UNION AND AMERICAN.

BY F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

ITEMS OF GENERAL NEWS.

—The President of the United States is said to be preparing a message to Congress in which he will inform that body why Mr. Davis has not been tried.

—It is reported in Indianapolis that Governor Morton, of Indiana, who is on his way to Europe, has been commissioned Minister to England.

—Frederick Douglass has written a letter accepting the position of Delegate in Washington of the colored men of New York.

—Ex-Attorney-General Black, of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, has formed a law partnership in Washington with Mr. Lamon, formerly law partner with Mr. Lincoln.

—It is reported that Secretary Stanton has issued an order, setting apart all the ground upon which the Battle of Fort Pillow occurred, for the purpose of erecting a monument thereon to the memory of the Federal soldiers who fell there. This order was obtained by Mrs. Booth, the widow of the officer who commanded the negro troops there. She is now engaged in raising funds to build the monument.

—The Dutch Ambassador at Washington has made a piteous appeal for an increase of pay, on the ground of the increase in the costs of living in this country, stating that he is so hard up that he is obliged to give up his establishment and take lodgings over a barber-shop; but the Government of the Netherlands have refused his reasonable request.

—The President is disposing of the cases in the custody of the State Department, with a prospect of completing the pardon business by spring.

—The interview of Secretary McCulloch, during his recent visit to New York, with the moneyed men is said to have been entirely satisfactory. The banks offered him, says a Washington special, a temporary loan of $100,000,000, which he will probably accept. He contemplates funding $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes, and the first series of 7.30s, which fall due next July.

—Information having been received by the government that parties in New York in the interest of Maximilian were engaged in shipping articles contraband of war to Mexico, the Secretary of State has directed the United States District Attorney to keep a vigilant watch on all vessels sailing for Mexican ports, and to seize all contraband articles. The government is determined to break up this sort of traffic. The parties engaged in this business allege that they have a carrier route entitled "Maximilian Express Company." Some facts will shortly be made public showing the matte more definitely.

—We have a story, through the telegraph, that President Johnson's brother died in Texas because no physician would attend him. The statement bears falsehood upon its face.

—The Post-office Department has awarded contracts for the service on forty routes in Virginia and West Virginia. In the appointment office corresponding efforts are progressing for re-opening Post-offices in every Southern and Southwestern State. The number of decisions on the subject of appointments may be set down at two hundred per week. Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee shared largely.

—The number of visitors at the White House is daily diminishing. The daughters of the President, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, will do the honors of the White House and receive their friends on New Year's Day.

—Washington dispatches of the 28th, to the Louisville *Courier*, state that the "Radical faction in Congress has become so well convinced of its inability to carry out the proposed measure of territorializing the South and defeating the President's plan of reconstruction, that a new programme has been invented to circumvent the President if possible. Precisely the same tricks as those employed in the Kansas imbroglio have been adopted."

Resolutions are to be introduced authorizing the Caucus Committee of fifteen to appoint a subcommittee to visit all parts of the South, and report on the condition of affairs. When it is recollected that this sub-committee, if authorized, will be appointed by Thad. Stevens, the character of its report may be easily anticipated. The object of this movement is to delay the reconstruction of the South on the President's plan, but it is confidently believed that the reconstruction will be completed long before any such committee, if one should be appointed, can make a report.

The President was closeted for several hours today with the Secretaries of War and the Treasury and General Grant. The object of the consultation is understood to have been the reform of abuses in the Freedmen's Bureau, which cry aloud for reform; they are acknowledged to be very outrageous.

—An Alabama contemporary understand that Maj. Gen. Thomas has notified the authorities of his readiness to relieve that State of Federal troops, but that the Govenor thinks it advisable that they be retained for the present, and until there shall be suitable organization of the Militia to preserve order and assist in the execution of the laws

—A Maine paper states that a colony of fifty families, principally from that State, is to embark for Palestine in July next. They propose to settle at Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, building lots having been purchased, and will carry out with them ankcu improvements.

—The Farmer's Bank of Kentucky, having lost $20,000 by the Morgan raid in June, 1864, sued J. W. Winterscon, a returned Morgan officer, attached his land, and got judgment from a circuit court for the whole sum. He appeals the case.

—A merchant in Pittsburgh, by the name of Straw, stands charged with having caused the abduction of his wife and her confinement in the lunatic asylum, on the plea that she was insane and dangerous. By some means he obtained the certificate of the physicians to that effect, and a few days since had the police seize her, and, despite the heart rending cries of the helpless woman, she was forced into the street cars and hurried to the asylum. On her first interview with the superintending physician he had grave doubts of her insanity, which was confirmed by subsequent examinations.

—The St. Louis *Republican* is very severe upon the antecedents of the Colonel Babcoke who, at the head of a squad of Missouri militia, cruelly put to death the Wright family, in Western Missouri, a few months since. Reeking with innocent blood and covered with dishonor, he has been taken up and elected to the Legislature by his radical, or rather infernal, associates. He is a renegade preacher, who in his early days led a life that caused him to be suspected of very grave offenses against society.

—The Legislature of Kentucky has fixed, by resolution, the 25th of January as the day for the election of a United States Senator in the place of the Hon. Garret Davis.

—The negroes of Missouri are preparing the programme of a grand jubilee to be held in St. Louis on the 11th of January, the anniversary of the adoption of the ordinance emancipating the slaves of Missouri. John M. Langton, of Oberlin, is stumping the State preparing the negroes for the right of franchise.

—Governor Eyre has been superceded in Jamaica, by Sir Henry Stork. The reason was that he hung a number of barbarous negroes who had been murdering and committing all sorts of atrocities upon the whites, such as putting their eyes out and sawing them asunder. This hanging of a negro murderer is more than Abolition Exeter Hall can stand.

—The Louisville *Democrat* remarks that crime is on the increase throughout the country, and it seems that that city is determined to keep pace with the other metropolises of the country.

A LETTER from Lexington, Va., has the following item: "General Lee may be seen every day quietly walking to his duties at the college, or taking an evening ride on his famous iron-gray. He has been boarding at the hotel, but his house is now being fitted up in a suitable style for the reception of his family. In sad contrast with the fitting up of General Lee's house, is an advertisement I see posted on the street, offering for sale the household and kitchen furniture of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Ex-Governor Letcher may be daily seen on our streets, quietly smoking his pipe and talking with his old friends and neighbors."

HEAVY BUT JUST SENTENCE.—If the time ever was that the courts were called upon to make forcible examples of offenders against law, it is now, when crime is rampant in the land. It is gratifying to notice that here and there courts stand up to work like men who appreciate fully the weight of responsibility that rests upon them.

HECKER'S expenses in the recent contest for the mayoralty of New York, are said to have been $100,000.

IN NUCE.

Commenting on the late speech of THADDEUS STEVENS—the head-centre of Radicalism in Congress—the Chicago *Republican* says: "During this probationary stage the qualifications of their (the Southern States) voting population would be subject to the Congress of the United States. In this way, the negro,—to whose vote Mr. Stevens looks for the means of defeating the inevitable alliance between the Southern secessionists and the Northern copperheads, *and a consequent revolution in the government*—would, with the aid of the white Union minority in the South, maintain the balance of power, and keep the control of public affairs in loyal hands."

This is compressing the great matter of restoration into a narrow compass. The thanks of all true men are due, both to Mr. Stevens and his commentator in Chicago, for the frankness with which they avow, that the ascendency of party is the main object they seek to attain.

An analysis of the remark of the Chicago man, discovers that he means: first, that if the "Southern secessionists," of whom there are now none, but by which name he designates the great mass of the Southern white men, who are anxious to restore the Union, should be found to agree in sentiment with the "Northern Copperheads"—a term which he, in common with his fellows, applies to these men in the Northern States, who, during the war, demanded that it should be waged for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, and who, now contend that the war has accomplished that object, and that the States, lately resisting the general government, are still in the Union with all the rights pertaining to their statehood unimpaired—and, should be strong enough to form a political party able to exert a controlling influence in the national councils, this would be "a revolution in the government:" secondly, that in order to prevent the possibility of this purely peaceful, proper, and constitutional action of a portion of the citizens of this Republic, they propose to endow the Southern black with suffrage, and fuse that element of the voting population with the Northern Radicals, and a certain lot of their retainers in the South—which he calls the "White Union minority," and thus effect a revolution anticipatory—a prophylactic movement in behalf of their assumed loyalty, and their perminent right as a party to rule perpetually. This is the English of it.

This movement cannot succeed. When it does, there will be a very little left to the people of this country to do, but "to peep about and find dishonorable graves."

BOTTS AGAINST THE SOUTH.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* represents Mr. Minor Botts to be very clamorous against the admission of Southern members into Congress. A contemporary very justly remarks that it appears this person has gone to Washington for the express purpose of lobbying against the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union. Was there ever a more indecent exhibition of the least admirable qualities of human nature than is involved in this extraordinary conduct of Mr. Botts? Is the man destitute of the common instincts of his kind? Has he no sympathy with his suffering kindred? Does he not feel the disabilities imposed upon those among whom he was born and reared? Is he insensible to the degradation of his native State? Or, is it with some selfish purpose of individual aggrandizement that Mr. Botts proposes to proscribe the people of Virginia? No matter what his motive, his conduct justifies and provokes the utmost energy of moral reprobation. The very faction whose oppressive schemes he abets, detest the profligacy of his principles, even while they profit by the effect of his treachery.

The Constitutional Amendment is paper. The State ordinances are high waymen's receipts, bonds given to the Alabama, payable six months after eternity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

This refers, of course, to the Southern States, and their late action upon the matters implied. In other words, the *Tribune* would say: There is no truth or faith in Southern men, there is no permanence in constitutions, and our recent ordinances, adopted in conventions representing the people, were adopted to deceive, to cajole the weak man who occupies the Presidential chair, and to defeat the holy aims of the negro worshippers. It would say that we must now have the laws of the Medes and Persians re-enacted in America, and that in the latter half of the nineteenth century it is necessary to institute a Procustean bed, upon which all who are too short should be stretched out, and all who are too long should be chopped off, to fit it. Things must be petrified and made unchangeable as they now stand, else at some future time that portion of the human family sojourning in the United States will get into trouble again. If there shall be any advance hereafter, that advance must be made upon the matured conclusions of a set of men who cannot perfectly see twenty-four hours in advance of the present moment.

Such stuff is but syllabub for babes.

THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

The pondrous columns of the New York press have been crowded for a week past with the proceedings in a suit for divorce, many of the details of which are not fit to appear in a public journal. They seem admirably suited, however, to the latitude in which they appear. The case derives additional interest from the fact that the parties belong to families of wealth and position. The following is a paragraph from the deposition of Mrs. Hickseher, sister to the lady against whom the application for divorce is brought, and gives the substance of an interview with the defendent at the St. Dennis Hotel:

She said that after her return from Europe differences (she did not say what) arose; that she was not as happy in her married relations as she had always been before; that from that time her husband was more or less estranged from her; that she received kindness from his brother that she might have expected from him; they were offered openly, and she received them; she would not deny that she was gratified by all these kindnesses and the interest he showed in her, but it never had a thought of wronging her husband in any way or shape; that after breakfast on one occasion, Mr. Edward Strong said, "Mary, I want to speak to you in the room;" they were in the habit of going (I knew nothing about it before) to each other's rooms very freely. They all lived together in the family. When she got into the room he locked the door and pointed a loaded pistol at her and said, "Mary, if you scream you are a dead woman." She replied, "You would not shoot me, Edward?" Said he, "As that fly on the wall." She then told me that he repeatedly threatened her with violence; that he always had a pistol; or perhaps more correctly, often had a pistol by him; that on one occasion, at Newport, she went out to drive, rather at the instance of her husband, who thought she was disagreeable, or that it was caprice in her not to go; that in conversation in the carriage Mr. Edward Strong became very much excited, and offered to throw her from the cliff; that he very nearly did so; she said she thought herself she was lost; she then told me as I have already stated.

Benjamin Robinson, editor of the Fayetteville (N. C.) News, has been arrested by order of General Ruger, for articles which have appeared in his paper unfriendly to the government. He was brought to Raleigh and admitted to bail. *Exchange.*

This is another instance of petty tyranny on the part of a government official that is in direct conflict with the policy of the administration. We are satisfied that PRESIDENT JOHNSON will sanction no such action. Freedom of speech is one of the safe-guards of liberty. It will be absurd—it has always been absurd—but that abuse cannot be corrected by other excesses still more dangerous.

WHITEWASHING.—It is to the color of the article the President uses, that Sumner objects. Black is your only hue—and "motley the only wear" in the estimation of the Massachusetts Senator!

FRUITS OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The intelligent, patriotic and magnanimous policy adopted by President Johnson immediately upon the final surrender of the militany power of the Confederacy, is now bearing its golden fruits. Generally the Southern people, through the proper forms of action, have met the questions fairly and made the necessary sacrifices promptly, and have advanced, step by step, towards satisfying all the demands of the circumstances surroundina them. The President, occupying a position overlooking the entire country, has seen, with an eye of extraordinary acuteness, the development of Southern feeling and sentiment, and the approaches this people have made to a complete restoration of their disturbed relations to the Federal government. Members of Congress, who have kept scrap-books filled with clippings from the letters of mercenary correspondents of a fanatical press, met him upon the assembling of Congress with opposition and denunciation.

But the fruit ripens nevertheless. The sway of the constitution is above the rant of a fanatic, though he happen to be a member of the United States Senate. Congress appoints a committee to inquire into the condition of the so-called Confederate States. The President relieves the Provisional Governor of Alabama, because he has faithfully performed all the duties contemplated in his appointment. The same in Georgia. The same in North Carolina. The same in South Carolina and in Mississippi. He announced months ago that the people of the South must be trusted. With a generous heart and a brave hand, he does trust them. He directs that these States shall be placed in the hands of the people, and their administration confided to agents of the people's choosing. This is republican democracy, this is constitutional rights—this is a full and fair and just recognition of the truth and honor of a people, who, whatever else they may have done, have never lost their integrity, and never violated a pledge.

Thus the President restores the Union; thus he withdraws that absoluteism which circumstances seemed to him to render necessary for a time; thus he guarantees to each of the Southern States a republican form of government; and thus he leaves them in the general political condition they were in before the war. Satisfied with their sincerity and good faith, persuaded that they will fulfill all their duties and obligations to the Government of the United States, he leaves them to act for and take care of themselves. Only Florida and Texas are behind, and they will range themselves in due time in line with their Southern sisters. The fierce attacks in Congress upon this policy has not varied the course of the President the breadth of a hair.

This is the state of the question which will confront Congress on its reassembling. To change it, everything that has been done will have to be undone. Will the President recede? Will he declare that he has been guilty of a great wrong towards the Union and the Constitution? Will he, through fear or any other motive, back down from his matured judgment and from his great action in a very great emergency? To those who know the character of Andrew Johnson, as displayed throughout his political career, the answers to these interrogatories admit of no sort of doubt. The question will then recur, what will Congress do? or undertake to do? What will the Caucus Committee say? And what will be the effect of anything that Congress may do, or the Committee say? If they shall concede the correctness and propriety of the President's policy, all dispute will be at an end; but if they prosecute the war already inaugurated, then these questions will be most pertinent and pregnant.

In the meantime the Representatives and Senators chosen by the Southern people have maintained an attitude of dignity and prudence which must be alike gratifying to their constituents and honorable to themselves. They have observed the most perfect good manners. They displayed no rude solicitude to sit down among those who object to their presence, before their rights were fully and expressly determined. The fact of their representative character has been notified to Congress, and the rest they have left to the Government to decide. It would be difficult to prognosticate, with any degree of certainty, on the basis of what has already transpired, what Congress will do; but the course of the President has been so straight and so plain, that his future action admits of no doubt.

ONE of our city contemporaries, who has had the range of his affections recently concentrated upon a single object, yesterday delivered all the acid which his proverbially kind and genial nature could contain, upon the politicians—denonces "the black-hearted infamy of the Copperheads," and is sure that "with five hundred thousand dollars he could buy every vacant seat in the House of Representatives." According to his moody view, this country is making very rapid tracks towards endless perdition. Cheer up! good friend,—you will likely survive Sumner and Stevens, and your children will live after every member of the present Congress has gone to "that bourne whence no traveler returns." But there will be "life in the old land yet"—and you should not crush it out with a stroke of the pen.

DEATH OF A POET.

A paragraph in the telegraph column announces the death of Captain CUTTER. (We suppose it to be meant for CUTTER, the well-known poet, who has been in Washington for several months past.) He died in an Eastern hospital.

Gifted with genius of no ordinary character, he was a marked example of the irregularities to which it is subject. The awful vice of intemperance acquired a firm hold upon him, and, under its influence, he became a melancholy spectacle, pitiable to behold—actually sinking, in association, to the degraded outcasts of the Police Court and prison.

Efforts were often made by the humane and charitable to save the splendid wreck, but, alas! it was of no avail, and the poor author, who had acquired so much glory with the pen, illustrated in his person the abjectness of human misery.

NEW THEATRE.
Cor. of Summer and Union Streets.
Grand Complimentary Benefit, from the citizens of Nashville to
MR. E. A. TELTOW,
Leader of the Orchestra.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 30th, will be presented the great play, in three acts, of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
To be followed by a Grand Olio.
To conclude with the new Farce of
THE MAN WITHOUT A HOME.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain to rise at 7½.
LIST OF PRICES,
Private Boxes.....$10.00 Dress Circle.....75c
" " .....5.00 Parquette.....75c
Orchestra Chairs.....1.00 Gallery.....25c
Colored Gallery 50c.

AUCTION SALE.
ON TUESDAY THE 2D DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, one No. 1 Saloon, No. 104 Broad street with entire Stock, valued at $7,00, with Building which rent $1,500; License paid to June 1st '66, with all appurtenances thereto attached. Sale positive. Come one and all, it must be sold.
BOLLING & HEALD.
dec30—3t.

FOUND
THIS DAY, (DECEMBER 29, 1865,) A DARK BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. VINCEZ BAUMGERTER,
At the Old Bear Corrall, Franklin Pike.
dec30—1t*

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
(Regular Passenger Steamer.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
PALESTINE, E. R. CRIDER Master,
Leaves as above on Sunday, December 31, '65, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
W. A. PEEBLES, Agent,
dec30—2t No. 22 Upper Levee.

NOTICE.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, BREWERS of Nashville, at a meeting holden this day, have agreed to reduce the price of our Ale and Beer to SIX DOLLARS net, a half barrel, and would respectfully suggest to dealers that a patronage of home manufacture has always been acknowledged to be of mutual benefit to all parties concerned.
B. STIFEL & CO.,
F. LEITENBERGER,
F. KUHN,
C. M. DONALDSON,
CHRISTIAN KRIEG,
JNO. K. RITTER & CO.
MANKEL & FRANK.
NASHVILLE, December 29, 1865.
dec30—1w

D. H. BAILEY. T. B. SAMPLE.
C. N. ORDWAY. J. M. CARSAY.
BAILEY, ORDWAY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NO. 7 BROAD STREET,
(*Near the River,*)
NASHVILLE, : : : : TENNESSEE.
RESPECTFULLY BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO the Trade that they are now receiving and will have in store one of the largest and most complete lots of Groceries offered in this market for some years past. The Goods were bought by one of our firm in person in Baltimore and New York, and were selected specially for this market. The following comprise a part of the stock:
300 sacks Baltimore Rio Coffee;
40 hogsheads Brown Sugar;
100 barrels A Coffee Sugar;
50 barrels B Coffee Sugar;
50 barrels C Coffee Sugar;
50 barrels Crushed Sugar;
50 barrels Powdered Sugar;
50 Granulated Sugar;
500 barrels Flour, of all grades;
1000 sacks Bran;
2000 barrels Salt;
20 barrels Molasses;
10 barrels Vinegar;
25 barrels Robertson County Whisky;
25 barrels Bourbon Whisky;
5 barrels Holland Gin;
4 casks of Brandy;
100 barrels and half barrels Mackerel;
100 kits Mackerel;
100 boxes Cheese;
50 boxes, ½ and ¼ boxes Raisins;
15 barrels Almonds;
15 barrels Filberts;
250 drums Figs;
50 cases assorted Pickles, quart and pint;
100 cases Oysters;
25 cases Sardines;
200 boxes, ½ and ¼ boxes Candles;
100 bxs various brands Soap, plain and fancy;
50 boxes assorted Candies;
10 boxes Brandy Cherries;
200 kegs Nails, assorted;
50 dozen Painted Buckets;
20 dozen Tubs in Nests;
15 casks Soda;
100 boxes Chewing Tobacco, all grades;
20 cases Smoking Tobacco;
50 dozen Brooms;
25 dozen Washboards;
500,000 G. D. Caps;
100 bags Shot;
30 kegs Powder;
25 bags Pepper;
25 bags Spice;
75 boxes Indigo;
11 casks Madder;
100 boxes Mustard,
25 boxes Starch;
BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.
This stock is offered to the Trade only, at small profits. We are determined to sell as cheap as the same articles can be had for in Louisville or Cincinnati, for
CASH ONLY.
Having ample storage room, we invite consignments of Colton and all kinds of Produce. We will take in exchange
DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES,
FEATHERS, BEESWAX,
GINSENG AND WOOL,
And will allow the highest market prices.
dec30—3m

FOR RENT.
AN EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSE ON Cherry street, a few doors below the Post Office. Enquire at No. 25 Union street.
dec30—tf.

McCLURE'S MUSIC STORE.
[33 UNION STREET.
THIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT DEALS IN Pianos of Steinway and Sons, J. B. Dunham, Robt. Nunn's, A. H. Gale & Co., and other first class instruments. Carhart, Needham & Co's unrivalled
CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
Also, SHEET MUSIC, and
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.
Give it a call before you purchase.
P. S.—Have just added to the above list of Piano-Makers,
CALLENBERG & VAUPEL.
Call and examine. dec29-1m

PENDLETON & JOULET, C. LANDON HALL,
38 Water Street, St. Louis,
New York. Mo.
A. R. PENDLETON,
Late with Berthold, Smith & Co., St. Louis.
JOUETT, HALL & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
20 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BLOCK,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Consignments of Cotton, Leaf Tobacco, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, etc., solicited, and orders filled for Pork, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Bagging, Rope, etc.
dec29—3m

Educate Your Children.
The Seminary for Young Ladies'
In the large and elegant Kirkman Building, corner of Summer and Cedar streets, offers very superior advantages, as a Boarding and Day School.
True Scholarship, Order, Moral and Social Culture, are the leading ideas in this Institution.
In addition to the regular English course, Music, and the French classes, there are now more pupils in Latin in this School, it is believed, than in any ever conducted in this city.
THE NEXT SESSION will open on MONDAY, January 29. Pupils may enter on the first of January, however, and be better prepared for the ensuing session.
W. E. WARD,
P. O. BOX 449. Principal.
dec28—1m

FOR RENT.
TWO OFFICES ON CHERRY STREET, near Deaderick, now used as Saloons.
A LARGE DWELLING on Spruce near Cedar.
TWO SLEEPING ROOMS on Vine, near Church street, on the first floor.
TWO STORE HOUSES on College, near Broad street.
A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in West Nashville, near Church street, now occupied by our Mr. Callender. Apply to
CALLENDER & GARRETT.
dec27—3t

1200 BARRELS OF FLOUR:
150 BALES OF HAY;
100 BARRELS OF APPLES;
500 BAGS OF BRAN;
20 TIERCES CHOICE FAMILY LARD;
For sale at reduced rates.
RHEA & SMITH,
dec28—3t Clark street.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
Reduction of Rates!!
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE AND UNTIL Further Notice, the following rates will be charged on Freight between Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky, per 100 lbs.
FIRST CLASS, 55 cts. SECOND CLASS, 45 cts.
THIRD CLASS, 35 cts. FOURTH CLASS, 30 cts.
GRAIN, 27 cts.
Special Rates will be made for Large Shipments.
Reduced Rates Per Car Load.
Pig, Railroad and Scrap Iron, Hay, Salt, Cement and Plaster, $35 per Car Load.
Live Stock, Dressed Lumber, Agricultural Implements, New Furniture and Machinery, $45 per Car Load.
Freight Classified according to the reduced classification of the regular Freight Tariff of this Company, dated December 1st, 1865, and received and transported, subject to the rules and conditions of the same.
ALBERT FINK,
General Superintendent.
JNO. S. BRANSFORD, General Agent.
T. S. BLAIR, Freight Agent. } Nashville.
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1865. tf

STACEY HOUSE,
Nashville, Tenn.,
CHURCH STREET, NEAR HIGH.
THIS NEW HOTEL IS NOW SO FAR COMPLETED as to offer its accommodations to the Public. It will be formally opened on
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Guests will here find a house arranged for their special comfort and convenience. The
DINING HALL
Is one of the finest in the country.
Rooms are richly furnished, and everything is new, neat and clean.
The Water Closets
Are of the most approved kind, convenient and nicely kept; equal to any Hotel North.
AN OPENING DINNER
Will be given on the occasion, and the Proprietor will be happy to see his friends.
J. EDWARD STACEY.
dec28—1t

PRATT'S
Academy of Dancing,
COR. CHURCH AND VINE STREETS.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES,
SYSTEMATICALLY TAUGHT.
CLASSES MEET AS FOLLOWS:
MASTER, MISSES AND LADIES CLASS, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.
Gents' Class, Wednesday and Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.
P. S.—This class is exclusively for new beginners
TERMS—Ten Dollars, for the Session, in advance
GEORGE PRATT, Teacher,
dec9—tf POST Office Box 276.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Government Property.
I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, THE 2D OF January next, at the Old Government Stables, corner of Broad street and Franklin Turnpike in Nashville,
25 Mules; 20 Horses;
10 Wagons; 1 Buggy and Harness, (nearly new,)
50 Cart Bodies;
5 Carts; 10 Setts of Harness;
5 Saddles; 10 Cords Wood;
1 Ambulance, new; A lot of Shovels;
A lot of Cart Axles, suitable for two horse wagons, and many other things too numerous to mention.
The Mules and Horses were bought some months since at Government sales, are young, sound, and serviceable, and in excellent condition for immediate service.
Cotton Planters especially are invited to be present. J. WARREN CLARK.
dec27—1w.

Lanier Female Academy.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE Monday, January 29, 1866.
Pupils who enter the first week in January will be charged for six, instead of five months.
I have, perhaps, the most able Faculty of Teachers I have ever had, and am prepared both in the DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL to meet all demands of my friends for at least the next six months in these buildings.
C. D. ELLIOTT.
dec27—2t

FOR SALE.
FIRST—A TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING 237 acres, in the Seventh District, Davidson county, about 8 miles from Nashville. Only a part of the tract will be sold if desired.
Second—A tract of land containing 62 acres, in District No. 13, about 2½ miles from the city, on the Cumberland river. On the place is a fine young apple orchard.
Third—A house and lot on North Summer st., being second door north of Gay street, and 35 by 120 feet. The house has four or five rooms in it, &c.
Fourth—An unimproved lot adjoining the last mentioned lot, on the north side, front ingson Summer street, 40½ feet by 120 feet deep.
Fifth—A lot on the north side of Gay street, west of Summer street, 60 by 120 feet.
Sixth—An unimproved lot on Crawford street, south side, between Summer and High streets, 50 by 100½ feet.
Seventh—A lot on lower Water street, adjoining Flynn's lot on the north side, and being 28 by 101 feet.
Eighth—Three lots in Wetmore's Addition to Edgefield, adjoining the south side of Robt. Stewart's property, and being each 50 by 150 feet.
Ninth—A lot in Preston Hays' Addition to Nashville, on the north side of the N. & C. Railroad, and being 84 by 125 feet.
Tenth—A lot about 200 feet west of the Nashville and Franklin Turnpike road, on the road or street running westwardly, and dividing the old Lunatic Asylum from the property known as the Berry place.
Apply to T. B. CHILDRESS,
At his law office, No. 31½ North College street, near Union, over Second National Bank.
dec24—2w

PRIVATE BOARDING.
TWO OR THREE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with nice Rooms and Boarding by applying immediately at No. 37 North Summer street.
A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.
Also, a two story brick Stable, in the rear, for rent.
dec26—1w*

T. B. CHILDRESS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE:
No. 31½ North College Street,
FRONT ROOM,
(Up Stairs,) over 2d National Bank,
dec24-2w NASHVILLE, TENN.

BANKERS & BROKERS.
BANK NOTE QUOTATIONS.
The following are the rates paid by C. N. ORDWAY, Broker, 48 College street, for uncurrent money. Orders for the purchase or sale of the same will receive prompt and faithful attention from him. Remittances may be made to him by mail or Adams Express.
TENNESSEE.
Bank of Tenn., old issue.....40
Bank of Tenn., new issue.....
Planters' Bank.....57
Union Bank.....58
Bank of Chattanooga.....25
" Commerce.....40
" Knoxville.....40
" Memphis.....75
" Middle Tenn.....22
" Paris.....45
" the Union.....par
" West Tenn.....42
Buck's Bank.....par
City Bank.....45
Commercial Bank.....35
Merchants' Bank.....45
Northern Bank.....par
Ocoee Bank.....40
Bank of Shelbyville.....50
Southern Bank.....30
Traders' Bank.....25
Life and General Ins. Company.....25
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Bank of Camden.....30
" Charleston.....18
" Chester.....30
" Georgetown.....18
" Hamburg.....20
" Newberry.....25
" the State of S. Carolina.....26
Commercial Bank.....20
Exchange Bank.....15
Farmers' & Exchange Bank.....12
Merchants' Bank.....20
Peoples' Bank.....20
Planters' Bank of Fairfield.....16
Planters' & Mechanics' Bank.....22
Southwestern R. R.....20
Union Bank.....20
Bank of S. Carolina State Bank of South Carolina.....12
LOUISIANA.
Bank of America.....120
" Louisiana.....50
" New Orleans.....55
Canal Bank.....90
Citizens' Bank.....90
Crescent City Bank.....60
Louisiana State Bank.....50
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.....70
Merchants' Bank.....55
Southern Bank.....120
Union Bank.....65
New Orleans Scrip.....85
ALABAMA.
Bank of Mobile.....70
" Montgomery.....50
" Selma.....30
Central Bank.....50
Commercial Bank.....20
Eastern Bank.....48
Northern Bank.....50
Southern Bank.....70
GEORGIA.
Central R. R. Bank.....60
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co.....80
Bank of Middle Ga.....70
Marine Bank.....70
Bank of Augusta.....28
Augusta Insurance.....10
Bank of Athens.....20
Bank of Columbus.....15
" Commerce.....10
" the Empire State.....18
Bank of Fulton.....18
" Savannah.....45
" the State of Georgia.....25
City Bank of Augusta.....25
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.....12
Mechanics' Bank.....10
Merchants' Bank.....40
Southern Bank.....par
Union Bank.....50
New Orleans Scrip.....80
ALABAMA.
Bank of Mobile.....70
" Montgomery.....85
" Selma.....25
Central Bank.....30
Commercial Bank.....20
Eastern Bank.....45
Northern Bank.....50
Southern Bank.....70
GEORGIA.
Central R. Road Bank.....65
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.....85
Bank of Middle Ga.....85
Marine Bank.....65
Bank of Augusta.....22
Augusta Insurance.....10
Bank of Athens.....15
" Columbus.....12
" Commerce.....10
" Empire St'te.....15
Bank of Fulton.....25
" Savannah.....40
" State of Ga.....20
City Bank of Augusta.....18
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.....10
Mechanics' Bank.....10
Merchants' and Planters' Bank.....08
Planters' Bank.....10
Union Bank.....05
NORTH CAROLINA.
Bank of Cape Fear.....25
" Charlotte.....25
" Clarendon.....10
" Commerce.....15
" Fayetteville.....05
" Lexington.....25
" N. Carolina.....38
" Wadesboro.....20
" Washington.....05
" Wilmington.....15
" Yanceyville.....08
Commercial Bank.....10
Farmers' Bank of N. Carolina.....
Merchants' Bank.....
Bank of Roxboro.....20
Miners' and Planters' Bank.....20
VIRGINIA.
Bank of Berkley.....65
" Commerce.....25
" Howardsville.....10
" the Old Dominion.....3
" Richmond.....1
" Rockbridge.....25
" Rockingham.....
" Scottsville.....1
" the Valley of Virginia.....25
" Virginia.....15
" Wheeling.....75
" Winchester.....25
Central Bank of Va.....15
Danville Bank.....10
Exchange Bank of Va.....15
Exchange B'k at Wetton.....15
Exchange Bank of Alexandria.....
Fairmount Bank.....5
Farmers' Bank of Fincastle.....15
Farmers' Bank of Va.....15
Manufacturers' & Farmers' Bank.....
Merchants' Bank.....20
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank.....50
Northwestern Bank.....40
Southwestern Bank.....15
Traders' Bank.....15
Gold.....142
Silver, Dollars.....140
" Halves, Quarters, Dimes & Half Dimes.....133
Vouchers.....85
Tennessee Bonds.....83
Davidson co. Bonds.....70
L. & N. R. R. Script.....75
The above bonds are bought with coupons from 1861 included.
S. Carolina Coupons.....
Memphis City Coupons.....40
Tennessee Coupons.....50
Georgia Coupons.....30
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21st, 1865.
PROPERTY OWNERS on Church Street, on Line Street, between Summer and College, and on Cherry street, between Church and Cedar, are hereby notified to contract stone curbing and stone and brick pavement, wherever it is required, according to the specifications and grades which will be furnished by the City Engineer. If said work is not commenced within ten days from this date, and pushed rapidly to completion, the contractor for the street work will be notified to construct said curbing, the expenses of which will be charged to the property owner.
W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1865.
PROPERTY OWNERS on College and Market streets, between the Square and Broad street, are hereby notified to construct new stone or brick pavements, or to reset the old ones wherever it is required, in accordance with the specifications and grades which will be furnished by the City Engineer on application. Said work must be commenced within ten days from this date, and pushed rapidly to completion, or the city will contract with parties for the same, and the expense will be charged to the property owners.
dec22-tf W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor.

Wm. H. Barksdale,
Attorney at Law,
HARTSVILLE, TENN.,
WILL PRACTICE IN THIS AND ADJOINING counties. Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.
dec12—1m

TO RENT.
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE STORES in the city. For further particulars address P. O. Box 846.
dec22-2t.

F. J. RITTERLICH,
No. 16½ Deaderick Street,
(Over Barkhorn's Saloon,)
IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE WORK AT his old stand on Deaderick street, (over Barkhorn's Saloon.) He does all kinds of Gun and Pistol repairing, and warrants his work.
Only regular Gunsmith in the city. dec1-1m.

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, Porti-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, Gloucster and Domestic Cheese;
Mixed, Gherkins, 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;
Haile, Imperial and Durham Mustard;
Mushrooms; Dutch Anchovies; Anchovy Paste;
Strasbourg