UNION AND AMERICAN.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

MINNESOTA talks about collecting taxes semi-annually, to make it easier on the people. Another notion of their Legislature is to regulate the salaries of Judges according to the population of their circuits.

ON the evening that the *New York Sun*, containing the exposure of the $11,000,000 Memphis and El Paso job, arrived in Washington, excitement ran so high that as high as $5 was freely offered for a single copy.

BIG corporations, railroads and Eastern insurance companies have lately fallen in the habit of appealing from State to Federal courts on the pettiest of lawsuits, thus placing those who sue them at great disadvantage, and often causing them to abandon their claims rather than go hundreds of miles to attend United States courts. The Illinois Legislature is endeavoring to stay this practice by empowering the State Auditor to cancel the certificate of any insurance company that resorts to it. In other words, they must not do business in Illinois, if they will not submit to its laws and courts.

As an art, taxation seems still in its infancy. S. S. Hayes, Tax Collector of Chicago, submits to the Board of Alderman, a list of wealthy citizens, whom he designates as "tax-fighters." We have some of the same sort in the more populous counties of this State. Mr. Hayes also gives a list of twenty-nine national banks which have resisted all taxation since 1871, their dues now amounting to over $150,000. In regard to the general field of taxes on personal property, the following figures are given as the amount uncollected during the past four years:

Personal property tax, 1871	$ 95,121 62
Personal property tax, 1872	185,052 08
Personal property tax, 1873	388,463 21
Do. (estimated) for, 1874	500,000 00
Total	$1,139,416 91

LIEUT. FITCH, who married Minnie Sherman, before accepting the jewels tendered to his wife by the Egyptian Kedive, asked Congress for permission to do so, as they are a gift from a foreign government. Congress gave the requisite permision, but said nothing about remitting the custom dues, Gen. Sherman not being in favor at Washington. Now that the jewels have arrived, Mrs. Fitch is in somewhat of a quandery. The duty, which is 25 per cent., amounts to about $75,000—a rather stunning figure. Secretary Bristow refuses to issue a free permit. The Turkish Minister cannot ask such a favor, as they are not for himself or household, nor even directed to his care. The only solution is to take a warehouse receipt for the diamonds, and export them back to Europe. Mrs. Fitch can then follow them, and bring them back as personal property in use. And all this red tape must be carried out on account of a little pique against her father in Washington.

ACCORDING to Gen. Lew Wallace, author and soldier, it was Grant, not Mr. Seward, who overthrew the empire in Mexico. Wallace, who went on an expedition to Mexico in 1863, when Bazaine had seated Maximilian on what promised to be a rock-rooted throne, now claims to give the true story of that mission, then a mystery. Knowing Lincoln's anxiety to act on the Monroe doctrine, Wallace proposed to him a plan for secretly helping Juarez, and the President directed him to confer with Grant, then before Richmond. Grant badgered a better plan than Wallace's, and was glad of the opportunity of carrying it out. Ostensibly Wallace went on an inspection of the ports on the Rio Grande, really on a visit to Juarez. The result was the arming of numerous republican regiments, an advance along the whole line, the death of Maximilian, and with his fall that of the empire.

THAT mysterious English book, for which a reward of $5,000 was offered, is a tremendous humbug, or has not yet been discovered. Certainly the Louisville copy is not the only one extant of the "Memoirs of George IV." The New York papers of Tuesday come to us laden with letters from booksellers, bibliophilists, and others, from which it appears that there is another copy of "George IV" in Portland, still another in the Franklin Library, Philadelphia, and a third in the Athenæum. Boston to say nothing of the cartloads which various publishers claim to have sold at ten dollars a piece. One publishing firm writes to the *Times* that there is no B. R. Brown to be found at No. 599 Broadway, and, according to last year's London Directory, no G. Golbourne at 35 Duke street. Meanwhile, Brown sends a letter to the *Herald*, dating it from No. 599 Broadway, declaring that "George IV." is not the book he wants, but in it may be found the history of the one advertized for and the circumstances of its suppression.

MR. JOHN W. AUSTIN, jr., a native of Poultney, Vt., and a devoted Republican during the war, writes as follows to the *Rutland Globe* from Iberville Parish, Louisiana: "If there is any intelligence or respectability in Louisiana it is strongly represented in the White League. The feeling among them, and in fact of nearly all the white people of our State, is one of righteous indignation against our usurping rulers, and in favor of justice and protection to our colored people in all their rights of citizenship. I do not know one single man of intelligence outside the circle of Radical officials or aspirants in Louisiana, who pretends to believe that Wm. Pitt Kellogg is our rightful Governor. Our people have submitted to his infamous rule only because they were forced to do so by the authority of the President. They have in vain appealed for relief to our partisan courts, to the President, and to Congress. They have recently gained their case at the ballot-box, only to be defeated again by the power of the bayonet. And now in their utter despondency they make their appeal to their brethren of the North. May God help them if that source fails."

GOV. PORTER'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. Porter, sent in to the Legislature yesterday, is pointed and comprehensive, notwithstanding its brevity compared with the usual length of such documents. The impropriety of increasing the burdens of taxation is urged *pari passu* with "the necessity of making provision for the interest of the State debt." In this respect the Governor adheres strictly to the platform on which he was elected, as he does also in the mode he suggests for compassing this double task, namely, the exercise of economy and watchfulness in every appropriation made. When circumstances force the people to economize, it becomes the duty of a representative government to do likewise in its own expenses, in order to avoid oppressing its people. When tax payers are obliged to retrench, taxeaters should be compelled to do likewise. This is the only true and Democratic way of meeting such an emergency. The opposite, or Radical, practice is illustrated in the course of the present Congress, which finds the whole country depressed and revenues decreased by the same causes as Tennessee, by the panic, short crops and general industrial depression. Yet there is no effort at retrenchment. On the contrary, all indicate an increase of expenditures. The Navy appropriation bill was rushed through with at least five millions of unnecessary and shameful grants. The Legislative bill was returned from the Senate loaded down with expensive amendments. The Postoffice deficiency is enormously increased from last year. Not a dime has been cut off the Army bill and others yet to be reported, while a host of jobs loom up in the back ground. It rests with the Tennessee Legislature to take the initiative in showing the practical difference between Democracy and Radicalism.

The Governor well says that it is too late to discuss the wisdom of the policy under which our State debt was created. It may be remarked, in this connection, that even the Brownlow debt after the war was not without its benefits. It may be regarded as the price and condition on which we escaped the bayonet reconstruction of more Southern States. If, as was proposed at the time by one of the leading old Whigs of the State, the people had met in mass-meetings at their county sites and warned the money centres that they repudiated these bonds in advance, the result would have been Federal interference and an influx of carpet-baggers. Even as late as 1870, when the new Constitution was under way, Tennessee was threatened with military reconstruction, our united Radical delegation to Congress urging this course on the Government. Looking now to the condition of Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and recently of Arkansas, we may congratulate ourselves that we regained local self government at so cheap a price. When we add that nearly all the Brownlow issues have been absorbed in the sale of delinquent railroads, leaving the bulk of our outstanding obligations in the shape of ante-bellum bonds and accrued interest, the folly of discussing their validity must become evident to every one who does not care to renew the old ante-bellum quarrels between Whigs and Democrats.

Governor Porter echoes the voice of the whole State in urging the reduction of criminal costs, and, as a means thereto, suggests that each county pay its own costs, so as to induce greater watchfulness on the part of the citizen and arouse a more active interest in the suppression of lawlessness. The public schools, the Bureau of Agriculture and the subject of immigration receive due attention. The need for a thorough geological survey of the State, in order to present exact and scientific details of our mineral wealth, is urged, and, although it may not be done immediately, the propriety of ascertaining its probable cost is suggested.

We are glad to see that the Governor includes the Mississippi among the rivers whose improvement will benefit Tennessee as well as other States. He also favors the Texas Pacific. The only source of additional revenue suggested, "are many corporations in Tennessee, including the railways, subject to taxation, that aid in nothing to the support of the government."

The message closes very appropriately with a reference to the Louisiana usurpation, and the dangerous precedent it establishes if allowed to pass unchallenged.

WE publish elsewhere the discovery in New York of mutilated national bank notes, variously estimated in amount at from $100,000 to over $1,000,000. The bills are old and ragged, such as are sent to Washington to be cancelled when unfit for use. A large majority of them seem to be of the Speaker Bank, at Canandjoharie, N. Y. The bank denies any loss of money or other knowledge of the mutilated bills. This incident suggests that they may have come from the Cancellation Bureau at Washington, although they are not cut according to the prescribed usage of the Treasury Department. In its account of the matter, the *New York Herald* makes the following startling statement:

> A well known public man and a member of Congress, who died not long since, stated before his death to some of his associates that he might not live to see it, but others would live to find that the Cancellation Division of the United States Treasury was the most corrupt department in the United States Government. It has been hinted in fact, and may be yet found susceptible of proof that all the national bank issues presented for redemption at the Treasury in Washington are not cancelled, or in other words that some of the bills in their entirety are taken out of the Treasury vaults and are given to skillful counterfeiters to be raised, after cutting, patching and pasting, to higher denominations. If there is any truth in this thought the most stern punishment should follow a rigid investigation into such shameful delasement of the currency.

THE original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" will shortly be sold by auction in London. It was preserved in the Penn Collection at Stoke Poges, and passed, for the sum of $655, into the hands of the present owner.

GOVERNOR PORTER.

His First Message to the General Assembly.

A Brief but Able and Comprehensive State Paper.

Tennessee will Never Repudiate Her Legitimate Indebtedness.

Retrenchment the Watchword of Our Financial Future.

How Criminal Costs Can be Reduced.

Suggestions Friendly to Free Education.

Corporations as New Sources of Revenue.

River Improvements, Immigration and the Texas Pacific.

Federal Usurpation Must be Denounced and Repelled.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: The Constitution of the State imposes upon me the duty of making such recommendations to the General Assembly as I may deem expedient. But this elaborate message of my immediate predecessor, coupled with your action, covers the entire field of legislation, and I will only direct your attention briefly to a few questions, most of which are already embodied in bills now pending before you, and as paramount to all other questions I call your attention to the fact that in all sections of the State the people complain of the burdens of taxation, Federal, State and local, and while they are willing to be taxed for all necessary and legitimate purposes, they have such confidence in your wisdom and discretion, and in your knowledge of their present great necessities as to make them feel secure in the belief that you will avoid any legislation looking to extravagance or to the advancement of private speculation. The people of Tennessee never possessed so little ability to bear the burdens of government as at present. The very general failure in all the staple productions of the State, together with the great industrial depression resulting from the financial disorders of the country, has reduced the condition of the people to such a point as to require the exercise of economy and watchfulness in every appropriation made by their Representatives.

THE STATE DEBT.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the necessity of making provision for the interest on the State debt, and for the necessary appropriation to meet the current expenses of the State Government.

It is too late to discuss the wisdom of the policy under which this debt was created, but how to preserve the public faith and credit without an increase of the public burdens, is the question of the greatest concern to the tax payers; the rate of taxation cannot be increased without inflicting irreparable injury upon the people, and while this fact cannot be questioned it must be understood that the people of Tennessee will never repudiate the legitimate debt of the State. The question was fairly presented to them during the late canvass, and they pronounced against it. They know that "repudiation does not pay a debt; that it does not discharge the debtor; that it does not modify a debt so that it is not always binding in law as well as in morals, and that it adds a sort of disrepute to acknowledged inability;" but while the mass of the people will not consent to the infliction of this "stain which we ought to feel worse than a wound," there is an imperative necessity for a prompt reduction in the expenditures of the State government. If this is done, no doubt can exist of the ability of the State to meet promptly all its obligations.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW.

The expense incident to the administration of the criminal law is the subject of criticism and complaint in all parts of the State, and it is believed that this large expenditure can be greatly reduced by a modification of the statute in relation to the crime of larceny, so as to make petit larceny a misdemeanor. There are now in the State penitentiary about five hundred convicts, convicted of larceny, chiefly of the lower grade; the offense of many was for stealing sums ranging from eight cents to five dollars, entailing directly on the State in many cases an expense of over two hundred dollars for the delivery of the convict at the State Prison. The reduction of the grade of this crime would save many thousands of dollars to the Treasury; the punishment of those convicted of it by confinement in the county jail or workhouse would be adequate, while the morals of the convict would be improved by this change in the manner of his punishment; and I suggest for your consideration the propriety of imposing by law, upon the several counties, where the crime is committed, the payment of the cost now chargeable to the State; the adoption of this policy would be a great relief to the Treasury, and would doubtless induce greater watchfulness upon the part of the citizen, and arouse a more active interest in the suppression of every character of lawlessness.

FEES AND PERQUISITES.

Much complaint is made by the tax-payers of the State at the amount of fees and perquisites received by many office-holders in Tennessee. The compensation of all public servants should be reasonable, but no place should have attached to it such an income as will justify the employment of corrupt means in obtaining it, and I recommend the passage of a general law limiting the incomes of all officials to a certain amount, and providing that all fees in excess of the prescribed limit shall be paid into the public treasury.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The lease of this institution will expire the 1st of December, 1876, and the duty devolves to you of determining the disposition to be made of it. The present policy is a very questionable one, but if it is to be re-leased, the manner and terms of the lease should be definitely settled, and should be made in time to enable the lessee to to provide the necessary material and supplies for prosecuting the business of the establishment.

The penitentiary building is wholly inadequate for the accommodation of the convicts now occupying it; no proper system of discipline can be enforced, and no sufficient provision can be made for the health or moral condition of the prisoners; the enlargement of the present buildings is not desirable, because of the location, and I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of selling the establishment and erecting a new one at some point outside of the city of Nashville, with accommodations suited to the wants of the State; but our financial embarrassment will prevent the construction of this much needed improvement now, unless a sum sufficient can be realized from the sale of the buildings and grounds.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The people of Tennessee recognize the necessity of affording free education to all the children of the State. The system now in operation is a wise one in many respects, and ought to be made the subject of the most friendly legislation, such legislation as will make every child in the State its beneficiary. The general sentiment of our people is favorable to the cause of popular education. Our prosperity depends on the maintenance of the system inaugurated two years ago, and, if any change is made, it ought only to affect the details in such manner as will afford increased educational facilities.

I herewith transmit a memorial from the Tennessee State Teachers' Association, on the subject of the public school system of Tennessee. The recommendations therein made are entitled to the highest respect, and will, I doubt not, secure that consideration they so eminently deserve.

I also transmit a communication received from the distinguished Dr. B. Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, on the subject of the establishment of a State Normal School. The offer made by him is a munificent one, and I recommend that it be secured by the appropriation of the required amount of money; if necessary, the sum can be appropriated from the school fund, without increasing the public burdens. With the establishment of this school, good teachers, now our great necessity, will be secured, and the success of popular education in Tennessee assured.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

The importance of a thorough geological survey of the State is a matter of great interest to our people, many of whom are already apprised of the fact that within the boundaries of Tennessee, there are more extensive deposits of iron ore in juxtaposition with stone-coal and limestone, than in any State in the Union, and that iron of every description can be produced at less cost in Tennessee than in any other part of the world, and yet, for want of a proper survey of the State, it is impossible to make an intelligent and reliable exhibit of our incomparable resources. The work heretofore done in this direction, in consequence of the insufficiency of the appropriations, was incomplete and unsatisfactory; but it is believed that a thorough survey would cause the surplus capital of our own citizens, now invested in stocks and bonds, to be employed in manufactories at home; and whenever we can demonstrate to iron manufacturers of other States, that the advantages offered by Tennessee are superior to those now enjoyed by them, no difficulty will be found in attracting their capital and machinery. I recommend that the Legislature take such steps as may be necessary to ascertain the probable cost of a thorough survey of the State, and if the work is authorized, it would be well to direct the Geologist to collect specimens of all the minerals of the State and to deposit them, suitably labelled, in the capitol.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Comptroller, in his report to my predecessor, calls attention to the requirements of the Constitution, that money shall only be drawn from the Treasury in consequence of appropriations made by law: *Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 24*; and also to the requirement in the Code, that the Comptroller shall, at stated times, report "the unexpended balances of the several appropriations." Notwithstanding this provision in the Constitution, with a legislative construction clearly indicated in the Code, it is believed that specific appropriations are the exception, and that for many years the public moneys have been expended without the authority contemplated by the Constitution. If that instrument is obeyed and estimates required from the executive offices, the Legislature is enabled to see what amounts may be necessary, and can place a check upon expenditures by prescribing a limit beyond which they shall not go. The mere fact that an appropriation is to be made requires investigation of the amount necessary to be set apart for the purpose, and promotes inquiry into former as well as present expenditures, while the system now practiced does nothing to insure a faithful performance of this important duty. Under the present system the Comptroller complains of the extent of the discretion practically left to him. He is to examine and adjust all accounts and claims against the State which are by law to be paid out of the Treasury: Code, 207, s. s. 1. With a proper system it is believed that nothing could be the subject of a warrant but such as had been included in some appropriation made by law.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

New sources of revenue cannot be created, nor can established ones be made more productive by legislation, but the burdens of taxation can be equalized, and every species of property be made to contribute. It is believed that there are many corporations in Tennessee, including the railways, subject to taxation that aid in nothing to the support of the government, and while I recognize the fact that there is no real antagonism between these corporations and the general public, such legislation should be adopted as will cause them to bear a reasonable share of the public burdens.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

I recommend the amendment of the act creating this Bureau so as to require of the Secretary the collection, classification and publication of a full statistical report of the material interests of the State, with special reference to transportation, manufactures and trade. Such a report would be of material assistance in furnishing correct data for future legislation on questions relating to the assessment and taxation of certain property, and would furnish a character of information invaluable to persons looking to our State as a future home.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement of the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers should be urged upon the Federal Congress. They all drain a vast territory, rich in everything that contributes to the wealth of a State, and if their navigation was made more reliable, a new and great source of wealth would be open to Tennessee and the other States bordering these rivers, and I do not doubt but that a material increase to the population of all these States, would promptly follow their improvement. The appropriations heretofore made have been of considerable benefit, but what is now wanted is such an appropriation as will enable the officers in charge of the work to prosecute it to completion at an early day.

IMMIGRATION.

This is a question of great concern to the people of Tennessee, and while our State possesses unsurpassed attractions to the immigrant, in climate, fertility of soil, cheap lands, with vast mineral resources, we have failed to advertise these advantages, and I submit to the General Assembly the propriety of such practical legislation on this subject as will enable the Commissioners of Immigration to bring this subject to the attention of the world, and I recommend that you indicate in some form the desire of our people to welcome the honest immigrant, without regard to his nationality, religion or politics.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

I transmit the biennial report of the Trustees, Superintendent and Treasurer of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. This report exhibits the operations of the institution for the past two years, and is commended to your thoughtful consideration.

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

I call your attention to the fact that the services of these veterans have, as yet, received no suitable recognition; and I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution asking the Federal Congress to place the names of the survivors and the widows of those deceased, upon the pension rolls of the government. The grand results that followed the achievements of the gallant soldiers of the Mexican war are now so apparent that no reason can be assigned for longer withholding from them this simple act of justice.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The successful operation of the railway system of the South depends upon the early completion of an outlet to the Pacific ocean. No State is more vitally interested in the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad than Tennessee, but without some guarantee of assistance from the Federal Government the scheme will be indefinitely postponed, if it does not result in an entire failure.

It is now the policy of the Government to encourage the building of enterprises of this character with material aid, and whether this particular policy is in accord with the political education of the people of Tennessee is not now a practical question. The whole theory of the government has undergone a radical change on this subject, and it is the part of wisdom to recognize it, and to secure if possible whatever advantage may result to Tennessee and the South by the adoption of this policy. I recommend, therefore, the adoption of a resolution inviting the attention of the Senators and Representives in Congress from Tennessee to this subject, and to the necessity of securing such legislation by Congress as will secure the building of this railway.

LOUISIANA.

The condition of affairs in this State has excited the liveliest interest on the part of the people of Tennessee. They witness with alarm the successful attempt that has been made upon the purity and independence of the local government of Louisiana, and feel that if the powers now exercised by the Federal government in maintaining the usurping State government are conceded as legitimate, that their own right of self-government may be questioned and ultimately denied. The theory now practiced by the Federal authorities, that the States are mere municipal corporations, to be governed by the central authorities at Washington, is a political heresy that must be denounced and repelled by all who seek to maintain the principles of constitutional liberty. I submit herewith to the consideration of the General Assembly joint resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of Virginia, Georgia, Ohio and Missouri upon this subject

JAS. D. PORTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUMBERLAND CHAPTER No. 1, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION, This Evening, at 7 o'clock, for work in the Royal Arch Degree. Companions are requested to be present.
feb5 1t N. T. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Turner Hall.

A GRAND MASQUERADE WILL BE given at the Turner Hall On Monday night, 8th inst. Admission, for lady and gentleman, $1.00.
feb5 1t*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

BY AGREEMENT, THE COPARTNERship of Walker & Wills, engaged in the prosecution of claims against the United States Government, is hereby dissolved. The business will be continued by A. W. Wills at office, 29½ N. Cherry street, Nashville. Reference as to character, capability, etc., is respectfully made to any prominent resident of Nashville. WALKER & WILLS.
feb5 1t*

[No. 8161.]

In Chancery at Nashville.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, OFFICE CLERK and Master Chancery Court, Nashville, February the 5th, 1875.—H. B. Pearson, Complainant, vs. Jno. Egan, Adm'r, et als., Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, William Egan, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered that said defendant enter his appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to be held on the first Monday in April next, (1875,) and plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Nashville Union and American.

A copy—Attest: NATHANIEL BAXTER, Jr., Clerk and Master.
N. P. Malone, Solicitor for Complainant.
feb5 oawt4

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Mayor's office until Saturday Feb. 6, at 3 p. m., for furnishing hay, corn and other provender required by the city, in the Street Department, for sixty days. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
Feb. 4, 1875. C. H. RYMAN,
feb4 2t Chairman Street Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONION SETS.

7 BBLS. RED ONION SETS. 3 bbls. WHITE ONION SETS. In store and for sale cheap.
Jan30 tf RHEA, SMITH & CO.

Cumberland Coal.

OWENS, NEWEL & CO. have received a large lot of this celebrated Coal, which they propose to sell at $3.00 per load of 17 bushels. Office, 51 South College and 30 Union street.
W. C. HURT, Agent.
Jan8 fri,sun,wed 1m

COTTON WILL BE KING.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, AND SOME OF our planting and shipping friends may prefer a summer market, we will say to them we are prepared to make liberal cash advances on cotton consigned to the well known house of Robt. Moore & Co., New York. Those who wish to ship will please call on us.
J. M. CARSEY, SON & CO.

TOBACCO PLANTS.

We have plenty of Tobacco Seed to give away to those who ship to this market.
Jan27 tf J. M. CARSEY, SON & CO.

REMOVAL POSTPONED.

A Chance for the Next Thirty Days to Save Money, and Big Money at that.

AS I SHALL DISCONTINUE BUSINESS until the Spring trade opens, I will sell Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods at one-third less than the same can be had in the city. Heavy Winter Underwear at one-half the usual prices. Four fine Silver-plated Show Cases, 7 and 9 feet long, at one-third less than the same can be had at the factory.

Parties owing accounts will please call and settle the same. All accounts not paid by the 5th of February will be given out for collection. Call soon and oblige
BENSON, THE HATTER,
Jan23 tf 125 Church st., Battle House.

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

Change in the Stationery Business.

TO MY PATRONS.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENTIRE Printing Office and Stationery Business TO MESSRS.

TAVEL, EASTMAN & HOWELL

I take pleasure in commending them to my customers as eminently worthy of their patronage.
WM. C. COLLIER.

Increased Facilities!

From the above it will be seen that we have added to our already Extensive and Complete Printing Office Mr. Collier's entire complement of Machinery, Types, etc., etc., making our establishment by far the largest of its kind ever attempted in this State. We have now 7 Machine Presses of the best patterns, and with all the latest improvements. We have also increased our facilities for the manufacture of

BLANK BOOKS

of every description, and for doing every kind of Book Binding. Our stocks of Writing Papers, Copying and Writing Fluids, Copying Presses, And every conceivable kind of Staple and Fancy Stationery, are large and complete. ☞ Give us your orders for

LITHOGRAPHING.

TAVEL, EASTMAN & HOWELL
48 UNION STREET.
feb3 eod3m

GIFT CONCERTS.

DOLLARS

To the amount of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand are to be Distributed on the 27th of February by the Public Library of Kentucky, upon the occasion of their Fifth and Last Concert.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets, $50; halves, $25; tenth, or each coupon, $5; eleven whole tickets, $500.
For tickets or information, address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, LOUISVILLE, KY
Or call on W. G. PRICE,
No. 47 South College street, Nashville, Tenn.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Room 4 Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
jan18 d&taw tues&fri&w 1m

FINANCIAL.

THE Mechanics' National Bank OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

DIRECTORS:
E. W. COLE, LOUIS WHORLEY, W. M. DUNCAN, A. E. BURR, WM. STOCKELL, HENRY METZ, S. L. DEMOVILLE, JNO. LUMSDEN, B. F. WILSON.

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business, and Deals in Government Bonds and Gold.

B. F. WILSON, President.
W. C. BUTTERFIELD, Cashier.
nov8 6mos sp

FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE

Tennessee Marine & Fire INSURANCE CO., No. 41 NORTH COLLEGE ST, Next door to Third National Bank.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN OFFICE has been reorganized with a capital of $100,000, (one hundred thousand dollars,) and is prepared to transact general insurance business on the most favorable terms.
ALEX'R J. PORTER, Pres't.
SPENCER EAKIN, Sec'y.

Board of Directors.
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my1 tf

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PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Room 4 Public Library Building, Louisvill., Ky.
jan18 d&taw tues&fri&w 1m

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