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DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

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Union and American.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

An East Tennessee Union Man on the Present State Government.

Col. JNO. BAXTER vs. Sec. FLETCHER.

From the Knoxville *Commercial's* report of the speech of Col. BAXTER, at the large meeting of conservative Unionists held at Greenville, the home of Secretary FLETCHER, we extract the following pithy paragraph:

Col BAXTER handled the "Rump Legislature" in a masterly manner, and characterized its proceedings as efforts to deprive the majority of the people of the States of their constitutional rights and liberties. He advised the people to discountenance the present State Government, for it was, in its present form, intolerably oppressive, while the manner in which it was being administered rendered it one of the most odious and despotic in existence. The many instances in which people had been deprived of their lives, liberty and property, without due process of law, demanded a change of affairs for the better, which he trusted would speedily come. He compared the present State Government to a little "gravel train," which was on the eve of being knocked out of the way unless it switched off on another track.

He told the people that there was a townsman of theirs by the name of A. J. FLETCHER, who had been going through the country making speeches denunciatory of the President's policy, when the loyalty and patriotism of the President compared with FLETCHER's would sink the latter so deeply into the depths of utter destruction as to ever after preclude the possibility of resurrection. Col. BAXTER said that he would not talk about FLETCHER anywhere else except at his (FLETCHER's) own home, for he did not consider him worthy talking about, but he thought the people should know something about this man FLETCHER, who now professed to have done more for the Union cause than any man in Tennessee. President JOHNSON's opposition to secession commenced when their movement was first inaugurated. FLETCHER's opposition to secession commenced after the surrender of the rebel armies. Col. BAXTER stated when the rebel armies had been favored with some success in the early part of the war, he heard FLETCHER say, (if we mistake not we think the Colonel said that FLETCHER told him) that he had forwarded an application to the Richmond authorities for permission to raise and organize a regiment for the rebel service, and he judged from the manner in which FLETCHER signified his intention of identifying himself with the rebel cause, that he was desperately in earnest.

It seemed that FLETCHER's application for a Colonel's commission in the rebel army had been unsuccessful, and the next thing he heard from him was to the effect that FLETCHER had slidden back into the Union, and taken refuge beyond the mountains from the proximity of a band of rebels which infested East Tennessee. Upon the withdrawal of this rebel force, FLETCHER returned to East Tennessee, and had remained there until the invasion of the State by LONGSTREET, when he again absconded and next turned up in Paducah, Kentucky. While there, it was rumored that FORREST was advancing upon Paducah, and the firing of a cannon justly aroused the most alarming apprehension on the part of FLETCHER. Apparently oblivious of the fact that his family were with him and needed his protection, FLETCHER started for a steamboat with all possible speed, got on board, and was only aroused to consciousness by his arrival at Evansville, when suddenly impressed with his rashness in tearing himself away from his family, he turned to some one and exclaimed: Where am I? This was Col. BAXTER's statement. What man in Tennessee or elsewhere will question it? This was the man who presented such an *unexceptionable* record and who took it it upon himself to assail the President in such unwarrantable and underhanded terms.

RADICAL INCENDIARISM.

From the National Intelligencer.]

History is constantly reproducing itself. In the madness of the French Revolution France was constantly agitated with the most startling rumors. To-day "the King was secretly moving troops on Paris, to massacre the Convention"—poor, harmless King, that would not have hurt a fly. To-morrow "Pitt's gold" was being openly distributed to the mob to procure a rising of the faubourgs. Next day "the aristocrats were secretly arming to attack the Convention." Then "the King's Government was taking steps to starve Paris." And so it went on, until the people, frenzied from passion, perpetrated those outrages that made the world shudder, and left a stain on the name of Republic. The Radical leaders are playing the same game now. Every event that can be tortured into a shape to intensify the hatred of the North for the South is resorted to. In this point of view the New Orleans riot is seized upon as a perfect Godsend.

Nothing is said about the conduct of the negroes in advance—how they marched in procession some nights before the disturbance, carrying "brickbats, clubs, and sticks in their hands;" how "a crowd of negroes attacked several policemen;" how "a number of shots were fired, and sticks, brickbats, and knives were used;" how "the policemen were overpowered, and were only preserved from a brutal beating by the timely assistance" of some United States soldiers. Nothing of this kind is alluded to. The negroes are all innocent lambs, attacked without any cause by white wolves.

The disposition to magnify this New Orleans business is well illustrated by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He says: "There is no reason for doubting, that should Mayor MONROE inaugurate another riot, the ball will roll in every district South." Now the question naturally suggests itself: How could the correspondent know of the alarming condition of affairs in every district South? Is there a secret organization like net-work spread over the entire South, to produce a war of races? If so, who has done the work? Does this correspondent speak from any knowledge on the subject?

If, as we presume, he knows nothing upon the subject, why does he hold out such an alarming picture? Of course there can be but one reason for it: to inflame the North with the idea that the blacks are about to experience the benefits of a general ST. BARTHOLOMEW massacre.

The Radicals are playing over their old game of "bleeding Kansas." The South is to have no peace; every incentive is to be used to create and intensify the antagonism of races South, and every outbreak will be so much clear gain to radicalism.

We have fallen upon unhappy times, when selfish partisans find the best way to attain power is to unchain the furies. What will liberty, what will property, what will life ultimately be worth in this country if this terrible diabolism is sanctified by the endorsement of the people?

COTTON RAISING—A NEW LABOR SYSTEM.

An intelligent Alabama planter, writing to the Selma *Messenger* says:

More money may be made growing cotton at thirty cents per pound with free labor than was at ten cents in the days of slavery; and this too by working gangs of hirelings, as at present, or by tenants upon small farms. The failure to cultivate the land this year is owing more to the incompetency of men engaged in the business than to the unfavorableness of the seasons or the indolence of the freedman.

Our present system of labor, or rather mode, of farming, for in truth we have no fixed system, must soon pass away, because it is not adapted to the wants of a whole community. Old men, women and minors who own land, and a large amount of real estate is owned by such persons, cannot attend in person to its cultivation, while there are other persons who will not take the trouble to do so. We must, therefore, have a system of agricultural labor suited to the wants of all. What will that be? Certainly a tenantry, but this cannot be established in a day—time alone can mature it. The soil of every free country is occupied and cultivated by tenants, and such must be the case here sooner or later—in ten, twenty, or fifty years, perhaps—at first by a mixed tenantry of blacks and whites, but ultimately, no doubt by the latter alone.

FIGHT IN A LION'S DEN.

The French papers tell the following fight of BATTY, the lion tamer, with his charge:

He was in the act of applying his whip to a lioness, who sulkily refused to jump over the tamer's head, as usual, when suddenly the ferocious animal turned upon him, clawed his face and forehead, and burying her talons in BATTY's shoulder, tore off the flesh, at the same time dragging her prostrate victim (for by this time she had pulled him to the ground) into the centre of the den. The other four lions, hitherto spectators, seeing their ruler's blood flow, his flesh lacerated, his garments torn, at once joined the lioness in her assault, and attacked her unhappy victim, who though thus completely in their power, never for one moment lost his presence of mind, seemingly less excited than the audience around him, kept the five lions at bay with his powerful horse-whip.

Although he must momentarily have expected to have been torn to pieces, covered with blood, writhing in pain, he still retained his self-possession. The morbin feelings which had attracted the female portion of the spectators to see this spectacle now completely vanished; they all screamed out in general chorus, endeavoring to get away and avoid seeing the fearful sight of a man torn to pieces by wild beasts.

Their Roman stoicism gave way at once to French feeling, and they loudly besought the gentleman around them to assist the struggling victim. A few uttered prayers, a still smaller number succeeded in getting away. The men present called loudly for help; they felt keenly for poor BATTY; but they feared to approach the spot. The roars of the animals, the angry tones of their victim, the ferocious grin of the lions displaying their fearful tusks might well appall them.

At length, that is to say in a minute or two, though it seemed an age to the horror-stricken spectators, a crowd of grooms and keepers rushed in, armed with pitchforks, lances and bars of iron, with which they attacked the infuriated brutes, who, turning on their new assailants, would fain have broken the bars of the cage to get at them. For an instant their whole attention was directed to their new foe, and of this momentary diversion the indomitable lion-tamer took advantage, and, to the surprise of all, sprang suddenly to his feet. Cries now resounded on every side, calling on him to leave the den; but though evidently weakened and pale by the loss of blood, he at once attacked his wild subjects, and by his stentorian voice of command, and the strongly-applied castigation of his whip, reduced them into surly obedience.

SETTLING THINGS BY COMMON CONSENT.

A quite sensible correspondent in a Radical morning journal, proposes forever to settle "the negro," his own way, though, by granting equality, fraternity, &c., &c.—whereupon, he is sure, the country will have no more trouble with this hitherto irrepressible element of our politics. There would be no war of races, of course! The white man and the black man would freely commingle, and we should be just as happy, that is certain, as they are in Hayti, and in Jamaica, and upper Egypt, Timbuctoo, and thereabout! But in all this, one radical, essential obstacle, to any "settling" process is not recognized, and that is, the innate, inborn, ineradicable, Puritan element of our country, ever changing, meddling, *fussing*, or revolutionizing. If "the negro" were all granted to-day, there would be something else to-morrow, the Jew, the Catholic, the Beerdrinker, the fashions of men and women in clothes, as well as in tastes,—because this element of intermeddling and interfering is inborn in a large portion of the New England element of our country. *This Puritan element is never happy but as it is making other people unhappy.*

The Puritan began worrying the Quaker, the Baptist, the Episcopalian, in New England, and tormenting all,—then, with the Indian, to make a slave of him, and to exchange him for negroes from Bermuda, or elsewhere,—and so far was Massachusetts,—as it has been proven in Moore's Book, from ever abolishing slavery by law,—the legislature could never be got to enact a law,—as did other New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania,—the institution being got rid of in the end, only by the judicial construction of two or three men. This Puritan Pro-Slavery element, then ran from actual slave-trading into Abolition, and Anti-Slavery,—and it keeps on running now, every day, for something new,—as an old topic dries up, or is killed off. There is *no settling anything with such an inborn element in our society.* Agitation thus becomes a necessity of our existence,—and "the negro" now is a far safer subject than the Jew, or the Catholic, or, what we shall eat, or what we shall drink. Hence, we should rather regret, than be pleased over the "settlement" proposed.—*N. Y. Express.*

PROSPECT OF HIGHER PRICES.

From the National Intelligencer.]

Congress, as the country knows to its cost, refused to redeemed the pledges which the House almost unanimously gave, early in the session, to support the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the contraction of the currency, as presented in his report. The influences under which Congress acted in this matter still exist, and will operate with greater force upon Congress at the next session than at the last. These were chiefly monetary, but in part political. In a full tide of speculation the money market shrank from the test of contraction. It would have exposed, as was feared, the unsoundness of the paper money system, and the business interests which have grown up under it.

In fact, however, Congress was mistaken in the supposition that a compliance with the Secretary's suggestion would have produced a commercial panic and crash. It would have restricted banking and business operations within prudent limits, without any sudden or considerable contraction of the currency.

The very fact that the Secretary had the power of withdrawing a portion of the greenbacks from circulation would have prevented the necessity of a resort to contraction. But as Congress left the matter, the Secretary is restricted from the withdrawal of any amount of legal tenders beyond a small monthly sum. The banks and speculators, therefore, know exactly the extent to which the currency can be contracted, and govern themselves accordingly.

It is believed that the credit machinery is now being put into full operation, and will be run to a dangerous extent. The mercantile deposits in the banks amount to six hundred and seventy millions, which is virtually an increase of paper credit to that amount.

Financial observers look for a great increase of prices in consequence of this state of things.

THE RELATION OF THE RACES.

The Memphis *Avalanche* indulges in the following sensible remarks upon the relative duties of the white and the black man:

We are the friend of the black man. Let him subside. Let him occupy his natural position of dependence and subordination. Let him not be brought as a partaker in the white man's Government. It was not designed that he should be a legislator or judge or ruler over the white man. The effort so to make him is a fight not against man but against God.

But to our Southern friends we have to say let us be not only just, but generous. Let us protect every right of the negro. Let him not be oppressed in anything. Let him feel that we of the South are his friends, that we wish to occupy him in all industrial pursuits for which he is capable, that we will give him ample rewards for probity, industry and skill, and that in no case shall he go unrewarded when his contracts are fulfilled and his fidelity unquestioned.

Let Southern men preach to them, and Southern teachers educate them. We want no Radical influence exerted upon them either in politics or religion, either in our shops or fields, in the common walks of life or in the appliances of education.

At last the status of the South has to be fixed by the men of the South. If we yield to Radical pressure, Mexico with its mongrel population, its banditti and its vices, its civil wars and its unstable government, is an example of what we must be. If we would share the doom of Mexico, let us guard with vestal vigilance the Constitution of our fathers. See to it that the races are kept distinct, just as God made them.

— THOMAS E. PRICE has been nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Fifth Missouri District.

COTTON CROP AND PRICES.—A few weeks ago the dry goods trade of New York estimated the cotton crop of the present season at only eleven hundred thousand bales. Now, the *Independent*, an organ of that trade, estimates the crop at three millions of bales. Though the season has been more propitious than was expected, this would seem to be a wild exaggeration, and better, a good deal, to guide buyers than producers. But the same organ states, as a fact, that cotton agents have contracted for the delivery of crops at twenty-five cents, currency, and that they have contracted with planters in Georgia and Alabama for the product of their fields at eighteen cents. It states, further, that planters are desirous of selling their growing crops, deliverable in November, at prices much less than present rates.

We have only to add for ourselves, that we believe the *Independent* is as much misinformed on the subject of its calculations as it is on its facts. We feel sure that no such terms could be had from any sensible Georgia planter.—*Journal and Messenger.*

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Louisville *Courier* of yesterday says: The following gentlemen have been elected Officers and Directors of this Company:

President—Gen. J. T. BOYLE.
Vice President—Gen. S. B. BUCKNER.
General Agent and Superintendent—Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH.
Directors—Gen. J. T. Boyle, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, E. L. Huffman, S. L. Gelger, F. M. Speed, Geo. W. Wicks, Arthur Peter, J. L. Hyatt, of Louisville; W. R. Cornelius, of Nashville; W. B. Waldrum, M. J. Wicks, of Memphis; A. B. Reading, Gen. S. B. Buckner, of New Orleans.

Gen. SMITH has located his office corner of Main and Eighth streets, over the Second National Bank. He has made Kentucky his home, having already located with us, and will give his entire time and energy to the prosecution of this enterprise. We know, without further suggestion, our business community will be interested in this move, and will extend such liberality as it so eminently deserves.

ARKANSAS—HOW THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS IS VIEWED.—Governor MURPHY, of Arkansas, in writing to D. H. BINGHAM, endorsing the call of the Union Convention, dated July 26, states that there is not a paper in Little Rock that will publish the call, and but one in the whole State in the interest of loyal men. He adds:

At our election in August the rebel element will have full control, excepting perhaps, in a few northwestern counties. The feeling toward Congress is more hostile than during the war, and hatred of Union soldiers and Union men is a matter of ambitious pride. We have just heard of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment of the Tennessee Legislature, and hail is as an omen that the measure will become a law. I would have called a session of the Arkansas Legislature had it been possible to procure a quorum, but from deaths, resignations and removals to other States, it could not have been had. I regret this much, as the Legislature to be elected will be chosen from rebels who have done good service in the war. Everything that I can do to unite the Union sentiment of the South will be done.

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Petition for Dower and to Sell Land.
Joel P. Morrison and others ex. Wm. Russell and others.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Clerk and Master in this cause, that the defendants, Wm. L. Russell and wife, Parmelia J. Russell, Margaret A. Russell, and the unknown heirs of Wesly H. Morrison, deceased, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made in the UNION AND AMERICAN, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, for four weeks in succession, notifying said defendants to appear before the County Court of Hickman county, to be holden at the Courthouse in the town of Centreville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed against them and others, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte. jy7
M. H. PUCKETT, C. & M.
July 10, 1866. jy15—w4t

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FOR
SPECIAL DISEASES.
THIS DISPENSARY IS UNDER THE EXclusive care of Dr. LEONIDAS L. COLEMAN, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1845 and '46, and native of North Carolina. He treats and cures all curable diseases of the pelvic viscera—Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Stricture of the Urthra, Varicocele, Paralysis of the Bladder, Calculus, diseases of the Uterus and Ovaria, and anticipated difficult Parturition, and all diseases incident to the female sex.
All diseases of a private character, (without enumerating them,) of either sex, he cannot be excelled in their successful treatment, and bids defiance to all competition in their cure. Wherever places themselves under his care may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman.
Medicines furnished and sent by express to any point, or prescriptions sent by letter, that can be filled by any competent druggist.
Consultation by letter respectfully solicited.
Post Office Box 592. Dispensary 64 North Cherry street, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
may30—3m

RUPTURE! RUPTURE!
THE SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS.
THIS TRUSS IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT in PRINCIPLE and ACTION from any other now in use, and has EVERY DESIRABLE ADVANTAGE, viz:
1. It is light, clean and easy; no pressure on the back; with motion inward and upward.
2d. It has no springs or pads; the Button is smooth and durable, and will not absorb perspiration; the pressure is equal on all parts of the Hernial aperture, without infringing on the Spermatic Cord, (a quality possessed by no other Truss, as the frequency of Varicocele in those who have worn the various kinds can testify,) that the aperture being relieved of pressure becomes firmly closed by adhesive inflammation, thereby performing a cure.
3d. It adapts itself to any position; can be applied at any age; cannot be thrown out of place, nor can the intestine be forced by any strain or movement.
4th. It is not complicated, and cannot get out of order.
5th. It is the only Truss in this country that will permanently cure the most obstinate as well as recent cases of Hernia.
As no two cases of Hernia are alike, it is necessary to have a personal examination, and an instrument made to suit the peculiarities of the case.
References can be given in this city of cases from
FIVE TO THIRTY YEARS' STANDING
having been PERMANENTLY cured by this instrument.
All communications should be addressed (with stamp) to
DR. T. ST. C. FERRISS.
Nashville, Tenn.
Manufacturer and sole Proprietor.
Office, No. 47 Church street, (up stairs,) opposite Maxwell House.
jy25-1m

Wheat! Wheat!! Wheat!!!
WE WIL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET Price for
PRIME RED AND WHITE WHEAT.
jy12-1m (s) HUGH McCREA & CO.

BANKS.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, and a Fiscal Agent for the State of Tennessee.
Capital Stock Paid in.....$250,000
Surplus or Contingent Fund..... 30,000
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND MAKES Collections on all accessible points in the United States.
UNITED STATES BONDS,
Gold, Silver, and
Uncurrent Money,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. C. McCKORY, Cashier.
A. G. SANFORD, President.
R. G. JAMISON, Assistant Cashier.
June15—6m.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
OF
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
Stockholders
W. W. BERRY, M. BURNS,
JOHN KIRKMAN, JOS. W. ALLEN,
D. WEAVER, EDGAR JONES,
DAN'L P. CARTER, A. J. DUNCAN,
ALEXANDER FALL, CHAS. E. HILLMAN,
EDMUND COOPER.
This Bank occupies the building formerly occupied by the Planters' Bank, corner of Union and College streets, and is prepared to buy and sell *Gold, and Silver, Drafts, U. S. Securities, and State Bonds, Collect Notes, Drafts, Coupons, etc.*, in all parts of the United States.
5-20 Bonds and 7-30 Treasury Notes always on hand, and for sale. Gold Coupons cashed and compound interest Notes bought at the highest rates. EDGAR JONES Cashier.
W. W. BERRY, President.
jun14—6m

THE SECOND
NATIONAL BANK,
OF NASHVILLE,
College Street, near Union,
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States,
It is prepared to transact a regular Banking business, and furnish Exchange on
NEW YORK,
NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISVILLE, AND
CINCINNATI.
Government Securities, Gold and Silver, bought and sold on Commission.
JOHN LUMSDEN, President
W. J. THOMAS, Cashier.
feb27-6m

BANK OF COMMERCE,
O. F. NOELL, President.
G. H. WESSEL, Cashier.
THIS BANK IS OPENED AT
NO. 54 COLLEGE STREET,
and is prepared to received deposits and make collections on all the cities. Buy and sell
GOLD,
SILVER,
U. S. BONDS, and
UNCURRENT NOTES,
Also, Exchange on all points. Bank of Commerce Notes redeemed in Greenbacks.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
may24—3m

BANKING HOUSE
OF
A. WHELESS & CO.,
Established in 1855.
NO. 25 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Stocks, Bonds, Specie, Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Bought and sold.
Business Paper negotiated.
Collections made on all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
Reference is made to correspondents throughout the country, and to Banks and Bankers of this city. A. WHELESS & CO.
june—tf

UP AND UP
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
NO. 30 DEADERICK STREET
BETWEEN SUMMER AND CHERRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD MOST RESpectfully call the attention of the citizens of Nashville and public generally, to his fine stock of
Buggies,
Horses,
and Carriages,
Which can be furnished at any hour day or night. The Buggies and Carriages are of
The Most Modern Style,
And my Horses cannot be excelled in speed and style by any in the city. Give "UP AND UP" a call, and I warrant to give satisfaction.
I would also call the particular attention of the public to my
FACILITIES FOR BOARDING HORSES.
Having secured the services of the best Hostlers in the country, and my Stable being thoroughly ventilated, I feel confident of giving
GENERAL SATISFACTION.
To all who may favor me with their patronage.
Having set apart a portion of this Mammoth Stable for the
ACCOMMODATION OF TRANSIENT CUSTOMERS,
I most respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.
Thankful for the past favors, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
J. F. PENTECOST.

FRANK MOORE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
And Dealers in
Stoves, Grates, and Holloware.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Plain, Japanned and Pressed Tinware;
House Furnishing Goods,
And all kinds of Woodware.
No. 30 North Market Street,
(Next door to Tom. Well's old Drug Store.)
Nashville, Tenn.
GUTTERING, ROOFING, AND REPAIRING, DONE TO ORDER.
p21—3m

DRUGS & MEDICINES

DEMOVILLE AND CO.,
Cor. Church and Cherry Sts
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDINCES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
WINDOW GLASS
DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES,
INSTRUMENTS,
TRUSSES, Etc.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and well selected stock of the above articles, suitable for the City and Country trade, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.
PHYSICIANS
Will find always a large assortment of the purest and most reliable Medicines.
Also, Manufacturers of DEMOVILLE'S celebrated
HAIR TONIC AND RESTORATIVE.
This preparation is one of the most efficacious remedies now in use for restoring hair to its original color, promoting its growth—and for all diseases of the scalp.
may16

EWIN & PENDLETON,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 19 Public Square,
(South Side,)
NASHVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE
WOULD INFORM THE OLD FRIENDS OF Ewin, Pendleton & Co. and the public generally, that they continue the wholesale Drug business, in its various branches, at their present stand, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors.
Beeswax, Ginseng and Feathers at the highest market rates. may27—3mdaw

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF STRATTON, POINTER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOS. G. POINTER retiring.
MADISON STRATTON,
THOS. G. POINTER,
H. J. CHENEY,
B. P. ROY.
NASHVILLE, July 9, 1866.

A CARD.
IN RETIRING, I RECOMMEND MY SUCcessors, Messrs. STRATTON, CHENEY & ROY, for the continuance of the former patronage, so liberally bestowed upon our late firm.
THOS. G. POINTER.
NASHVILLE, July 9, 1866.

NEW FIRM.
MADISON STRATTON, HAMPTON J. CHENEY,
BENJ. P. ROY.
STRATTON, CHENEY & ROY.
WE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO our friends and the public generally, that we will continue a
General Forwarding,
Commission, Cotton & Tobacco
FACTORAGE BUSINESS.
At Old Stand of Stratton, Pointer & Co.
9 and 11 Broad Street.
We hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old firm.
STRATTON, CHENEY & ROY.
jy11-2m

ROB'T THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Fancy and Staple Groceries,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Cigars, Tobacco, etc.,
NO. 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING another addition to his already extensive Stock of
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,
Thereby offering inducements to dealers and purchasers seldom met with.
Among his Stock will be found the following:
GROCERIES.
Sugars, of all kinds, Coffees, of all kinds, Green and Black Teas, Star Candles, Soaps, Salt, Oysters, several brands, Sardines, English and American Soda, Fox's Starch, Indigo, Copperas, Madder.
LIQUORS