UNION AND AMERICAN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875.

AMONG the passengers who sailed for Europe, Saturday, were Charles A. Dana, editor of the *New York Sun*, Mlle. Aimee, Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott), and Miss Neilson.

ACCORDING to the *New York Bulletin*, the people who are radically responsible for gold cliques are those who borrow gold from day to day, instead of buying it or borrowing it on time.

THE fate of the Schiller did not deter two thousand five hundred people from leaving New York for Europe, Saturday, and it is estimated that over four thousand persons sailed during the week.

AN unfortunate division has arisen among the Grangers of Michigan. The *New Era*, recently the organ of the State Grange, has been ostracised, and retaliates by charging that the higher officials have formed a ring or monopoly for their own benefit. Opinion is divided among the farming classes, and the quarrel may lead to disastrous results.

THE *New York Christian Advocate* gives utterance to the boldest words that have yet appeared on the public school question. It contends for the State's right and duty to suppress all rival schools to those established by itself, and instead, therefore, of paying for Catholic parochial schools, the editor thinks it would be well to inquire whether the public welfare does not demand their discontinuance.

BY tacit consent, the papers have dropped the discussion of Delano for the nonce; but Grant will not let him rest, and a Washington special to the *Chicago Times* has the following:

The President, in view of the controversy over the contemplated resignation of Delano in the cabinet, says he would not now, in view of existing matters, accept Mr. Delano's resignation, if it were tendered him, and that his way of settling the controversy is to keep Delano with him.

THE telegraph stated yesterday that the announcement of the decision of the Court of Claims concerning the right of the government to devote the earnings of Pacific railroads from government transportation toward paying the interest on their guaranteed bonds, has been postponed till Monday next. It has leaked out, however, that the decision is against the government, Messrs. Loring, Drake and Nott so deciding, while Richardson dissents and Judge Peck did not hear the argument. Envious people accuse some of these judges of accepting such favors as free passes from the Union Pacific.

LAST winter the Legislature of West Virginia passed an act for the removal of the State Capital from Charlestown to Wheeling, in accordance with which Gov. Jacobs proceeded last week to pack up the official archives preparatory to removal. Some wise men of Charlestown obtained an injunction in chancery to restrain the Governor, but the latter paid no attention to it, holding that the court was transcending its jurisdiction. The relators appealed to another judge, supposed to have more "backbone," and secured a second injunction, but the Governor continues the work of removal, and has not yet been arrested for contempt of court.

THE *New York Sun* comments with great severity upon the disgraceful developments made in the Spencer investigation, and says: "When this testimony is laid before the Senate next winter, the majority will be sorely troubled how to dispose of it. The case is analogous in principle to that of Caldwell, of Kansas, who was compelled to resign, but much stronger in other respects. Nothing so disgraceful has ever before been disclosed as the details of this transaction in all its parts. And yet it is only of a kind with what has been witnessed in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and other States under carpet-bag rule. The Republicans will not like to surrender a vote with their fast decreasing majority, and therefore will plead every technical quibble to save Spencer. But the risk of such a course is serious on the eve of a Presidential election, and they may sacrifice him, since the evidence is overwhelming and their own rogues have fallen out."

POSITION OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

The *Chicago Tribune* calls attention to the anomalous condition of the grain market at the present time. Grain is higher in Chicago (freights included) than in New York or Liverpool. And this, too, notwithstanding the warehouses of the Lake City are packed to their utmost capacity. The prices for June and July delivery show a liberal advance on present prices. Meanwhile, New York dealers seemingly treat the matter as if the grain was held on speculation, and that Chicago dealers were seeking to force the purchase at fancy prices, than which, the *Tribune* says, there never was a more serious mistake. The grain is not held by speculators. It is in store on account of the owners who live in the country and not in the city. These men own the property, and are able to hold it. They have reached the conclusion that a large area of winter wheat has been killed and the ground plowed up; that the spring was so late that far less grains of all kinds has been sown this spring than usual; that the winter, though unusually severe, failed to destroy or materially reduce the grasshoppers, whose depredations, already begun, will this year be extended over a more eastwardly section of the country, and that for these and various other reasons there will be generally a much reduced crop in 1875. Upon this basis the owners of these many millions of bushels of grain in Chicago are holding it for the advanced prices which they feel certain will prevail this year. Our Tennessee farmers who have good reason, so far, to anticipate a heavy wheat crop, cannot but regard the situation from a cheerful stand-point.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MONOPOLY.

A just appreciation of the troubles and outrages in the Pennsylvania coal fields can hardly be reached without taking into consideration the startling and unprecedented monopoly which literally owns that region under color of law. Chief among the benefits resulting from the election of a Democratic Legislature, last year, is an official investigation, now under way, into the operations of this extraordinary corporation, generally known as the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The Pennsylvania coal region extends over an area of 470 square miles, the greater part of which is either owned or absolutely controlled by this company. Until it fell into the hands of Mr. F. B. Gowen, who, from a third-class lawyer, has developed the most unscrupulous executive abilities, the affairs of the corporation were in a bad way. The coal mines had been opened and developed by various private parties, but they all depended on Gowen's railroad for transportation to market. Gradually he purchased a controlling interest in one mine or another, buying the stock cheap by giving extra facilities for transportation, and depreciating the value of other mines by withdrawing such facilities, until they fell an easy prey. In this way over one hundred collieries gradually became the property of the railroad company, and being worked by it, the screws were put down the more severely on all freight, except its own. Its coal always had the preference in transportation. Other operators could not obtain cars when they wanted them, or the cars were sent in such numbers that they could not be loaded; thus establishing a pretext for denying car accommodations in future. Another mode of harrassing small producers was to send their coal for sand in such quantities that it could not be unloaded, thus rendering them liable to fines for detention of cars. But these devices were not enough; the Reading company established coal-yards in Philadelphia and other cities, which were kept full, while those of rivals would be kept empty by the withholding of cars for weeks and even months at a time. Picking its own time to raise this blockade, and allow rival coal to reach the large cities, the railroad company would suddenly reduce the retail price at its yards to bankrupt the rival operators.

Without going further into the peculiar tactics by which this unscrupulous company has acquired control of the coal region, we need only say that it virtually rules the price of this indispensable article in all the country dependent on Pennsylvania for a supply. A legal fiction, called the Laurel Run Improvement Company, was organized to facilitate these gigantic operations, and experienced no difficulty whatever in securing a charter from one of Cameron's Legislatures. Of course it was the Reading Company over again, with the same President and officeholders. The combination controls no less than $126,000,000 capital, some $60,000,000 of which was borrowed in England just before the panic at 10 per cent. interest in gold. To pay interest and dividends on this enormous capital, the policy of the management must be grasping and grinding. The miners' wages must be reduced as much as possible at one end of the line, while consumers are fleeced at the other, and when the demand falls off, the miners must be driven to the madness of "strikes" in order to decrease the supply. All the States east of the Alleghenies, including manufacturing New England, are interested in the breading up of this unparalleled monopoly. The *United States Economist* estimates that for several years past this combination has compelled the people of New York, New Jersey and the Eastern States to pay an average of $2 per ton more for coal than it is worth. The feeling against it in Pennsylvania is intense, and unless the Legislative Committee now sitting devises some means for crippling its power, the public disappointment will be bitter. It is thought legislative action can be had, limiting the railroad to its legitimate business, that of the carrying trade, and compelling it to treat all customers alike, while the charter of the Laurel Run Improvement Company may be annulled as a fraud from the beginning.

EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDISM IN JAPAN.

The Bureau of Education at Washington is a growing institution. The schools, learning and science of the United States are too small a field for the full employment of its industry and boundless ambition. "Education in Japan" is the title of a public document (so-called) of sixty-four pages, printed at the public expense, widely circulated and devoted exclusively to the educational interests of that Empire. Yankee schoolmasters are abroad and mean business, and should not the world know that under their inspiration the Japanese Government has decreed there shall be 53,760 schools in Japan? For a nation that had no schools a few years ago, this is a huge beginning. And, what is most worthy of remark, this movement, amounting to nothing less than a complete revolution in the ideas, feelings and purposes of thirty-five million people, in a remote quarter of the world, promises to be eminently successful. Normal schools are now coming to the front to wield at once the mental and material forces of the universe. Science places force against force everywhere; and the greater must prevail. Knowledge is force, and the press keeps it forever doing marvels. Educational propagandism, backed by the universities and normal schools of Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States, is a new power for hammering young and ductile intellect into shapes, the out-come of which no one can foretell. At present, there are some five or ten thousand children being educated in Japan more or less closely after the European plan; and eighteen newspapers are printed and circulated there, of which three are dailies. The government supports 300 students at the universities of Europe and in this country; and its normal school in Yeddo, with the best foreign professors, is large and efficient.

It is a curious fact that the Imperial government and its supporters have no fear of republicans from America teaching youth republican notions, but no christian minister of any sect can get a school or public employment from an apprehension of religious taint and demoralization. Why should every system of piety be so hostile to all others? All propagate their peculiar notions, and resist to the utmost the propagandism of other religionists. The Rev. Dr. Brown and the Rev. Dr. Verbeck have both been removed from schools in Yeddo, although teachers of acknowledged ability and worth, from a dread of religious influence. The report says that where there is no discord from conflicting religious ideas, "scholars not only make very rapid and sound progress, but the young men acquit themselves with great credit as teachers. The progress already made is more than encouraging—it is astonishing. Foreign instructors oversee both the academic and normal departments, and naturally do their best. It is stated that any dereliction of duty, any breach of discipline, or slovenliness of work, or lack of attention, is at once corrected. Under the easy and pleasant, because natural and graded methods pursued in this school, learning is made almost as attractive as playing, and the boys and girls seem to like it as much. The teachers are taught that the very first requisite of a good teacher is to interest his class.

To learning the art of teaching, the future pedagogue devotes six years, and in the course of his training takes in charge first a class of twenty pupils, working under the eye of a foreign instructor. As he advances in attainments and experience, his class is increased to fifty. In one school there are in use twelve sewing machines and two looms—a blending of productive industry with study which strikes us favorably.

The Japanese islands are very densely peopled, demanding more mechanical labor and production than might be strictly necessary in almost any other country than China. Steam power is attracting great attention, and will do much to turn the wheels of progress and revolution in this cradle of Asiatic civilization.

THE PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

Gov. Porter's appointment of several citizens of Tennessee as delegates to the International Geographical Congress and Syndicate of Trade, has aroused general curiosity as to the purposes of which, and when and where, that body will assemble. None seem to be more anxious for information, on these points than most of the delegates themselves. It is a trifle awkward to bear the ponderous title of "Commissioner for Tennessee to the I. G. C. & S. O. T.," without being able to answer the inquiries of admiring friends whose ideas of the honors and emoluments attaching to so high a trust are at best but vague.

Four years ago an International Congress of Geographers was held at Antwerp, Belgium, which was thought so profitable to the advancement of science that its originators decided upon a series of similar Congresses, to assemble successively in different countries. Paris was chosen for the subsequent meeting of scientific men of all nations interested in geographical studies. This second Congress, which is to be supplemented with an exposition, was to have been opened at the beginning of this spring, but the managers were not prepared for the success with which they met, and so many applications for space came to them that a postponement until the summer was rendered necessary.

The Congress will be opened Aug. 1, probably by the President of the French Republic, who seems deeply interested in the success of the enterprise. It will be held at the Palace of the Tuilleries, in the Pavilion de Flore, which is now being decorated most tastefully, and will be inaugurated by the Congress. A very large number scientific men of all countries have been appointed members of the Honorary Committee. The President of the Congress is M. Delesse, a French engineer in the mining service, a great geologist and now the President of the Central Committee of the Paris Geographical Society.

A programme of 123 questions has been published, and all these, as far as possible, will be discussed by the members of Congress. The questions are divided into seven different groups, viz.: 1. Mathematical. 2. Hydrographical. 3. Physical. 4. Historical. 5. Economical. 6. Didactic. 7. Travels. The same order will be adopted for the better classification of goods sent to the Exhibition.

Savans of all countries have been invited, societies of all nations interested in geographical matters have been called upon to send delegates, and there seems to be a fair prospect that America will not lack representatives.

THE TROPHIES OF TROY.

Schliemann, the German archæologist, after excavating the mines of ancient Troy, was notified that his collections were wanted by the Turkish Government. Schliemann was at that time in Athens, but his treasures were in Asia Minor. He told the Turks that they were welcome to his collection—if they could find it. It had suddenly disappeared, and no amount of search could uncover the relics. All this happened several months ago, and now, after a great deal of litigation, Schleimann writes that the Turkish Government has consented to take fifty thousand francs and recognize him as proprietor of the collection. He has accordingly removed it from its hiding-place to his house in Athens, and the scientific world will no longer be deprived of so rich a treasure. It is a fact worth noting that, although numbers of Greeks, principally coachmen and laborers, knew where the collection was concealed, and large bribes were offered by the Turks for information, not one of the Achaians would betray the Doctor. This incident shows that some of the fidelity and honor of the old Greeks remains with their degenerate descendants.

A MASSACHUSETTS VAGARIST'S BLASPHEMY.

Springfield, Mass., is the present chosen home of Joseph F. Curry, the religious fanatic who claims to be Jesus Christ, and who has gathered a band of followers and is living in the family of a negro, with a woman not his wife, whom he claims to be queen of Heaven and earth. He and his queen pretend to be fasting forty days and nights. This is the thirtieth day. Of course they take food secretly, but they have abstained from it to such an extent that the queen, who was quite a fleshy woman a month ago is now greatly emaciated, and is obliged, from sickness, to keep her bed, while Curry, though still crawling about, is little more than a walking skeleton. Curry has announced to his followers that all who fast like him will never die, but will be transported to Heaven in a chariot of fire, like Elijah of old; and it is said that some of them are so deluded that they will actually attempt to procure immortality by this means. He is the same man who pronounced himself the prophet Elijah a year or two ago, and whose attempt to found a colony in Georgia was broken up by his arrest for adultery. His wife, who is living near Boston, has sued for a divorce for that cause.

AN OPPORTUNE BUG.

Chicago Tribune.

One of our merchants has received a letter from a correspondent in Nebraska containing information which, if true, must prove gratifying. It is to the effect that, though the grasshoppers have developed in that locality by myriads, there is an active enemy preying on them in the form of a small red bug, of a description not hitherto seen. This bug attacks the grasshoppers in bulk, and destroys all it attacks. If this be true, and the bug become general in the grasshopper districts, then its appearance will be welcomed. That bug ought to be cultivated, that it may prove the deliverer of the country from the threatened plague.

THE garden attached to Bismarck's official residence is overlooked by the adjoining house, and the tenants, knowing the hours at which the Chancellor—who, like all Prussians, lives with clock-like regularity—is in the habit of walking in the garden with a view to resting his mind in the intervals of heavy work, have learned to make a good thing of their proximity by letting out their windows to admirers of the "Iron Prince," or sight-seeing strangers who come armed with immense binoculars and take out their money's worth in a good stare at the statesman. Of course English tourists are reported to be the most frequent customers and the boldest observers, but then in Germany the English and Americans are generally confounded. At any rate the staring nuisance seems to have grown too much for the Chancellor.

THE only newspaper in the United States which enjoys the confidence of President Grant, the *Washington Republican*, makes this dignified allusion to Vice President Wilson: "Some of the irreverent newspaper scribblers couple the names of Vice President Wilson and Sergeant Bates together as the great American-star-spangled-banner-bridge-the-bloody-chasm-conciliation-travelers—which is rough on Bates."

AT Dwight, Ill., yesterday morning, they had to break the ice in the open-air troughs before their cattle and horses could drink. And yet there are poets who are sad because "Beautiful May" is more than half gone; but they don't drink out of troughs, to be sure, nor, as a general thing, get up in the morning until the ice has melted.—*Chicago Tribune, May 17.*

THE young lady students of the Syracuse Medical College are very careless. Recently three of them purchased the body of an Auburn convict, and, after cutting it up, threw the pieces into a vacant lot, causing immense excitement in the vicinity, the general opinion being that a diabolical murder had been committed.

THE Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton Railroads announce a great reduction in freight rates to New Orleans. A change in passenger rates from New Orleans to New York to $44 is announced by all the companies, which makes the actual fare lower than it has ever been before by rail from south to east via Chicago.

THE French Government is preparing a new law on the press, so as to do away with the state of seige which keeps editors under the thumb of authority. The law is to be brought forward at the first session of the next Legislature. The editors are jubilant at the prospect of having a little more rope.

EMPEROR WILLIAM wrote an affectionate letter to Victor Emmanuel, last month, postponing his visit to Italy, but not giving it up. After nuring his rheumatism a bit at the baths of Gastein, this summer, he hopes to be able to return Victor's visit to Berlin.

THIS has been a poor year for members of the New York Legislature, the most corrupt of them not having received over $500 each for their votes and influence during the session.

"BESSEMER'S swinging-saloon steamer has been thrown up" as a wretched failure. The crossing of the Channel must ever remain a sick transit.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Builders and Lumbermen.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Mayor's office

Until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, May 22, 1875,

for the purchase of—

1. The lumber of which the North Cherry Street Bridge was composed.
2. The "Mess House" on the Hume School lot.

Separate bids must be made for each.

M. B. PILCHER,
Chairman School Committee.
CHAS. H. RYMAN,
Chairman Street Committee.

my19 td

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED STOCK OF Messrs. NASSAUER & HIPSH.

MESSRS. YEARGINS & CO. WILL SELL at their Sales Room, No. 50 Public Square, next to Anderson, Green & Co., on Wednesday next, May 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire stock damaged by the late fire. This stock consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, etc. They will be put up in lots to suit buyers and sold without reserve. Terms made known at the sale.

YEARGINS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
M. J. DOLIN, Auctioneer.

my19 1t

Non-residents' Notice.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF HICKMAN County, Tennessee.—Office of Clerk and Master County Court, Centreville, Tenn.—W. D. King and W. O. Britt vs. J. H. Cude et al.—In this cause it appearing from the allegations in the bill and the affidavit thereto, that the defendants, Matilda Cuff, formerly Matild Cude, and the unknown heirs of Mary Beangers, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Nashville Union and American, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, Tenn., requiring the said non-resident defendants to appear before the County Court at its July term, to be held at Centreville, Hickman county, Tenn., on the first Monday in July, 1875, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte.

May 19, 1875. A. M. BEAVES, C. & M.
J. A. Cunningham, Attorney for Petitioners.

my19 d1t&w3t

AMUSEMENTS

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 setts, 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

GRAND PICNIC

AT WEITMUELLER'S GARDEN, MONDAY EVE., MAY 24,

For the benefit of the Library of the Jeffersonian Literary Club.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, 50 cents. Jim Hill's Band will be in attendance. Street cars will run all night.

P. S.—There will also be a Prize Bowling Match, the holder of a ticket being entitled to one chance gratis. my16 3t sun,wed,sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. W. A. CHEATHAM,

Practitioner of Medicine,

No. 93 CHURCH STREET,

Lewis Block, Second Floor, Room No. 3.

my1 1m

ELLIS, DAVIS & CO.,

Slate Manufacturers & Roofers,

Have always on hand an excellent stock of Slate, and are prepared to do roofing, at short notice, in any part of the city or South.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders promptly attended to.

Offices—Rockmart, Ga., and 287 Church street, Nashville, Tenn.

my14 eod1m

Examination of Teachers.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF APplicants for positions on the corps of teachers, for next session, of the City Public Schools, will occur in Fogg Building, corner Broad and Spruce streets, on Saturday, 29th inst., commencing at 8 a. m.

S. Y. CALDWELL, Sup't.

my18 sun,wed,fri 6t

"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

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

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

MUSIC BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

National Hymn & Tune Book

Now ready. Adapted for Opening and Closing Exercises in Schools and Seminaries, for Congregational, Social and Home Singing, 128 pages, 200 choice tunes, 340 hymns. Price but 40 cents; $35.00 per hundred.

Clarke's Organ Voluntaries,	**$1.50**
Batiste's Organ Voluntaries,	**2.50**

CLARKE'S REED ORGAN COMPANION

A valuable, useful and brilliant collection of Exercises, Airs, Songs and Pieces for Reed Organs. Price $2.00.

Strauss Dance Music, Violin and Piano,	**$1.00**
Winner's Party Dances, Violin and Piano,	**.75**
Winner's Violin and Flute Duets,	**1.60**

Clarke's Dollar Instructors!

For Reed Organs For Piano. For Violin. Useful, Cheap, Instructive Books, with Exercises and numerous attractive Airs for practice. Sold by all the principal Music Dealers. Sent, postpaid, for retail price.

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

my8 d2taw wed,sat&wtf

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

TRADE MARK.

Worcestershire Sauce

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISEURS TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce,"

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1861.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauce generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the **BREAKFANT TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, etc.

At the **DINNER TABLE,** in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensible by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins's famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

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 1y sp

PUBLIC SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF MOST

Valuable City Property,

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED,

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

One Store-house, Six Dwellings, and a Large Number of Vacant Lots.

On Tuesday and Wednesday,

MAY 25 and 26, 1875,

WE WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, at public auction, the following property in the city of Nashville, in the order as follows:

Beginning promptly at **11 o'clock on Tuesday,** we will sell—

First. That valuable **Store-house and Lot No. 86 Church Street,** between the office of the Adams Express Company and the Presbyterian Church. Lot 28x140 feet.

Next, a brick dwelling with 9 rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, No 33 South Summer street, near the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Lot 73 8-12x170 feet.

Next, brick house, nine rooms, No. 43 South Cherry street, corner Cumberland alley. Lot 42 feet front by 170.

Next, lot on the corner of South Cherry and Mulberry streets, fronting 151 feet on Cherry street and running through to College. This will be divided into various lots, fronting on the two streets, upon one of which there is a nice brick house with 4 or 5 rooms.

Lastly, we may also sell a number of lots, containing, in the aggregate, about 1,000 front feet, fronting on Summer and High streets, on and near the corner of Oak street.

On the next day, Wednesday, May 26,

we will sell the following property:

Beginning again promptly at **11 o'clock,** we will sell—

First. Three-fourths interest in that splendid piece of property, "The Hynes Homestead," residence and ground. This is an entire square, fronting 322 feet on Church and Hynes streets, and 535 feet on Knowles and Ewing streets, containing, besides the residence, a nice brick office, green-house, fountains, walks, and a great variety of trees and shrubbery.

Next, a **Double Brick House** with six rooms and 30 feet of ground to each side, fronting on the west side of **West Gay Street,** between **Church** and **Hynes.** Also, a small frame house, with several vacant lots, adjoining.

Next, a lot fronting 100 feet on the east side of Gowdy street, running through to Vauxhall street, adjoining the residence of J. R. Dillon.

And lastly, various lots fronting about 190 feet on the east side of Vauxhall street, adjoining on the south side the residence of Mrs. James P. Clark, and being part of the Campbell property. The last two pieces are in free territory.

As will be seen, this is a fine array of property, of variety in kind and location, and we hope to be able to suit every class of purchasers.

We mean to sell, and every piece of Property put up will be sold without Reserve,

And the public are earnestly invited to examine the property and attend the sale.

The property will be shown by us at any time, and any of it may be purchased privately before the day of sale.

TERMS.—One third cash, balance on 6, 12 and 18 months' credit, with interest from date, notes payable in bank. No security required, but lien retained, and $20 cash required when each piece of property is bid off.

BROWNS & CHEATHAM,
Agents for W. A. Gleaves.

my3 sun,wed,fri to my25

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.

Lists of the debts and description and location of the land will be furnished on application to me.

April 10, 1875. JOS. W. ALLEN,
ap11 td* Cashier and Trustee.

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