F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

Voluntary communications, containing interesting or important news, solicited from any quarter.
News letters from the various counties of the State especially desired.
All communications should be addressed to the "Editors of the UNION AND AMERICAN."

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Daily.....$10 0
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Subscriptions invariably in advance.

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(Late Brigade Surgeon, U. S. A.)
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Office 39 Cedar street, between Summer and Cherry, NASHVILLE.
Office for treatment of all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, operations for Squinting, Cataract, ect., performed.
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dec6—3mlstp.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm heretofore existing under the name firm and style of W. MATT. BROWN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Brown retires from the business. Mr. Callender, in connection with Phineas Garrett, will continue the Real Estate business at the old stand W. Matt. Brown & Co., 41 Cherry street.
W. MATT. BROWN,
THOS. CALLENDER.
P. GARRETT. T. CALLENDER.
CALLENDER & GARRETT,
(Successors to W. MATT. BROWN & Co.)
Real Estate Agents,
41 Cherry Street,
WILL give their prompt attention to the selling and renting of every description of Real Estate.
dec4—1w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES
AND
Building Lots for Sale,
ALSO,
A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS.
1st. A fine Residence, containing 12 rooms, in ver territory. Also two vacant Lots adjoining.
2d. That splendid Residence of the late James Johnson, on Broad Street, between Summer and High streets, containing 8 rooms, besides servants rooms and other out houses.
3d. That splendid Residence of the late Hardin P. Bostick, containing about 10 rooms, out houses, etc. Good Spring and spring house, with 8½ acres of land, immediately adjacent to the city, on the Charlotte Pike.
4th. 50 acres of ground of the Barrow property, on the Charlotte Pike, which will be divided to suit purchasers.
5th. A very large number of Lots in the City and the different Additions to Nasaville. 25 Lots in Edgefield and Brownsville.
6th. A very large number of the BEST FARMS in this and the adjoining counties. Apply to
J. L. & R. W. BROWN,
dec4—1m 38½ Union street.

NELSON AND MURFREE
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
29 Cherry Street, near Union,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
HAVE a large amount of Real Estate to sell in this and the adjoining States.
THEY BUY AND SELL
City, County and State Bonds on commission, as well as every description of Government Securities.
TWO MAURY COUNTY FARMS
are offered at very reasonable prices. Also, one in Williamson.
A PLACE O' CUMBERLAND RIVER,
of 400 acres, in on county, Tenn., for sale.
SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
39 FEET on Church street, opposite the Maxwell House and Masonic Temple, at a reasonable price. This is central, choice property, and is more than 200 feet deep.
45 Feet, improved, on Vine street, between Church and Union, very choice location, but the improvements are moderate. The price is very low.
92 Feet, with large brick dwelling, on Vine street, between Union and Cedar, being about the most desirable location for residences in the city.
200 Feet on Mediarock street, West Nashville, on which is a neat Brick Dwelling, 6 or 7 rooms, kitchen, stable, etc., and first-rate cistern. Price only $9,000. House and premises in good order.
100 Feet on Broad street, West Nashville, with elegant new Brick House, containing 10 or 12 rooms, kitchen, stable, two cisterns, shrubbery, etc., etc., at $15,000. Very desirable. If not sold within ten days, this large and choice place will be rented for the remainder of this and the whole of next year.
50 Feet on North Market street, corner of Locust, on which is the well known Pleasant Smith house. Price $12,500.
50 Feet on Spruce street, with large, elegant and new Brick Dwelling, containing 16 rooms, 2 bath rooms, kitchen, extra size, with gas, water, and every modern improvement.
45 Feet on Park street, with common improvements, very low. This property runs through to Summer.
40 Feet on College street, being the lower portion of the lot now occupied by Department Headquarters, belonging to Dr. Waters. Price $500 per foot.
A choice little lot on North College, just below the Public Square, at a sacrifice.
SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
We offer for sale a Saloon and Restaurant, now doing a profitable business, in the very centre of trade, at a price perfectly satisfactory.
EDGEFIELD.
We have over 1,200 feet of ground on the most choice and desirable streets in Edgefield, for lease for five years from 1st January next, at prices which ought to be satisfactory to those desiring to improve.
Call on NELSON & MURFREE.
dec5—1m
ALBERT M. DILLIN. W. BRYCE THOMPSON.
DILLIN & THOMPSON,
REAL ESTATE AND
COLLECTING AGENTS.
PROMISING FAITHFUL AND PROMPT attention to all business entrusted to our care, we respectfully tender our services to the Public, as General Agents, for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; Renting and Leasing of City or Country Property; Collection of Notes; Accounts and Vouchers; Investigation of Titles, etc., etc.
DILLIN & THOMPSON,
Office, over Second National Bank, College street.
dec4—tf
25 BARRELS CRANBERRIES,
Just received.
MEDARY & BURKE,
Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.
dec15—3t.
500 SACKS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, elegant article, just received and for sale by
MEDARY & BURKE,
Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.
dec15—3t
500 BARRELS NEW YORK APPLES, the best in the market.
MEDARY & BURKE,
Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.
dec15—3t

GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.
NEW STORE.
Pandolfini & Riva,
NO. 12 NORTH CHERRY STREET,
DEALERS IN
FANCY GROCERIES,
WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, ETC.
AMONG THEIR STOCK MAY BE FOUND:
Java, Rio and Mocha Coffee;
Crushed, Powdered, Coffee, Porto-Rico, and every grade of Brown Sugars;
Teas, Candies, Starch;
Castile, Palm, Erasive and Laundry Soaps;
Almonds, Filberts, Currants, Prunes, Raisins;
Butter, Oysters, Fancy and Almond Crackers;
Pine Apple, Gloucester and Domestic Cheese;
Mixed, Girkins, Chow-chow and Imperial Hot Pickles;
Mushroom, Walnut, India, and Sir Robert Peel Catsup;
Sultana, Royal, Table, Beef Steak, Royal Osborne, John Bull, Soho, Mogul and Hervey Sauces;
Essence of Anchovies; Essence of Shrimps;
Haille, Imperial and Durham Mustard;
Mushrooms; Dutch Anchovies; Anchovy Paste;
Strasbourg Meats, Potted Tongue, Potted Ham;
Fruits of every variety in cans and jars,
IN THEIR STOCK OF
Wines and Brandies
ALL OF WHICH ARE
GENUINE AND IMPORTED,
AND MAY BE FOUND
Pemartin and Duff Gordon Sherries;
Old Choice and Reserve Madeiras;
London Dock and Burgundy Port;
Pemartin, Blanquefort and St. Julien Medoc Claret;
Haut Sauterne, Nicoteiner, Hockheimer and Catawba Wines;
Demercier, Gold Medal and Heidsick, Champagne;
Pinet Castillion, Otard, Dupuy & Co's Brandies;
Irish, Scotch, Bourbon and Robertson County Whiskies;
Holland Gin;
Maraschino Absinthe; Vermouths and all Assorted Liquors;
Baker's and Holland Bitters;
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.
Choice brands, together with every variety of Domestic Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all brands; together with all other articles usually found in a
FIRST CLASS FANCY GROCERY STORE.
It is the intention of PANDOLFINI & RIVA to keep on hand at all times a complete assortment of everything in their line, of the very best quality to be purchased, which they are determined to sell as low as any other establishment in this or any other city.
They respectfully ask an examination of their stock, feeling assured that no one will go away dissatisfied.
PANDOLFINI & RIVA.
Fancy Grocers,
AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
No. 12 North Cherry Street,
dec4-1m. NASHVILLE, TENN.
AR. M'LAUGHLIN. G. W. H. BUTLER. F. A. IRWIN.
Formerly of Evans, Keith & Co.
M'LAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO.,
(Successors to F. A. Irwin & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
Corner of Market and Clark streets,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
We have in store and for sale a large stock of
SUGARS, BROWN,
CRUSHED, AND POWDERED,
RIO COFFEE, FAMILY FLOUR,
SALT, MACKEREL, STAR CANDLES,
SOAP, TOBACCO, CHEESE, OYSTERS,
RAISONS, ASSORTED CANDY, LOBSTERS,
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Bourbon Whisky, Holland Gin,
Robertson County do Jamaica Rum,
French Brandy, Sherry Wine,
Apple do Port do
Peach do Champagne do
Cherry do Claret do
Baker's Bitters, Catawba do
And a complete assortment of other Groceries.
McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO.
dec3—1m
FOSTER BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
PURE WINES, BRANDIES,
etc., etc., etc.,
NO. 33 WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
Nashville, Tennessee.
WE HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE a large stock of
BROWN SUGAR,
CRU HED do
POWDERED, do
RIO COFFEE,
FAMILY FLOUR,
SALT,
MACKEREL,
STAR CANDLES,
SOAP, etc., etc. etc.
OYSTERS, COVE AND SPICED,
CHEESE,
SARDINES,
PICKLES,
RAISONS,
ALMONDS,
FILBERTS,
PECANS,
ASSORTED CANDY,
LOBSTERS, etc etc.
Wines and Liquors.
Burbon Whisky,
Robertson County do.
French Brandy,
Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy,
Cherry Brandy,
Baker's Bitters, etc., etc.
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Champagne Wine,
Claret Wine,
Catawba Wine, etc., etc.
Willow-Ware;
Superior Cigars;
Smoking Tobacco;
Pickles;
French Mustard;
Caper Catsup;
Java Coffee, etc.
FOSTER BROTHERS.
dec4—tf
J. M. LUMSDEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
HIDES, OILS, LEATHER,
Findings & Currier's Tools,
NO. 9 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
Dec4 NASHVILLE, TENN.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.
SAM. VANLEER, & CO.,
NO. 44 COLLEGE STREET,
(Two Doors below Public Square,)
SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK
HAVE ON HAND AND ARE RECEIVING a large and complete stock of English, German, and American HARDWARE,
Which we are selling at reasonable prices. The stock consists in part of
FINE IXL POCKET CUTLERY,
200 GROSS TABLE CUTLERY,
200 DOZ. KNOB LOCKS, assorted,
50 do HAND AND RIPPING SAWS,
200 do ASSORTED AUGERS,
25 do FOOT ADZE,
2000 lbs. HOOKS AND HINGES, assorted, 12 to 48 inches,
1000 lbs. ⅝ DOIL CHAIN,
1000 " BLACKSMITH'S HAMMERS, all kinds;
25 WRIGHT'S ANVILS,
100 CROSS-CUT SAWS, 4½ to 7½ feet,
60 MILL SAWS, 4½ to 8 feet;
AXES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
HATCHETS,
CHAINS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
CANDLESTICKS of all kinds,
RAZORS,
SCISSORS,
SHEARS,
TIN CUPS and PLATES,
TEA and TABLE SPOONS,
COFFER MILLS,
SHOE NAILS,
TACKS.
A very large stock of PLANES of every variety Also,
PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.
Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call before buying.
SAM. VANLEER, & CO.
dec4—1m.
A. A. BREAST. THO. D. CRAIGHEAD.
ARTHUR A. BREAST & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
HARDWARE
AND CUTLERY,
NO. 29 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND ARE continually receiving, a large and well selected stock of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
in all its branches.
We invite Merchants and the Trade generally to our stock:
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY;
AXES AND HATCHETS;
CHAINES AND ROPES;
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS;
HORSE SHOES AND NAILS;
RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER.
TANNER'S BELTING
AND PACKING;
FARMER'S AND MECHANICS TOGLS.
in every variety, etc., etc.
Call and examine our Stock. We are prepared to sell as cheap as any house west of the Alleghenies.
A. A. BREAST & CO.
dec4—1m.
G. W. FALL & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
NO. 34 PUBLIC SQUARE,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
(Kirkman & Ellis' old stand.)
We would respectfully invite the attention of SPORTSMEN to our stock of
GUNS,
Which cannot be equalled here. It comprises all grades, from the
PLAIN DOUBLE BARREL
TO THE
CELEBRATED GUNS
OF
WESLEY RICHARDS & CO. ER
ALSO A FEW
Breach Loading or Cartridge SHOT GUNS.
AMUNITION
AND
SPORTING APPARATUS
dec4—1w
JAS. M'LAUGHLIN. G. W. H. BUTLER. F. A. IRWIN.
Formerly of Nevins, Keith & Co.
McLaughlin, Butler & Co.,
(Successors to F. A. Irwin & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
BRANDIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
Corner Market and Clark sts., Nashville, Tenn.
We pay the highest market prices for
DRIED FRUIT,
FEATHERS,
BEESWAX,
GINSENG.
And Country Produce Generally.
McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO.
dec3—

FAMILY GROCERIES &c.
FAMILY GROCERY,
NO. 3 DEADERICK STREET,
(old stand of Adams and Eves.)
ROBERT EVES & CO.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS that they have opened a first class Family Grocery Store at the old stand, so long occupied by Adams & Eves, on Deaderick street. The Stock has been selected with care, and embraces a complete assortment of all the staple and fancy articles, together with
OLD WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC., ETC.
WOODEN WARE.—20 nests Wash Tubs, 20 dozen Wash Boards, 20 dozen Painted Buckets, 10 dozen Sifters, a large lot of Brooms, etc., in store.
WHISKY.—30 barrels pure Old Robertson County Whisky for sale, by the gallon or barrel.
COVE OYSTERS, Sardines, Pickles, Mustard, Brandy Fruits, Catsups, etc.
SCOTCH ALE.—20 dozen Bottles of J. Walker & Co.'s celebrated bottled Scotch Ale. Also a large lot of Young & Co.'s Edinburg Ale, in bottles.
CANDIES, Soda and Butter Crackers, Crackonell Biscuit, etc.
SUNDRIES—Nails, Bed Cords, Rope, Wrapping Paper, Demijons, Soaps, Candles, etc.
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEAS, etc.—We desire especially to call attention to our stock of Coffee, Sugar, Teas. Also, White Fish, Pickled Herring, Flour by the barrel or sack, for family use.
dec4—1m. ROBT EVES & CO.
TERRASS BROTHERS
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. - SOUTH MARKET STREET,
NASHVILLE TENNESSEE.
SUNDRIES.
100 boxes Resin Soap;
50 cakes Soda;
25 boxes Indigo (best;)
25 do Madder;
25 kegs and half barrels Golden Syrup;
10 barrels Blacking;
100 boxes Grain and Ground Pepper;
25 do Spice;
25 do Ginger;
200 reams Wrapping Paper;
20 cases Matches;
100 boxes Star Candles;
5 cases Sunny Side Tobacco;
20 boxes Imperial Tea. For sale low by
TERRASS BROS.
dec4—1m 35 South Market street.
SUGARS.—50 hhds. common, prime and choice Brown Sugar.
100 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated.
For sale by TERRASS BROS.
MOLASSES.—100 bbls. common and choice Molasses. For sale by TERRASS BROS.
FLOUR.—200 bbls. extra to choice brands. For sale low by TERRASS BROS.
WHISKY.—50 bbls. F. N. & Co.'s Robertson county;
25 bbls extra fine do;
25 bbls. Tennessee White.
For sale low by TERRASS BROS.
LARD.—25 bbls. Country Lard. For sale by TERRASS BROS.
COFFEE.—100 bags prime Coffee. For sale by TERRASS BROS.
dec3-1m.
G. W. ROWLAND, JOHN N. SPERRY, Late of Nashville, Tenn.
LANDON STOCKTON, BENEY SPERRY, Late of Nashville, Tenn.
ROWLAND, SPERRY & CO.
WHOLESALE
GROCERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON, TOBACCO AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.
Particular attention given to the purchase of all kinds of Western Produce.
No. 46 WEST SECOND STREET,
dec4—1m CINCINNATI OHIO.
TREANOR & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
And dealers in
Foreign & Domestic Liquors,
NO. 38 MARKET STREET,
dec4 NASHVILLE, TENN.
SALE & LIVERY.
IN SERVICE AGAIN.
UP-AND-UP
LIVERY, SALE,
AND
EXCHANGE STABLE
DEADERICK STREET,
BETWEEN CHERRY AND SUMMER.
J. F. PENTECOST, Proprietor.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RETURNED from the North, with the best stock to be had in the country, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES ALL NEW, and horses superior to any in this city.
My facilities for BOARDING HORSES BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH are unequalled in the city. The services of an experienced Hostler have been secured, who will give his exclusive attention to stock.
Constantly on hand, a fine lot of HORSES AND MULES for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Having had a long experience in the business, I feel satisfied that I can give satisfaction in all cases
dec4—1m J. F. PENTECOST.

UNION & AMERICAN

THE FUTURE PAUPERISM OF THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer.]

It was a bitter jest when a distinguished French statesman said, a few years ago, that the United States were only fulfilling their duty of exhibiting colossal dimensions in all material interests when they contracted a national debt also, that surpassed all others on earth. The good people of the South will soon have to add another feature of European civilization to those they have been slowly but surely acquiring one by one—a regular Proletariat. The pauperism that prevails in all the older States of Europe is, at once, an evidence of their unsoundness from decrepitude or bad government, and a sore that exhausts their resources and impedes their healthy action, has hitherto been an unknown evil to our far scattered population and teeming soil. It will be so no longer, and Fourth of July orators will be deprived of one of their favorite boasts, while legislators will have to bend all the energies of their minds upon a subject that has so far baffled the ingenuity of statesmen and economists of every land.

Our former slaves will, with the exception of a small proportion, become paupers. This is a misfortune as great for us as it can possibly be for them, and we need no gratuitous advice on the part of our Radical brethren at the North to be told that self-protection requires us to make every effort towards relieving the sufferings and improving the condition of the freedmen. The honor of the South demands that we should not allow them to perish in our midst. However easy our consciences might feel on that subject, the catastrophe having been brought about by others, who have left the consequences to us, the world at large would hold us responsible for the calamity, and history would not in silence pass over the apparent barbarity. We are, most assuredly, not obliged to assume all the effects of this sudden and violent liberation of a whole race. But, by God's Providence, this race is placed in our midst, the freedmen live side by side with us, there is no possible way, within the reach of human ingenuity, to remove them in a body to a distant country, and all that is left us is to bow to the inscrutable decree, which appoints us unwilling guardians of helpless millions. There is no avoiding the solemn duty. It is irksome; it is unsought for: nay, it is unjust, but it is one of those sad and solemn duties which the strong man looks in the face and bravely takes upon himself to fulfill, with God's aid, so well as he can. Success is sure to bring its blessing: failure involves no disgrace, but leaves, at least, the grateful sense of having done all that could be demanded.

We must feed, clothe and educate these helpless beings, and the sooner we resolve to assume the obligation and provide for its honest fulfillment, the easier it will be for us all. Those among them who can render service, well trained house servants and able-bodied field hands, will amply repay the offer of a home and a fair compensation. The mere relief from the moral responsibility for the physical welfare of our servants, which weighed so heavily on conscientious masters and faithful matrons in Virginia homes, will be a signal benefit, for which we can well afford to pay a small tax. Many women will be useful in households and on farms, and children of a certain age can easily be apprenticed to learn handicrafts or to be trained for domestic service. But there will remain over a large number of freedmen, whom the excess or the want of age, infirm health and utter incapacity for any long continued work, will render unable to find shelter or respectable connections. These will constitute our paupers, and it is our duty to see to it that they do not become criminal as well as poor. Already the public safety of every kind of property has been seriously impaired; already our highways and byways swarm with homeless, thriftless vagabonds, and in every town and village vast numbers of wretched beings are crowded together, living in forced idleness and wanton disregard of law and decency.

There are two measures especially, which are imperatively called for, even before any other efforts can be made to regulate the status of these new members of our society, and to provide for their duties as well as for their rights. We must have a poor tax, every community, county, corporation or rural district being taxed, and, we fear, being for a time at least heavily taxed, to provide for these paupers and to prevent the burden from overwhelming individuals with no benefit to the commonwealth. The burden may be hard to bear, but it will be true economy in the end to pay these taxes, for they will provide most judiciously, by well chosen officers, for the support of all the needy, prevent the annoyance and wear and tear of feeling connected with systematic beggary, and give the necessary control over all who are not regularly employed and under domestic restraint. To complete this control, however, a rural police, consisting of active, energetic and yet discreet men, will have to be established in every district, whose duty, prescribed by law, it will be to patrol the whole country, to watch over public security of persons and and property, and especially to regulate the movements of the vagrants. Volunteer associations of the kind, which have already been organized in various districts, have shown the great usefulness of such a system of well directed surveillance. To make this police efficient, however, it must consist of regularly enlisted and well paid men, for there is no reliance to be placed upon voluntary service, however zealous in their action and disinterested in their motive.

With two such safeguards providing for the necessities, as well as for the good behavior of the large floating population which has so suddenly been called upon to learn unprepared, the obedience due to public laws and the prudence required for self-preservation, we may safely take time to mature, through our able Legislature, such laws as this new class of inhabitants and their anomalous condition may require. We may for the present, content ourselves with making them inoffensive; we must ere long, see to it that they become not only harmless, but useful; that they can pay taxes like all others who enjoy the protection of the laws and the benefits of organized society, and that they contribute, not merely in names, but by the actual fruit of their labor, to the aggregate wealth of the country.

Butler and Grant.

From the Memphis Argus.]

Gen. Butler has announced his intention to answer that portion of Gen. Grant's report relating to his campaign. So the Lieutenant-General had better drop his *baton*, pack his trunk, and join Maximilian. If the late commander at Bermuda Hundreds had announced his intention to resort to pistols and coffee, in vindication of his representation, there would have been no necessity for alarm. His career as a fighter has not been remarkably brilliant, as General Grant broadly intimates. He will not shine in history with Napoleon, or Cæsar, or Grant, Sherman, or Lee, as a military hero; but he is not the least formidable antagonist with the quill. Though no fighter, he is a writer, and can as nearly torture words into proving that black is white as any one. True as are Grant's charges, Butler will make out a case of some sort that will *look* plausible, and find a large number of gourd-heads to believe it. Butler is noisy and smart, a noisy man is never at a loss for men to sneeze when he takes snuff. There is a large class in this country never happy save when dancing attendance on fussy politicians redolent of brass and money. As Gen. Butler has a large share of both, he will not lack backers in abundance.

Butler is playing a desperate game for the Presidency, and evidently regards pulling Grant down a sure method of pushing himself up. If he can persuade a considerable portion of the Radicals that General al Grant has treated him badly, a valuable point will have been gained; for he will rally around his standard the entire Radical host, who are even now displeased at the Lieutenant General's political non-committalism. So we may have a crusade from Gen. Butler, whose vigor and "strategy" will cause many in the North to wonder why the same agencies were not employed in his military campaigns.

THE Indiana Senate has defeated the bill so amending the State Constitution as to strike out the 13th article, prohibiting negroes from entering the State.

A writer in Blackwood says: "When people want to speak of a native of Holland, they call him an Amsterdam Dutchman; but when they speak of the German race generally, they leave out the Amster."

Treatment of the South.

From the New York World.]

The Democratic party have always maintained that the mere exertion of military force—indispensable as that became—would never suffice to restore the Union. Certain it is, in the light of events, that war has *not* sufficed to restore the Union; and the main question of debate, eight months after its close, is, whether restoration is yet practicable. Could there be a more conclusive demonstration that war alone could not accomplish the purpose for which the late war was undertaken? The mere military success of the war is not—and never was—the point in question. *That* has been complete and overwhelming; but to prostrate resistance was not the ultimate object of the war, only a means. Is that object attained? If so, why is Congress about to organize with a third of the States excluded from their representation? Why does our army, in time of peace, number two hundred thousand men, scattered through the South keeping watch and ward? Why is the whole country bending eagerly toward Washington, listening for what the President is about to say on the great topic of restoration? Why is every heart among us filled with misgiving?—men on one side fearing that the President will favor the restoration of unsubdued and incorrigible enemies; and on the other, that his healing and conciliatory policy will be baffled by a recalcitrant Congress?

The Union, as yet, is not restored; practically the whole country admits that the Democratic party were right in maintaining that war alone could never restore it. We have paid this appalling price for goods which, when sent to our door, we reject as if reeking with the fumes of a pest-house. What have we got to show for our enormous expenditure? A Union restored and confidence re-established? No! The Union remains to be restored by statesmanship and moderation, which, as the Democratic party always contended, might have prevented its dissolution. What, then, have we got, *as yet*, as the fruit of our mighty efforts? Count the graves, and see! Reckon up the cripples, and behold! Go into the markets; ask the prices of food, fuel, raiment—and learn! Consider our debt of three thousand millions, add to it twice as much more for production arrested and property destroyed, and tell us what this enormous sacrifice was *for*. What have we got to show for it?

If we are to believe the statements of the Republicans, we have got an Ireland, a Poland! We have merely extended our dominion over a people not fit to be admitted into our councils. We are guaranteeing republican government (that is what they call it!) by excluding States from representation. So far from having restored the Union, the "Union party" (*Union* party!) contend that the restoration of the Union is the very worst thing that could happen, *as yet*.

Against this doctrine the Democratic party, trusting that they have President Johnson with them, protest. They believe there has been no moment since the outbreak of the late bloody and fratricidal war when the restoration of the Union was not desirable. After the firing on Sumter, war, was indeed inevitable; but we have been compelled to use the maximum of force because we exerted the minimum of statesmanship. The war was so managed as to keep the South united and resolute so long as they had any resources, making the acquisition as expensive, and the country when reacquired as worthless, as any conceivable method could have made them. That, however, is past, and cannot be helped. But is there any necessity for *continuing* the spirit of the old method, and making the government of the country we have reacquired as unreplacilican and expensive, and the restoration of the Union as late and long-deferred, as by any kind of management is possible?

When President Johnson came into office, he adopted for the restoration of the Union, the kind of means which the democratic party have always contended were indispensable. He manifested great kindness of spirit toward the South; he defended their assailed rights; he stood as a bulwark between the Southern States and the tide of Radical fanaticism and vengeance. The effect was wonderful! It was like the fabled contest between the wind and sun to get off the traveller's cloak. While the storm was making its trial, the man hugged his garment all the closer in proportion to its violence. But when the sun's turn came, and the sun poured down his meridian effulgence on the pilgrim, assailing him with genial warmth, he he put off the cloak of his own accord. Thus it was with the South, when President Johnson treated them with generous magnanimity. To the astonishment of everybody, they became as ready to return to the Union as they had been eager to quit it. The radicals growled, and revived their old policy. The storm reassailed the traveller, and sun and wind were struggling together for the mastery. If the radicals prevail, he will bethink him again of his cloak; or to speak without figure, if the South is treated as the radicals demand, the old hostility will be revived, and pacification is as far off as ever.

If the Radicals are to be believed, the war is not only a failure in respect to the restoration of the Union, but even in respect to what they most glory in—the abolition of slavery. The Union, they say, cannot yet be restored, because slavery is, as yet, abolished only in name, not in fact. They contend that, until the freedman has the elective franchise, he is as much a slave as ever; that reunion is not to be thought of until the negro is a voter. But no Radical can be crazy enough to deny that the measure in question tends, above any other that could be thought of, to dissatisfy and exasperate the white population of the South. Whatever else may be said of it, it is not a measure of conciliation. To insist upon it is the most certain means to embitter and alienate the white population of the South, and obstruct the restoration of the Union. Among all the eccentricities of politics, the absurdest ever witnessed is a so-called "*Union* party" whose watchword is, that the Union shall *not* be restored.

e of Opinion.

A correspondent of a Northern paper says:

"It is difficult to convey, by words, an adequate idea of the intensity of the rage with which the Republican party of the Northwest regard the recent course of President Johnson, and the policy he has adopted.

During a recent visit to Chicago and Wisconsin, I had an opportunity of seeing the manifestation of this feeling in various aspects, not from the press alone, but from the pulpit and in social life. The revulsion of feeling which has taken place in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, during the past four months, is perfectly wonderful. At the time that Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency, I heard grave elders, and deacons and ministers there declare that they could see the hand of God in the removal of Mr. Lincoln, because they feared he would have been too lenient toward the South, and that God had raised up Mr. Johnson to be the Joshua in the place of the gentle Moses who had departed.

Mr. Johnson's little finger was to be thicker than Mr. Lincoln's loins, so far as harsh measures towards the South were concerned. How changed are the notes of these same ministers and deacons now! Two weeks ago I heard one of these political teachers, in his Sunday morning speech to his congregation in the temple of God, compare the President to the wicked kings of Israel who cause the ancient people of God to wander after strange gods, and to give point to his discourse, he read that chapter of the Old Testament which denounces curses upon the Israelites because they had not rooted out and utterly destroyed the inhabitants of the land which they had conquered; and the application of his discourse was, that now that God had delivered the inhabitants of the land which we had conquered into our hands, that if we did not exterminate them, we ought at least never to admit them to a participation in the rights of citizenship, until they consent to admit the negroes to a full participation in the same rights. And he warned his hearers that the judgments of God would be visited upon us if we do not cut down the groves and break all the images in all the land that we had conquered; that is, if we did not root out and abolish all the old established customs and forms of worship at the South, and substitute, instead, the Episcopal and Catholic and Baptist and Methodist Churches of the North. Three or four months ago he said, strong efforts had been made to root out the false teachings of the South, and to supply the Southern Churches with godly men from New England and from the Chicago Theological Seminary. But in an evil hour President Johnson had ordered that good work to be stopped, and the Southern Churches were again in the hands of the Southern people.

Well Said.

From the Richmond Times.]

We are very much obliged to those gentlemen who have come South to set the morals of our negro population right, and teach them the advantage of matrimony and chastity. They have an up-hill, arduous work before them—but doubtless it is a labor of love, and they ask not either gold or silver for their reward. We, in our humble way, and according to our light, for many years past, have endeavored to christianize and civilize them, and vainly imagined, until we were taught better, that we were doing our duty to this legacy that had been forced upon us in spite of all resistance, and had somewhat improved them in contrast with their forefathers on the Guinea coast, or their cotemporaneous relatives at the court of the King of Dahomey. But it seems we were mistaken, and a host of strong-minded women and weak-minded men have, at the risk of their health, and leaving luxurious homes, emigrated to this missionary, impoverished land to set things straight. But, while we are duly thankful and "very humble," it is not very pleasant for us to read in the Northern journals, of the Radical persuasion, letters from these amiable missionaries, describing our fellow-citizens as unmitigated heathens, and painting the handsome residences which, in our gratitude, we have furnished them, as little better than hog pens. The very love feasts at our African churches they make fun of, and call them barbarous. Now, this is not agreeable—not pleasant. It may be sport to them, but it is death to our feelings. And we feel very much like the sinner, who paid his quarter to see "Death on the Pale Horse," and afterwards remarked that it might be a very delightful picture for Christians, but he did not like it.

We wonder that our friends do not recollect the old saying that "Charity begins at home"—and with that, the fact of the hundreds of homeless wanderers in the Northern cities—the thousands of "unfortunates" who, in wretchedness of soul and body, roam their streets at night and show their painted, haggard faces each morning to the police magistrate—the sin and shame that blaze forth in their own land and blacken the palaces on Fifth Avenue and Madison Square, or desolate some quiet New England home among the hills of the Housatonic or by the banks of the Merrimac—crime that would paralyze the pen of a Parisian Feuilletonist, and which carries us back to the Dark Ages. We might tell these missionaries of a case of incest among good, pious, respectable and wealthy people in the city of New York—where one of the parties had built a Sunday School and the other taught in it—where a husband is charged with procuring an abortion on his wife and then forming a *liaison* with the abortionist—and where the wife of a Bishop is an important witness for the plaintiff, and the Rev. Dr. Tyng's chief fugleman, appears on the side of the defence, as confessor for the adulterer. But we shut our eyes in horror from the scene of poor humanity's frailties and abominations, with sad and not exultant feeling.

There are other similar cases now filling the columns of some of our Northen exchanges, which though not fit "to adorn a moral," yet might "point a tale;" but we forbear, lest we shock our readers. We have no inclination to draw invidious and boastful comparisons, for virtue, like beauty and bravery, is not peculiar to any people or any clime. The following quotation, from that able, conservative paper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, may remind the missionaries of some things they seem to have forgotten—that while they are, after their own fashion, elevating the African to a level with the Caucasian of the South, they may be neglecting their own whites at home. The *Enquirer* remarks:

"While we have been fixing the domestic relations of the South our own have fallen into disorder. If any of our subscribers are inclined to the perilous amusement of reading the reports of the great Eastern divorce cases, we beg them to read, also, in the same connection, the reports of our philanthropic missionaries touching the success they have had in inducing the freedmen and women to enter into the holy state of matrimony. Here it is that our noble charities appear in their most lovely aspect. There is nothing like the marriage ceremony to elevate and refine the colored persons."

Dry Bones—A Practical Subject.

From the Richmond Times.]

We do not profess to have that genius which "can impart eloquence to dry bones," (as was once said of the present learned Professor of Anatomy at the University of Virginia,) but we have something to say about them for the benefit of our country readers, who are so liberally patronizing our semi-weekly paper. We do not allude to the bones of buried valor, now mouldering in the fields and forests of Virginia; sacred be their repose! and let none speak or write of them save in charity and honor. But we refer to the bones of that countless multitude of horses and cattle which followed man in his war-path with dumb submission, and in mute and uncomplaining resignation, yielded up their lives on every road, by-path and field of the South. Go where you will on any of our roads which traverse the area of active hostilities, or which were selected as the routes for the march of armies, and the traveller will think that he is entering that valley of dry bones spoken of by Ezekiel, the prophet. In a distance of ten miles, in an adjacent county, on a road passed over by the wagon train of General Grant's army and the cavalry of General Sheridan, can be counted, even at this late day, the bleaching skeletons of more than one hundred horses. Their skulls were very generally resorted to, during the past summer, by wrens and tomtits, for the purposes of incubation; and by wasps, hornets and humble-bees, who seemed to regard them as very eligible quarters, and, no doubt, considered them as very safe and convenient repositories for their nests. A little off from the road, where the slaughter-pens of the troops were located, are the myriad bones of butchered cattle, whitening the ground for acres around. The description which we have given is true, and applicable to all of the war-fields and military roads of the South.

There is wealth and usefulness in this great harvest of bones, and it should be gathered. Collected, ground up and reduced to dust and powder, there is more value in a ton of these bones for agricultural purposes, than in a ton of Peruvian guano. Bones are nearly wholly composed of the Phosphate of Lime, an element indespensible to every productive soil, and which, from its scarcity as a natural product, our lands are unfortunately, very deficient in. And yet all soils must possess it, and no crops can be made in its entire absence. But this is not the only valuable feature of the bones. Phosphate of lime is the chemical results of the union of phosphoric acid and lime; and phosphoric acid is composed of certain proportions of phophorus and oxygen. Now, phosphorus is comparatively rare in nature, and is never found as a simple, uncombined substance. As an ingredient of bones, it is more abundant in this form than elsewhere in Nature, and all our supplies are obtained from this source. It is very valuable in the arts—for, besides its value in the manufacture of lucifer matches, there are many other uses to which it is applied. The supplies of it are limited, and it commands enormous prices; being generally sold by the ounce. As it combusts spontaneously in the air, it has to be kept in water.

The value of the bone crop will now be appreciated, in view of what we have said. We hope our farmers will not neglect their interests in this matter. Our own opinion is, that any man who starts vigorously and boldly into the bone business, will get rich.

While upon this subject of bones, we will add a few words about manure, which we hope will be of interest and service to our agricultural friends. The value and importance of this agent entitle it to the dignity of a