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."

DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

VOLUME XXXIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866. NO. 271.

THE NASHVILLE DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

Office, UNION AND AMERICAN Block, corner Church and Cherry sts., opposite the Post Office

TERMS:

Daily	$14 00
Tri-Weekly	7 00
Weekly	3 00

Proportionate rates for shorter periods.
Subscriptions invariably in advance.

Union and American.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

Thad. Stevens Howls Again.

He Criticises Congress, and Abuses the President.

He Still Calls for Confiscation.

THE BALLOT AND HOMESTEADS FOR THE NEGRO THE GREAT ISSUE.

THAD. STEVENS delivered himself again at Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the 4th inst. He again defined the Radical programme as he understands it. We give a few extracts, to show the purposes of the organization which he leads:

HE ARRAIGNS CONGRESS.

I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done, and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. Whilst it was impossible, obstructed as we were by the President and the Copperheads, to make this a republic of "liberty and equality," we might have approached it more nearly than we did. We might have treated the rebel States as what they are in fact, conquered provinces, and, through enabling acts, we could have fixed the qualifications of voters so that every loyal man could participate in the formation of their organic laws. We should thus, with entire certainty, have secured the Government to loyal Union men, have formed in every one of those States constitutions giving equal privileges to all, and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion which is now rampant in every one of those States. * * * Not a rebel State has this day a lawful government. They are mere territories conquered by our armies from the "Confederate States of America." Why then did not Congress give them either territorial governments or enabling acts, so that they could form State governments, and come into the Union with constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits? Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts on the true principles of republican government. It met with but little countenance. The Republican mind had not examined, and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. * * *

In my opinion, Congress was derelict in another particular. I have always held that while but few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the war. Congress, in July, 1862, declared all their property forfeited, and directed the President to seize it for the benefit of the United States; more than ten billions of property thus became vested in the United States. Proceeds against more than two billions of property, including the abandoned estates, had been instituted, and were in progress. The President has restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it. Thus, has he illegally given away half enough to pay the national debt. He has enriched traitors at the expense of loyal men. And yet Congress, bold as it was, had not the courage to reverse these proceedings and compel the Executive to do his duty. I trust that our constituents will give us more courage, so that at the next session we may compel the President to do his duty and execute the laws. Those are omissions which I frankly confess and sincerely deplore. But our crowning sin was the omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the rebel States to the freedmen who had fought our battles.

A WIPE AT THE FENIANS.

I admit Congress became demagogical in the last hot days, when all manhood was melted out of every body. They did some things to seduce the Fenians into our ranks. * * * The chief promises made by the slang consist of two or three different classes. The unprincipled brawling demagogue, possessed of some cunning, but no conscience. Among those who have an unequal mixture of rogue and dupe, are the low, ignorant, illiterate natives, as well as foreigners, who dwell about the purlieus of our towns and cities, and live by pilfering and "odd jobs."

A WAIL FOR THE OFFICES.

That the infamous use now made of the patronage of the Government is a high official misdemeanor I have no doubt. Whether it will be prosecuted as such will depend upon the courage or the mercy of Congress.

The present crisis is exhibiting men in America in an extraordinary light. In other nations, when the king, the court, become debauched and corrupt, the mass of the people become demoralized. But the people of America, high and low, from the centre to the circumference, remain untouched, notwithstanding the foul corruption and debauchery which disgrace the centre. Notwithstanding all the blandishments of power and patronage; notwithstanding the tender of fat offices, not a single genuine Republican has been seduced from his allegiance to principle. Not one has consented to supercede one honest office-holder, and renounce his own faith as the price. I know there are a few soldiers of fortune who hang upon the skirts of the party who have consented to take office under COWAN and company. But they were men who were never trusted by the party, or who for years past have become so bankrupt in principles and fortune as to be ready to join any conspiracy that furnished rations. They are the army of CATILINE.

Nor have I the least fear that any respectable man will be found to take service in their ranks. I do not here speak of Copperheads. I see no reason to prevent their accepting office without loss of honor. They would violate no principle. They would stab no friend. But I warn you to keep an eye on any professed Republican who consents to fill an enforced vacancy. However he may have stood before, there is villainy wrapt up in his composition. He is a moral leper whom you should not touch. He should be socially ostracised as unfit for decent society. Let him flit about in the twilight, and let his averted countenance from the light of day.

THE NATIONAL PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

You are aware that a convention of traitors was lately held in Philadelphia. Most of them had actually borne arms against the United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympathizers from the North who ought to have been South, met with them. They extinguished the Democratic party and blotted its name from the vocabulary of parties. No Democratic party can henceforth exist.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE THE GREAT ISSUE.

As I said before, the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny, but admit, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not, and can not be, equal in strength, hight, beauty, intellectual and moral culture or social acquirements; these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. What is and must and shall be, is that no law, ignorant, illiterate natives, as well as foreigners, who dwell about the purlieus of our towns and cities, and live by pilfering and "odd jobs."

A WAIL FOR THE OFFICES.

That the infamous use now made of the patronage of the Government is a high official misdemeanor I have no doubt. Whether it will be prosecuted as such will depend upon the courage or the mercy of Congress.

The present crisis is exhibiting men in America in an extraordinary light. In other nations, when the king, the court, become debauched and corrupt, the mass of the people become demoralized. But the people of America, high and low, from the centre to the circumference, remain untouched, notwithstanding the foul corruption and debauchery which disgrace the centre. Notwithstanding all the blandishments of power and patronage; notwithstanding the tender of fat offices, not a single genuine Republican has been seduced from his allegiance to principle. Not one has consented to supercede one honest office-holder, and renounce his own faith as the price. I know there are a few soldiers of fortune who hang upon the skirts of the party who have consented to take office under COWAN and company. But they were men who were never trusted by the party, or who for years past have become so bankrupt in principles and fortune as to be ready to join any conspiracy that furnished rations. They are the army of CATILINE.

Nor have I the least fear that any respectable man will be found to take service in their ranks. I do not here speak of Copperheads. I see no reason to prevent their accepting office without loss of honor. They would violate no principle. They would stab no friend. But I warn you to keep an eye on any professed Republican who consents to fill an enforced vacancy. However he may have stood before, there is villainy wrapt up in his composition. He is a moral leper whom you should not touch. He should be socially ostracised as unfit for decent society. Let him flit about in the twilight, and let his averted countenance from the light of day.

THE NATIONAL PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

You are aware that a convention of traitors was lately held in Philadelphia. Most of them had actually borne arms against the United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympathizers from the North who ought to have been South, met with them. They extinguished the Democratic party and blotted its name from the vocabulary of parties. No Democratic party can henceforth exist.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE THE GREAT ISSUE.

As I said before, the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny, but admit, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not, and can not be, equal in strength, hight, beauty, intellectual and moral culture or social acquirements; these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. What is and must and shall apply to every mortal, American, Irishman, African, German or Turk.

I need not be admonished that the support of this doctrine on the eve of an election is dangerous, especially in counties bordering on the slave States. A deep-seated prejudice against races has disfigured the human mind for ages.

This doctrine may be unpopular with besotted ignorance. But, popular or unpopular, I shall stand by it until I am relieved of the unprofitable labors of earth. Being the foundation of our republic, I have full faith in its ultimate triumph. I may not live to see it. I may not be worthy of such a happiness. If it is to be finally defeated, and the hopes of man thus extinguished, I pray God that, when it happens, I may be insensible to human misery; that my senses may be locked in "cold obstruction and in death."

THE IMMIGRATION.

The immense emigration to the United States is beginning to show its effects in the want of laborers in Europe. This is so true that a great part of the harvesting throughout Germany has been carried on almost exclusively by women. Laboring men were not to be had, and women were obliged to take the scythe, the sickle and the pitchfork. But women have worked more or less in the field in Germany from the earliest times.

The President at Louisville.

His Speech on Southern Soil.

The Speech of Secretary Seward.

The reception of the President and party at Louisville, evening before last, was indeed a grand occasion. It was everything that a true, generous, honest and brave people could give to the representative of the national justice, liberty and life. It was the first occasion, in this memorable tour, when his foot touched the soil of a late slave State. He brought to them words of cheer, of confidence and of hope. We subjoin his speech on the occasion—as well as that of Mr. Secretary SEWARD, as the impressions of a great man born and educated at the North, and identified with the opinions of the North for the past thirty years, respecting the South and her people in the present emergency. Upon his reception and introduction by Senator GUTHRIE, the President said:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE AND VICINITY: Permit me on this occasion, through your honored representative here to-day, to tender you my cordial and sincere thanks for this welcome to your city; and in tendering you my thanks it is not unmeaning, for I mean what I say on this occasion, for the encouragement and the kind words that have been given here to-day, and those which I received during the last session of Congress from your distinguished Representative, are, and were peculiarly acceptable. [Cheers for ROUSSEAU.]

It is not my intention, even if time would permit, to make a speech to this vast audience here to-day. I will conclude with a few words, by repeating again, that my feelings, excited by this demonstration and manifestation of approbation or regard for the manner in which I have tried to discharge my public duties disqualifies me and makes language inadequate to convey my acknowledgments. [Cheers, and cries of "Go on."]

But, my countrymen, an allusion has been made here by your distinguished citizen to the position now occupied before the nation, I must say a single word. That is this: We have passed through a perilous conflict. The nation has been placed in a great emergency, from which it has extricated itself. We have been involved in civil war, but now the rebellion is suppressed, we should have peace. The whole effort on the part of the Government was to restore those relations under the Constitution, which existed prior to the beginning of the war. [Cheers.] I have nothing to disguise. I have always fought my battles—if I may be permitted the expression—in open day and with directness. You know that my history has been opposed to the dissolution of these States. At the fect of ANDREW JACKSON, in connection with your own distinguished fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY, [cheers,] and others, I have been taught to love the Union from my advent into public life to the present time. Hence, when the proposition came up to dissolve the Union I was against the dissolution of the States. When the rebellion broke out I was for suppressing it and preserving the Union. The rebellion has been suppressed; but while we are opposed to a dissolution of the States, and to secession, we, at the same time should be equally opposed to the concentration and consolidation of all power in one of the departments of the Government. [Cheers.]

Our Government, fortunately, is divided into three grand divisions—the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. We find that when the last Congress met, notwithstanding the Executive Department had proceeded to restore all the relations between the State and Federal Governments which had been disturbed or interfered with during the civil war—the mail facilities restored, the blockade removed, and the courts reinstated—there was but one other thing left to complete the restoration, and that was the admission of loyal representatives to Congress from all the States. [Loud cheers.] Congress, with a majority of two-thirds, although in the first instance they had been opposed to dissolution and secession, yet when the rebellion was suppressed they turned around and assumed the bold ground that the Union was dissolved, and that these States should not be admitted to representation. [Cheers.] We hold to that great principle which characterized and distinguished our forefathers in the Revolution, that there should be no taxation without representation. [Cheers.]

We find, then, that the Legislative department has undertaken to assume and absorb all the powers of the Government. This being done, instead of having dissolution on the one hand, we would have consolidation—a monarchy established on the other. Then where do we stand? The question arises, shall the Constitution be preserved? This Congress, we see, has introduced a proposition that is violative of the Constitution of the United States—they have legislated upon the principle that there is no Constitution, in effect, and that ours is a Government, not of limitations, but of unlimited power.

The time has come when it behooves every man who loves constitutional law, who loves the Union itself, who knows that the soul of liberty is the love of law, and that without law and the Constitution there can be no liberty and no government to tender them his support. [Cheers.] I know, as has been alluded to here to-day, that I have been traduced and calumniated; that slander, the foul wisp of sin, has gone through the land. [A voice—"Give it to 'em!"] I know all that; but I have been taught to revere the Constitution of my country, and the enemies of the Constitution, whether they be from the South or the North, will meet with my opposition. [Cheers.] And because I dare exercise the veto power in trying to arrest some of their unconstitutional, improvident and unrighteous legislation, I have been denounced as a traitor and a usurper. [Cheers.] The veto power, as lodged in the Constitution, is one of the most conservative powers in the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] Let me ask this intelligent and learned assembly here to-day, what is there in the veto power under the Constitution that authorizes the Executive to originate? It is wholly negative, not affirmative in his character, and the Executive of the United States is simply the people's tribune, their direct representative. ["Bravo!"] All that can be done by the exercise of the veto power is to arrest hasty, improvident and unconstitutional legislation until the people can have an opportunity to consider upon it. [Loud applause.]

When I came into power I took a solemn oath to support the Constitution and to see that the law was faithfully executed. ["Keep that oath!"] That being so, I planted myself upon the battlements of the Constitution, and there I have stood, and there I will stand until I die. [Loud applause.] The taints, the slander, and misrepresentation and charges of usurpation cannot drive me from my purpose. [Cheers.] I conscientiously believe that the preservation of this Government depends upon the American people rallying around and sustaining the Constitution of their country, and whenever it is to be amended or modified, it should be done in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. [Cheers.] I will add further, that when the Constitution is amended, as it is to affect the whole people, the whole people should have an opportunity of participating in the amendments. [Cheers.] I would that time and strength and your patience would justify me in taking up some of those questions and discussing them before you—[Cries of "Go on"]—but it will not permit me to do so. If I were disposed I would take up Congress—[A voice, "Take it up"]—not as representing all the States, but a part of them; I would take up the Congress passing Freedmen's Bureau bills, Civil Rights bills, Montana bills, every other bill seemingly violative of the organic law of the land. ["That's so," and cheers.]

I would take up a Congress purporting to represent all of the States, from only a part of them, and then compare it with the Convention which recently sat in Philadelphia—not the "Southern Union" Convention, [laughter and cheers], but the Convention which sat in Philadelphia with representatives from all the States, with notions and doctrines co-extensive with all the States, and with all the people. I would take up the platform that they laid down; I would take the address they made, and in my honest judgment, my countrymen, that declaration made by that Convention is a second Declaration of Independence, [cheers], and history will so record it. It is the second proclamation of emancipation; it emancipates white men as well as colored men. [Cheers.] Then, fellow-citizens, in conclusion, permit me to say that in being invited here, and in accepting your cordial and spontaneous welcome, I came bringing with me the flag of your country, [cheers], containing thirty-six, not twenty-five States, [cheers]; I come with the Union intact, with the great magic circle which binds together these States unbroken. I come with the Constitution, and place it in your hands, with the charge, that you must protect and defend it. [Shouts—"We will do it."]

I come here to-day, and if it were possible, to erect an altar in our midst and to lay them all upon it, and with upturned faces swear by our God and our altars that the Constitution, the Union, and the flag shall be preserved. [Cheers.] Let us do this—let us forget the party hatred and the ill-will that has grown out of this rebellion; let us rally around the Constitution of our country unattached to party. The time has come when men in the South, the North, the East, and the West, all over this Union, should lift themselves above party, and stand for country. [Cheers.] We should be for our country first and our country last, and trust in God that the day will soon come when reconciliation, harmony, prosperity and peace shall again pervade the whole land. [Cheers.] Let me ask here, as I have asked elsewhere, are you prepared again to open the bleeding wound? ["No!"] Are you prepared to again unstay the bleeding artery, to set man upon man, to lift his hand in the name of God against the throat of his fellow? ["Never!"] Are you prepared to see these fertile fields again devastated? Are you prepared to see this land that gave a brother birth again drenched with a brother's blood?" ["Never."] Then let us have peace. We are all of the same family. The North is kin to us, and we are kin to them; they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and we are all one people, and let us trust in God that the full return of peace shall come, when our country shall resume her course of prosperity and greatness, and that since the baleful planet of fire and flood has been chased away, and the benignant star of peace is now in the ascendant, and that the day is not far distant when we shall have peace on earth and good will toward men. [Cheers.] Then, my countrymen, please accept my thanks for the cordial welcome you have given me, and I invoke the best blessings of heaven upon you. [Loud applause.]

This truly noble, statesmanlike, and pathetic speech was received with irrepressible shouts and approbatory exclamations. At its conclusion, Mr. SEWARD was lustily called for. On being presented by Mr. GUTHRIE, the distinguished Secretary of State spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is the first time in my life that I have ever had the honor to address a portion of the people of the State of Kentucky. I do not disguise from myself the pleasant flattery that I am received by you with kindness and respect. I confess to you that although this is the beginning of a new personal acquaintance, yet I never in my life was more free in speech, free in thought, and free in heart than I am on the present occasion. [A voice, "That's Louisville," and cheers.] I feel that I am welcomed by the State without which my early knowledge of political events reveals to me that the United States would have been unable to go through a second war of American Independence; without the valor and heroism of Kentucky the United States would have gone down [cheers] in the war of 1812. All my later knowledge and experience bear testimony to me that, confounded as Kentucky was by the beginning of the late civil war, divided as she was by the institution of slavery, which she had so long cherished and maintained, torn as she was by the kindred drawing her in opposite directions, and impelled, headlong as she was, by some of her precipitates, and may I not say unprincipled statesmen, yet I am able, from the Cabinet of AMARAM LINCOLN at Washington, to declare my firm belief that but for the loyalty which Kentucky did exert, and the bravery which her soldiers and sailors did put forth, the last rebellion had possibly been a success, and the United States now a divided people. [Cheers.] Am I not then at home in Kentucky? [Cries, "yes."] I who never suffered, as Kentucky suffered, the thought of disunion to overbalance in my judgment the great interests and integrity of the Union of these States. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, I want to acknowledge your welcome, to thank you for it; and I mean to say here to-day what I would say elsewhere. [Cheers.]

There are some circumstances disclosed to me on this visit which will enable me, I hope, to dispel some of the delusions, and to overcome some of the prejudices and passions of the people amongst whom is my own personal residence. I am able now, after having traveled with the President of the United States from the seat of Government through a portion of the Keystone State, through the great State of New York, from sea coast to the lakes, along the lake coast through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and into the State of Missouri, and back again through the States of Illinois and Indiana, to drop in just long enough and look upon the border of the State of Kentucky, [cheers,] to declare here now in your presence, and in the presence of the whole people of America—aye, I suppose that what I say even here may be heard across the Atlantic and the Pacific—I declare before the world—that while the people of the late one States—no longer exclusively freedom—are divided as to the consent for the restoration of the Republic, the people of this late slave State of Kentucky—and I infer from it the same as to all the rest of the slave States—are unanimous for the restoration of the Union. [Cheers and cries of "Union."] Ay, more; I wanted no such evidence as this; I knew it intuitively. I knew that fifty years of debate is not allowed to any people upon any question that is not enough to bring the mind of any reasoning, reflecting, and enlightened people to a conclusion upon the matter that has been debated. We have had fifty years of debate on this question of slavery. What is it all worth now, after you have accepted the abolition of slavery, and declared for the freedom of the whole race, what has the debate been worth if your sincerity in making that resolution is to be questioned? Nay, more. I know another thing which I am confirmed in by the spectacle around me, and it is this, that whatever distrust, or jealousy, or prejudices, or passions may have been heretofore encouraged in this State, or in any State south of us against the Union of the United States, or whatever ambition may have existed among the people, whatever hallucination may have led any portion of them into the rebellion, I pronounce here the conviction that the people of this State, and of all the lately insurrectionary States, have become sound in their loyalty, and are to be trusted just as faithfully as the States that have stood by the Union. [Cheers.] This is found on reason also. What on earth does Providence allow the scourges of war and the shedding of human blood for, if it is not that through trials of war we shall reach the conclusions which reason and humanity demand at our hands. Those who have suffered most, therefore, are likely hereafter to be the most loyal. I can carry this testimony home.

You have seen here the personation of the Union by thirty-six little girls. It is the first time, as I recollect, that the pleasant representation has been enacted since the beginning of the civil war. Will the people of Maine, will the people of Massachusetts, of Illinois, and of Wisconsin, longer distrust your sincerity in returning to the Union, when you have presented the renewed spectacle of arraying the States of the Union, the whole thirty-six, in the pure robes of peace, combined together and typical of a restored and indissoluble union? [Cheers.] Those who represented the States were youths. That is my own understanding of the condition of all the United States. Some of these representatives were not more than ten years old. All the States in this nation, each individual State, is in its ninety-first year; and ninety years of the life of a nation are equivalent, according to my reckoning, to ten years of individual life.

I infer, then, from his beautiful spectacle, that your hearts are in the restoration; that we shall be able to disabuse the prejudices of those who insist that you shall be traitors, though you never were, and that you shall be rebels though you fought to maintain the Union. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, I have said all that it is necessary for me to say, except that perhaps I may add this one statement: We found a year ago that the war came to an end upon our hands suddenly, and to many throughout the nation, unexpectedly. The restoration of peace was indispensable, and delay was dangerous and destructive, leading towards renewed civil war. The President of the United States considered and examined his counselors on three questions. Of those counselors, I was one. The first was, what ought to be gotten from the States which were in rebellion as conditions of peace? second, what can be got? and third, what is all that they can be reasonably required to give? The President said: "I will accept these States so far as depends upon the action of the Executive of the Government, provided they will do these four things: 1st, abolish slavery and accept the Constitutional Amendment for that purpose; 2d, repudiate secession; 3d, repudiate their own debt, and 4th, accept the debt of the United States. Those demands were no sooner made than they were complied with, and with alacrity. That being done, our faith was pledged to accept them, and to receive them into the councils of the Government. That is the ground we occupy to-day. The declaration of Congress would have great potency if it had been convened during the war. But it was convened in December after peace had returned and when the constitutional functions of the Government had been restored, and it excluded the Representatives of eleven States. Therefore the appeal is taken to the whole thirty-six States, and if the thirty-six States of the Union shall give a majority against the President of the United States it will be an abstraction to him, and he must wait the pleasure of the American people for the restoration of the Union. [Cheers.] But if, in the restoration of the States, we have thirty-six, our course will be sustained.

Fellow-citizens, I thank you for this reception. [Cheers.] [A voice, "Give us a word about Mexico?"]

Mr. SEWARD—I will give you a word about Mexico. You are all in favor of annexing more States. Just restore the States that we have got already and then I will talk about getting more. [Laughter and cheers.]

EDUCATIONAL.

SHELBY FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nashville, Tenn.
GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M.,.....Principal.
GEO. S. BLACKIE, A. M., M. D., V. Prin.

THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED IN THE Large and Commodious Buildings on Broad Street, between Spruce and Vine Streets, formerly known as the Shelby Medical College. The location is accessible, healthy and private, and in all respects suitable for a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The Institution is provided with gas and water throughout, with large and spacious Study Halls, Chapel, Music Rooms and Lodging Rooms, ample Galleries, and a Large Play Ward for exercise in bad weather. Altogether, the accommodations are unsurpassed by any Institution in the South, being capable of accommodating one hundred boarders.

No expense or pains will be spared to secure the services of competent and experienced instructors in each department at all times, and the course of instruction will embrace all that parents and friends of education could desire.

The Principal has had an experience of twenty-five years in the South, and the Vice Principal is well known to the citizens of Nashville.

The Session will open on Monday, September 10th, 1866, and close on the last of June, 1867.

TERMS,
FOR THE SESSION OF FORTY WEEKS.

Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Furnished Room and Gas-light	$280 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	40 00
Tuition in Academic Classes	60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes	80 00
Music on Piano or Guitar	60 00
Use of Instruments	10 00
Ancient and Modern Languages	40 00
Oil Painting	30 00
Harp and Use of Instrument	100 00
Contingent Fee, Pens, Ink, Fuel, etc	10 00

These bills must be paid one-half in advance and the remainder in the first of February.

There is but one Session, and pupils will be charged from entrance only, and no deductions will be made but for protracted cases of illness.

Full particulars can be obtained from Circulars, to be had on application.

REFERENCES—Rev. W. J. Ellis, Hon. F. B. Fogg, Major Geo. E. Fairbank, Nashville.

GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

july29—2m

[Huntsville Independent copy 1 month.]

Medical Department,
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.
THE
KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

AND THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF the University of Louisville having united, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue FOUR MONTHS.

FACULTY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine and Public Hygiene.
LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWEL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
L. J. FRANKE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
A. S. COOK, M. D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs and Rectum.
J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

From the foregoing announcement it will be perceived that the late Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professorships in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two Medical Schools of this city are now united. Embraced in this arrangement was the understanding that graduates of the Kentucky School of Medicine shall be entitled to the *ad eundem* degrees of the University, and shall receive the diploma thereof free of charge to them, at any regular commencement.

The fee for the full Course of Lectures is $105; Matriculation $5; Demonstrator's $10; Graduation Fee $25.

For any information which may be desired, address

FROF. J. W. BENSON,
sep7—d1w Dean of the Faculty.

Crocker's School
AT
WHITE'S CREEK SPRINGS
Twelve Miles North of Nashville.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE on **Monday, the 3d of September.** The retired and healthful situation affords advantages for study, unsurpassed by any place in the State. Price of board, tuition, washing, fuel and light, $125 per session of twenty weeks, payable in advance. The students are required to furnish their own towels and bed cover, including sheets and pillow slips. aug10—3m

THE ROCK CITY
Commercial College,

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, located in the **Union and American Block,** over Mr. J. T. LYON'S store, Cherry street, Nashville, Tennessee.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is eminently thorough and practical, so as to make the Students perfectly familiar with the details and general routine of counting-room business, as conducted by the best mercantile houses of the country.

EVERY STUDENT before graduating will undergo an examination by a committee of practical Book-keepers, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of Nashville for this purpose, whose certificate attesting his ability to keep a set of books by double entry will be an indispensable condition of his receiving the Diploma of the institution.

Stenography,

THE REGISTRION OF THIS VALUABLE ART is held to be a matter of much moment, not merely to the literary and professional man, but also to the merchant, that though forming no part of the commercial course, it has been deemed in harmony with the character of a commercial college, to institute a course of instruction in it, which the student at his option can avail himself of, conveyed at its ability for his own special purpose.

Proficiency guaranteed in five lessons.

The college is in perpetual session. Rooms open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night.

Particulars as to terms, etc., furnished on application as above aug1—3m

FLAX SEED.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE for Flax Seed at our **OIL MILL,** on Broad, near the corner of Market.

J. PLUNKET & CO.
aug14—2m

G. H. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE, No. 59½ Cherry street, North of Deaderick street. (sep7—tf

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. McCRORY, 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 F. 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

BANKING HOUSE
OF
A. WHELESS & CO.,
Established in 1855.)
NO. 25 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Stocks, Bonds, Specie, 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,

NEW FIRM.
J. B. LOVE. C. L. FULLER.
J. B. LOVE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. P. TURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 56 COLLEGE STREET.

NASHVILLE, August 28, 1866.

WE have this day disposed of our interest in Stock of Boots and Shoes to J. B. LOVE & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 56 College street.

We take this opportunity to return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has been extended to us, and bespeak a continuance of the same on behalf of our successors, confidently recommend as business men of experience, application, energy and integrity.

W. P. TURNER,
J. N. CARTWRIGHT.
au30—1m (PRT)

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,) thus the aperture being relieved of pressure becomes firmly closed by adhesive inflamation, 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. 6 Church street, (up stairs,) opposite Maxwell House. jy25—3m

IN CHANCERY AT LAFAYETTE, TENNESSEE.

AUGUST RULES, 1866.

A. S. Wallace, Administrator of T. M. Wallace, Deceased, vs. James Wallace, Sarah Wallace, and William A. Wallace—Order of Publication.

ON MOTION OF COMPLAINANT AND AFFIDAVIT, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the UNION AND AMERICAN, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, for four weeks, defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lafayette, Tennessee, on the first Friday after the second Monday in February, 1867, and they are hereby notified to appear and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or it will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

sept4—4tw J. R. BROCKES, C. & M.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

FALL STOCK

IRBY MORGAN, O'BRYAN & CO.

7 AND 8 PUBLIC SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE,

Are now receiving and will have complete by the First day of September their stock of

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer at SMALL ADVANCES FOR CASH, to Merchants only.

We ask special attention to the extended variety of goods always to be found in this stock, embracing as it does almost every discription of

DRY GOODS AND VARIETIES
IN COMMON USE.

It is our policy to keep our stock constantly replenished with new goods, thereby offering strong inducements to those who wish to buy often, and who prefer to make the selections always from FRESH NEW STOCKS.

DRESS GOODS GENERALLY,

EMBRACING

SHAWLS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, &C.,

Will constitute one of the attractive features of the stock.

Our buyer will visit the Eastern Markets every six Weeks, and will select such goods as the wants and tastes of the community may require.

ORDERS FAITHFULLY EXECUTED.

August 10, 1866.

NASHVILLE CITY
TRANSFER COMPANY
—
OMNIBUS LINE.

OFFICE—NORTH EAST CORNER OF SUMMER AND SPRING STREETS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE TICKETS OVER THE
NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA,
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE,
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR,
EDGEFIELD AND KENTUCKY,
AND NASHVILLE & NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE by which we are enabled to give **Through Checks** for Baggage at Hotels and Private Houses, to persons purchasing Tickets at our office.

Persons living in Edgefield will be taken to or from any of the trains entering at Nashville by leaving calls at our office, or applying to our agents found upon all trains arriving at this city.

Omnibuses will attend Excursions, Picnics, Sales, etc., etc., on liberal terms.

SAM. J. LITTLE,
aug30—tf Superintendent.

D. R. BAILEY, Formerly of Maury co.
JAMES M. CARSEY, of Williamson county.
C. S. ORDWAY, of Giles county.
T. D. SAMPLE, of Huntsville, Ala.

BAILEY, ORDWAY & CO.
Cotton, Commission
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERY
WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 5 and 7 Broad St.,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WE BEG LEAVE TO RETURN THANKS for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed upon our house the past season, and would say that, having enlarged our facilities for STORING COTTON, we are now prepared to give our attention to the STORAGE, SALE AND SHIPMENT OF ALL COTTON our friends may entrust to our care. We promise that every effort will be used to secure the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, whether sold here or in other markets.

We make CASH ADVANCES on all Cotton or other Produce shipped to us. Our TERMS SHALL ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RELIABLE HOUSE.

JAMES