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# DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

VOLUME XXXIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866. NO. 330.

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## Union and American.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

### RENCONTRE IN NEW MEXICO.

**Two Kentuckians Kill Each Other—A Faithless Wife Causes the Bloody Transaction.**

A New Mexico correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* gives the following account of a shocking affair between two officers of the 125th U. S. colored troops, a regiment recruited in Kentucky in 1865, and was sent out to New Mexico. Mention of the matter has been made in our dispatches:

One of the parties, First Lieut. JOHN F. WARNER, had been for some time suspicious that improper intimacy existed between his wife—who has been with him nearly ever since he joined the regiment—and another First Lieut. (FRED. HASELHURST.) He finally became so confirmed in his suspicions and dissatisfied that he peremptorily turned his wife away, and instituted proceedings for a divorce. This was a little over two weeks ago, at Fort Selden, New Mexico. His wife, thus left to herself, appealed to the generosity of the officers at the post for a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of a journey back to Kentucky. She was a native of Lexington, Ky., where, if we are not mistaken, she has a parent or parents. She has friends also in Louisville, and intended to make that her place of abode. She succeeded in raising the necessary amount of funds, and left Fort Selden about two weeks ago, *en route*, by coach, for the States, shaking off the dust of her feet against "JOHNNY," and breathing parting regrets for more favored "FRED."

No sooner had she left, however, than frequent letters began to pass between herself and HASELHURST. WARNER, stung with jealousy, was on the *qui vive*, and Tuesday, October 23, just before the departure of the Northern mail, succeeded in getting access to the mail-bag, in which he found three letters directed to "Mrs. JULIA WARNER." These he opened, and found to be very glowing, love breathing missives, written by Lieut. FRED. HASELHURST. Shortly after, it being nearly dinner time, he (WARNER) stationed himself at a point near which the officers usually passed on their way to the mess room, armed with three or four well loaded pistols and a bowie-knife. It was not long before HASELHURST came along, when WARNER confronted him with a drawn revolver, and demanded, "What do you write letters to my wife for?" and thereupon immediately discharged his revolver, the discharge taking effect in HASELHURST's body, just below the lower ribs. The wound was helplessly fatal, but HASELHURST, not at once disabled, retreated into the quarters of the commanding officer of the post, which were near at hand, pursued by WARNER, who continued to fire at him, though it seems without effect. Two or three shots were thus fired inside the room, when HASELHURST sprang upon WARNER and succeeded in wresting away one of his revolvers. Thus armed, HASELHURST took deliberate aim and shot WARNER directly through the heart, as the latter was standing outside the door preparing another pistol for firing. WARNER staggered forward, drew his bowie-knife, stuck it two or three times in the side of the adobe building, and fell dead upon the spot. HASELHURST only survived him a few hours, and now they sleep side by side, far away from their homes, each, through the influence of base passions, the other's destroyer. WARNER was about 28 years old. At the time of his death he was Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Selden. He was a native of Kentucky. His father was Colonel of one of the Union, Ky., regiments for a period during the war.

Mrs. WARNER has a child about a year and a half old, which she took with her on her journey. What her feelings must be when she learns the horrid result of her misconduct may be imagined.

### SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

From the Richmond Times.]

With the advance of the present year to its conclusion, the problem of free labor in the South assumes new proportions of importance. The results of the expenditure of the present year, both on the part of the planter and the freedmen will be summed up, guided by data furnished by the experience of twelve months of previous trial. In Virginia we have watched with eager and curious interests the workings of that system which has been forced upon us. To our own observations, in order to test their correctness, we add the conclusions of others, whose practical skill and knowledge as farmers, eminently fit them for the formation of correct opinions.

So far as Tide-Water Virginia is concerned, to which portion of the State our knowledge and investigations have been confined, the results of the trial with free labor, with negroes as the laborers, have not been, in the main, satisfactory. There are of course exceptions, but the burden of evidence inclines the other way. The great bulk of farmers in Eastern Virginia, from what we can learn, are not encouraged to hope anything more than a bare subsistence from a renewal of their experiments with freedmen. But the question of renewal or continuance of the association as employer and employes does not rest altogether with the farmers. The freedmen are developing a desire to get away from all contact or identification of interest with the white man. This tendency was manifested at the close of last year and the commencement of the present, by the reluctance of the freedmen to contract as hired laborers for wages; the word with Coffee then was, *to work lands on the share of the crop*, and although under this system the farmer furnishes the land, the teams, agricultural implements, feed for the animals, taxes and seed, and the freedman only his labor and finding—although, we say, under this system Coffee got half, and much the larger half of what was made, yet he exhibits no disposition to try work in this way again.

Look for a moment at the steady and persistent efforts of the freedmen to dissolve all connection with their late owners: First, they refused to work for wages, and insisted on working for a share of the crop, the object being to escape the control and surveillance of the white man, though the position might be assumed by their voluntary consent; now they are disgusted with the share system, and all over the country they are clamorous to rent lands and work them altogether on their own hook. Coffee has, perhaps, made enough out of the farmer during the present year to buy an old horse or mule wherewith to run a single plow, and having this start he deems that by renting land and working it himself, and for himself alone, he will strike an agricultural El Dorado of perennial existence. From this the next progressive step will be to save enough to buy about ten acres of poor land to be held in fee simple; then good bye to Coffee as a laborer.

We submit to the farmers of Virginia if this is not a true picture of the tendency of events? And here we see how our labor will be lost; the negroes will, at the earliest practical moment, place themselves in a position where they can live like dogs or hogs, and steal with impunity, free from the eye or interference of the white man. Having no idea of the moral obligations of a contract, they regard its legal enforcement by the employer, (although they knowingly and voluntarily assumed its duties,) as a hardship and tyranny. Hence they will no more of contracts, unless compelled thereto by dire necessity. With the strong, intelligent and humane arm of the white man no longer upholding them, they are inevitably drifting from the paths of civilization and usefulness. And the phenomena of an unprecedentedly short cotton crop, and of threatened famine in portions of the South, explained by the lights which we have sought to throw upon this subject, are no longer matters of amazement. The negro has always resisted civilization, and it is not strange that as soon as his fanatic friends furnished him an opportunity to get away from it, that he should gladly avail himself of every means of obeying his inclinations and instincts.

WHY do the Republicans have so many names for their party? One set of journals classify the members of Congress elect as "Radicals,"—which is the true name of the great body of the party—another as "Republicans," and still another as "Unionists," which we all know they are not. To be a Union man, means to be, or ought mean to be, in favor of the Union, and the whole Union, and not in favor of keeping ten States out of it, or ten States taxed without the right of representation. Whatever the Republican party is, it certainly is not a Union party, and ought not to use the name.—*N. Y. Express.*

### TEXAS.

**Synopsis of the "Act Regulating Contracts for Labor," Approved by the Governor, November 1, 1866.**

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* gives the following synopsis of the provisions of the new State law regulating contracts for labor:

1. No person is compelled to contract, yet if they do so for a longer period than a month, the contract must be in writing, signed and witnessed in presence of a Justice of the Peace, County Judge, County Clerk or Notary Public.

2. If the contract is violated on the part of the laborer, all wages earned at the time of abandonment are forfeited, unless such abandonment is caused on account of harsh treatment or violation of contract by the employer.

3. One copy of the contract must be deposited with the County Clerk, and any court of competent jurisdiction may enforce the contract.

4. The County Clerks are to keep an alphabetical register of the contracts.

5. All labor contracts are to be made with heads of families, shall embrace the labor of all members of the family named therein, and are binding on all minors.

6. The wages due are a lien upon the crops to one-half the crop, second, however, to rent liens.

7. One-half the wages to be paid as agreed upon, the other half to be retained by the employer until the contract is completed.

8. If the employers wilfully fail they may be fined in double the amount due the laborer, to be for his benefit, and any cruelty, inhumanity or neglect of duty on the part of the employer may be summarily punished by a fine.

9. In case of sickness, the laborer's wages for the time lost to be deducted, and if he feigned he forfeits double the wages for the time, and if he refuses to work when able for more than three days, he may be reported to a Justice of the Peace, and he may be adjudged, if he refuses still to work under his contract, on any public work.

10. Must work ten hours a day in summer and nine hours in winter, unless otherwise stipulated in his contract; is charged with the proper care of stock, etc., etc., which are at his control for laboring purposes; is responsible for injuries wilfully done, for disobedience of orders, etc., etc.

11. Laborers engaged in household duties are subject to all calls of the family where employed, at all hours, day or night, except when sick, provided no such calls shall be made after 10 o'clock at night, or on Sundays, unless the exigencies of the family or household renders such calls necessary or unavoidable.

12. For habitual laziness, etc., the laborer may be discharged, subject, however, to an award, by two citizens, assisted by a Justice of the Peace.

13. Any contract made in a foreign country, according to the law there, may be enforced here, if properly authenticated.

14. The law takes effect from its passage.

### MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

From the West Tennessee Whig.]

This body of divines began an annual session, in our city, on the 14th inst., meeting in the Sunday School room of the Methodist Church. The Conference numbers one hundred and sixty members, an unusually large proportion of whom were present on the first day, coming from every part of West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and from that part of Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee river.

The first day's session was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by the presiding officer, the Rev. Bishop PAINE, D. D., long and well-known as one of the most learned and devoted ministers of the country. His personal appearance is very attractive and imposing, and he presides with great dignity and self-possession; showing, however, the utmost courtesy and deference. There seemed to be a deep, religious feeling among the preachers during the services conducted by the Bishop, at the opening of the Conference, many of them weeping and rejoicing in view of a re-union, after the toils and triumphs of the year. We learn that very great success, in conversions and additions to the church, have attended their labors.

The Rev. W. C. JOHNSON, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, at Memphis, was elected Secretary, and the Rev. J. BARCROFT, Assistant Secretary. The morning was occupied chiefly by the work of organization, appointment of committees, etc. After which the examination of the character of the preachers was commenced, each one being inquired into, with much care and the closest scrutiny.

Thursday morning, the Conference met at 8½ o'clock. Religious services by the Rev. WM. MCMAHON. Quite a number of preachers, not present the day before, answered to the call of the roll.

Much important business will yet come before the body, and among other subjects, much interest is felt in the change of the name of the Church and the introduction of Lay representation. Questions referred to the Annual Conference.

The Conference is expected to remain in session one week from the day it commenced. In the next issue of the *Whig* we will publish the list of appointments, and other interesting transactions of the Conference.

### THE DEFEAT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The late elections have resulted in the defeat of the Radical constitutional amendments. Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky have chosen Legislatures against it. The ten unrepresented States in Congress will not consent to it. This makes thirteen States in all, without counting Tennessee, who rejects it. There are now thirty-six States. A required three-fourths vote would be twenty-seven States, whereas but twenty-three are obtained. But, asks an objector, can not this majority be overcome by the admission of new Western Territories as States? Let us see. They will have to admit four new States in order to gain one vote! Thus, if they should admit twelve States, it would bring up the whole number of States to forty-eight. Three-quarters of that number would be thirty-six States, whereas, after deducting the thirteen anti-amendment States, the Radicals would have but thirty-five States, or one less than the required number. It is most unlikely that the Radicals can possibly create so large a batch of new States as the dozen that would be indispensable under such circumstances. Therefore, unless the Radicals resort to some revolutionary expedient to revive or carry the project, it may be considered shelved.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

GALIGNANI describes a singular formality with which executions in Spain are accompanied. After the executioner has performed his office, he is surrounded by gendarmes, loaded with chains, and taken to prison, and thence before an examining magistrate, when the following dialogue takes place: "You are accused of having taken the life of a man." "Yes," answers the executioner, "it is true." "What was your motive for the crime?" "To obey the law and fulfill the mission confided to me by justice." An indictment is then drawn up, and on the following day the man is taken before the tribunal, which immediately pronounces an acquittal, and the prisoner is liberated after his confinement of twenty-four hours.

### CELIBATE'S SOLILOQUY.

"To wed, or not to wed? That is the question."
Whether it's as well for a bach. to suffer
The *peculiarities* of single life,
Or take a loving damsel to the parson's
And stand the consequences? To eat, to sleep,
No more? Ay, there is much more!
Even a thousand unnerval "bonnets,"
Besides all the "responsibilities"
That flesh is heir to. 'Tis a consummation
That wont pay expenses. To eat, to sleep—
To sleep. Perchance to wake—ay, there's the rub!
For in that "sleep," so-called, what *squalls* may come,
When we have shuffled off our pantaloons,
To get up in the cold! "That's what's the matter"—
What makes us leave "interesting widows:"
For who would bear an old bachelor's woes,
Maldenly revenge (the coquette's devilry,)
The pangs of despised love, "your own" delay,
Certain hints from the old folks, and the spurns
That patient merit at last gets—from the girl!
When he might his *sweetheart* please
By getting married? Who would bear "jokes"—
"And nothing else"—by "*single-blessedness*,"
But that the dread of something—or other—
In the state of matrimony (from whose bourne
No bachelor returns)—ties the tongue,
"And makes us rather bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?"
Thus "conscience," doth make bachelors all brave,
And thus the native hue—of greenness
Ripens to the golden lustre of rich thought,
And fruitation of "great pith" in the *single*
Barrel of life "go down!" and thence now "pop!"
But never touch "the question."

### THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION ON THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE.

From the Washington Republican.]

Suffrage should be conferred by the States, that right being guaranteed to each State by the Constitution. ANDREW JOHNSON is in favor of qualified suffrage in Tennessee as a citizen of that State. He authorizes us, in behalf of the Chief Executive of the nation, to urge qualified suffrage for three classes of colored men of this District in April last, and at his suggestion we renewed the proposition again in July, only about one week before Congress adjourned. We took special pains to notify several Radical Senators and Representatives who were anxious inquirers on the subject that the President was in favor of the plan proposed in the *Republican*. The Radicals were afraid to touch the question, and went home to their several States and blackguarded the President, and declared that he was opposed to extending the right of suffrage to the black man.

ANDREW JOHNSON is in favor of more for the black man in Tennessee, as a citizen of that State; he suggested to Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, more for the colored men of that State, and requested and authorized us to urge upon Congress, at the last session, more for the colored men of this District, than CHARLES SUMNER, or HENRY WILSON, or any other Congressman of Massachusetts ever urged for the colored men of their State. No colored man who fought in the Union army, or who owns property, no matter how much, can vote in Massachusetts unless he can read and write. President JOHNSON goes beyond that. He is in favor of granting suffrage to all colored men, wherever the Constitution gives him the power to do it, who can read and write, or who served honorably in the Union army, who own property to the extent of two hundred and fifty dollars and upwards.

The only difference between the President and Congress is, that the former believes that, under the Constitution, each State has the right to settle the question of suffrage for itself. Congress assumes the right to impose it upon the States, Constitution or no Constitution.

### EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

From the New York Times.]

A foreign dispatch informed us the other day that an active emigration from Liverpool to Texas was in progress. And it was doubtless of this movement that our London correspondent spoke yesterday when he remarked that "6,300 emigrants, many of them Scottish farmers, had left within a short time by the direct route for Texas." We also learn of another emigration movement from Europe by a recent dispatch from the South, which announced the arrival at Augusta of a ship load of one hundred and seventy German immigrants, who intended settling in South Carolina.

These are certainly small movements when compared with the great volume of emigration constantly pouring into this port, and sweeping westward to fill up the young and fertile States beyond the Alleghanies. But nevertheless they are beginnings which may, in another year, grow to great magnitude. It is quite certain that the Southern States can obtain emigration from Europe to almost any extent, if they desire it. All that is needed is that they should make known their advantages abroad, and offer their invitations. Of course they must give assurance that political quiet will be maintained, and so act as to be able to guarantee to all settlers all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. These things being done, they can obtain an influx of farmers, mechanics, artisans, and laborers, which will, in a few years, give them a prosperity beyond anything that they have ever before possessed. It is certain that no country in the world offers greater inducements to the agriculturist than some of our Southern States—especially if he have a small capital; while there could be no more promising region for the establishment and enlargement of manufacturing and mechanical industries. We would like to see the South enjoy the full benefit of these advantages.

### WHO DERIVE BENEFIT FROM THE NON-VOTING CLASSES?

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Radicals tell us, in their argument for the constitutional amendment, that it is all wrong for the South to be represented in Congress for negroes who do not vote. Now let us see who derives the greatest benefit from the non-voting classes. By reference to the census of 1860, we find the following state of facts:

| | |
|---|---|
| NATIVE BORN. | |
| Females in Northern States | 9,115,460 |
| Females in Southern States | 2,366,558 |
| Excess in Northern States | 4,748,908 |
| FOREIGN BORN. | |
| Females in Northern States | 1,107,092 |
| Females in Southern States | 253,738 |
| Excess in Northern States | 893,354 |
| Foreign males in Northern States | 1,526,849 |
| Foreign males in Southern States | 418,559 |
| Excess in Northern States | 1,108,290 |

Here it will be seen that the North has a representation of five millions and a half more females than the South has. In addition it has Representatives for one million and a quarter of foreign-born males more than the South—total, nearly seven millions of people. None of these seven millions of inhabitants vote in the North; and yet, for every 127,000 of them, the North has a Representative in Congress. Counting in the three and a half millions of negroes now in the South, and the North has still Representatives for three and a half millions more of the non-voters than the South has. In other words, the representation of the non-voting classes gives the North thirty members of Congress more than the South from that source. In view of these facts, how inconceivable the hypocrisy of those who declaim against the South for its representation upon non-voters, when their section is principally the gainer by it!

### BEEF PACKING IN TEXAS.

From the Houston Telegraph.]

We see from journals published both in and out of Texas that the subject of packing beef in this State is attracting considerable attention. Several parties from New Orleans and from the Northwest have determined to engage in the business in the Northwestern portion of the State. Beef may be obtained cheaper there, but certainly the cost of transportation would more than counterbalance this item, and we therefore think that beef-packing should commence near our railroad lines.

Beef-packing, says the New Orleans *Commercial*, can be done just as well in Texas as in Ohio, if not better, for the sea-board furnishes all the salt necessary to do the work, and it is more thoroughly impregnated with salt-petre than the imported article. It is therefore a stupendous piece of folly for Texans to drive their beef cattle to Ohio to be salted and packed, when they can do the salting and packing at home, and make all the profit which the Ohio packers gain.

The Indianola *Times* mentions Mr. STABLES, who has set up a beef-packing establishment at that place, in which STABLES' process is adopted. This process has been tested in every way at the navy yard, Brooklyn, and no defect can be found in the meat thus put up, although it was packed in Texas in the heat of summer. Mr. HARRISON, who was engaged in the business of packing turtles, oysters, etc., has also returned to Indianola, and intends to resume business in the packing of canned meats.

A CONTRIBUTION FROM MRS. JEFF. DAVIS TO THE WASHINGTON AND LEE ASSOCIATION.—The Norfolk *Virginian* contains the following paragraph: "We announce with extreme gratification and pleasure that MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS has presented to the WASHINGTON and LEE Association, through MRS. DR. FARRAR, of this city, an elegant and costly set of French jewels, to be disposed of as the Association may decide for its benefit. This tribute from MRS. DAVIS, in this the necessitous hour of her own and husband's affliction, stamps her as the noblest of her sex, and the gift will be cherished and prized more highly for the gift-maker and the memories that clusters about the jewels, than for the intrinsic value of the jewels themselves, though they are quite costly. The jewels will form one of the chief attractions of the fair of the WASHINGTON and LEE Association, to be held in this city in May next.

THE freedmen of Macon county, Ala., one of the best cotton growing districts in the South—recently held a meeting and passed resolutions discountenancing idlers and loafers, and condemning all violations of contracts between white men and themselves.

### FROM SMITH COUNTY.

**The late Special Elections.**

Correspondence of the Union and American.]

Again we have had the broad farce of an election in this county, and again the Union men have inescusably let the election go by default against them and in favor of the Radical disunionists. Even under the unconstitutional and partial dis-franchise law, unjustly as it has been executed, there were Conservative votes enough registered to have elected BAILIE PEYTON, had they gone to the polls and voted; but disgusted by the absurd and illegal practices of those accidentally in power, they staid away and the Radical disunion candidate was elected to the Senate. Mr. H. S. PATTERSON, the newly elected Senator from the tenth district composed of the counties of Sumner and Smith, is a clever man enough, but of poor ability, and so limited in ordinary intelligence, as to public affairs as, to amount to ignorance. He is pledged publicly and privately to vote against any measure giving suffrage to negroes, but his most intimate acquaintances, have no confidence in his ability to resist the solicitations of his party on this subject no more than any other. Knowing him very intimately as I do, I can't say I sympathise with this want of confidence in Mr. PATTERSON. I may be deceived, but I think he will be true to his pledges on this subject, and vote against the extension of suffrage to negroes. It is true his antecedants are not very reliable, for from the first battle of Manassas, in 1861, till after the battle of Mill Springs, in June 1862, he was rather a blatant Confederate. During that time he attained the title of Captain, by mustering a company of home guards. If there are any members of a Confederate company whose sobriquet was "Bull Pups," remaining in Nashville, they will remember that they occasionally assisted Capt. PATTERSON in drilling his company of a Saturday evening during the winter of 1861 and 1862, at Gordonsville, in this county. Having been on both sides, and always on the side that is up for the time, it will be seen Mr. PATTERSON is of the right material to make a vindictive Radical; but having a pretty large development of obstinacy, my opinion is, he will not go with his party beyond his pledges.

The only hope left for civil liberty now is in the courts. If they are true to the fundamental law, all will be well; if not, all is lost. RUSTICUS.

### JUDGE LYNCH AT WORK.

**His Court in Marion County—Wholesale Hanging of Outlaws—Lebanon Excited—The People Resolved to Suppress Crime.**

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LEBANON, KY., Nov. 20, 1866.—*Dear Journal:* Judge LYNCH has opened his court in Central Kentucky. He commenced a circuit, which will undoubtedly be a large one, at Maxville, Washington county, on Friday night last. A man by the name of JENNINGS was summarily brought before the court, tried, convicted and hung. Three others of the light-fingered gentry were hung long enough to force from them confessions implicating a large gang of men. JENNINGS, by his confessions before his death, implicated CLEM CROWDUS and a fellow by the name of PERKINS, both of whom are enjoying the hospitalities of Castle Fogle in Lebanon, as being parties to a number of robberies, as he did many other suspected scoundrels. Rumor has it also that two men, a PERKINS and another man, were hung near Perryville, by order of his Honor Judge LYNCH, on Friday night last, and that on the following Sunday their bodies were still dangling at the end of a rope.

On Wednesday night, the 14th instant, an attempt was made by a number of men to take the prisoners in the Lebanon jail out, either for the purpose of hanging them or with the intention of turning them loose. But for the bravery of the jailor, THOS. L. FOGLE, and the timely interference of Lieut. KING, second United States infantry, the party would have succeeded in their efforts. It is yet apprehended that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, who are a desperate set of villains. The following men are now confined in jail: PETER CAIN, a guerrilla; CLEM CROWDUS, WM. YORK and STEPHENS, charged with robbery; C. A. TAYLOR, breaking jail at Richmond, Ky.; PERKINS, suspected horse thief, and one or two others. Undoubtedly their necks are safe from popular violence only because they are in jail, and because of the presence of United States soldiers at this place. The people are determined to suppress robberies by the sure and quick hand of Judge LYNCH. This is thoroughly to be regretted, but it is a fact, and a fact sustained by sympathy of all men. Horse thieves had better stand from under.

ANOTHER RADICAL LIE NAILED.—The dispatches to the N. Y. *Tribune* from Washington, a few days ago, stated that the National Union Executive Committee had dissolved, leaving an indebtedness to the Banking House of RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & Co. These gentlemen nail the lie as follows, in a card to the *National Republican*:

WASHINGTON, NOV. 17, 1866.—EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN: The paragraph quoted in your paper of this morning from the New York *Tribune*, to the effect that the Resident National Union Executive Committee was indebted to our bank in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, is untrue in every respect. There is a considerable balance to the credit of the committee on the books of our institution.

It is evident that the *Tribune* has been imposed upon by some designing individual. By giving this an insertion in the *Republican* you will confer a favor on you,

RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & Co.

LeMOINE & WILLAMSON,
ARCHITECTS,
Office No. 11 North Cherry st., near Church.
P. O. BOX 373 ..... NASHVILLE.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES, promptly executed. A variety of Drawings for Cottages, Villas, Hot Houses, Gardens, Parks, etc., to suit all localities and tastes an be seen at this office.
REFER TO
JOHN KIRKMAN, GEO. S. KINNEY, R. H. THOMPSON, W. T. BERRY, A. J. DUNCAN, ROBERT THOMPSON, Maj. W. B. LEWIS.
au24—3m

$10,000 REWARD.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARAD is offered by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for the arrest and conviction of the Robbers, who robbed the Passenger and Mail Train on the 8th of November, near Franklin, Kentucky.
There were from ten to twelve men engaged in the robbery. If all can not be arrested, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for each one that is arrested and convicted.
ALBERT FINK,
Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.
nov11—1w

JAS. T. PAGE, of Virginia. W. D. LAVENDER, of Tennessee. W. R. HARPER, of Alabama.
Page, Lavender & Harper,
*Cotton and Tobacco Factors,*
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 50 Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
sep22—3m

SEED, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

100 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED;
250 " " Top "
200 " Kentucky Blue Grass "
100 " Timothy "
50 " Orchard Grass "
Also, the "Mendenhall" Patent Hand-Looms.
Six two horse Wagons, superbly made, and elegantly finished.
Two one horse Express Wagons, of superior make. All of which will be sold low for Cash.
McROBERTS & BAIN,
25 and 27 South Market street.
nov1—1m (B)

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN BEN. F. EGAN, has this day been appointed Agent for the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, at this place. All Bills of Lading given by him will be respected.
E. H. EWING, G. F. A.
Office, No. 11 College street. [oct17

REAL ESTATE SALES.

75 TO 100 BUILDING LOTS IN *BUENA VISTA,* FOR SALE, AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT, We will offer for sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, from Seventy-five to One Hundred Building lots, located in the immediate vicinity of Buena Vista Springs, and within five minutes walk of the terminus of the Mollavock and Mt. Vernon Railroad.
These lots are desirably located for building and gardening purposes. They will be sold to the highest bidder, and without reserve; let it be much or little. Every body who wants a cheap piece of ground upon which to build a home is particularly invited to attend this sale.
Terms, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 months, with a lien retained and personal security, or, if the amount of the first note is paid in cash, without interest or security.
Corporation Checks taken at par, in cases where cash payments are made.
Omnibuses will leave Callender & Garrett's, 41 North Cherry street, at 10 o'clock.
J. L. & R. W. BROWN,
CALLENDER & GARRETT,
nov16—td (8) Agents.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN COLUMBIA.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Honorable Chancery Court at Columbia, Tennessee, at the September Term thereof, 1866, in the case of J. O. Church vs. James M. Harwell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder at the Courthouse in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the
22d Day of December next,
That valuable property known as the
Methodist School Property,
Situated in the town of Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, containing about seven acres of land, upon which there is a
SPLENDID BUILDING,
And other Improvements, well suited for School purposes; and the same will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from date. Except the sum of $600 in cash. The purchaser required to execute note with approved security, and a lien retained for the purchase money, and will be sold free from right of redemption.
J. L. WILLIAMS, C. & M.
nov14—td

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER upon the premises, on
Saturday, December 15, 1866,
That valuable Tract of Land on which the late Nelson Lavender resided, situated on the head waters of Rutherford's creek, near the village of
BETHESDA,
Twelfth Civil District, Williamson county, Tennessee, containing about
304 ACRES,
About one-half in cultivation, the other half well timbered; a good frame Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses; nine never-failing springs, both free and limestone water. This is one of the most desirable farms in Middle Tennessee, and is well worthy the attention of those wishing a good and healthy home.
Terms, one-third cash in three annual payments, from April 1st, 1867, notes with two approved securities, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and a lean retained until the purchase money is paid. Possession given the 1st January next.
W. D. LAVENDER,
Thompson's Station, Tennessee. Executor.
nov14—1m

Valuable Non-Taxable City Property For Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF POWER IN ME VESTED by trust conveyance made by Judge Thomas Maney, deceased, and registered in the Register's office of Davison county, Tennessee, in book No. 33, pages 204, 205 and 206, I will, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866,
Offer at public sale, on the premises, corner of Broad and McLemore streets, in the city of Nashville, the residence of the late Judge Thomas Maney, deceased, and the adjacent grounds, fronting 247 feet on Broad street and 327 on McLemore street. This desirable residence, with a lot fronting 79 feet on Broad street and 160 feet on McLemore, will be sold separately. The other grounds will be sold in lots of convenient size, and will comprise some of the most eligible sites for building purposes in or around Nashville. The whole of this handsome property is FREE FROM TAXATION, and affords the advantage of economy in investment, with the prospect of great increase in value.
Plats of lots will be exhibited and terms made known on day of sale.
WM. L. MURPHREE, Trustee.
ANDERSON, JOHNSON & SMITH, Agents.
nov.6-tds. (B)

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE QUALIFIED as Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM B. LEWIS, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to them, and all those having claims against the same will present them for payment.
M. M. FOGG,
A. V. S. LINDSLEY,
Executors of Wm. B. Lewis, deceased.
nov18—d3w

BOSCOBEL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH,
We will sell at
AUCTION
The remaining
FORTY LOTS.
AT BOSCOBEL.
The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises.
THESE LOTS ARE SITUATED IN ONE OF the most delightful thoroughfares leading from the city, in sight of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and on the route of the Spruce Street and Franklin Turnpike Railroad, now under contract. The scenery of quiet beauty spread around this desirable property is ornamented with the most stately country seats. An excellent school for boys is convenient to it, and this portion of the suburbs of Nashville is destined to become at an early day the most attractive for the abodes of business men of the city.
Terms, liberal. Omnibuses will leave the front of our offices, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. L. & R. W. BROWN,
ANDERSON, JOHNSON & SMITH,
nov8—td Agents.

BEAUTIFUL CITY RESIDENCE AND LOTS!!!
*All Non-Taxable Property.*

Valuable Plantation and other Cotton Lands.

THE ENTIRE REAL ESTATE OF THE late THOMAS MANEY, deceased, consisting of some of the most desirable locations, both for business and dwelling houses in the city of Nashville, together with one of the finest Cotton Plantations on the Mississippi river, and other Lands in the State of Arkansas and Mississippi, is now offered for sale.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. B. MANEY, Executor,
Corner of Union and Cherry sts., Nashville, Tennessee. [oct15—1m

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between T. M. Cain and J. M. Drumback, under the style of T. M. Cain & Co., Symrna, Tennessee, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be hereafter conducted by T. M. CAIN, who will settle up the out-standing claims of the old house.
T. M. CAIN,
J. M. DRUMBACH.
SMYRNA, November 11, 1866.
nov15—1m

BANKS.

THOS. S. MAKE, President. S. J. TARDOX, Cashier.
NATIONAL SAVINGS COMPANY,
CORNER UNION AND COLLEGE STREETS.
The following are the rates paid for uncurrent money. These quotations are liable to fluctuate, but may be depended on for a sufficient length of time for remittances to be received by mail or express, if forwarded with out delay.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TENNESSEE | | Georgia Railroad and Banking Company | 56 |
| Bank of Tennessee, old issue | 43 | Bank of Augusta | 50 |
| Planters' Bank | 40 | Bank of Fulton | 40 |
| Union Bank | 77 | " savannah | 50 |
| Union B'k Certificates | 77 | " the State of Ga. | 21 |
| Bank of Chattanooga | 39 | City Bank of Augusta | 31 |
| " Commerce | par | Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank | 13 |
| " Knoxville | 50 | Mechanics' Bank | 08 |
| " Memphis | par | Merchants' and Planters' Bank | 13 |
| " Middle Tenn. | 56 | Planters' Bank | 14 |
| " Paris | par | Union Bank | 16 |
| " the Union | par | | |
| " West Tenn. | 43 | | |
| Buck's Bank | par | NORTH CAROLINA. | |
| City Bank | 70 | Bank of Cape Fear | 22 |
| Commercial Bank | 50 | " Charlotte | 20 |
| Merchants' " | par | " Clarendon | 16 |
| Northern " | par | " Commerce | 15 |
| Ocoee " | 25 | " Fayetteville | 10 |
| Bank of Shelbyville | 50 | " Lexington | 10 |
| Southern Bank | 25 | " N. Carolina | 53 |
| Traders' Bank | par | " Wadesboro' | 20 |
| Lifeand General Insurance Company | 20 | " Washington | 16 |
| | | " Wilmington | 18 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | " Yanceyville | 05 |
| Bank of Camden | 50 | Commercial Bank | 18 |
| " Charleston | 20 | Farmers' Bank of N. Carolina | 20 |
| " Chester | 20 | Bank of Middle tn | 81 |
| " Georgetown | 21 | Marine Bank | 81 |
| " Hamburg | 15 | Merchants' Bank | 25 |
| " Newberry | 55 | Bank of Roxboro' | 50 |
| " the State of S. Carolina | 20 | Miners' and Planters' Bank | 25 |
| Commercial Bank | 15 | | |
| Exchange Bank | 16 | | |
| Farmers' and Exchange Bank | 65 | VIRGINIA. | |
| Merchants' Bank | 20 | Bank of Berkley | 50 |
| Peoples' Bank | 40 | " Commerce | 40 |
| Planters' Bank of Fairfield | 15 | " Howardsville | 35 |
| Planters' and Mechanics' Bank | 20 | " the Old Dominion | 45 |
| State Bank | 08 | Bank of Richmond | 10 |
| Southwestern R. R. | 65 | " Rockbridge | 50 |
| Union Bank | 66 | " Rockingham | 45 |
| | | " Scottsville | 25 |
| LOUISIANA. | | " the Valley of Virginia | 20 |
| Bank of America | 95 | Bank of Virginia | 25 |
| " Louisiana | 65 | " Wheeling | 35 |
| " New Orleans | 95 | " Winchester | 75 |
| Canal Bank | 50 | Central Bank of Va. | 20 |
| Citizens' Bank | 95 | Danville Bank | 50 |
| Crescent City Bank | 95 | Exchange Bank of Va. | 50 |
| Louisiana State Bank | 85 | Fairmount Bank | 70 |
| Mechanics' and Traders' Bank | 95 | Farmers' Bank of Fincastle | 75 |
| Merchants' Bank | 95 | Farmers' Bank of Va. | 50 |
| Southern Bank | par | Manufacturers' and Farmers' | 80 |
| Union Bank | 95 | Merchants' Bank | 40 |
| New Orleans Scrip | 95 | Merchants' and Mechanics' | 75 |
| ALABAMA. | | Northwestern Bank | 90 |
| Bank of Mobile | 95 | Southwestern Bank | 25 |
| " Montgomery | 85 | Traders' Bank | 25 |
| " Selma | 25 | | |
| Central Bank | 25 | | |
| Commercial Bank | 25 | | |
| Eastern Bank | 25 | Tennessee Bonds | 71 |
| Northern Bank | 65 | Davidson Cos Bonds | 70 |
| Southern Bank | 65 | L. and N. R. R. Script | 90 |
| GEORGIA | | The above bonds are bought with coupons | |
| Central Railroad Bank | 96 | | |
| Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Stock | 30 | | |

TRADERS' BANK,
ROBERT LUSK, President.
T. B. SA