cloud cast upon it by the men who caused his removal in order to advance their own wicked purposes. The second person who was victimized by the conspirators, is alive, and he is in a position to receive justice, and in his behalf the people of this country who know how to value a soldier's honor will demand that justice be done. We call the attention of members of Congress and of the President of the United States to the history of this case, which is officially told in this paper. He was ordered to Fort Vancouver—that is to say, he was banished, because, in obeying the orders of his superior officer, he placed the government in possession of evidence to convict those who conspired to rob it. In order to suppress this evidence, and thus protect men, some of whom were in high places, Major McLean was hurried off to a distant and isolated fort. Knowing that he was persecuted for doing his duty, he felt the sting and resigned. He has since been a resident of this city, and he lives to see the conspiracy from which he suffered exposed, and the evidence, which for ten years was suppressed, made public. Murder will out. This crime is out. It is now the duty of Congress to investigate this matter, to punish the guilty, and do justice to the innocent. It is perfectly plain that Major McLean should be honorably restored to his position in the army, with full pay and allowance from the day his fine sense of honor forced him to resign."

THE *Waynesboro Citizen*, a sprightly journal started at the county seat of Wayne, under the editorship of R. P. Cypert, goes back to first principles and needn't care whether Congress inflate or contract. It proposes to take in payment of subscriptions "all kinds of barter, such as corn, fodder, oats, hay, bacon, lard, dried apples, onions, potatoes, dry or salted hides, butter, eggs, flour, meal, ginseng, beeswax, tallow, feathers and rags, at the highest market price." This puts the paper in reach of every one, no matter how tight money may be.

IT seems that the English have introduced both Christianity and drunkenness into the East Indies; but the growth of the drunkenness has been far more rapid than that of Christianity. The "heathen" there are beginning to get alarmed at this state of things. Therefore Kaliknishna and 19,200 others have addressed a memorial on the subject to the British Viceroy.

THE NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN asks: "How shall we choose a candidate for Governor?" Nominate him in open Democratic convention, and stick to him through thick and thin—closer than a brother.—*Brownsville States.*

LET US BE PRACTICAL.

The most persistent exposure and scathing denunciation of the enormities of Radicalism amount to nothing unless they lead to action. So, criticisms of the Democracy and of the convention system, merely tend to perpetuate bitterness, unless the critic points out some practical mode of improving matters. The campaign is drawing on apace, and the work before us is a very practical one. The past week we have had occasion to notice the proposition in Rutherford to select county candidates by primary election. From an article elsewhere, it will be seen a correspondent of the *Clarksville Chronicle* suggests that the regular election in August be made to serve also as a primary for the selection of Gubernatorial, Legislative and Congressional candidates. It may be worth while to consider how this would work. Subject to the same conditions and difficulties as we mentioned in regard to county candidates, any single county could thus choose to select its own candidate for the Legislature. When it comes to a Floater or Senator, the primary election plan would require the agreement of the several counties interested. In regard to Congressmen, a still larger number of counties would have to agree on this particular mode. To select a candidate for Governor this way, all or nearly all the counties in the State would have to agree on the primary plan. How can this widening area of agreement be brought about, without some preliminary organization? What progress towards the selection of a Congressman would be made, if Montgomery were the only county in the district to express its preference at the August polls? A convention or something similar would still be needed, to get the voice of the other counties. Of course, such a body should count the expressed preference of Montgomery *pro tanto*, and it should have as much weight in the result as the presence of a representative delegation. Again, suppose a dozen different counties should thus express their choice in August for a Gubernatorial candidate. Suppose twenty, thirty, forty should do so. Suppose a majority of the counties should do so. Still we would have no candidate until the other counties were consulted in some way. There would be a clash of systems. Besides, in many counties the regular election officers in August will be Republicans, sworn as to the official returns, but not sworn in regard to the primary returns. We would have to depend entirely on their personal honor for the correctness of the latter, if indeed they would accept the additional duty. Is this a good mode for obtaining the views of Democrats in East Tennessee, for instance—Democrats whose votes count up for Governor the same as though they lived in Democratic counties? As we begun so we end. It is idle to criticize any plan without suggesting a better one. If the people value self-government, we know of no easy means by which they can secure it without work. There is no royal road, in this country at least. The people must put their shoulders to the wheel. Our general plan for the State at large, is full, live precinct clubs, sending true representatives of their views to the county convention, and thence to the floaterial, Senatorial, Congressional and State conventions. If the foundations are laid broad and solid, the superstructure will be satisfactory. But it is the people must do it. All the newspapers, and all the honest men of prominent ability cannot do it, unless the people take hold. A circumstance which renders the activity of the masses more necessary, is the fact that the cry of "party-whips" and "drill-sergeants," makes many an honest, earnest man of eminent ability hold aloof, waiting for the people to act, lest this light artillery of annoying epithet be turned on himself. The purest patriot in the land might well fear being classed with the lowest demagogues, by that indiscriminate logic which applies to all party organization the denunciations so eminently deserved by Radicalism.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

The *Albany Argus* claims that the town elections in New York, on the 3d inst., resulted in a total rout of the Republican party. In its issue of the 6th the *Argus* gives the result of the elections for supervisors in thirty-four counties, touching which it says:

"In these counties, in 1872, the Republicans had a majority of 202. Last year their majority was reduced to 36; while this year the aggregate opposition majority is 38. Two years ago they carried two-thirds of all the towns in the State; last year they had a large majority; this year they are reduced to a minority. The opposition gain 74 towns as compared with last year, and 240 as compared with 1872! Even this comparison, however, does not place the story in its most significant light. Two years ago the Republican party carried thirty of the thirty-four Boards of Supervisors, from which we have complete returns as given below; this year, they carry but ten! The fullness of the vote at the recent elections is as remarkable as the results. The people are evidently aroused to the necessity of giving personal attention to the conduct of public affairs. Reform at last moves along the proper channels. It aims to secure honest government by placing honest men in office. Ten counties, in over one-half of the State, are all which remain to the Republican party. The gains count by hundreds. In the history of the State such a revolution in two years is without precedent. Then, two-thirds of the State was under Administration control; now, the opposition has a clear majority, and the prospect is, will retain it to the end. The cities feel the reaction. Even where the Republicans elect their candidates for Mayor, as in Utica and Rochester, the Common Councils are Democratic, and most of the officers are or soon will be. Well may it be said that a party has been lost. There is little trace of the Republican party in New York today. Supremely confident two years ago, and with apparently a permanent lease of power at the close of 1872, it is already reckoned among the things which were. There is no mistaking of this political revolution. The first year of Grant's second term closes with the conviction in every mind that his administration is a plundering and profligate one; and that reform must begin with the reorganization of parties."

THE pompons for the bonnet of the period are said to resemble an illuminated cornstalk.

THE CRUSADE AT GREENEVILLE.

The ladies engaged in the temperance struggle have two objects in view: the suppression of the liquor traffic and the reformation of men. They hope to accomplish the latter by the former, and the former by the latter, and, in order to do the work effectually, both by each other. Their field work is to look whisky out of countenance by standing face to face with it from day to day; and to press the pledge. In Greeneville they have been prosecuting these tasks for some weeks and we may now review their work. All who have kept posted must agree that their efforts have been persistent and strenuous. The liquor business there seems, for the time being at least paralysed. Two saloons have closed and the custom of the two remaining has been largely curtailed. When Mrs. Ward's license expired an effort was made to prevent its renewal. The town council declared her business a nuisance, and, it seems, had ventured to say that no licenses should be renewed. That, legally, is no more than a private opinion publicly expressed. The Legislature would hardly license what it considers a nuisance, and the judiciary are bound to carry out the intention of the law-makers. Mrs. Ward appeared likely to experience, in getting her legal right enforced, a difficulty which would defeat any but herself. We have no measure for the length of her persistence, nor any fathom for the depth of her determination, for the municipal authorities succumbed early to this determined woman, and have already renewed her license. But the action of the council in the first instance, though it receded from a position it could not legally maintain, is enough to prove that a strong repulsion to drunkenness has been developed throughout a large community. There is uncontroverted testimony that the people of that town and county are seriously aroused against intemperance. There are persons, it is true, who do not heartily approve of the ladies' *modus operandi*, but even these are readier friends of temperance, possibly, than they were before. Hundreds have signed "the pledge," whatever that is. Public opinion is more acute, more active, and more sensitive. Much of the work, therefore, has been effective.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S WORD TO FARMERS.

In his speech in the Senate recently, opposing currency inflation, Senator Schurz spoke as follows:

"If a farmer or planter could inflate the currency and run up the premium on gold when he sells his crops, and then so manipulate the currency as to raise the value of paper money and depress the premium on gold when he buys his supplies, of course that would be a winning trick. But those who buy from and who sell to him would try to play the same game; and in this tricky game the honest farmer would be sure to come to grief, as he has come to grief already. No; if the farmer or planter wants to prosper he will, above all things, use every effort within his power to rid the country of a system of currency which obliges him to sell at low and buy at high prices. He may for a moment think that inflation will aid him in paying off his debts, if he has any; but upon consideration he will discover that debts are paid out of surplus earnings, and that his earnings will be depressed when the price of what he buys is high in proportion to the price of what he sells; that his surplus earnings will grow larger as soon as the price of what he sells is put upon an equal footing with the price of what he buys. He will discover that the trick of depreciating the legal tender by inflation, in order to pay what he owes in a currency less valuable, will not redound to his advantage in the end, and that in this, as in all other things, honesty is, after all, the best policy. He will discover that an honest currency, which permits him to buy and sell on the same basis of value, is for him the safest basis of prosperity, and I trust the time is not far distant when the farmers, whatever artifices of demagogism may be used at present upon them, will, as one man, stand up honestly and intelligently for the earliest possible return to specie payments."

When the currency of the country varies as much in quantity and value as corn and cotton, it gives speculators every advantage over producers. It is like changing at will the quantity of iron, grain, or cotton that shall weigh one hundred pounds; or the weight of silver that shall make a dollar. It is important to understand that the only check on the harm that Congress can do, and is likely to do, is an enlightened, sound public opinion. This salutary restraint is alike indispensable and invaluable. No amount of currency creates wealth; that must come from productive labor, and primarily from the earth's fruitfulness. Who would regard that an honest half bushel for the seller or purchaser, which held sixteen quarts one day, seventeen the next, and fifteen on the third day? This is precisely the half bushel that Congress now uses to measure all grain and seeds for farmers and merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COKE.

PRICE COKE SIX CTS. PER BUSHEL AT Gas Works.

Twenty-five bushel loads delivered for $2.00.

mh10 3t J. H. KENDRICK, Secretary.

Apple and Peach Trees.

WE HAVE A FEW FINE FRUIT TREES that will be sold very cheap within the next three days. WINSTEAD, SHIELDS & CO.

mh10 3t

The Nashville Directory

WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY. PARTIES having changed location, new firms or dissolutions, during the past thirty days, will be reported if handed in.

1t WHEELER, MARSHALL & BRUCE.

TWO RACES TO-DAY!

THE GREAT 17 MILE TROTTING RACE comes off at 2 o'clock P. M., at the

Nashville Race Course.

FIRST RACE.

Black & Lackey match their (blk. g.) Big Trick by Brown Dick, dam unknown, to trot 17 miles in one hour, for a stake of $200 per side.

SECOND RACE.

Mile heats, two in three, for a purse of $50.
A. Melon enters b. g. Bob Hill, to harness.
G. J. Fuller enters b. m. Hattie Brown, to wagon.
R. M. Anderson enters br. g. St. Patrick, to harness.
Ten per cent. entrance; the second horse to save his entrance.
Gate fees, Fifty Cents.

BLACK & LACKEY, Proprietors.
Tuesday, March 10, 1874. 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

The Old Folks Concert!

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

WILL TAKE PLACE

AT MASONIC HALL,

ON TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS WILL commence at 9 o'clock Monday morning, 9th, at the Music Emporium of R. Dorman & Co. None sold before that hour.

Tickets, 75c. No charge for reserved seats.

mh7 3t

A Grand Masquerade

AND CALICO BALL.

A GRAND MASQUERADE AND CALICO Ball will be given at the Skating Rink

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

As the purports of this Ball are for benevolent purposes, it is earnestly hoped that the good citizens will attend with their wives, children and friends. Proper decorum will be rigidly enforced. As Capt. Wm. Horn's Rock City Band has been engaged for the occasion, all may rest assured that there will be no regrets. Come one, come all. Surplus proceeds to be handed over to the Hon. Thos. A. Kercheval, Mayor of Nashville, for distribution.

Admission, One Dollar. [B.] mh8 tf

LADIES' FAIR!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum,

WILL BE HELD AT

MASONIC HALL,

Commencing on Monday, the 6th of April, and continuing the entire week.

THE LADIES PLEDGE THEMSELVES to spare neither trouble nor expense in order to make their friends and the public enjoy themselves, and trust that their efforts will be found worthy of the support of a generous community.

Admission, 25 Cents.

mh3 td

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dried Sugar Corn.

ONE OF THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND most nutritious articles of food now offered in this market is the Dried Sugar Corn.

W. W. TOTTEN & BRO. are Agents, and kept for sale by all Retail Grocers in Nashville. mh8 4t

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned Building Committee for Building a New Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Church and High streets, until the 16th inst. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of P. J. Williamson, Architect, corner of Summer and Church streets.

Committee: { J. L. WEAKLEY, Chairman. / H. HICHCOCK. / HUGH CARROLL.

mh8 4t

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, held on the 3d day of March, 1874, a dividend of two per cent was declared on the consolidated stock of the Company, payable on and after April 1, 1874.

This is virtually six per cent on the old Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad stock. I hope stockholders will so understand it.

Those who have not had their stock renewed will receive two per cent upon the consolidated stock, or six per cent upon their original stock.

W. A. GLEAVES, Secretary.

mh6 till ap1 Banner and Bulletin please copy.

Southern Queen Sweet Potatoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE 500 Bushels of Southern Queen Sweet Potatoes, clear of spot or rot. As early as the Bermuda, and the best eating and keeping potato known. Price $3.50 per bushel. All orders sent to me or Thomas & Turner, Market st., will be promptly attended to.

mh5 1w HENRY DRIVER.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED NOT TO give credit or loan money, on my account, to Isaiah Langham, for I will not pay any of his debts contracted since Feb. 27, 1874, when his connections ceased with the firm of Samuel Langham, on the corner of Foster and Lisby streets, Edgefield, Tenn.

mh7 3t SAMUEL LANGHAM.

Office Clerk Supreme Court,

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 3, 1874.

J. W. Wilson & Co. vs. Geo. W. Shields et als.

AND

T. J. Lattner et als. vs. Benjamin Shields et als.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That until 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, March 14, 1874, bids will be received by the undersigned, at the above office, for one-half of the lot of ground designated on the map and plan of the city of Nashville as lot No. 6, on the east side of Market street, north of the Public Square, fronting on said street fifty-four feet, running back one hundred and forty-seven feet ten inches, and is the same lot of ground conveyed by John A. McEwen, Trustee, to Benj. F. Shields, Trustee, recorded in the Register's office of Davidson county in book No. 24, pages 280 and 281, such bids to commence with the sum of $1,500. The party bidding will be required to execute his or their notes, due in six and twelve months from the 4th day of October, 1873, and with satisfactory security. If no bid is made over $1,500, being the bid of George W. Shields as Trustee for Laura Shields, the sale will be confirmed to him.

P. C. DUNNINGTON,
Clerk Supreme Court.

mh4 eod till mh14

GIFT CONCERTS.

4th Grand Gift Concert!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

SUCCESS ASSURED!

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN

On Tuesday, 31st of March next.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE GENERAL wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

Tuesday, the 31st of March, 1874

No Further Postponement.

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UNSOLD THEY WILL BE CANCELED, AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 Cash Gifts

$1,500,000

will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The tickets are printed in coupons of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing, just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to		$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 115 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is to be hoped they will be sent in promptly that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky,
And Manager Gift Concert, Public Lib. Building
LOUISVILLE, KY.

dec13 dtues&fri W till mh31

BANKING.

First National Bank,

OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,

No. 55 North College Street.

The Designated Depository of the United States for Middle Tennessee.

Capital.....$250,000
Surplus Fund.....50,000

DIRECTORS:

M. BURNS, C. R. PARSONS,
E. R. CAMPBELL, A. G. EWING,
A. L. DEMOSS, WM. SIMMONS.
M. B. PILCHER.

Receives Deposits, Deals in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Government Securities. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of exchange. Revenue Stamps for sale.

M. BURNS, President. W. C. BUTTERFIELD, Cashier.
THEO. COOLEY, Assistant Cashier.

jan11 tf sp

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & Co.

BANKERS,

No. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

Transact a general Banking Business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to

Banks, Banking Institutions, Private Bankers and Individuals.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

and information regarding the same furnished upon application.

Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all Securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad Loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

dec16 3m

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Jailor.

WE are authorized to announce A. F. McCONNELL as a candidate for County Jailor at the ensuing August election.

mh3 tc

For Register.

BEING pleased with the duties and satisfied with the perquisites of the office of Register for Davidson county, I announce myself a candidate for re-election on the first Thursday of August next. I purpose making the race on merit alone, and respectfully solicit the support of all who believe that I have done my whole duty in the past. B. F. BINKLEY.

Nashville, Jan. 20, 1874. jan20 td

For County Trustee.

AT the urgent solicitation of many of the citizens of Davidson county, I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of County Trustee at the ensuing August election. If elected I will, in the future as in the past, discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. D. R. MARSHALL.

Nashville, March 3, 1874. mh3 to

WE are authorized to announce W. A. KNIGHT as a candidate for County Trustee at the ensuing August election. feb25 td

EDITORS UNION AND AMERICAN.—Please announce me in your paper as a candidate for county Trustee, at the election in August next. ISAAC PAUL.

feb22 to

WALL PAPERS.

C. H. FREEMAN,
DEALER, EXCLUSIVELY IN
WALL PAPER,
No. 13 NORTH COLLEGE STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

dec21 6m

FAMILY GROCERS.

JOHN M. SHELTON,

DEALER IN

Family Groceries

And all kinds of Country Produce,

jan22 tf No. 191 South Cherry St.

SPECIAL DISEASES.

DR. WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo., has been longer engaged in the treatment of all venereal and sexual diseases than any specialist in St. Louis, as the city papers show. Alost spermatorrhœa, sexual debility and impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or sexual excesses; symptoms being, nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, are permanently cured. Pamphlet 36 pages free. Every letter of inquiry with one stamp answered.

feb 5 y

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MURRAY & REAGAN

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 19 and 21 N. College Street, corner of Bank Alley,

WHERE THEY WILL CONTINUE THEIR business. In this large, commodious and well-located building they will place and keep constantly on hand the largest stock of Stoves, Tinware, Mantles, Grates and House Furnishing Goods ever offered in the Nashville market.

They will continue to make Galvanized Iron Cornice, Tin and Slate Roofing A SPECIALTY, in which they defy competition.

They thank the public for past generous patronage, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

Remember, 19 and 21 N. College St.

mar4 2m eod

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF McCLURE, BUCK & CO. was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. McClure retiring. The business will be continued by our former associate, Mr. C. B. Cooper, and Mr. T. M. Eubanks, of Murfreesboro, under the name of

COOPER, EUBANKS & CO.

Either of the firm of McClure, Buck & Co. are authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement, and we earnestly request those owing to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Mr. McClure can be found at the office of the new firm to meet his old friends and customers.

We are succeeded by practical business men, whom we have known and done business with for years, and solicit for them a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us.

Jan. 1, 1874. McCLURE, BUCK & CO.

jan6 tf

POWDER, HUBS, AND SPOKES.

E. McIVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

Sycamore Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blasting and Sporting Powder

OFFICE—12 N. Cherry St., Maxwell House.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

MILLS—Cheatham County, Tenn.

jan8 tf

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Summer and Deaderick sts.,

Nashville, - - - - Tenn.

JAS. A. HOLT & CO., Prop's.

TRANSIENT BOARD PER DAY, $2 00

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Architects.

JOHN LEWIS, Res. Fatherland st., Edgefield.
JOHN L. SMITH, Cor. Union and College streets, over Third N. Bank.
WM. C. SMITH, 103 Church st., St. Cloud Block.
P. J. WILLIAMSON, Cor. Church and Summer streets, Lewis Block.

Attorneys-at-Law.

R. L. CARUTHERS, Jr., & J. W. BONNER, No. 46½ N. Cherry st.
J. P. JEUP, Office 53½ Cedar street.
WM. K. McALISTER, Jr., 35 N. College street.
SMITH, BAXTER & ALLISON, No. 3 Porter Block.

Auction and Commission Merchants.

WINSTEAD, SHIELDS & CO., 31 Public Square.

Bakers and Confectioners.

L. H. ELDRIDGE, 85 Church street.
MRS. GEO. GREIG, 42 Union street.
JUNGERMANN & CO., 34 Public square.
A. KANNIE, 24 Broad and 109 S. Market st.
CHAS. ROBERTSON, 24 N. Market street.
G. H. WESSEL, 32 N. College street.

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B. R. CUTTER, corner of Broad and College sts.
B. H. EATHERLY, 61 N. College street.
CHAS. B. HALL, 47 N. College street.
JOHN HOLAHAN, 9 Union street.
MANNY & BRO., 93 Church street.
TRECY & COYLE, 21 Union street.
T. E. WINSTEAD & CO., 7 N. Cherry street.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

S. POWERS & SON, 20 Public Square.

Contractors and Builders.

SIMMONS & PHILLIPS, Broad st., near Vauxhall.

Druggists.

A. H. COUSENS & CO., corner Broad and Cherry streets.

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W. T. BEATY & CO., No. 10 N. College st.
WEAKLEY & WARREN, 10 and 11 N. College st.

Gun Makers and Dealers in Guns and Pistols.

F. J. BITTERLICH & J. LEGLER, No. 21 Deaderick street.

Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

JOHN M. McKEE & BRO., 36 Union street.
WAIN & WALKER, 24 Public Square.
ISAAC WATERFIELD, 43 Union street.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Ladies' Goods.

D. LOVEMAN & CO., 16 Public Square.

House and Sign Painters.

BEASLEY & RUTH, 50 N. Cor. Public Square.

Lumber and Building Material.

NORTHERN & HOWELL, 134 Cor. Broad and High streets.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

MRS. J. C. BARRY, 49 Union, near Cherry.
MRS. TINES, 24 N. Summer street.

Mattress Manufacturer.

ED. H. MILLER, 7 North College street.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Hair Work

J. P. GRAVILLE & CO., 25 N. Cherry street.
JOS. E. LOISEAU & CO., 21 N. Cherry street.

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FREEMAN & ORCHARD, 12 North College st.

Music and Musical Instruments.

R. DORMAN & CO., 83 Church street.
J. A. McCLURE & BRO., 22 North Cherry st.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

DAVID GREWAR, 52 and 54 Church street.
HENDERSON BRO'S & CO., 73 N. Cherry street.

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R. POOLE, corner Cherry and Union streets.
T. F. SALTSMAN, 49 Union, near Cherry street.

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ARRINGTON, FARRAR & WEAKLEY, 36 North College street.
HOS. CHLLENDER, 50 North Cherry street.
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FLORENCE, E. A. NELSON, 152 Church street.
SINGER, J. S. CARPENTER, 122 Church street.
WEED, B. W. RANDALL, 9 N. Summer street.
WHEELER & WILSON, HOWARD & SOULE, 120 Church street.

Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

PHILLIPS, BUTTORFF & CO., 22 N. College st.
WEED, B. W. RANDALL, 9 N. Summer street.

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J. & L. WHORLEY, 47 S. Market street.

Trunk Manufacturer.

WM. DUNSTEAD, 31 N. College street.

*Watch