UNION AND AMERICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1875.

NORTHERN exchanges inform us that "the Tennessee negroes are holding baptizing bees."

THE *Washington Republican* calls the editor of the *New York Times* "a down-right liar." And thus do the brethren dwell together in unity.

We see it stated in the *Chicago Times* that Charles A. Dana is about to resign the editorship of the *New York Sun* and make a tour to Europe for the benefit of his health.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS received a "certificate of character" from Grant. Poor Douglass did not. Why this thusness? The latter, however, before vacating his office last Saturday, called his subordinates together, who, in a set of cut and dried resolutions, expressed their feelings unanimously.

ALTHOUGH Mr. E. D. Winslow, who purchased a three-quarters interest in the *Boston Post* for $300,000, is a Republican, we are told that the politics and editorial management will be undisturbed. Doubtless Mr. Winslow prefers to be on the winning side, where so large a sum of money is invested.

THE largest contribution ever made to the conscience fund was received at the Treasury Department, last Saturday, from Baltimore—$30,400. Received so soon after the exposure of the whisky ring, it is suspected that the money comes from some dealer in "crooked" spirits, or Government official who accepted this amount as a bribe.

SOME months ago Dr. Cole, of Van Wert, O., was put off a train between Perrysburgh and Toledo, on the Dayton and Michigan road, because he refused to pay more than the legal fare, three cents per mile. He brought suit against the company for $5,000 damages, which resulted in his favor last week, the jury awarding him $3,500.

THE Postmaster General has issued an order modifying postal regulations by striking out that part providing that no subscription to newspapers for less than three months should be considered regular subscription as the written meaning of the law. The effect of this order is to allow newspaper offices to send papers to subscribers at regular rates whether for one week or three months. Heretofore subscribers for less than three months have had to pay transient rates.

FOR some time past there have been various rumors rife as to the possible sale of "*Old and New*." It seems that it has now been effected, and the purchasers are Scribner & Co., of New York, who will merge its good will and subscription list in *Scribner's Monthly*. The editor, Edward Everett Hale, whose short stories, "The Man without a Country," "My Double, and How He Undid Me," etc., have attracted so much attention, will become a contributor to *Scribner*, and will write one of its serials on an historic theme for next year.

THE WHISKY WAR TRANSFERRED TO THE COURTS.

Within a week or so, the great whisky raid may assume a novel and more interesting, though less satisfactory phase. The Treasury authorities are in constant receipt of information concerning the movements of distillers who are actively organizing to fight the government in the courts. Already those of Milwaukee have made overtures to their brethren in Chicago and St. Louis for the employment of ex-Senator Matt Carpenter and other eminent counsel. The government cannot well evade the issue when raised in its own courts, as will be the case, and we are told that it will enter the struggle with every possible evidence to secure conviction under the law.

This will not suffice, however, if the validity of the law itself be attacked, and such we suspect will be the policy of the distillers. These whisky frauds have demonstrated the inefficiency and corruption of Radical administration; they may also serve to expose the bungling awkwardness and unsoundness of Radical legislation. Matt Carpenter is an eminent constitutional lawyer, and there is more than one point on which the constitutionality of the revenue laws relating to the manufacture of liquor can be successfully impeached. Every man who ever had occasion to look over these laws, however hastily, knows they are a bundle of incongruities which no two revenue officers construe alike. Tennessee has suffered severely from differing and arbitrary constructions, while other localities have been favored. Technicality has been piled on technicality, until no man, however anxious to obey the law, could run a distillery except at the mercy of officials who might bring in a new construction every week. A few years ago all the distilleries in Louisiana were summarily closed on somewhat pleasant pleas, apparently in the interest of the St. Louis and Chicago distillers, whose greater delinquencies are now brought to light. The penalties attached to these laws are so excessive that they can hardly stand in any court that pretends to justice. The entire confiscation of distilleries where the slightest fraud is discovered, and the assessment for fines of private property in the hands of distillers are features difficult of constitutional defence. So of the sections authorizing the destruction of property without process of law, in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Several Republican Congresses have come and gone since we first called attention to these unconstitutional features of the law, and now that a large and powerful ring has been attacked, the matter is likely to be fully tested before the courts. We have no more sympathy for dishonest distillers than we have for dishonest officials, but it remains to be seen whether enough of the revenue laws will be left by a constitutional test in the courts, to punish either. The whisky sensation will soon enter upon its second stage.

DEATH OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

John Cabell Breckinridge, the sad details of whose last lingering illness and long anticipated death are detailed in the morning's telegraph, was born near Lexington, Jan. 21, 1821. Educated at Centre College, Danville, under the auspices of his distinguished uncle, he studied law at the Transylvania Institute and settled at Lexington, where the outbreak of the Mexican war found him. He went out as Major of the Third Kentucky Volunteers, but had little opportunity for active service. Returning home he was first elected to the State Legislature. In 1851 was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1853 after an exciting canvass. During the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he became involved in a personal altercation with Congressman F. B. Cutting, of New York, leading to the preliminaries of a duel, which fortunately was averted. President Pierce at one time tendered him the mission to Spain, but circumstances led him to decline the honor. In 1856 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, being the youngest man who ever filled that office. In 1860 he was the nominee of the Southern wing of the Democracy for the Presidency, the bolters nominating Stephen A. Douglass. He received the electoral vote of all the cotton States, and this fact doubtless influenced his subsequent career. Although elected United States Senator from Kentucky the same year, he remained in that body only long enough to see the drift of events and defend the course of the South, when he joined his fortunes with that section, entering the army and rising to the rank of Major General. He was repulsed in an attack on Baton Rouge, in August, 1861; commanded a corps under Bragg at Stone's river, near Nashville, in December, 1862, and at the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863. He defeated Gen. Franz Siegel at Newmarket in May, 1864, participated in Early's advance on Washington in July and shared his defeat near Winchester in September. In January, 1865, he was appointed Confederate Secretary of War. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, he went to Europe, whence he returned in 1868 and has since lived among the scenes of his youth, quietly practicing the profession of the law so far as his health permitted, and carefully holding aloof from politics.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to copy the tribute of a political opponent. Speaking of Vice President Wilson's recent visit to the dying statesman and warrior, the *Chicago Tribune* remarked:

Of all the men who took part in the rebellion, no one made a greater personal sacrifice than John C. Breckinridge. A man of ability and of great personal popularity, he soon won distinction. He was elected a Representative of the old district which had given Henry Clay to Congress and the country. At the early age of 35 years he was elected Vice President of the United States, and, in anticipation of the expiration of his term, was elected a Senator. There was nothing that could offer itself in the way of fame and honor that he might not reasonably expect. He had not even the excuse which so many others pleaded. His State did not secede; she did not join the Confederacy, and, according to the doctrine of State allegiance, he should have adhered to Kentucky, and shared her fortunes. In an unfortunate moment he did otherwise. He abandoned Kentucky and the Union, crossed the line, and linked his fortunes with the Confederacy.

Had Mr. Breckinridge remained in the Union—had he, like so many other Kentuckians, espoused the cause of the country—he would have become one of the leading men of the Union. His previous fame and high position would have been eclipsed by the new lustre that would have surrounded him as a patriot, a statesman, and a soldier of his country.

FINANCIAL POLICY IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

One of the ablest papers read before the Social Science Congress, in session at Detroit, was that by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, upon the above subject. Certainly no subject was before that body of more direct and practical importance to the people of the United States. No people have ever suffered more severely from financial miracle than have the people of the United States during the past few years. The immense national debt has been scarcely perceptibly diminished, and yet the taxes which have been paid are incredible in amount. The revenue system, overwhelmingly burdensome, has been rendered trebly offensive by reason of its oppressive inequalities and glaring discriminations in favor of one class and against all others.

Whether we approve or disapprove of the views of Mr. Bradford, there is much that is suggestive and improving in his essay. He believes with Cobden that the United States have suffered more from bad currency than from slavery itself. This is certainly sufficiently deprecatory of our currency, coming as it does from an English and a Massachusetts anti-slavery advocate. He tells us that in 1860 the total budget of revenue and expenditure of the United States, though it had doubled in ten years, did not exceed $84,000,000, while for recent years it has amounted to $320,000,000; that before the late war there never had been any income raised by excise or internal taxes; that the debt of the United States before the war never exceeded $127,000,000, at its highest point in 1816, that having been paid off in 1836, it reached in 1860 only $65,000,000, against $3,000,000,000 four years later; that the revenue from fluctuating tariffs, manipulated for private and local purposes, was at one time sufficient not only to pay off the debt at a high premium, but to leave a surplus among the States, while at another time it fell off to such an extent as to cause a serious deficit in the annual balance-sheet. These facts are evidence that the administration of the treasury has not evoked any masterly exhibitions of financial skill.

Great Britain in 1815 emerged from a war of twenty years' duration with a debt of $4,500,000,000, a sum vastly greater than the same amount would be now. Within six years from the close of the war, Great Britain resumed specie payment, and has ever since maintained it. After a lapse of ten years this country has not made a well-considered step toward that desirable end, but to all appearance, is as far from it as at the end of the war.

Mr. Bradford is evidently in favor of an income tax, though he does not stop to discuss any details of revenue, but devotes himself to establishing the necessity of a change in the method of administering the Treasury Department of the Government. He pays a glowing tribute to the financial skill and ability of Sir Robert Peel. Yet, he says:

"I believe we have had in public life men as much superior to Sir Robert Peel in all the qualities of a statesman, as he was to the average Congressman or member of Parliament. But our organized destruction of individuality made their lives a failure. Uniform mediocrity is a natural result of the application of Procrustes' bed."

In order to illustrate his idea of the deficiency to our method of administering the Treasury Department and the superiority of the British Government in that respect, he recurs to certain financial crises in the history of both governments and gives us some account of them. Sir Robert Peel spent the autumn and winter of 1841-2 in maturing his plan of finance. On the 11th of March, 1842, he laid it before the House of Commons in a speech of great ability. The debate on the income tax bill lasted eight nights. Every stage was strenuously contested and as many as sixteen divisions were had, not reckoning motions of adjournment. This, to Mr. Bradford, is full of instruction. Instead of waiting for the actual meeting of Parliament without the slightest inception of a financial plan and thus giving to preparation the time which should be devoted to discussion and elucidation of principles, postponing the most important measure till the very last days of a session, we have the highest trained official in the kingdom, spending the whole year in evolving a detailed and comprehensive plan, ready to be placed before Parliament on its coming together; instead of a bold written report, flattered at once by the impossibility of blaming Congress for past short-comings and by inability to enforce any recommendation for the future, we have an oral exposition embracing the subject in all its parts, reviewing the mistakes and successes and the lessons of the past, balancing the considerations and probabilities of the present and future, and paving the way to debate. Then follows the debate itself. Mr. Bradford adds: "No doubt there is a vast deal of talk in the British Parliament which despotisms, whether of individuals or majorities, are apt to be impatient, and from it results a great deal of delay in important matters. But this in politics is a far less evil than precipitation. Violent and sudden changes are always injurious even in the case of undoubted improvement. How much more so with measures which at best are empirical and of uncertain advantage!"

Mr. Bradford illustrates the American method of legislation and the evils of it in the following manner:

"How many men in this country know anything of the nature, the arguments for or against, or the probable effects of the Civil Rights and Force bills? What individual character or talent is identified with either of them? Hatched in Committee-rooms, under the stimulus of party discipline, we find them borne on by a party majority determined to carry them by brute force and the gag. The minority have no means of resistence except in frivolous motions which consume time by a tedious and reiterated counting of the House, the contest being reduced to one of purely physical endurance. Do not, I beg of you, jump to the hasty conclusion that it is merely a question of difference in men. We will return to that in a moment."

The points which Mr. Bradford proposes to make by his reference to the management of the revenue department in Great Britain is that the finances are treated as a whole; that the measures of the present are framed with reference at once to the past and the future, and that when any object to be attained has been once agreed upon, it is kept steadily in view by successive ministries, and even generations; that being placed under the control of one mind they receive such previous preparation and coherent form that they can be subjected to close and definite debate; that this combined power and responsibility tend of themselves to produce an unfailing succession of financiers of the highest ability which the Kingdom affords, and finally that the degree of publicity and the force of personal character are such that when a fierce struggle with any class at last becomes necessary the whole might of an advanced and enlightened public opinion can be brought to bear.

We shall reserve for another issue something more directly relating to the American manner of legislation.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, comes out as usual quite early with his nomination for Democratic candidate in the next Presidential race. His favorite is Jno. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whom he regards as the most prominent and efficient exponent of the anti-monopoly idea. Mr. Garrett has certainly accomplished a great deal, not only in breaking up the Saratoga Syndicate, but also in demonstrating that a trunk line can be conducted profitably without resort to an extortionate tariff. Mr. Blair argues that while Gov. Tilden represents the antagonism to corruption, Mr. Garrett represents antagonism to those monopolies which are the very well-springs of corruption.

PRESIDENT GRANT announces that he cannot attend the Bunker Hill celebration on the 17th prox. Naughty correspondents insinuate that he is deterred by the dread of being obliged to pay his railroad fare, as on the occasion of his last visit to Massachusetts. This is incorrect, however, as the government steamer Tallapoosa lies at the Washington navy-yard, and might be utilized. That vessel is assigned the duty of carrying the President and family to Long Branch next month.

MECKLENBURG.

Programme of the Centennial Celebration at Charlotte, N. C., Next Thursday.

Hon. John M. Bright, Orator of the Day—The Piece of Honor Reserved for Tennessee's Governor—Distinguished Guests—Responses to Invitations.

Charlotte Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, as embodied in the resolves of May 20, 1775, will be read at the Centennial by Hon. Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, one of the editors of the old *National Intelligencer*. He is thoroughly convinced of their authentic character. Hon. Jesse J. Yeates, member of Congress from the extreme eastern district of the State, will attend, together with the balance of the delegation. The General Executive Committee have invited the Governors of all the States of the Union, many of whom have signified their intention to be present. Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, will be here. The famous "meeting of the Governors" at Altoona, in the beginning of Lincoln's administration, is supposed to have had an influence in inflaming a warlike spirit between the sections, which it is now believed will be equally effective in the interests of fraternity and peace. Distinguished gentlemen from all quarters of the country will aid in giving *eclat* to the occasion.

THE INVITED GUESTS.

Invitations have been issued right and left, North and South alike, without discrimination or partiality. The records of the association show this. I note in the records, as a thing of some significance, the following resolution, adopted at the mass meeting held here in the court-house on February 4, 1875, initiatory to the approaching observance:—"Resolved, that we cordially invite all friends of constitutional liberty in America to participate with us in said celebration." By the "friends of constitutional liberty" I am given distinctly to understand that Republicans are not excluded, but that the expression has a broad and nuipartisan construction.

Not only was President Grant officially invited, but many prominent administration men besides. Gen. Grant's declination, through his private secretary, has not been correctly published. It is entirely polite and courteous, and is so regarded by the officers of the association.

Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, accepts in a neat letter.

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, the historian of Tennessee, sends the following sentiment to be read at the Centennial banquet: "The principles of the Presbyterian Scotch-Irish in Carolina and elsewhere—Right, Conscience, Liberty and Independence; they must never be surrendered."

The Pennsylvania branch, or home stock of the Alexander family, who came thence and six of whom signed the Mecklenburg resolves, will be represented on the occasion, as appears by a letter from James Alexander, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, who is seventy-four years old.

The Philadelphia Centennial Commission has promised to be represented. The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company formally accept their invitation to be present.

Among the eminent Massachusetts men invited are Mr. Charles Francis Adams and Mr. Robert C. Winthrop.

The following gentlemen have written letters of acceptance: Hon. William A. Graham, Hon. William M. Robbins, Hon. A. M. Waddell, Judge Thomas Little, Judge D. Schenck, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe and Rev. T. H. Pritchard; Gov. C. H. Hardin, of Missouri; Commissioner Colonel A. W. Stayback to represent that State.

Letters have been received from Governors Osborne, of Kansas, Jacobs, of West Virginia, Cochrane, of Delaware, Leslie, of Kentucky, Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Groome, of Maryland, Tilden, of New York, Allen, of Ohio, Howard, of Rhode Island, Beveridge, of Illinois, Kemper, of Virginia, Chamberlain, of South Carolina, Brogden, of North Carolina, and Carpenter, of Iowa, all of whom express regret at not being able to attend.

THE PROGRAMME

will be carried out as originally arranged. There will be two set orations; one by Mr. John Kerr, and the other by Hon. John M. Bright, of Tennessee. Tennessee, by the way, is looked upon here as a daughter of North Carolina; hence the selection of an orator from that State. She was rather an unruly child once, when, in 1784, under the lead of John Sevier, she attempted to set up for herself as the State of Frankland. But that matter is all right now. On the 25th of September, 1790, the two North Carolina United States Senators executed a deed conveying the western portion of the State to the United States, and Tennessee became a separate Commonwealth. It is for this reason also—the fact that Tennessee was, during the revolution, an integral part of North Carolina—that the Centennial order of exercises assigns to the Governor of Tennessee precedence in the procession of the 20th inst. over the Governors of other States. There will be no poem in the *ordo rerum*. In addition to the big barbecue, which will be free to all comers, a banquet or collation is to be given to the invited guests especially, at which it is expected there will be any number of impromptu speeches.

A GERMAN baroness who paints pictures has married a man who has long been employed as a model by the art students at Munich, and who had sat for her in that capacity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Asylum Nashville Commandery, Knights Templar,

MAY 18, 1875.

The stated conclave of the Commandery will be held

This Evening, at 7:45 o'clock.

my18 It RO. H. HOWELL, Recorder.

JACKSON GUARDS

Will give an Afternoon and Evening Picnic at Weitzmuller's Garden,

ON THE CENTENNIAL OF THE MECKlenburg Declaration of Independence, Thursday, May 20, 1875. Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, $1.

my18 It CHRIS. POWERS, Gen. Man.

PROCLAMATION.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMmendation of the General Assembly that all necessary steps be taken to celebrate,

On Thursday, May 20,

the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Centennial, and with the proclamation of his excellency, the Governor, declaring it a legal holiday, and on the invitation of the Historical Society of Tennessee, it is requested that the schools be suspended, that all places of business be closed from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and that all the people observe the day by appropriate ceremonies at the Fair Grounds.

MORTON B. HOWELL, Mayor.

my18 3t

PROCLAMATION.

THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE HAVing issued a proclamation declaring

Thursday, the 20th day of May,

a legal holiday, for the purpose of celebrating the Centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence:

Now, therefore, I, J. N. Brooks, Mayor of the city of Edgefield, do hereby request a suspension of the Public Schools and all business houses on that day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., in order that the people can join in the festivities of the occasion. J. N. BROOKS, Mayor.

my18 3t

Basket Picnic and Dance.

ORPHAN CAMP No. 3,

Order of Pale Faces and Circle of Honor,

WILL GIVE A BASKET PICNIC AND Dance at the Horticultural Garden on the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—Thursday, May 20, 1875, day and night—and would be pleased to have all the Pale Faces in good standing, and visiting Brothers especially, meet us at our Hall, over the Fourth National Bank, College street, at (9) nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th.

Tickets, admitting ladies and gentleman, (50) Fifty Cents, good day and night.

All Orders of the White race are respectfully invited to join in the celebration. Swings, Croquet sets, and other amusements for the ladies and children. Allison's String Band will be in attendance on the grounds.

S. D. BASS, Marshal in Chief.

IRVIN A. COFER, Assistant Marshal.

my18 2t

AMUSEMENTS

Ariel's First Lecture,

MASONIC HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1875.

SUBJECT: That it is to the inaccuracies of King James's translation that the learned, the scientific and religious world are indebted for most of the dissensions now existing regarding the Book of Genesis, and to the misuse of certain Hebrew words for all the attacks on its credibility.

Go and Listen to the Word Correctly Translated and Explained.

Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. my16 2t

MILINERS.

MILLINERY.

The attention of the public is invited to our

NEW STOCK OF

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

Just received from New York and Paris. A full and complete assortment, embracing

ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

We Guarantee Satisfaction in Every Instance.

The Millinery Department will be under the efficient management of a French lady, recently from France.

MISSES E. & A. BARRY,

21 N. Summer Street

mh21 tu,sat,sun 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. W. A. CHEATHAM,

Practitioner of Medicine,

No. 93 CHURCH STREET,

Lewis Block, Second Floor, Room No. 3.

my1 1m

White Sulphur Spring

AND

FRANKLIN HOUSE

HOTEL RATES:

DAY BOARD, $4.00. Boarding and lodging per week, $25.00 to $27.00, according to room. Single meals, 25 cents. Lodging, 50 cents. Twenty-one meal tickets, $18.00.

SPRING RATES:

Family season ticket for Spring, $6.00, invariably in advance, which entitles the holder to one gallon of water per day, and privilege of the Spring free.

Baths, Hot or Cold—Single baths 30 cents, or four for $1.00.

All regular boarders will be allowed bathing and drinking free. E. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

my16 2t

"Throw Physic to the Dogs, I'll Have None of it."

TRY THE CELEBRATED GRAHAM Bread and Crackers, made fresh every day at Chas. Robertson's, 24 N. Market street. Highly recommended for dyspepsia and indigestion. Try it. my16 1w

Writing Machine or Type-Writer

AN INVENTION TO SUPERSEDE THE Pen. It paragraphs, punctuates, underscores, and forms any combination of figures. Experts can write between 75 and 80 words per minute with it. Makes 24 manifold copies at one time. Any one who can spell can operate it, and it will not get out of order. Price $125. Send for Pamphlet.

H. C. CORSON, Agent,

N., C. & St. L. Railway, Nashville, Tenn.

mar2 eod 3mos

Corn, Oats, Meal, Hay, etc.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS DAvis and Eddyville.—

15,000 bushels White Corn;
3,000 bushels Oats, white and mixed;
600 bales Hay, good to fancy;
100 bbls fresh ground bolted Meal.

Orders solicited.

April 30, 1875. RHEA, SMITH & CO.

ap30 eodtf

FOR RENT,

On very moderate terms for the balance of the present year,

A Magnificent Family Residence,

No. 52 S. Vine street, recently occupied by the late Mrs. Margaret Barry, containing 8 rooms, besides kitchen, servants' and bath rooms and closets, amply supplied with gas and water fixtures, and in fact with all modern improvements for convenience and comfort.

Apply to

my12 1w THOS. CALLENDER, Agent.

NOTICE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 29, 1875.—Having sold our entire Stock, Machinery and Fixtures, to

MESSRS. COOPER, EUBANK & Co.

We desire to return our sincere thanks to our customers, to whose patronage we heartily commend our successors.

Messrs. Cooper, Eubank & Co., successors to the old firm of McClure, Buck & Co., are gentlemen well and favorably known to the trade, and being practical and reliable business men, will promptly fill all orders entrusted to them.

T. M. BUCK & SON.

may1 tf

RESTAURANTS.

A NEW FIRM

AT THE OLD STAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO announce that they have formed a co-partnership under the style of

HEMPHILL & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting the Restaurant at the old and favorite stand, No. 78 Church street, where they will be glad to serve their friends and patrons.

ALEX. HEMPHILL,
MARTIN BURKHARDT.

ap4 2m

DEALERS IN MUSIC.

PIANOS! ORGANS!!

McClures' Temple of Music,

HAVING ON HAND **126 Pianos,** embracing the renowned makers, Steinway & Sons, Knabe & Co., Dunham & Sons, Haines Bros.,—new—besides second-hand, from the above and nearly every known maker, together with **44 Church and Parlor Organs** from Burdett, J. Estey & Co., Prince & Co., and others, will offer for the next ninety days instruments at 25 per cent less than usual prices, in order to reduce this mammoth stock. Short-time paper will be taken in part, charging interest on same. Those who wish to purchase to advantage can now have an opportunity. Circulars sent on application, and full satisfaction guaranteed in case of sale. Having a large stock of **Sheet Music** and Small Musical Instruments, we offer great inducements. Call and see.

J. A. McCLURE.

feb18 deod1f

STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

Sail every Saturday from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

Favorite route for Tourists.
Finest approach to Great Britain.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
From NEW YORK to
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, or LONDONDERRY.
CABIN—$75, $85, $90—Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage always as low as by any other FIRST CLASS LINE.

COMPANY'S OFFICES: 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.; J. M. THATCHER, Southern Express Company, Nashville.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. N. ROBSON,

Commission Merchant

Nos. 68 East Bay and 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Having ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and confining himself strictly to a Commission Business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. my18 1

FINANCIAL.

THE

Mechanics' National Bank

OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

DIRECTORS:

R. 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 1ysp

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Mechanics' National Bank

AT NASHVILLE,

IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,

At the Close of Business May 1, 1875.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$177,126 68
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	13,190 80
Due from other National Banks	9,490 76
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,154 54
Real Estate, Furniture and fixtures	1,040 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	6,540 43
Premiums paid	12,000 00
Checks and other Cash items	4,152 15
Bills of other National Banks	10,681 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels.)	4,758 19
Legal Tender Notes	30,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	2,000 00
Total	$376,643 50

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000 00
Profits undivided profits		10,866 83
National Bank notes outstanding		90,000 00
Individual Deposits, subject to check	$159,269 42	
Due to other National Banks	16,202 71	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	414 54	175,976 67
Total		$376,643 50

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Davidson, } ss

I, W. C. Butterfield, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. BUTTERFIELD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1875.

(Signed,) JOSIAH FERRISS, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

B. F. WILSON,
JNO. LUMSDEN, } Directors.
W. M. DUNCAN,

my15 3t

PUBLIC SALES.

Union Bank of Tennessee.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE Chancery Court ordering a final close of the affairs of the Union Bank of Tennessee, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in Nashville, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1875,

the following property belonging to said Bank, viz.: All the uncollected debts; about (8,000) eight thousand acres (unimproved) land in Arkansas; one tract of land in Dyer county, Tenn.; Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes; Arkansas War Bonds; four hundred and forty (440) shares Planters' Bank Stock; one Burglar Proof Safe; a large lot of old books, papers and fixtures. Terms, cash.

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April 10, 1875. Cashier and Trustee.

ap11 td*

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LEGAL NOTICES.

In Supreme Court at Nashville.

B. J. Farrar, Adm'r, vs. Samuel W Davis et als.

IN THIS CAUSE THE DEATH OF SAMuel H. Davis is suggested and admitted, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Tennessee M. Knight, wife of John M. Knight, and John M. Knight, (heirs at law of Samuel W. Davis, deceased,) are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: On motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for said Tennessee M. Knight and John M. Knight, (non-resident heirs of Samuel W. Davis, deceased,) for four consecutive weeks in the Union and American, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, to be and appear before the Supreme Court of Tennessee at Nashville, on or before the 28th day of May, 1875, and show cause, if any they can or have, why this cause should not be revived against them as heirs of Samuel W. Davis, dec'd.

P. C. DUNNINGTON,
Clerk Supreme Court.

May 1, 1875. my8 15,22,26

[No. 8,293.]

In Chancery at Nashville.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, OFFICE CLERK and Master Chancery Court, Nashville, May the 7th, 1875.—Thos. J. Hopkins et al., Complainants, vs. The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co., et als., Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co. and The St. Louis Life Insurance Co. are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; and it further appearing that the names of the policy-holders in said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co., resident in Tennessee, are unknown, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon any of the said defendants. It is therefore ordered that said non-resident defendants and said policy-holders resident in Tennessee, enter their appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to be held on the first Monday in October next, (1875,) and plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, 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.

J. M. Dickerson, Solicitor for Complainants.

my8 oaw4t

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