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."

SATRRDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866.

DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

VOLUME XXXIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866. NO. 315.

THE NASHVILLE DAIL UNION AND AMERICAN.
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TERMS:
Daily.....$14 00
Tri-Weekly.....7 00
Weekly.....5 00
Proportionate rates for shorter periods.
Subscriptions invariably in advance.

POLITICAL APATHY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Times.]

The profound apathy in politics which prevails at the South, so far from pleasing some of the Northern journals, seems to be giving them great concern. They want us to rip, roar, snort, bellow, curse and swear just as they do; and because we pursue a dignified course and mind our own business they are of opinion that "it is a most unfortunate thing that so vast a body of the American people should settle down in indifference upon the vital political matters of the day." And yet, if we were to be the noisy politicians which they pretend to desire us, they would make that a ground of complaint, and point at us as a set of "loud-mouthed, pestilent traitors," who were about to pull down the Government about their ears.

It is very true that we have a good deal to excite us, but with commendable forbearance we are minding our own business. We consider this a very objectionable world, but as we do not think we can surpass Omnipotence if we were to aid in pulling it to pieces for the purpose of putting up another, we are not disposed to unite with our Northern neighbors in trying such an experiment. We wish to be as far as possible from the explosion of that magazine which Radical agitation is preparing. We shrink from none of the responsibilities which legitimately pertain to us, but we feel ourselves fully justified in wishing to have no participation in the general, social, political and financial smash up which the mad-dog politicians of the North seem to be so diligently seeking to consummate.

When we receive Northern exchanges expressing surprise that we are so calm and undisturbed, while every "loyal State" boils like a chauldron, we feel amused. What are we to be stirred up about?

Our misfortunes have made us eminently utilitarian, and as we fail to see how we are to profit by politics, we have ceased to be politicians. As we are not admitted in Congress, and get none of the Federal offices we have no incentive to that deep and dangerous interest which seems to be taken in the affairs of this nation north of the Potomac. We are reconciled to our seclusion from participation in the Government by the reflection that we will have none of the odium to bear, which will justly attach to those, who in their insane rage are courting conflict with the land and naval forces of the United States. Our experince, which has been a sad and costly one, inclines us to peace.

We have never found that political squabbling did us any good, and we wish now to set our so-called "brethren" a model of propriety, under difficulties which they would do well to imitate. If the people of the North choose to butt their brains out against one another, we hope that it will be necessary for neither side to call upon us for help.

We wish it distinctly understood that we want, as old General ZACHARY TAYLOR said, to be "at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind." And we hope that our quiet demeanor and contented disposition will give our contemporaries, who seem to take such an abiding interest in us, no further trouble. If they desire to secure our assistance in crushing the President, and in causing Congress to absorb all the powers of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, we beg to be excused. We got into a war for not helping Mr. LINCOLN against South Carolina, and have found it unpleasant to be opposed to Presidents of the United States. Our "brethren" change so fast we cannot keep up with them. What was a crime when LINCOLN was President, they make a shining virtue under ANDREW JOHNSON. We do not care about politics, but we stand by the President.

THE COTTON TAX COLLECTION.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.]

Injustice is never wisdom. The tax on cotton, while it is nominally uniform, actually falls alone upon the capital and industry employed within certain geographical limits. When it is added that this capital and industry has no representation in the Government which imposes the tax, the hardship is increased, and assimilates itself to those of the American colonies, and of Hungary, Poland, and other dependent provinces. This tax does not operate as a pecuniary penalty upon those who favored the Confederate cause. It falls like the rain, alike upon Confederate and loyalist, white or black. The Southern negro is amused by promises of suffrage and equality before the law, but his labor is subject to this inequality of taxation. We mention these things because we desire to see the Union restored upon the only durable basis—equal representation and taxation uniform in the rate of contribution. The South has no power to resist unequal burdens. If Congress should, like those Arabs, of whom the traveler LYNCH speaks, decend upon every cotton harvest and carry away just so much as would not discourage future production, we could no more resist it than the Syrians can the tax collectors of the desert.

We address ourselves, therefore, to the impeliey of unequal taxation. The most obvious effect is to make many millions of people look upon the Government as unjust. It tends to extinguish the feeling of affection with which they formerly regarded it. This may seem to those who rejoice in the strength of compulsion as nothing, but it is an element of weakness. The slaves of the South faithfully performed their duties to their masters during the war, but it was too much to expect that they would resist those who came to liberate them from bondage. We have no desire that our liberties should come from domestic dissension among our conquerors or from foreign intervention, because we are satisfied that an equal union would be far better for the South than a foreign protectorate, but we are convinced that a sense of inequality dispises the subjects of any government to neutrality in its troubles.

The mode of collecting this unequal tax has occasioned very natural complaint. The planter seemed an object of suspicion. He was required to bring every bale to a particular spot to be taxed. He must pay the tax before he could remove his cotton. In the Northern States a commissioner of revenue will register the taxable property in the possession of the holder. The sheriff or tax collector will make out the tax account, and if not paid, may make summary levy upon any property in the possession of the delinquent. In the South, however, this specific tax creates a specific lien; his property may not be removed until the tax is paid. Suppose such a practice applied to all the moveable property in the United States subject to taxation. It is plain it would require an enormous official force to execute it, and would put a stop to all internal commerce.

The evil of this stringent system was so great as to compel a remonstrance both from the planters and factors. The Treasury Department was duly informed of the immense inconvenience occasioned by the mode of collecting the cotton tax. It replied that the cotton districts could not be so rear ranged as to include the cotton ports within the cotton districts. He had no power to take cotton out of the catalogue of taxables and assign it to a particular district.

The continued remonstrances and the demonstrated inconvenience have, however, induced the Treasury to so far modify its jealous regulations as to allow the cotton to be moved to market, provided the planter will give bond, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment to the collector at the point of delivery of the tax upon all permitted cotton. The collection of this tax is duly secured by assigning to Federal officers the duty of weighing, marking and granting certificates in duplicate. We are free to say that while the inconvenience and expense of prepaying the tax on plantation, or in the collection district where it was grown, was very great, the expense, embarrassment and complications by which it is now surrounded may prove even more grievous.

The fact that the Southern staples of cotton and tobacco are subject to an exclusive tax, the one at home and the other in foreign countries—will tend to discourage their production. The provision of the cotton tax law which allows a drawback or the tax upon manufactured cottons exported will, we hope, suggest to the Southern planter the advantage of putting his cotton through the mills before exporting it. We appeal to the sense of interest, and the desire of restoration which prevails among the reflecting people at the North, to reconsider and repeal this exclusive tax. The restored amities, the voluntary exchange of all Southern values for Northern manufactures or importation, would be worth, in our opinion, much more than the millions wrung from a powerless and empoverished people.

NEGROES IN VIRGINIA—INVITATION FOR THEM TO EMIGRATE TO THE NORTHWEST.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday says:

"We learned on yesterday from competent authority, that there were twenty-five thousand colored people below Williamsburg, who are not supporting themselves, and whom the Freedmen's Bureau have determined to remove from the lands on which they have squatted, to some other locality. A letter from a citizen in that quarter urges the importance of consummating the removal at the very earliest day; both for the purpose of enabling the citizens whose lands are thus to be restored, to make their arrangements in time for the new year, and for the opportunity of installing the negroes in their new homes before the severities of winter shall be upon them.

Whither these negroes are to go, is a question which we understand greatly perplexes both them and the authorities who have charge of them. And not only is the selection of a proper place of settlement of deep importance to them, but also to multitudes of their race, who, having dissolved their past relations, are roaming the country seeking a living."

In connection with this statement, the *Enquirer* introduces a letter from "an old-fashioned Abolitionist," inviting the colored people of the South to the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. The following extract from the letter gives the reasons for the invitation and the inducements to its acceptance by the negroes:

"*First.* The ill-feeling created and cultivated between the two races in the Southern States has reached a point, when it is impossible for them to live together in harmony, and very difficult for them to live together at all, if not quite impossible. Such is clearly the conviction of every intelligent American in this country.

"*Second.* The Southern people are so bankrupted and destroyed by the fires which have swept over their country, that it is impossible for them to furnish capital to profitably employ the blacks is any useful avocations.

"*Third.* Their system of labor in the South has to be supervised by the Freedmen's Bureau in such way as to make the negro worthless and disgust the white man, and the connexion between the two races is not only unprofitable, but is, in fact, dangerous and destructive to both races.

"*Fourth.* The colored people will be welcomed into the North-western States, not only as a laborer but as a citizen. He will have equality of rights. Where he works he sits at the same table with the farmer who hires him; his daughters and sons may freely associate with the sons and daughters of his employer. He goes to the same church, and, if talented, he will receive the same attention due to a white man and all that is due to his manhood—which he never can hope to receive in the Southern States anywhere, at any time hereafter. The matter has been settled and practically adopted as the uncontested law in the State of Ohio and several of the other Western States, that negroes may vote. In Wisconsin they vote by judicial decision, in Ohio under the Civil Rights bill; and they can vote without interruption. Indeed, so kindly is the public sentiment toward our colored friends that at many places where white Copperheads are not tolerated at the polls, negroes are welcomed to the ballot-box as its defenders and supporters, and are uniformly treated with the very highest respect by everybody.

"I have noted these as social and political reasons not without their real significance, but above, far above these are the pressing wants of the poor black people.

"*First.* The blacks are very destitute of provisions, clothes, and all of the comforts of life; which is the harder because they are living where general devastation has left the country desolate, and the people of every color without the means of living; so that one-half cannot help the other.

"*Second.* Northern and Northwestern people have every facility for education without any prejudice against the blacks; and until these unfortunate people are provided with schools, the blacks can be accommodated with free schools and begin the work of progress at once.

"To give the work a practical efficiency, I propose that societies be immediately organized to provide for sending emigrants at once to the Northwest—in every Northwestern State—and to continue this work until the whole black population is properly provided for.

"This will do away with the necessity of the Freedman's Bureau; will provide for the blacks, and develope the great Northwest."

THE RADICAL PLOT.

From the Philadelphia Age.]

It is now openly announced by the Radicals that if the Conservatives carry Maryland at the approaching election, and thereby secure a majority of Congressmen and a United States Senator, the majority in Congress will not admit these chosen Representatives of a sovereign State to their seats in that body. No matter what may be the vote cast for the Conservative party—no matter how positively the popular vote may declare in favor of the true friends of the Union and the Constitution—no one elected in Maryland is to be permitted to represent the will of the majority, who is opposed to the mad and treasonable schemes of the Congressional junto. Having failed to excite a new rebellion, and not succeeding in their wicked desire to "drench the streets of Baltimore with blood," The Rapicals intend to transfer their factious opposition to the laws from Maryland to Washington, and they now propose to exclude from Congress the legally-elected Representatives of a State that was never out of the Union. This is no idle threat on the part of the destructives. They turned out of the Senate the Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, legally elected from New Jersey, and committed a number of similar outrages in the House of Representatives. In their lust for power they hesitate at no wrong, and they will not stop at any crooked path which leads to the consummation they devoutly seek.

BLOODSHED IN MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, closing an article on the carnival of crime in that city, says:

"We will now close this article by stating, that not in the wide world is there as much shooting, stabbing and killing, as in Shelby county, when we take into consideration the intelligence of the community. Night after night affrays occur; men are shot within a few yards of our office; bullets are fired into windows—and it is damn you! click! bang! I'm shot,—nightly, from one end of the city to the other. One of the most astonishing features in this revelry of blood is the nonchalance of the participants. They "go for one another" like men at a rowing match. While wrestling, two persons became engaged in a difficulty under our window, some nights ago. One made at the other with a knife, who replied with a shot, and exclaimed, "I've killed him!" "You are a liar!" says the individual hit, while he had a hole in him you could put your thumb in. The city is mad; crime is epidemic, and the poisonous elements consist in the evil practice of carrying weapons."

A TORCH-AND-TURPENTINE SCOUNDREL.—Some time ago we asked for information about one of the Torch-and-Turpentine troupe, "Dr." RANDOLPH. The Thibodaux *Sentinel* replies:

"We are told that Dr. RANDOLPH came to Lafourche in the winter of 1865; married here a respectable quadroon by the name of JANE MCMASTER some eight months ago. After two months of marriage he shamefully abandoned his wife, leaving her in a destitute, 'interesting condition,' and he has gone from our parish, we hope never to return."

This is the fellow who, about two months since, begged us to write a kind word, which we did, of the colored schools which he claimed to represent in New Orleans. He showed us a subscription of $200 from the President, and $200 from Gen. GRANT for the same object, and denounced the Radicals for mixing up politics with the negro. He is a fit companion for BROWNLOW, BUTLER, HUNNICUTT and HAMILTON.—*New York Express.*

A PAIR of lovers fleeing from stern and cruel parents were married in the cars near St. Louis the other day. Papa telegraphed to the conductor to "send his daughter back," but he telegraphed back, "never return fair on this road."

"GIT IT HI."

A rural belle in that part of Kentucky known as "Jackson's Purchase," who aspires to the leadership of fashion in her neighborhood, sent the following order to her friend "SARY JANE," at Paducah. The purchase was made and sent to "SILVY KATLIT," by the hands of the returning "RUBE:"

"DEER SARY JANE:—rube is goin 2 start 2 town 2 morrer An cu I have Got the Kopcras Pees out uv the lume i that i Wood Rite bi he Lef sune in the mornin which i have got 2 Git up erly and Git his Brekfas 2 tel u to Sel the cloth Fur wat it wil fetch an Menny a Long da hav i Sot Over that lume ur Swap it 2 Sum of them sto keepers for a tiltin hup which ar gettin fashunable out Hear rube bot a Buk with a Hole passel uv Picters With Wimin a waukin Roun Kaul goodies ladies Buk weren tiltin hups u no unkel iseks speckled hefer he swoped the rale Timber fur mary lisa got roun Him 2 sel it which he giv her the munney and State she went an bot hur a tiltin hup which she wares it Uv sundays and Looks Spakin 2 church which is klose 2 our house evry Fothe sabbath Wind and Weather permitten which the preecher Eats dinner at owr house Givs out Regler Kum rane Kum Shine be sho an Bi the hup what munny is Lef Over 2 Pa rubes Ferrig an i dont want it 2 cum out uv mi munny i hav wurkt hard Up late uv Nites But rubes Sez it Shell yoose trooly silvy katlit and he sho an get The hup a hi up tilter An sum red strings fur mi Shose which traks tenshun 2 the hup uv sundays git it Hi."

RAILROADS.

Nashville and Decatur Railway.

Great Central---All Rail Route
BETWEEN
Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, and all intermediate points.

The Nashville and Decatur Railroad has made arrangements with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company by which passengers go
Through to Memphis without Change of Cars; only One Change between Mobile and New Orleans.

By any other Route there are Two.

A Splendid Sleeping Coach is Attached to the Train at Nashville, which runs through to Corinth.

Through Express Train Leaves Nashville
Daily at.....9:40 P. M.
Arrives at Memphis, at.....2:20 P. M.
Arrives at Mobile.....11:45 A. M.
Arrives at New Orleans,.....6:30 P. M.
Leaves Memphis,.....2:00 P. M.
Leaves Decatur, at.....11:44 P. M.
Arrives at Nashville,.....5:44 A. M.
Connects with all afternoon Trains from Nashville.

Connects at Nashville with Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for all points East and North, and with Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, for all points on that line.

Time from Nashville to Memphis, 16½ hours.
" " " Huntsville, 9 hour 25m.
" " " N. Orleans, 44 5-6 hours.
" " " Mobile, 38 hours.

Huntsville Express Train Daily, Except Sundays.

Leaves Nashville at.....9:45 A. M.
Arrives at Huntsville at.....7:10 P. M.
Leaves Huntsville at.....10:19 A. M.
Arrives at Nashville.....6:45 P. M.
Time, From Nashville to Huntsville, 9 5-12 hours.
" " Huntsville to Nashville, 8½ hours.

Columbia Accommodation, Daily, Except Sunday.

Leaves Nashville at.....3:00 P. M.
Arrives at Columbia,.....5:50 P. M.
Leaves Columbia at.....7:15 A. M.
Arrives at Nashville at.....10:00 A. M.

Baggage Checked Through.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For Through Tickets and other information, please apply at the office of the Nashville City Transfer Company, Northeast corner of Summer and Church streets and at the Broad Street Depot, Nashville, Tennessee.

J. B. VAN DYNE,
oct21 General Superintendent.

The Old and Reliable Route
TO THE EAST, VIA THE
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
THE GREAT BORDER LINE OF THE WAR.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO
Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Monocacy, and all of the Campaigns of the Valley of Virginia.
Combining Speed, Safety and Comfort, with Scenic Grandeur and thrilling Reminiscences of the war.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO
Oakland, Berkeley Springs, Bedford, and all the great Battle Fields of the East.

TWO DAILY FAST TRAINS FROM BELLAIRE and Parkersburg to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities, and the only route by which through tickets, or through baggage checks, can be procured to Washington City.

This is the only route by which Merchants have the privilege of the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston Markets, at the price of a ticket through by one of the other lines; and by paying two dollars additional, the traveler can visit Washington City.

First class Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through from all principal in the West.

☞ Ask for Through Tickets by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Tickets by this line can be procured at all the principal Railway Offices in the West.

JOHN L. WILSON,
L. M. COLE. Master of Transportion,
General Ticket Agent. sep2eod

Risley's Concentrated Compound
EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
Will not disappoint the expectations of any who need a safe and SURE REMEDY for WEAKNESS AND PAIN IN THE BACK AND LOINS, resulting from derangement of the Kidneys: as well as for all those disorders of the Urinary and Genital Organs, to which both sexes are liable.

HARRAL RISLEY & TOMPKINS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
141 Chambers st., and 1 Hudson st., New York.
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by EWIN & PENDLETON,
oct23—d2w 19 Public Square, Nashville.

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No. 14 North Charles Street, cor. of Fayette St.
BALTIMORE, MD.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Masonic, I. O. O. F., Red Men's
SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
And all other Societies'
Regalias, Jewels, &c., &c.
sep2-3m

WANTED----AGENTS.

$75 TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS per Month. Agents wanted to sell the celebrated "Common Sense Family Sewing Machines." PRICE, $18. The Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after every third stitch is cut. Every Machine warranted for three years. Services of disabled Confederates especially desired. These Machines sell well in connection with Books, but pay a much larger per cent. For terms, address as at Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky.

S. M. TOLIVER & CO.,
Gen'l Agents for the South.
oct27—1y

CONSOLIDATION.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TENNESSEE and Alabama Central, Southern and Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad Companies, are notified that the Directors of these Companies having agreed upon terms of Consolidation, under the name and style of Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company; an election will be held at Columbia, Tennessee, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of November, for fifteen Directors, in said Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company.

sep29—tf JNO. BAIRD, Secretary.
The Review, Franklin; Herald and Gazette, Columbia; Pulaski Citizen, Pulaski; Athens Post, Athens; Huntsville Independent, Huntsville, will please copy.

BANKS.

THOS. S. MARR, President. S. J. TARBOX, Cashier.
NATIONAL SAVINGS COMPANY,
CORNER UNION AND COLLEGE STREETS.

The following are the rates paid for uncurrent money. These quotations are liable to fluctuation, but may be depended on for a sufficient length of time for remittances to be received by mail or express, if forwarded with outdelay.

TENNESSEE		Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	96
Bank of Tennessee, old issue	80	Bank of Augusta	50
Planters' Bank	80	Bank of Fulton	40
Union Bank	76	" " Savannah	50
Union 5's Certificates	70	" " the State of Ga.	33
Bank of Chattanooga	30	City Bank of Augusta	31
" Commerce	par	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	15
" Knoxville	50	Mechanics' Bank	98
" Memphis	par	Merchants' and Planters' Bank	13
" Middle Tenn.	90	Planters' Bank	14
" Paris	par	Union Bank	10
" the Union	par		
" West Tenn	45		
Buck's Bank	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
City Bank	75	Bank of Cape Fear	22
Commercial Bank	98	" " Charlotte	20
Merchants' "	par	" " Clarendon	65
Northern "	par	" " Commerce	15
Ocoee "	25	" " Fayetteville	10
Bank of Shelbyville	50	" " Lexington	10
Southern Bank	25	" " N. Carolina	35
Traders' Bank	par	" " Wadesboro'	20
Life and General Insurance Company	50	" " Washington	66
		" " Wilmington	18
SOUTH CAROLINA.		" " Yanceyville	65
Bank of Camden	50	Commercial Bank	18
" " Charleston	29	Farmers' Bank of N. Carolina	20
" " Chester	29	Bank of Middle Ga.	87
" " Georgetown	21	Marine Bank	91
" " Hamburg	18	Merchants' Bank	33
" " Newberry	55	Bank of Roxboro'	30
" " the State of S. Carolina	2	Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Commercial Bank	17	VIRGINIA.	
Exchange Bank	18	Bank of Berkley	80
Farmers' and Exchange Bank	66	" " Commerce	40
Merchants' Bank	21	" " Howardsville	25
Peoples' Bank	40	" " the Old Dominion	45
Planters' Bank of Fairfield	16	Bank of Richmond	10
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank	20	" " Rockbridge	75
State Bank	68	" " Rockingham	45
Southwestern R. R.	50	" " Scottsville	35
Union Bank	66	" " the Valley of Virginia	20
LOUISIANA.		Bank of Virginia	25
Bank of America	95	" Wheeling	95
" " Louisiana	65	" " Winchester	75
" " New Orleans	95	Central Bank of Va.	20
Canal Bank	95	Danville Bank	20
Citizens' Bank	95	Exchange Bank of Va.	20
Crescent City Bank	95	Fairmount Bank	70
Louisiana State Bank	85	Farmers' Bank of Fincastle	35
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	95	Farmers' Bank of Va.	20
Merchants' Bank	95	Manufacturers' and Farmers'	80
Northern Bank	par	Merchants' Bank	49
Union Bank	95	Merchants' and Mechanics'	75
New Orleans Scrip	95	Northwestern Bank	90
ALABAMA.		Southwestern Bank	25
Bank of Mobile	95	Traders' Bank	25
" " Montgomery	85		
" " Selma	25		
Central Bank	25		
Commercial Bank	25		
Eastern Bank	50		
Northern Bank	53	Tennessee Bonds	70
Southern Bank	95	Davidson Co. Bonds	70
		L. and N. R. R. Script	80
GEORGIA		The above bonds are bought with coupons	
Central Railroad Bank	96		
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Stock	30		

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

NATIONAL
SAVINGS COMPANY
BANKING HOUSE.

THIS COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE Legislature of Tennessee, is now organized and is prepared to do a general Banking business. Receives Deposits and makes Collections on all accessible points in the United States.

EXCHANGE FURNISHED on all the principal cities of the United States.

LOANS negotiated on favorable terms.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
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The highest rates will always be paid for the various kinds of
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A Catalogue of Prices will be published every two weeks, which will be furnished by mail gratuitously to any one on application.

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on commission solicited.

THOMAS S. MARR, President.
L. G. TARBOX, Cashier.
sep11—42m

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ROBERT LUSK, President.
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NO. 48 NORTH COLLEGE ST.,
DEALERS IN
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Government Securities,
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OF ALL KINDS.

LOANS made on satisfactory Collaterals.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts.

EXCHANGE on all prominent parts bought and sold.

STERLING EXCHANGE in sums of £1 and upward for sale.

Parties Remitting Uncurrent Money can always rely on getting Full Rates and Prompt Attention.
au30—3m

TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE NOTES
OF THE
Union Bank of Tennessee.

AT THE LAST TERM OF THE CHANCERY Court of Davidson county, the following order was made, viz: "It is ordered that the creditors of the Union Bank of Tennessee who hold the circulating notes and all who may hereafter become owners of such notes, shall, on or before the 1st of January next, 1867, file such notes with JOSEPH W. ALLEN, as Trustee, under the penalty, in case of failure so to do of being excluded from the pro rate dividends which may be made, and being barred from all claim against the trust fund by the statutes of limitation."

In accordance with the above order, all holders of Union Bank Notes are hereby notified to present them at the said Bank, No. 34 North College street, Nashville, Tennessee, for registration, between now and the 1st of January next, and receive certificates of deposit therefor.

JOSEPH W. ALLEN, Receiver.
au11—3m

JOHN D. JAMES,
(Late of the firm of PAYNE, JAMES & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
COMMISISON MERCHANT,
NO. 6 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

NOW RECEIVING A LARGE LOT OF Groceries, consisting of Flour Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, etc. Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Cotton and other Produce.
oct10—tf

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R. B. CHEATHAM & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
DEALERS IN
FINE BRANDIES, WINES,
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
etc., etc.,
Cor. College and Church Sts.,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE
100 bags choice Rio Coffee;
125 bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar.
140 bbls Coffee Sugar.
50 " Mackerel, No. 1 and 2.
25 " " No. 3.
150 kits " No. 1, 2 and 3.
200 boxes Star Candles.
125 " Soap (assorted.)
5 Tierces fresh Rice.
25 bbls Cider Vinegar.
650 " Extra Family Flour, Springfield and Port Royal Mills.
100 bbls, ½ bbls and kegs country Lard.
5 tierces Dried Beef.
50 bbls N. O. Molasses and Syrups.
50 bbls Sorghum Molasses.
10,000 bushels Cotton Seed.
Together with an assortment of
FRESH CANNED FRUITS,
SUCH AS
Strawberry, Peaches, Tomatoes, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters; Brandy Peaches, and Cherries. Worcestershire and Pepper Sauce. Spices, Pepper, etc., etc.

LIQUORS.
AMONGST WHICH ARE
6 ¼ Pipes Fine Brandy,
Hennessey, Otard, Dupey & Co.,
Pinto Castillon; vintage, 1849, '52, and '57
3½ United Vineyard; Proprietors; 1850,
4 ½ Rochelle,
3 Puncheons best Irish and Scotch Whisky,
2 ½ Pipes Jamaica Rum,
1 Pipe Jamaica N. E. "
65 ¼ casks Sherry and Port Wine, all grades,
8 ½ casks pure Malga Wine,
4 Pipes pure Holland Gin,
75 boxes St. Marceaux Champagne,
30 " Cabinet "
65 " Heidsick "
125 boxes Claret, very fine.

WHISKY.
10 bbls "Old Crow," 1855, warranted superior to any ever offered in Nashville.
185 bbls pure Robertson County, old and fine,
130 " Bourbon, all grades,
23 " Apple Brandy, pure,
8 " Peach Brandy, pure.

Aniset, Curacoa, Absynthe, Maruschino, Wampoo Drakes, Plantation and Bokers' Bitters and London Club.

5,000 Genuine Imported Havana Cigars.
110,000 Baltimore, all grades.
Together with a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries.
R. B. CHEATHAM & CO.
jan16

WEAKLEY & YARBROUGH,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS.
NO. 3 NORTH COLLEGE STREET.

1,000 BBLS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
200 bbls extra superfine Flour;
50 bbls New Orleans Sugar;
25 bbls Demerara Sugar;
50 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugars;
200 sacks prime Rio Coffee;
25 sacks Laguira Coffee;
25 bbls Fresh Rice;
50 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
200 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Soap;
150 boxes various brands Soap;
100 boxes Star Candles;
100 boxes Tallow Candles, hard pressed;
50 boxes Fine Chewing Tobacco;
50 gross Fine Cut Tobacco;
25 bbls Smoking Tobacco;
25 kegs English Soda;
25 kegs American Soda;
40 cases 1 and 2 lb cans Oysters;
50 boxes Pepper;
50 boxes Spice;
50 boxes Indigo;
50 boxes Ground Mustard;
25 bbls Mason's Blacking;
60 boxes Pint, Quart and ½ gal. Bottles;
20 boxest Garrett Snuff;
20 gross Durkee's Bluing;
25 bbls Bourbon Whisky;
25 bbls Robertson County Whisky;
100 bbls Foote Nash Proof Whisky;
100 bbls Ginger Cordial;
15 bbls Ginger Wine;
15 bbls Sweet Wine;
50 bbls Grape Vinegar;
25 bbls Lemon Syrup;
50 boxes Starch;
50 dozen Buckets;
50 dozen Brooms;
2000 Flour Sacks;
50 boxes assorted Candy;
Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wines, of various brands at
WEAKLY & YARBROUGH'S,
No. 3 North College Street, Nashville, Tennessee.
oct10—3m

REMOVAL.

N. B. PEARCE.
HAS REMOVED FROM
No. 47 to No. 67 South Market Street,
The stand formerly occupied by HARDCASTLE, GENNETT & CO. oct10—1w.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
HOUSE.

THE FINE LARGE FREIGHT DEPOT of the Adams Express Company, situated near the Nashville and Chattanooga Depot, will be sold at a very low figure. Eight or ten wagons can unload easily on one side, and six or eight can be loaded on the other; there being four or five tracks laid parallel with the building and adjoining. There are nice sleeping Rooms and Offices attached to the building, and a large Platform and Gangway for Drays to drive in the building and unload.

For particulars enquire of J. M. TRACKER, Agent of the Adams Express Company, Church street, opposite the Masonic Hall, Nashville, Tennessee.

P. S. The ground on which this Depot stands can be leased for a term of years.
oct9—2w

TO POLITICIANS.

WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF LEGISLATIVE UNION AND AMERICANS, bound in Book form, containing the full reports of the proceedings and speeches for sessions of 1859 and '60. Apply at this office. tan —

COTTON FACTORS.

W. A. JOHNSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 34 Factor's Row, New Orleans.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton and other Produce, by
D. WEAVER,
aug31-3m At the Planters' Bank.

ALLEN & HILL M'ALISTER
(Successors to J. A. McAlister & Co.,)
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
COR. BROAD AND COLLEGE STS.,
Nashville, - - - Tennessee.
ep13—tf

MADISON STRATTON, HAMPTON J. CHENEY, RENZ. P. ROY.
STRATTON, CHENEY & ROY,
COTTON AND TOBACCO
FACTORS,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Broad St., Nashville.

HAVING SOLD OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Groceries to Messrs. ORR & BRO'S, we will in future purchase and sell
COTTON AND TOBACCO
AND
ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE
ENTIRELY ON COMMISSION.

Planters may rely upon our best efforts to obtain the HIGHEST MARKET RATES for their Produce. And should our friends favor us with orders for Groceries, they may rest assured of having goods purchased at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Having one of the largest warehouses in the city, our facilities for the STORAGE OF COTTON AND TOBACCO is unsurpassed by any house in the South. We have and will keep on hand a large supply of BAGGING AND ROPE, and several kinds of IRON TIES which we offer on most reasonable terms.

We will make the matter of Receiving and Forwarding Goods a Specialty in our business, and all Goods consigned to us for Re Shipment will be sent, upon arrival at the Wharf or Depot, promptly forward at the least expense to the owner.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. (oct2—3m

JAMES HAMILTON, JAMES O. BANKS
Late of Columbus, Mississippi.
HAMILTON & BANKS,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants.
45 Union Street.
NEW ORLEANS.

BANKS, HAMILTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Vine and Commercial streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
L. E. HARWOOD, St. Louis. } (oct10—1m
S. H. RICHARDSON, Mobile.

R. T. TORIAN, W. S. MACRAE, G. W. MACRAE, } Late of Memphis. Late Porter & Macrae, Memphis.
TORIAN, MACRAE & CO.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCANTS,
NO. 62 CARONDELET STREET.
sep16-3m NEW ORLEANS.

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 hours 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.

STOLEN.
A PROMISORY NOTE DRAWN BY HENRY BRUNER to the order of Wm. McWhinney, for $1,500, payable sixty days after date, dated July 3d, 1866. The public are cautioned from negotiating for said note. (sep14—tf

70 70
BOLIVAR H. COOKE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
READY MADE CLOTHING
AND MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
70 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENNESS