UNION AND AMERICAN.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., is the latest place to which Federal troops have been sent. The State and all its officials are Republican, but the troops must be moved about and kept in practice for next year's work.

NEW YORK CITY has been humbugged into adopting a new-fangled style of fire-plug. One of the consequences is that, during the present cold snap, it takes about an hour to thaw out the plugs before the firemen can get a drop of water.

A FEW days ago Anti-Cruelty Bergh had a laboring man sent to the penitentiary for three months for killing a cat, although the poor devil, having no counsel, pleaded for a wife and three children dependent on his daily labor. In this case, the greater cruelty was on Bergh's side.

THE *Albany Journal*, which wanted Matt Carpenter re-elected only two weeks ago, now speaks of him as "a brilliant scapegrace, a glittering dare-devil, a reckless, harem-scarem sort of a leader." Matt gets as many cuffs as poor Ben Wade did, after missing the Presidency so narrowly.

IT was rumored that Gen. Grant would, in his Arkansas message, urge the re-enactment of the Ku-Klux law of 1872. The non-appearance of such recommendation is explained by that statement copied elsewhere from the Washington correspondence of the *New York Times*, that the Radical subcommittee have incorporated it in their projected bill for the "protection" of the South.

THE Queen's speech—or rather Disraeli's message to the British Parliament—is being criticised on all hands as a string of commonplaces, offering no definite policy and meaning nothing. Its only redeeming feature is the assurance that England will continue the policy previously adopted, of not committing herself to International Congresses at Brussels or elsewhere, engineered by Bismarck.

THE approaching total eclipse of the sun will occur on the 5th of next April, when, according to the English astronomer Hind, there will be the best opportunity for the observation of totality likely to be offered till toward the close of the century. Although the course of the central line in this eclipse is principally a sea track, fine opportunities for observing it will be had during its passage from the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, to Siam.

ALL the branches of the Freedman's Bank are now closed, and the Commissioners are supposed to be collecting enough to secure their salaries. Various pieces of property belonging to the concern were offered at auction in Washington recently, but the bids were so low that they were withdrawn to wait for better times. The hopeful prospect now given out to the duped darkies is that they or their grand children may get back as much as forty-five cents on the dollar of their hard earnings. Was ever fraud so infamous as this Freedman's Bank?

AFTER citing the fourteen Republicans who voted against the Civil Rights bill, the *New York Times* remarks: "It will be noticed that all but two of these, Messrs. Chittenden and Phelps, are from Southern States. This is an important fact as bearing on the political effect of the bill. We have no doubt that it will be bad, and that it bars the progress of the Republican party in the only direction in which it could hope to make decided gains. That it will save a single vote which would be lost without it, or that it will be of any real service to the negroes, we do not for a moment believe."

WE are glad to note that the Select Committee on Mississippi Levees has agreed to report in favor of an appropriation of $3,500,000 to repair the damages done by last spring's floods. It may, however, be too late to do the necessary work in time to prevent worse disaster this year in consequence of the river meeting less resistance from the broken down levees. The matter should have been attended to before Congress adjourned last June, and the work would now be completed. But, with a Radical Congress, it is better late than never.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee report adversely on a proposition to submit the title of the Arlington estate to the United States Board of Claims. This is the latest act in the series of proceedings that should disgrace any government. In the first place, the Arlington property never belonged to Gen. Lee, but to his wife, and its nominal sale was clearly illegal under the law. A large portion of it has been converted into a national cemetery, and what is now sought is not the restoration of the land, but compensation therefor. Every day such a demand is denied, the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution is violated, the closing clause of which is that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

THOMAS DURFEE, who has just been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, makes of the Legislature the somewhat remarkable request that, before he takes his seat, the salary of the office, which is now $5,000 a year, or $1,000 more than the Associate Justices, may be reduced to $4,500, because, he says, the Associate Justices have almost as much work to do as the Chief Justice, and he thinks that $500 is difference enough between the two. He has delayed taking his seat for the express purpose of making this request, as the salary of a Judge cannot be changed during his term of office. The general sentiment, however, seems to be in favor of raising the salaries of the Associate Justices $500, and a bill has been introduced into the Legislature for this purpose. One shudders to think of the consequences that would result from a refusal on the part of the Associate Justices to have their salaries raised.

ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

The Democratic Legislature of Tennessee should "go slow." It is not their business to furnish Radicalism with weapons ready-welded for the destruction of our Northern brethren, or to revive against our people the watchword of loyalty, or to furnish ammunition to the enemy. Every argument put forth to the injury of the State's credit is a stronger one against that of the nation. If Tennesseans are unable to carry and gradually decrease a State debt of twenty-one millions, what are we going to do, when our party gets in power, with our share of the national debt, three and a half times as large? The latest official statement makes the latter debt over $2,100,000,000, and the last census gives Tennessee one-thirty-eth of the entire population. Our share of the national burden is therefore $70,000,000. If we cannot manage our own $21,000,000, what are we going to do about this $70,000,000? Thus the argument of inability tells with three-fold force against the national credit.

Nor is the this all. It may be argued with equal plausibility that the forty million souls in the United States cannot carry nor pay this immense national debt of over two billion dollars, or more than $54 for every man, woman and child in the country, of all hues and races. The *per capita* of Tennessee's debt is only $17.

Again, the argument that a portion of our debt was contracted without our consent, applies to the entire national debt. So also of the claim that some Brownlow bonds were sold down in the forties. The same is true of tens of millions of the public debt.

These facts have a double bearing, the one on politics and the other on our industrial prosperity. If the Tennessee Democracy make a false step, these parallels will be speedily drawn by our enemies and flaunted in the face of our Northern brethren. It will be set up as a precedent for the predicted repudiation of the public debt by the "Rebel Democracy." The Radicals will be furnished freely with the sinews of war by the money-power, and a party tottering from its very rottenness, will be propped up.

As to our material progress, what honest man could invite the immigration of either men or money to Tennessee, if five years of Democratic rule should result in quasi repudiation? The plea of inability would not serve our purpose. The intelligent immigrant would ask: "What makes you so poor? Is your government bad? Have you not been ruling yourselves for some years? Or is it your poor soil, notwithstanding your glowing descriptions? And are your people utterly thriftless? There must be some cause for it, and whatever keeps the natives poor is likely to make me poor also. Therefore I cannot go to Tennessee, notwithstanding all your varied fertility, mineral wealth and delightful climate from mountain-top to rolling savannah. No sir, I will go where people get rich, not poor."

So of the moneyed man, who is generally more cautious than the man of muscle. He would argue: "I cannot trust my money among a people who cannot pay debts already contracted. I cannot build factories among a people so poor that they would be sorry customers, or so dishonest that they do not pay their debts. I cannot lend money to Tennesseeans, because the majority of them by fifty thousand are dishonest, and the chances are that I would strike a dishonest customer, as I suppose their Legislature was composed of men picked for their intelligence and worth and standing in the community. You see what a system of dodging and pipe laying and Jimfiskian devices they resorted to, in order to escheat the creditors of the State out of dues that were fully recognized and payments promised only two years ago. They are too fickle. Their notions of financial morality are too loose. I cannot trust my money in such a State. I can find safer places to put it, even if I have to be content with six per cent on United States bonds."

That, too, is the way that many of our home capitalists argue also, thanks to our imperfect collection laws, and millions of our home money is locked up in bonds or sent to other States which, by proper legislation, could be turned into the channels of home enterprise to hasten the industrial progress that everybody preaches and nobody practices.

GRANT, ARKANSAS AND THE THIRD TERM.

Occasionally we hear even the calmest and the clearest-headed men seriously debating the possibility of another civil war near at hand, but the bulk of the people no more believe it than they did in 1860. Neither do the people want it now any more than they did then. The real question is whether it will be forced upon them. Nearly all wars, in all ages, down to the recent British brush with King Koffee, have been undertaken without consulting the people, and against their will. The only real difference with us between 1860 and 1875, is that this generation know from experience the woes of war, and will be slower in entering upon one, while our form of Government and habits of free expression afford better opportunities than other peoples enjoy for nipping it in the bud.

Gen. Grant's message on Arkansas affairs is startling in more than one respect. Its self-stultification and inconsistencies show that he has a policy in view not to be affected by any such trifles. Why, if Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor in 1872, did not Grant inaugurate him with Gatlin guns, like Kellogg? The answer is that Brooks was then a Greeleyite. So Grant's consistency is that of construing his constitutional oath and duties according to party exigencies. And why does he wish to install Brooks now, abolishing by Federal authority a State Constitution endorsed by 70,000 majority of the people? Merely because Brooks has changed front and become Radical. Here again Grant's consistency is that of the thoroughgoing partisan.

Since when has the Federal Government acquired the power of abolishing the constitutions of States which are in full communion with the Union, having their full delegation in both houses of Congress? Something of the sort was done in regard to several of the Southern States just after the war, because it was before they had been re-admitted, or were recognized as States by seating their representatives in Congress. To-day Grant or Congress has no more right to abolish the constitution of Arkansas than that of New York. In either case there could be but one possible plea, *i. e.*, that the instrument was unrepublican either in form or substance. Now a State Constitution can be unrepublican only in one way, and that is by violation of one or more provisions of the Federal Constitution. In other words, the States reserve all powers not conceded to the General Government. With this definition of an unrepublican State Constitution—and we regard it as one that cannot be gainsayed—it is evident that such an instrument would fall to the ground of its own weight, because all State officers, legislators and judges, as well as lawyers, are sworn to support the Federal Constitution as "the supreme law of the land." All this talk about guaranteeing a republican form of government is the baldest balderdash, designed expressly to cover very unrepublican proceedings.

Grant asserts that the old Arkansas constitution was overthrown "by violence, intimidation and revolutionary proceedings." How is this possible when the majority for it was so overwhelming, that it could not have been overcome, if every stay-at-home in the State had been counted as Radicals against it? In fact, it was just such "revolutionary proceedings" as revolutionized the whole North last November. Grant confusedly confesses as much when he speaks of the "minorities" as needing protection. This become the more laughable, in face of the opinion "ventured" by him a few lines above, that "Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected," by a majority, of course. He utterly fails to specify what pledge Arkansas has violated in her change of constitution, or what condition of her re-admission to the Union has been negatived. His closing words contain a threat that deserves attention:

"I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in this matter, to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government."

Here is a direct intimation that the Executive will assume duties which he confessedly recognizes as legislative. What then becomes of the constitutional division of the executive, legislative and judicial departments? All the quasi legislative power of the President is exhausted with the veto. Whence does Grant derive his claim to act "upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government?" These are serious questions for patriots who seek to preserve our free institutions.

Again, this threat of interference in Arkansas is inconsistent even with Grant's Louisiana policy. In regard to the latter he told Congress that their non-action would leave matters in *statu quo*—that he would continue the policy he had previously followed. According to this logic, non-action by Congress would leave Garland in power as it left Kellogg, and would be a negative endorsement of Grant's non-interference in Arkansas as it was of his active bayonets in Louisiana. But Grant is progressing, and now he threatens that if Congress does not act he will assume the functions of both Congress and President.

Few will fail to see in this bold, bad message the second step in the Radical programme of Southern reconstruction to secure a third term. Its issuance indicates a determination to place Arkansas in the same helpless plight as Louisiana. The Outrage Committee will furnish our Judge-Legislature-President-and-Commander-in-Chief, all in one, with excuses for upsetting the autonomy of Alabama. Other States must be made to follow suit, and so drilled that their electoral votes shall be counted for Grant. They are needed to counterbalance defections in the North. Force in the South and fraud in the North, wherever practicable, is the third term programme. Let the people understand it, so they may prepare as best they can. Forewarned is forearmed.

A CURIOUS PARALLEL.

Grant's Arkansas message recalls the well known facts that Brooks and McEnery were both Greeleyites in 1872, running against the Administration ticket; that they were both elected Governors of their respective States by the popular majority, and that they were both cheated out of their rights, through fraud and force, by the Grant party. McEnery was counted out by the Returning Board, and Brooks by the Legislature. That Gatlin guns were used in Arkansas must be due to the fact that there was no brother-in-law around, like Casey at New Orleans. Now, if Grant wanted to do the fair thing, he should reinstate McEnery as well as Brooks. But here we suppose the parallel ceases, merely because Brooks has since turned Radical, while McEnery remains of the same politics as when he asked and received a majority of the people's votes. The reader will perceive that Brooks no longer represents the people who voted for him; hence Grant's anxiety to force him upon them. Grant wants to protect "minorities," since his party is becoming the minority in State after State, he disbelieves in the rule of the majority.

NEW YORK judges complain of the unnecessary and provoking delays caused by the growing practice of applications for orders to show cause without any tangible ground. They say that the loose way in which such orders have been granted has tripled the work of the courts and announce that hereafter they will require good and sufficient reasons.

GOADING THE SOUTH.

Legislation That Will Follow the Passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Times.

The sub-committee appointed by the joint committee of the Republican caucuses have held several meetings, and have agreed upon a bill in relation to affairs in the Southern States, which will be reported at a meeting of the joint committee. The sub-committee have submitted to them all the bills and resolutions before them relating to Southern affairs, and from these have drafted one bill, which will contain three main propositions. The first and most important of these will be embraced in the first section providing the re-enactment of the fourth section of the Ku-Klux act, which authorizes the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus when such a procedure is, in his judgment, made necessary by the prevalence of violence and disorder. The second section of the bill will provide for the appointment of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Elections, with specific authority to make arrests in cases where intimidation is practiced, and where any interference is made with the polling of the vote. This section will also provide that the ballots cast at each polling place shall be counted by the election officers the night following the day of the election, and at the place at which the poling took place. The third section will declare it to be a high misdemeanor for persons to interfere with the election officers or ballot-boxes during the holding of an election, and will prescribe severe penalties in such cases, and also in cases where men cross the line from one State to another to interfere with elections. The sub-committee believe it best to confine the bill to the three features named, and are of opinion that the statutes provide the authority for correcting all other wrongs not provided for in their proposed bill.

HIDING THE VILLANIES OF GRANTISM.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Though the President last year intimated threats of a veto, it is now understood that he is willing to sign the Civil Rights bill, the enforcement of which can be so shaped as to provoke resistance. The reasons for a desire for a war may perhaps be found in the facts hidden by the suppression of the Government cash accounts for years, and in the corruptions believed to exist in the Navy Department and other executive offices. The publication of the accounts and an unsparing investigation of the practices of those departments would (it is believed) astound and horrify the public. The Civil Rights struggle may be partly intended to defeat investigation of the Navy Department and of the failure of the trial of the safe burglary conspirators; also, to postpone and prevent action by the Banking and Currency Committee against the Treasury Printing Bureau, and leave the Treasury, after the adjournment of Congress, with power to cancel the agreement with the bank note companies and take complete control of the manufacture of the currency, including the power of over-issue, the existence of which was lately indicated.

IT WILL BE PUT THROUGH.

New York Times.

The lobby is assuming enormous proportions, and Scott is assailing Congress with impetuous force, and declares that he never yet failed in anything he undertook, and will not fail now. Leading Republicans in both Houses assert that to pass the bill would destroy all hopes of Republican success, as the party would be held responsible.

Irwin never had half the force or system in his operations that Scott employs, and $11,000 will not be wasted on a doorkeeper. The men who have spent the summer in visiting Congressmen are here, and there is no doubt that the lists are checked off "for," "against," and "doubtful," as in the case of Pacific Mail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Robertson Association LECTURE

Dr. J. JAY VILLERS,

American Humorist,

WHO CRITICISES THE CRITICS,

Will Lecture at the Opera House,

Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS EACH.

Reserved Seats 25 cents extra, at McClure's Music Store.

These Lectures are not Included in the Regular Course.

feb10 3t

Original Attachment.

Trent & Vance vs. H. Chaney.

WHEREAS, John M. Gaut, Attorney for Trent & Vance, did make oath be-me that H. Chaney was justly indebted to Trent & Vance, by account, in the sum of forty dollars and thirty-eight cents, and that said Chaney has removed himself and property from the State, or that he is a non-resident of the State, and thereupon a writ of attachment having been issued by me, and upon the 2d day of February, 1875, levied upon three boxes of goods, consisting of hats, boots, shoes, dress goods and other dry goods, the property of the defendant, and said attachment having been returned before me: It is therefore ordered that the defendant appear before me, on the 19th day of March, 1875, at my office, No. 20 Deaderick street, Nashville, Tenn., and defend said suit, otherwise the same will be proceeded with ex parte.

T. D. CASSETTY,

Justice of the Peace for Davidson county, Tenn.

feb10 oswet

Attractive Real Estate AUCTION SALES.

No. 1.—The Flouring Mills, corner Church and Front streets, embracing the Lot, Building, Machinery, Scales and all the Apurtenances. This mill is in running order, centrally situated; in fact, the best located mill in Nashville, and enjoys a fine run of custom. Will be offered at auction at 11 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875, if not sold previously.

No. 2.—Also the large, well built two-story Brick Residence, of 12 rooms, gas, water, etc., corner North College and Gay streets. Lot 47x170 to an alley.

No. 3.—Brick Residence of 9 rooms; Lot 105 feet front, northwest corner Vine and Cedar streets, opposite the Capitol Park Gate, having a commanding, in fact, elegant view of the walks, fountain and shrubbery of the increasingly attractive Capitol Park. This site, for from one to three fine residences, must be recognized by good judges as worthy of especial attention.

No. 4—Lot 38 9-12x113 on Gay street, opposite the Capitol Park, and next east of Mr. Bolivar Cooke's elegant and modern residence. Time will develop the fact that the most eagerly sought for residence property, by the elite of Nashville, will be that surrounding the State Capitol Park.

Other valuable Real Estate may be offered at this sale.

Terms.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, one-fourth cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, interest and lien. No. 4 will be sold for cash. The sale will take place at the "Real Estate Auction Mart," No. 20 Cedar street, at 11 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

H. G. SCOVEL,
Real Estate Agent.

feb9 2t

Chancery Sale.

Griffin & Gleaves vs. James H. Ferguson.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER IN THE above cause, made at Chambers, Sept. 26, 1874, I will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse in Nashville,

On Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.,

THREE HORSES.

TERMS—Cash.

NATHANIEL BAXTER, Jr.,
Clerk & Master.

feb8 wed3, sat6, wed10, sat13

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.

nov5 6mos sp

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT J. R. Brenneman was admitted as a partner in our house Jan. 20, 1875, and the firm name changed. ROCHE & BARBER.

L. W. BARBER, P. G. ROCHE,
J. R. BRENNEMAN.

ROCHE & CO.,

Produce and General Commission Merchants,

Manufacturers of Cider and pure Cider Vinegar, Wholesale Dealers in Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Peanuts, Meal, Grits, Hominy, etc. Seed Potatoes a specialty. Consignments respectfully solicited.

Nos. 77 and 79 South Market Street, Nashville, Tenn.

feb9 eod3m

Attention, Housekeepers!

Having greatly enlarged our facilities, we have now in store a full and complete stock of

CONFECTIONERIES!!

AND

Fancy Family and Staple Groceries.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL Fresh and Select, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, and will be sold at either Wholesale or Retail. Being Centrally Located, at

No. 49 Union Street,

We invite the attention of all to our stock and prices. MASSENGALE & CO.,

feb7 3t 49 Union street.

EXPOSITION BUILDING FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD, THE UNdersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of the

Exposition Building

as it now stands, until Thursday, 11th inst., at noon; the successful bid subject to approval of the Board at a meeting to be holden on Friday, 12th, at 3 o'clock, at the office of W. M. Duncan & Co.

Parties will please examine and leave bids with A. H. HICKS,

feb7 4t Chairman of Committee.

CHAMPAGNE!!

I AM IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE ASsortment of the finest brands of Champagne Wines that are made in France; and as treason has been made odious by the endorsement of our Legislators, I will sell at very low prices hereafter, viz:

L. Roederer, $4 per Bottle.
Pomery & Greno, $4 per Bottle.
Vive Cliquot, $4 per Bottle.
La Perle.
De La Cuvee, $4 per Bottle.
Paper Heidsick, $3 per Bottle.
George Gouiet, $3 per Bottle.
L. Delmonico, $3 per Bottle.
Krug & Co., $3 per Bottle.
J. Georg.
Carte Blanch, $3 per Bottle.
All American Champagne, $1.50 per Bottle.
Also, 200 Jugs Imported Seltzer Water.

A. C. CARTER.

feb7 8t

Last Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO JOHN M. McKee & Brother must pay their accounts before the 15th inst., or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

ISAAC LITTON, Trustee.

Feb. 5, 1875. Banner. feb6 1w

ONION SETS.

7 BBLS. RED ONION SETS.

3 bbls. WHITE ONION SETS.

In store and for sale cheap.

jan30 tf RHEA, SMITH & CO.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for all eggs delivered at my store until the first of April. Correspondence invited.

S. G. BRADLEY,
General Produce Dealer, No. 145 South Market street, Nashville, Tenn. jan1 3m

Eggs! Bring In Your Eggs!!

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for eggs delivered at my place of business, No 136 South Cherry street, adjoining the well-known Beadle's stable.

SEND IN YOUR EGGS.

feb6 deod&w3m J. S. BEADLE.

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 128 Church st., Battle House.

THE BEST **Home Music Books**

PIANO AT HOME. 4 Hand Pieces. $2.50. Large collection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

RITTER'S HISTORY of MUSIC 2 Vols. Each $1.50. Condensed from 500 books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and a most useful book of reference in musical families.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD. For Reed Organs is still the leading Method in point of sale; is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

ORGAN AT HOME. $2.50. The larges and best collection of popular Reed Organ Music. 200 pieces; large pages, well filled.

RIVER OF LIFE. New Edition 35 cts. Full of the sweetest of Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

jan30 d2taw wed,sat&wtf

LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.

R. B. CHEATHAM HAVING DISPOSED of his interest in the firm of Cheatham & Woods, all parties indebted to the firm are notified to come forward and settle. All parties having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

R. F. WOODS.

The business will be continued at the old stand as usual, under the style of

R. F. WOODS & CO.

jan1 3m

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

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. THEO. COOLEY, Cashier.

June11 tf sp

NASHVILLE CITY BUSINESS LIST

Attorneys-at-Law.

B. L. CABUTHERS, Jr., & J. W. BONNER, No. 45½ N. Cherry st., Cedar street.
J. F. JEFF, Office 50½ N. Cherry st.

Bakers and Confectioners.

W. S. CURRIN, 296 South Cherry st.

Carriage Manufacturers and Dealers.

F. M. ALLEN & CO., 122 and 124 North Cherry street.
W. S. HUNT, No. 119 North Cherry street.

Contractors and Builders.

SIMMONS & PHILLIPS, Broad st., near Vauxhall.

House and Sign Painters.

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

Photograph Galleries.

HUGHES BROS., corner Cherry and Ash sts.

Plastering and Calcomining.

JOSEPH EMMETT, No. 50 N. cor. Public Square.

Real Estate Agents.

JAMES HICKMAN, No. 75 Church st., Maxwell House.

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.

ALEX. J. PORTER, CHAS. NELSON
ARCHER CHEATHAM, JNO. P. WHITE,
R. M. KINNARD, A. H. ROBINSON,
JNO. HILL EAKIN, J. H. WILKES,
JNO. KIRKMAN, W. C. BUTTERFIELD,
RO. H. HOWELL.

my1 tf

GIFT CONCERTS.

DOLLARS!

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH 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
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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.

jan22 d&w1m

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Jan 24 d&w4w

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