THE CITY.

New Advertisements.

We call attention to the following advertisements, which appear in this morning's paper for the first time. The reader is referred to them in another column:

F. L. Davies & Bro., jewelers at the Maxwell House, have arrayed their new store with watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver and plated ware, fancy goods, etc., in great variety.

M. C. Sulzbacher has again established himself in the wholesale and retail grocery business at No. 23 North Market street between Church and Union.

Four barges will be offered for sale at auction on Saturday, 22d inst., by G. P. Danforth, agent, unless previously sold privately.

R. S. Potts has purchased the interest of W. T. Foster in the drug business, and now conducts it alone at 22 Public Square.

The Fanny Brandeis leaves to-day at 10 o'clock, for Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

The Camelia to-morrow at 12, for Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg.

The Tyrone Tuesday at 12, for Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

A temperance address is announced for Wednesday night next, at Second Baptist Church, by W. G. Brien, grand orator.

Foster Bros. have new buckwheat flour, currants, raisins, cheese, etc., for Christmas.

W. T. Berry & Co., Public Square, have just received a large and select stock of religious, literary and miscellaneous books.

GOV. BROWNLOW has commissioned B. M. Tillman, Esq., as Attorney General for the circuit composed of the counties of Bedford, Rutherford, Wilson and Cannon.

MESSRS. GAMBLE & CO., on Cherry street, near Union, have just received a large lot of books suitable for holiday presents, including a variety of bibles and prayer books, gotten up in superb style.

GONE TO MEMPHIS.—The Hanlons left the city yesterday for Memphis, where they are engaged to perform for a week. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the audience on Saturday afternoon was but slimly attended.

WHERE'S THAT CROSSING?—There is supposed to be a crossing at the intersection of Union and Summer streets, but it would require a great deal of nerve to determine the matter by wading through the deep mud which characterizes that locality.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.—On Friday there were shipped by the Nashville and Louisville Railroad 966 bales of cotton, the largest shipment of the season. This road is doing a heavy business in the cotton transportation line.

REGRATING.—There are still offenders to the ordinance prohibiting buying in the market to sell again. We see by the docket of the Recorder's Court yesterday morning, that Thomas Hobson was brought up on the charge of regrating and fined fourteen dollars. It seems strange that parties will persist in violating this law.

CRIMINAL COURT.—It being Saturday, court adjourned early yesterday. Nothing whatever was done save trying to get a jury in the case of Chas. Moore and Philip Antonio, charged with the murder of policeman Jack Kinnelly. Five or six competent jurors are all that have yet been sworn in. A jury will probably be secured on Monday, and the testimony in the case called up.

ENTERPRISING.—One of our State exchanges, a little sheet, with a page, by actual measurement, only twelve by nine inches, puts out a brilliant prospectus, offering the following premiums as inducements for getting subscribers: Seven octave piano, Grover & Baker sewing machine, Shaw & Clark sewing machine, Common Sense sewing machine, and a handsome clock. The proprietors, however, propose to enlarge a trifle, as a still further inducement to subscribers.

SCARCE.—News at the several magistrates offices was extremely scarce yesterday. Only a single criminal case was up for disposal, that of a colored woman arraigned before Squire Wilkinson, on the charge of appropriating a calico dress not her own. Something like a couple of hours were spent in arguing the case before the patient Squire, and some brilliant pleading was called out. What was done with the defendant we cannot say, not having waited to see the termination of the suit.

DRAMATIC CLUBS—A LAUDABLE UNDERTAKING.—We observe that many of the small towns throughout the South are establishing dramatic clubs, for the purpose of re-interring the bodies of Confederate dead who lie scattered throughout the country just as they were buried upon the battle-fields. We see that the preliminary steps towards organizing an association of this sort have been taken at Murfreesboro. Clubs have already been organized at Huntsville, Columbia and Franklin, Ky. The movement is praiseworthy in the highest degree, and we hope to see it more extensively copied.

LAND SLIDE.—We are informed that a land slide occurred on the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad on Friday night last, near Clarksville, which delayed trains yesterday fully half a day. The present heavy storm will be likely to produce serious damage to the bridges on railroads through this portion of the country. The rain has been general, and by this morning the many small streams through Middle Tennessee will be at more than flood hight. If communications are not seriously interfered with, the railroad companies and the traveling public may consider themselves fortunate.

REPAIRS NEEDED.—Our attention has been called to the dilapidated condition of Union street, between Summer and High, and we are compelled to admit that repairs are sadly needed in this locality. Yesterday morning a horse attached to an express wagon fell broad side into the sewer opposite Pinkard's store, breaking the shaft of the vehicle, and doing other damage. This sewer, we understand, has to be repaired about once a month to keep the street in anything like passable condition. It should be dug deeper and wider, which would put an immediate stop to all this trouble and expense.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—One of our Cincinnati exchanges mentions the invention of an Englishman on exhibition in that city. It says:

We yesterday witnessed a wonderful process of turning sand into stone in the short space of ten minutes. We have not space this morning to describe fully the scientific steps by which the result is accomplished; but the important fact is—and very important it is to our builders and enterprising property holders—that with the aid of *limpied boulders* any kind of sand is formed into a plastic mass that may be moulded into any shape, and hardened almost instantly so that it will ring under the blow of a trowel like a burnt brick. Stone thus produced is impervious to water, and durable as the generality of building stone.

A HINT TO OUR COUNTRY EXCHANGES.—Many of our country exchanges are extremely barren of local news. We are loath to believe, gentlemen, that nothing of interest to your readers at home and abroad transpires in your several localities during the space of a whole week. If there are no murders, robberies, accidents, etc., under your own editorial nose, make inquiries of those you meet from different portions of the county—give us news of the crops, and tell us what is going on generally. By giving more attention to this department, your readers will thank you, and we, certainly, shall say a word in your favor.

A NEW OIL WELL.—A new oil well has been struck in Overton county, on White's creek. On Thursday last, at a depth of fifty-six feet, the drill plunged into the oleaginous fluid, which has been flowing ever since at the rate of about one hundred barrels a day. Another well, near by, has been yielding at the rate of about fifty barrels per day for some time. It is thought that the new well may have tapped the reservoir that supplied the other. We understand, from a gentleman just from this region, that the oil excitement is on the increase there, and that many projects in the well line are on foot.

HEAVY STORM.—This section of country has been visited during the last two days with a heavy and continuous storm of rain. All Friday afternoon, Friday night, and most of the day yesterday, the moisture came down as though the windows of heaven were open for the purpose of draining the reservoirs of the skies. Such a severe storm has not been experienced here for many a day. It is said that water will find its level. The streets on Friday evening and yesterday morning looked as though the level were right here in Nashville, and that the water was finding it out for a certainty. All the little runs about the city are overflowed, and the flats beyond the trestlework of the Chattanooga railroad presented yesterday the appearance of an inland lake. Drift wood was plenty in the Cumberland yesterday evening, showing that the small streams are at freshet height.

Local Jottings.

Yesterday's Edgefield and Kentucky train to this city was several hours behind time, but brought in three car loads of passengers.

Nothing, it is said, was created in vain, but we have yet to discern the particular necessity for a commodity very plentiful here just now; we refer to mud.

The large building at the corner of Cherry and Broad streets, the upper portion of which was occupied by the Varieties, is being rebuilt. The entire structure, it will be remembered, was recently destroyed by fire. The new building will be enclosed in a couple of months.

A large number of umbrellas changed hands during the last two days. We know of one gentleman who has lost two and lent another, which may be counted under the same head as the other two. He has just sent to New York for a box of umbrellas designed especially to accommodate friends. They are made of willow twigs and brown paper and cost the matter of fifty cents per dozen. We recommend them as a suitable article for the Nashville market. How many dollars such subscribers for the Scotch cambric and steel might save in the course of a year, we leave each one to decide for himself.

The present weather very much resembles that of two years ago at the same time of the month, December. Those who recall the close of 1864 will have no difficulty in seeing a similarity between the weather of that period and now.

We published the other day the report of the Tennessee Benevolent Association. By mistake one of the "slugs", with a big "Two" on it, was left in when the form went to press. The Pulaski *Citizen* publishes the report, copying the "slug" as though it was a part of the report.

Owing to the heavy rain and the constant travel on Church street, we see that in places the stone ballasting has worked up so as to produce regular ruts. Hardly any kind of paving can be proof against such storms, especially where clay is plenty.

Should the present storm, which at this writing, nine o'clock Saturday night, has resumed with every prospect of lasting all night, continue much longer, families who live in the lower portions of town, which are subject to overflow from the river, may as well make preparations for a hasty exodus from their domiciles. It rains now as it must have poured down when the foundations were tested of that man's house which was founded upon a rock.

THE APPROACHING ORPHANS' FESTIVAL.—We deem it almost unnecessary to call the attention of the generous and benevolent of our community to this most praiseworthy object. Many, however, may not know the necessity for this appealing to their substantial aid and sympathy in behalf of the destitute orphan.

Were it not for the indefatigable industry and attention of a few kind-hearted ladies, the condition of these poor, parentless children would have been most heartrending, and their destitution most calamitous.

The vicissitudes of war have increased the number of helpless children, and swelled the ranks of orphanage in our midst, making demands upon the energies and exchequers of the Managers of the Asylum to such a degree, that the one is exhausted and the other taxed almost beyond benevolent humanity. *Their wants and necessities are immediate.*

To meet these, the managers will hold a festival, at Masonic Temple, commencing on the afternoon of the 24th inst., and to continue for one week. These angels of mercy have and will spare no pains to make the festival most agreeable and attractive to visitors.

There will be several new features appertaining to the fair, never heretofore introduced in Nashville, all of which will be described in the *Orphan's Appeal*, the festival paper, to be published during the week, edited by the gifted and talented ladies who originated it. The first number of the paper will be published on the afternoon of the first day of the fair, and will contain a complete programme of the same, notices of the tables, offices, etc., and the benevolent and good ladies presiding thereat.

The paper will contain short, choice, literary essays, tales, poems, witticisms, anecdotes, conundrums and puns, appropriate for the occasion, selected or written by contributors of celebrity, literary and artistic ability.

The *Appeal* will be a complete chronicle of the events of the festival, and every citizen, stranger, visitor and friend to the orphan should secure copies of the entire series for future reference for themselves and their posterity of the laudable enterprise of the *noble and the good*, and the distinguished encomiums that ever crown the efforts of such in behalf of destitute innocence.

We earnestly recommend every person to subscribe to the paper—price one dollar—subscription list at the book-stores.

We can but feel that the entertainment will be a triumphant success, when we consider its Christian object, and especially since it will be conducted under the supervision of the indefatigable lady managers, Mrs. F. G. Porter, John Shelby, Jacob McGavock, H. G. Scovel, Lucy C. McEvin, W. Barrow, Wm. Cooper and others, who have generously volunteered their services.

Contributions to the *Orphan's Appeal* will be thankfully received by the lady editors, Mrs. H. M. McEwin and Miss Jennie Eakin.

POLICE COURT.—There were some nine or ten cases up before this institution yesterday for disposal. The bummers composed nearly the entire docket, and were mostly remanded to the workhouse, in default of surplus funds with which to settle the demands of the corporation.

Wm. Sullivan imbibed too freely of "nine-top," and ended fly kicking up a general row. He was kindly cared for by the police, who took him to the calaboose. He came up this morning calm and salubrious, but the Recorder's fine was too much for him, and he went back to the limestone retreat in disgust.

Mrs. Rabbit, the oldest stand-by, probably, of the court, again made her appearance on the same old charge of taking too much old Bourbon, and took up her joyful way back to the sky-house, where she has long officiated in the capacity of chief cook.

Wm. Smith was disorderly, and was called on to fork over four dollars, which he did cheerfully and then withdrew.

Ed. Kennelly came next on the list, accused of having kicked up a general row to the great detriment of good order. His fine was too much for him and he went down to the workhouse for a fortnight's recreation upon the stone pile.

H. Bransford was disorderly, which cost him fourteen dollars. He forked up the stamps and withdrew.

F. D. Sullivan was disorderly to the extent of ten dollars, which, being unable to produce, he was sent down to Everett's headquarters, properly termed the limestone retreat.

Dick Cliff was disorderly to the extent of seven dollars, which he paid and withdrew.

John Curran was disorderly to the extent of nine dollars, which he forked over and left smilingly.

Elias Spencer made his appearance on the charge of having imbibed too freely of that fluid mentioned by Burns in his ode to Drocendum, as being o'er all the ills of life victorious. She was kindly cared for by the police, who took her to headquarters. She paid the ten dollars fine and

"Leaving a slow tailing in the dust,"

withdrew from the classic precincts of the court.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., by Dr. A. D. P. Green, at the residence of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, the bride's father, Andrew Jackson Eng., of this city, and Miss Nannie Pillow, all of Maury county.

If the happy and fair young friends may be blessed as they deserve, the new happy couple will be always so.

CHARITY.—We have received from Rev. J. O. Lindsay the following. He is now in Louisville:

The citizens of Nashville who feel disposed to contribute to the relief of the destitute in South Carolina, are requested to leave their donations with the Rev. J. W. Hayte, 44 Church street, or the editor of this paper. It will not be possible for me to canvass the whole city, and I hope they will not wait until separately called on. Whatever is done should be done *at once*. A few more weeks without relief and terrible tales of suffering and starvation will have to be chronicled. I know there is much sympathy in this city with my beloved State, in this her hour of darkness. It is now within your power to help the needy and relieve the distressed. The smallest "gifts for the poor" will be thankfully received, and there is a pressing demand for the very largest. "God loves a cheerful giver." "The liberal soul shall be made fat."

J. O. LINDSAY

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE—PRESENTATION OF MEDAL TO MAJ. GEN. THOMAS—CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITOL, ETC.—We published on Thursday the programme of the exercises proposed on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Nashville. Owing however to the heavy rain storm of yesterday, a very important feature of the occasion—the procession—had to be omitted. Gen. Thomas and staff, Gov. Brownlow and a few members of the Legislature, in carriages, rode up to the Capitol, which was, we believe, the only outside display. The Hall of Representatives was decorated with flags and evergreens as well as the stairway leading thereto.

At fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock, Gen. Thomas, arm in arm with Gov. Brownlow, and followed by the members of his staff, entered the Hall of Representatives and were escorted to seats on the right of the Speaker's desk.

On motion, Joshua B. Frierson was called to the chair.

An impressive prayer was then delivered by Rev. Mr. Allen, before and after which the band of the 16th Regulars, in the gallery, played some well-known airs.

After the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions read the following report:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Tennessee, filled with the profoundest gratitude toward their distinguished guest, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, for his successful defense of the State capital, extend to him on this, the anniversary of his glorious victory, a sincere and cordial welcome.

Resolved: That the loyal men of Tennessee emulate the example of patriotism and devotion to the laws, restored to them by the gallant defenders of the Union, pledge their support anew to the cause of freedom, humanity and progress.

After the reading of the resolutions, short speeches were made by D. W. Center and David Munn, members of the committee, the place of Jno. Trimble, member of the committee, absent on account of indisposition, being filled by Senator W. Bosson.

The speakers dwelt briefly upon the occasion which they had assembled to celebrate, and addressed the General in neatly turned compliments, and assured him of the respect and high esteem in which he was held by the loyal people of Tennessee. They contrasted the present condition of the country with that of two years ago, and found in the retrospect cause for deep thankfulness and bright hope for the future. The last speaker thought that peace had its triumphs as well as war, and the restoration of the country to the bonds of united brotherhood and undivided interests would be a consummation of the noblest character. He thought that the fact of Gen. Thomas having identified himself with an enterprise calculated to prove of incalculable benefit to the State—he referred to the Colonial Immigration Company—showed conclusively that the General had not alone the glories of war at heart, but was interested in the advancement of the arts of peace and the growth of the country in wealth and population. The speakers assured their distinguished guest that a sense of the invaluable services he had rendered the State, and especially the capital, of which he was so faithful a guardian, had dictated the token of respect and appreciation which the Legislature desired to bestow upon him.

At the conclusion of the addresses, which were short and comprehensive, and varied by music from the band, "Hail to the Chief" was played, and Gov. Brownlow delivered the medal presentation speech.

He thanked the General in the name of the loyal people of Tennessee for the great services which he had rendered the State. He referred to the day whose anniversary they had met to celebrate—a day ever memorable in the history of Tennessee, when the cohorts of the rebellion were driven in confusion from the State. A remnant was left behind, he said, and they received their rights—the only rights to which traitors were entitled—the rites of burial. He touched upon the General's career during the war, and paid him a high compliment as having been the only leader during the long course of the rebellion never lost a battle. And, said the speaker, we believe that in all your experience as commander of divisions you never made a mistake. He referred to the medal which it had been made his pleasant duty to present to the General; that while in workmanship it was perhaps the finest which had ever been made in the country, its worth to the recipient would not be from the weight of the precious metal which it contained, or the exquisite character of the workmanship, but would be estimated as a testimonial expressive of the high esteem in which he was held by the loyal people of the State.

The General received the medal contained in an elegant black casket, and replied in appropriate and dignified terms.

He returned thanks to the Legislature for the honors they had seen fit to bestow upon him. He had been, he said, a soldier for a long time in the army, and he had always tried to do his duty. Twenty years ago he graduated from the military academy at West Point, and upon commencing his military career he had taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, obey the President and all superior officers over him. He had sought to fulfill this promise to the best of his abilities, while he could not speak of himself in connection with the part he had taken in war, through fear of the imputation of egotism, he felt at perfect liberty to refer to his gallant companions in arms, many of whom had yielded up their lives in defense of their country. He desired to say that no such army for devotion and patriotism had ever been seen before by the world as that which fought to put down secession.

The General spoke of the day whose anniversary they together commemorated, and rehearsed the memorable features of the great campaign which ended with the retreat of Hood from the State, paying a high compliment to the foe who had so stubbornly contested the advance of Sherman into Georgia, and had afterwards struck so boldly in his rear. After repeating the main points in the history of the struggle in the Southwest, at the end of the war, the General closed by again assuring them of his high appreciation of their regard.

The medal presented to General Thomas is of fine gold, three inches in diameter, and weighs one pound, Troy. On one side is the General's portrait, and the words, State of Tennessee to Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. On the reverse side is a representation of the State House, with the words, "By resolution Nov. 25, 1865," and also the reply of Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga, "We will hold the city or starve." The workmanship of the medal is exquisite.

Bonds in similies of the medal were presented to the following members of Gen. Thomas' staff: Gen. R. W. Johnson, Gen. W. H. Whipple, Gen. J. S. Donaldson, Gen. Alex. Van Schraider, Col. John P. Midlett, Col. G. E. Kellogg and Maj. S. A. Straum. Gov. Brownlow, Secretary Fletcher and Senator Center, also retain facsimilies.

The ceremonies of the occasion passed off in the happiest manner. The attendance, owing to the stormy character of the day, was not so large it would otherwise have been.

MR. M. C. SULZBACHER, an old and well known merchant of this city, has again embarked in the grocery trade, and has in store a complete stock. Parties in need of anything in his line would do well to give him a call. See advertisement.

R. H. SINGLETON has received Harpers' and Leslie's Weeklies, Ledger, Chimney Corner, Albany, Waverly, Clipper, Pilot, Irish American, Banner of Light, London Illustrated News, Metropolitan Record, Knoxville Whig, Home Journal, Artisan, Weekly News and Tribune, Godey, Peterson, Pleasant Hours, and the leading dailies.

THE Emperor of Brazil has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary remedies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months spent in deliberation, being filled by Senator W. Bosson, they have reported condemning them all except Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s preparations. Three of these they recommend the Emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they hold the fourth, Cherry Pectoral, under advisement for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine, which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all the other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say, no one of them merits any favor whatever, or protection from this Government, as they contain nothing new nor any specific virtues not fully known and used by our own physicians. The Imperial government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom house, except the remedies of our distinguished countrymen above mentioned—a discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people.—*Boston Herald.*

dec12-dw1w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Foster Bros. have for sale New Book Wheat Flour, Currants, Raisins, Citron, Cheese, Fancy Candies, and other articles suitable for Christmas holidays. dec16-1t

Notice to Magistrates.—The committee appointed by the last term of the County Court, with power to contract for the burial of paupers by the county, have awarded the contract, for one year from this date, to W. R. Cornelius, he being the lowest bidder. Therefore all the magistrates in the city and adjoining districts are required to direct all orders to the said W. R. Cornelius for paupers' coffins, as orders to any other undertaker, on and after this date, will not be recognized nor paid by the county.

W. F. MEACHAM, Ch'n.
JOHN TAYLOR,
L. KNSPADY,
Committee.

dec15-3t

A Corner Store to Let.—One of the best locations in the city. Inquire at G. Rice & Co.'s, 59 College street. Possession given immediately. dec9-1w

Notice.—All persons indebted to the estate of W. Greenfield, deceased, will find their claims in the hands of Judge Jas. Whitworth, who is directed, unless arranged previous to 1st January, to bring suit on them all. He will also represent me during my absence from the city in any business connected with the estate.

dec9-1w [B.] GEO. A. ALLEN, Adm'r.

Why Delay purchasing your Coal until you are entirely out and the weather biting cold, when Knight Bros., No. 49 Church street, are selling their choice Round Coal at ONLY $6 00 PER LOAD, delivered in any part of the city.

dec8

The Best Blacksmith Coal in the city for sale by Knight Bros. at Twenty Cents per bushel. Also packed in hogsheads ready for shipment in a moment's notice. dec8

Yellow Pine Flooring, at low prices, corner of Crawford and North Summer sts. tf

Seasoned Popular Lumber, corner Crawford and North Summer streets. tf

Building Lumber of all kinds, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. tf

Cedar Posts and Fencing Lumber, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. tf

White Pine Flooring manufactured by Knight Bro.'s, on Rolling Mill Hill, for sale at reduced prices. Office, No. 49 Church street. nov1

Just Received, a large assortment of Ladies Dress Furs and Hats at LANDE & BRO.'S, nov1-2m. 41 North College street.

A Sure Pile Cure.—DR. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $1. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York. nov17—3m

For Christmas Gifts.—Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, False Faces, and Willow Ware, in great variety.

GUNTRATH & SCHIFF,
dec2-20t 29 Union street.

Wines!!—From the LONGWORTH Vineyard and Wine House, Cincinnati.

W. P. & F. P. ANDERSON, Proprietors.

Golden Wedding, Sparkling Catawba, Dry Catawba, Isabella, etc.—These Wines are furnished at much lower rates than imported goods, and for purity and bouquet are excelled by none—either native or foreign.

Sold by

ARCHER CHEATHAM & CO.
KLINE & SHERMAN.
R. B. CHEATHAM & CO.

nov2—3m

Mr. J. Scattergood, of Richmond, Va., now at G. B. Abbott's, No. 32 College street. He has recently been employed in some of the leading tailoring establishments in the Northern cities, and comes highly recommended as a first rate cutter. dec1-1m

For Attorney General—Eleventh Judicial District.—We are authorized to announce A. C. HICKEY, Esq., as a candidate for Attorney General, for the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Giles, Marshall, Maury, Lawrence, Lewis and Hickman. nov15—td

Boots and Shoes Cheap at 20 Public Square.—In consequence of a contemplated change in my business, I offer the best selection of Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced prices. The buyer—be he a consumer or a merchant—will surely profit by examining my stock of goods before supplying himself, as I am quite in earnest to give bargains. MAX L. GUTMANS,
sep6-tf No. 20 Public Square.

Choice Groceries at Totten's.—Arrived at last, the following carefully selected and richly prepared goods, which he is selling very low for cash, at wholesale and retail: Fresh canned fruits, green peas, corn, egg plums, green gages, shaker preserves, guava jelly, calves foot jelly, Cox's gelatine, aerated crackers, dried plums, blackberries and currants, oat meal, cerefolium, arrinutina starch, Java, Laguayra, Mocha, Maracaibo and Rio coffees. Also, imported and domestic wines and brandies, at W. W. Totten's 21 and 23 College street, Nashville.

oct15-tf

NOTICE.

W. H. STOCKWELL, OF NEW YORK, is admitted a partner in our business from the date. The style firm will remain as heretofore.

HAMILTON & CUNNINGHAM.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 1, 1866.

Hamilton & Cunningham

No. 51 College Street,

(Near the Public Square.)

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

IN

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

Guns and Cutlery,
Axes, Chains, Hoes, Etc.,
Gum and Leather Belting,
Belting Cloths,
Card Clothing,
Mechanics' Tools, all kinds,
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Saddlery,
Agricultural Implements.

H. E. HALL, PHOTOGRAPHER,

CORNER CEDAR STREET AND PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Is prepared to execute PHOTOGRAPHS of every description. Special attention paid to taking Photographs of deceased soldiers.

sep28-1m

Dwelling House For Rent

On Union Street,

(Opposite New Theatre.

JOHN KIRKMAN.

nov28-tf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 137¼, was 137¼ at 11:30, advanced to 137½ at 130, and closed at 137¼ at 4 P. M. The rates here were 136 buying and 137½ selling.

Government securities were quoted in New York yesterday as follows:

5-20s, registered	106 @108¾
5-20s, coupons	107¼@108¾
5-20s, 31 series, coupons	105½
5-20s, 34 series, coupons	105⅞@106
5-20s, new issue	106⅝@108¼
10-40s	99⅞@ 99⅞
7-30s	105½

London advices on the 15th inst. quote United States 5-20s at 71.

Sterling exchange was quoted in New York yesterday at 109½@110½.

Very little business of any sort was transacted yesterday, and we hear of no change in uncurrent money. Bank of Tennessee was bought in small lots at 50c, and is held generally at 53c. Planters' Bank is worth 85c buying, and 86c selling. Union Bank is quite firm at 80c buying, and 83c selling.

Southern bank notes are unchanged.

Nashville corporation checks are taken at 12c discount.

Tennessee bonds were quoted in New York on the 12th inst, as follows: $7,000 ex-coupons at 70c; $20,000 new at 70c and $10,000 at 69½c.

Judge Smith, of the Common Law Court of Memphis, has decided that the old issues of the Bank of Tennessee are a legal tender in payment of taxes and other dues to the State, and that the Legislature has no power to repeal that section of the charter which makes its notes such legal tender. After recapitulating the points of the charter bearing upon the issue, and the section of the act of 1865, repealing the twelfth section of the charter, which enacted: "That the bills or notes of said corporation, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, in gold or silver coin, shall be receivable at the Treasury of the State, and by all tax-collectors and other public officers in payment for taxes and other moneys due to the State." Judge Smith says the Legislature of 1865 was prohibited from repealing this section, because the constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, provides "that no law impairing the obligation of contracts" shall be enacted, and he contends that there was a contract between the State of Tennessee and the holders of the bills of the bank put in circulation under the provisions of its charter. Here are his reasons for arriving at this conclusion:

"It will be seen by the provisions of the charter, that the entire capital of the bank belonged, either directly or indirectly, to the State. Its capital, assets and properties were under the exclusive control and management of the State. All its principal officers and agents conducting its business operations, were but the creatures and appointees of the State, amenable alone to the State, for any improper discharge of their official duties. Indeed, the bank was to be the property of, and established for the benefit of the State. And, that it might the more effectually merit the confidence of the public, and the holders of its notes; and as an earnest of its ability to sustain perpetually its circulation on a specie basis, the faith and credit of the State is solemnly pledged for its support, and for the discharge of its obligations; and lest this be not enough, the additional stipulation and guaranty of the State directly, and without qualification, imposed to receive the issues of the bank in payment of all taxes and other dues of the State.

"It is, indeed, difficult to conceive how the obligation of a contract could be imposed in stronger language, or in more comprehensive terms, than those employed in this charter. How is it possible to escape the legal conclusion that every bona fide holder of the bills of the bank, received and accepted them under the confident assurance of the shield and protection of these guarantees of the State, thus solemnly and deliberately given?

"The guarantee contained in the 12th section of the charter, is unquestionably a substantive and substantial part of the contract between the State and the holders of the bills of the bank, as much so, indeed, as if engraved upon the face of every bill, and upon which the holder has clearly the right to insist and rely as one of the means of indemnity offered him under said charter, and which, indeed, may be now about the only means of present or immediate indemnity left him.

"It cannot be other than a deliberate contract on the part of the State with her citizens accepting the same, and as such, the highest and most sacred consideration of national honor, integrity and faith, the solemnly pledged, imperatively demand its scrupulous observance."

Judge Smith holds that the repealing section of the act of 1865 is directly in violation of the constitutional prohibition against legislation impairing the obligation of contracts, and to that extent he feels constrained to pronounce the enactment unconstitutional and void. This is a very important decision, for Judge Smith declares that all bona fide holders of the genuine issues of the Bank of Tennessee are entitled, as a matter of right, arising out of a contract, to pay them into the treasury in discharge of taxes and other dues to the State. This decision ought to enhance the value of the old issues of the Bank of Tennessee to very near par.

The reports from Washington state that "there is a decided opposition on the part of Congress to the adoption of any measure looking to undue haste in the payment of the public debt, or the resumption of specie payments." And this feeling is undoubtedly a faithful reflex of the prevailing sentiment of the masses of the merchants and manufacturers of the North and the speculators in Wall street. The authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury by Congress at its last session, to retire from circulation four millions of greenbacks per month, has never received the approval of these classes. And it must be confessed that it is beyond the power of the people to comprehend how the country is benefited by retiring greenbacks which draw no interest, and replacing them with bonds which draw gold interest, or even with bank notes based on bonds. It is certainly very desirable that the volume of the currency should be reduced, but if it is a question whether, so far as the government is concerned, it would not be better to invest the surplus funds of the treasury in interest drawing bonds than in greenbacks. A 5-20 bond for $1,000 can be purchased for about $770 in gold. It draws thirty dollars in gold every six months, which is the same as $61 80 per annum in coin, on the bond, and amounts to eight per cent. on the gold value of the bond, or eight and a half per cent. in currency on the face of the bond. If the Secretary of the Treasury had been authorized to sell the gold accumulating in the treasury and invest the proceeds either in 5-20s or 7-30s, his December balance sheet would have shown a large decrease of the interest bearing debt in the hands of creditors; and while the interest account would be thereby reduced, the credit of the government would be strengthened, and gold would in all probability be under 130 to-day. However satisfactorily it may be for the Secretary to be able to point to a huge, glittering pile of one hundred millions of coin lying in Uncle Sam's safe, it would be more useful to the national credit, and beneficial to the taxpayer's pocket, if he could point to a pile of one hundred and thirty millions of redeemed and cancelled Federal bonds, on which no interest will ever again have to be paid. The United States Treasury held on the 12th inst. $96,716,000 in gold. It will be remembered that Mr. Boutwell has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell, every Monday morning, to the highest bidders, two millions of gold, the proceeds to be invested in interest bearing obligations of the United States. If this bill passes, the country will have the satisfaction of witnessing a reduction of the interest debt at the rate of ten millions a month, for at least a year to come. The Chicago *Tribune*, discussing Mr. Boutwell's proposition, says:

"The section of the law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to retire four millions of greenbacks per month should be repealed, and a new issue of legal tenders should be authorized, sufficient in amount to redeem and cancel the hundred and fifty millions of compounds so fast as they become due, first applying the surplus currency in the treasury to that purpose, and supplementing it with new greenbacks. These two measures, working together, would operate like a charm. The gradual and steady sale of the bills coin every week would prevent a rise in the price of gold; the payment and cancellation of ten millions of bonds per month would greatly strengthen the public credit, and enable the government to "place" a five per cent. loan on the market at par, with which to take up the 5-20s and 7-30s as fast as they fall due. The new greenbacks issued would not inflate the currency, as they would simply fill the space now occupied by the compounds and at the same time the taxpayers would be relieved of the ten millions of interest which those compounds are now drawing. A large part of the compound notes are held by the banks as the reserve fund required by law. When they are redeemed the banks must replace them with plain greenbacks. Hence, new legal tenders can be issued to take up the compounds without causing perceptible inflation of the currency.

"Here, then, we have two simple, plain, efficient methods which will reduce the interest on the national indebtedness eighteen millions per annum; reduce the bonded debt more than one hundred and thirty millions; get rid of the interest drawing legal tenders; give back to commerce and the people one hundred millions of bilegold; replace the 6 and 7-30 bonds with 5 per cents; insure a continuance of prosperous times, and promote the national credit at home and abroad."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says in his dispatch of the 13th instant:

"The members of the Ways and Means Committee appear to be about equally divided upon the subject of contracting the currency. The probability will be that the committee will suspend the present monthly rate of contraction. Some of them will doubtless favor Mr. McCulloch's plan for a more rapid contraction, but the committee will hardly report in favor of such course, as the temper of the House is such that were the matter to come up in that shape, a strong attempt would be made to withhold the power to withdraw even $4,000,000 per month. The opposition of the House to contraction is very marked. It seems quite improbable that there will be any measure looking to an increase of the National Bank circulation. There seems to be a very general desire to take from the Secretary the power to tamper with the currency, nor do they believe in his attempting to use the currency to regulate prices. In short, the indications are that the House will strongly oppose the policy of the Secretary."

The speculative feeling in the New York Stock Exchange is gradually gaining strength. It is said that very considerable amounts of stocks have been withdrawn from Wall street during the last week or two by outside capitalists, and this has strengthened the upward tendency of prices. The following statement shows the prices of the leading railway shares prior to and during the recent panic and on the 11th inst., those current at the first regular board, on the dates mentioned, being quoted:

	Nov. 12	Nov. 23.	Dec. 11.
New York Central	119¾	103¼	112¾
Erie	81⅞	70⅞	75⅞
Hudson	127½	112	122
Reading	111¼	111¼	110
Michigan Southern	90	79¾	80⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¼	87	90¼
Rock Island	106	102	106½
Northwestern	55½	48	53⅞
Northwestern preferred	77	69¼	73¾
Fort Wayne	96½	90½	92½

The stock of coffee in first hands in the country compares with previous reports as follows:

	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 11.
Rio and Santos	54,257	50,987	49,125
Java, government	3,931	3,931	6,375
Ceylon	1,200	2,700	5,604
Maracaibo	4,000	2,500	2,425
Laguayra	8,267	7,968	7,272
Other kinds	13,374	11,925	12,324
Total bags	84,825	79,987	100,574
Add			
Rio at Baltimore	6,000	7,000	12,193
Rio at N. Orleans	5,000	4,000	4,100
Grand total, bags	75,825	90,887	116,867

Rio coffee on the way to New York, 36,000 bags; New Orleans, 15,000; Baltimore, 9,000; other ports in the United States, 7,000. Total bags, 67,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE UNION AND DISPATCH,
Saturday, Dec. 15, 1866.

COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market to-day was dull and dragging. Prices declined fully 1c, and the few sales made during the day were at 28@28½c, and very little offering.

The following comprised the transactions in our market to-day:

	Bales.
Received	42
Shipped	20
Sold	20

GROCERY MARKET.

There was not much done in the wholesale market to-day. Saturday is usually a dull day, and the dismal character of the weather tended still further to reduce the number of customers.

Southern Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13, P. M.—The cotton market has been inactive at an irregular advance of ¼@½c, and in a few cases the market advanced 2c. Sales of the day 1,050 bales, at prices ranging from 30@33½c for middling. Sales of the week, 2,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13, P. M.—The cotton market has been animated, with irregular prices; middling 31½@32c; sales of the week, 1,800 bales; receipts, 7,142 bales; exports, 3,976 bales; stock on hand, 16,243 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 13, P. M.—Sales to-day of 1,200 bales. Middling, 31@31½c. Demand confined to few buyers—factors nominally refusing under rates.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK,