THE UNION AND DISPATCH FOR 1867!

POLITICAL, NEWS, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The Central Organ of Public Sentiment in Tennessee.

Subscription Price Reduced.

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

BY A CONSOLIDATION OF THE NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN and the DISPATCH, and by the generous and united support of the UNION AND DISPATCH by the patrons of both the former papers, the Proprietors are enabled to present a Newspaper hitherto unsurpassed in this city or State.

IN FULLNESS AND ACCURACY OF NEWS, our paper will compare favorably with the best in the entire country; and in saying this, we only repeat the expressions of many of our patrons, who are most capable of judging in such matters.

In the Political Interests of the People,

The UNION AND DISPATCH, as heretofore, will take the Constitution and laws for its guide; and in the discussion of all the new and intricate questions and issues arising out of the extraordinary condition in which the country is placed, it will adhere to the principles and teachings of the founders and expositors of our government and institutions. It will endeavor to guard with vigilance and defend with unwavering earnestness and faith the rights and interests of all the States, and the essential principles which constitute the basis of the Republic. We shall oppose all invasions of those, and uphold, to the utmost of our ability, the union of the States under them. Feeling that they are endangered by the revolutionary schemes of the Radical politicians who now hold the Legislative power of the Government, we shall abate nothing of our past opposition to their measures. With these views, which are no less than a profound conviction, we cannot and will not hesitate to defend the unfortunate South from the aspersions and impositions heaped upon its people, and urge that Justice and Right shall be meted out to them.

Our Manufacturing and Domestic Interests.

We shall constantly advocate the Southern people to be self-reliant, and shall do what we may be able to induce the establishment of manufactories in our midst for our home products. To this end we will pay special attention to the COAL and STATISTICS of manufacturing, and exert ourselves to encourage the diversification of Southern industries. The development of Southern resources.

Our Financial and Commercial Column.

Every department of business has an immediate interest in the markets of the country, and in its financial fluctuations and condition. The man who fails to keep himself properly advised as to the rise and fall of the markets, as controlled by the laws of demand and supply, and the relative condition of the currency, is exposed to constant loss, and must necessarily fall behind his more intelligent and enterprising neighbors. In order to make our paper valuable as well as interesting, we shall continue to make this a SPECIAL FEATURE. Our Daily Market Reports, domestic and foreign, by telegraph, and our City Reports, gotten up at heavy expense, have challenged the commendation of our best business men; while our current Financial Reports from all the leading money centres of the country are fuller than have ever been published by any other journal in Tennessee.

Upon the Subject of Agriculture

And kindred topics, we shall also give an extensive variety of valuable and interesting matter—the best adapted to the farming classes of our State, which will, in a great measure, supply the place of a family agricultural paper.

For the Family Circle,

And for the special pleasure and profit of the young, each week we will give a general literary and religious miscellany. Nothing shall find its way into our columns unfit for the perusal of the mothers and daughters of the land. Deprecating the demoralizing sensationalism of many contemporary journals, we shall eschew that character; striving to give the reader substantial matter, preferring to be useful rather than sensational.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

In view of the necessities of the legal profession, and the general public interest attaching to the many new questions coming before our judicial tribunals, we will publish all the important decisions of the Supreme Court, from official sources, which may be relied upon as entirely trustworthy.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

We are gratified at being able to state that the very large increase in the number of our Daily and Tri-Weekly subscribers enables us to reduce the price of subscription to these editions. We do so the more cheerfully because the necessities of the people, in the impoverished condition of our stricken section, requires such concessions as can be reasonably made in their interests. From and after the 1st January, therefore, our

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE —IN ADVANCE—

DAILY	$10 00
TRI-WEEKLY	6 00
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and for shorter periods at the same rates.

☞ We earnestly appeal to our friends to aid in extending our circulation, and in thereby increasing our means of usefulness. A copy of the paper will be sent gratuitously to any one sending ten subscribers to either of the editions.

NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

VOL. XXXIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867. NO. 103.

Union and Dispatch.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867.

Largest Circulation in City and State.

THE NEGRO IN S. CAROLINA.

The Columbia Celebration—Importance of Harmony Between the Races—Highly Interesting Speeches—The Colored Views of the Situation.

The Columbia papers of the 19th inst. bring us the full details of the celebration by the colored people on the evening before, of their enfranchisement. The *Carolinian* says:

"In anticipation of the event, their committee of arrangements selected the speakers for the occasion, and it is a significant and noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding the presence in the city of their Northern friends and sympathizers, the gentlemen called upon to address this assemblage were our own citizens, who had been identified in person with the war—men who have been disfranchised by the same act which has created this political equality between the two races, and yet men who heartily possess the confidence of the entire community."

The speakers on the occasion were Hon. W. F. DeSaussure, formerly a Senator in Congress, Hon. Edward Arthur, Hon. W. H. Talley, James G. Gibbes, and Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash (both colored.)

The *Carolinian*, referring to the speeches, says:

"The sentiments uttered on the occasion are worthy of the time, worthy of our people, black and white, and are living evidence of that honor which, thank God, still stirs the common heart. The speeches by Rev. George Pickett and Beverly Nash (both colored), were models of excellence and deserving of all praise as emanations of sensible thought from a source that should be appreciated. Speaking for their race, they treated in the present condition of affairs in a spirit of common sense, which we confess was not anticipated, and which encourages the belief that the relations between the white and colored men of the State are too intimately connected to permit an antagonism or diversity of interests now or hereafter."

Gen. Wade Hampton made an effective address, which will be published in full. He said:

"Recognizing fully the new obligations imposed upon the colored man as a citizen, he advised him as to the manner in which he should hereafter conduct himself as a member of the community. He alluded not only to the necessity of education, but of an identity with the people among whom the negro was born and reared, whose interests were in no way different from his own, and whose policy was to be in the future as much the work of the black man as of the white. The speaker referred likewise to the importance of harmony in all the relations between the two races, as essential in determining the welfare of the people and securing a permanent peace and prosperity."

The following is the substance of the speech made by Beverly Nash (colored):

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been taken somewhat by surprise and am not prepared to say all that I want to, on this occasion; but we know what we have come here for. We have come to celebrate the right of suffrage—the one thing needful to place us on a common platform as citizens. The question has been asked, whether we are prepared for this condition of things or not? I do not blame our people for the doubts on this subject, because some gentlemen was calculated to make them doubt; but, whether we are prepared or not, we are now entitled to vote, under the recent law. I must confess that I do not like that law in all respects, because it disfranchises gentlemen in whom we have more confidence than anybody else, and forbids them to represent our country as it should be represented in the councils of the people. My doctrine is, that every man, whether ignorant or not, who is compelled to pay taxes, is entitled to vote. It is a matter of public policy that we should be, because there is a discontented element in our midst, composed of the ignorant people of both classes, which would be greatly disturbed if they were prevented by a convention of the State from exercising the right to vote, and we should have a revolution in a tea-kettle. For the purpose of peace and quiet, therefore, in our State, I want to see everybody vote, except the women. I believe, my friends and fellow-citizens, we are not prepared for this suffrage. But we can learn. Give a man tools, and let him commence to use them, and, in time, he will learn a trade. So it is with voting. We may not understand it at the start, but, in time, we shall learn to do our duty.

It has been said that Calhoun was master of South Carolina; Clay the dictator of Kentucky, and Webster the emperor of Massachusetts. But hereafter we are to vote for principle, not men. And we have good men in our midst; men we can trust; men who are our friends, and have proved, by their acts, that they are the friend of the State. In these gentlemen we must have confidence, until they have proved that they do not deserve it. I do not believe that there is a man in this district who, if you will reason with him about these things, will not agree with what I say. We recognize the Southern white man as the true friend of the black man. You see upon that banner the words, "United we stand, divided we fall;" and, if you could see the seal of the society which that banner represents, you would find the white man and the black man standing with their arms locked together, as a type of the friendship and the union which we desire. We feel that the white man has not understood the black man as the black man has understood the white man; and if the citizens of South Carolina had all acted, after the close of the war, as these gentlemen have done to-day, and spoken their kind sentiments as freely, our State would not regret the loss of twenty thousand colored citizens who have gone abroad because they had not sufficient confidence to stay. After the remarks we have heard to-day, we believe there is a better time coming. Twelve months ago, Mr. Gibbes said: "Fellow-citizens, we are willing to meet you half way;" and we are glad to say that the representatives and public men of Richland district have done so on the present occasion. We feel that we are understood here, and we believe that colored men will here after enjoy the rights and privileges which now belong to their race. There is less prejudice here, less prejudice everywhere South of the Potomac against the colored man than there is North of it. [Applause.] I saw in Washington, a few days ago, men more violently opposed to our advancement than any gentleman here; and we know that the States of New Hampshire, Ohio and perhaps some others, have refused that political equality which exists and has been accorded in South Carolina. It is our duty, therefore, to identify ourselves with this soil. Here, we have grown from childhood to manhood. Many of us, white and black, have been brought up together; we love the people; we respect their honor; we know their worth, and I ask whether, under these circumstances, having the power to do so, we ought not to petition Congress to remove the disability which shuts out that portion of our people from the elective franchise, in whom we have such long tried confidence.

If we are to have a convention in the State for the purpose of changing its constitution, let it be a convention full of intellect and power. If the black man is to cast a vote, let him rest that vote upon a standard of ability, and not be contented to see a body of men who are not competent to discharge the high duties that will be required of them. We know the old saying that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." If, therefore, you elect ignorant men, you will have a bad constitution. Give us, then, the good men of the State. I would rather trust him who took up arms and went to the battle-field, and has come home with his honorable scars, believing in the justice of his cause, than he who skulked from duty, and now claims to be a Union man. [Cheers.] Such a one is unworthy the contempt of even a negro. I would rather trust General Hampton riding at the head of his column, and shouting to his men to follow, than any man who has stayed at home and, when his country was in danger, hunted for an iron-clad or a rat hole. [Cheers.] And so would you. ["that's so."] We don't believe in those people who, since the war, have dodged around the corners, declaring they were "Union men." [No, no.] When I hear a Southern man say he was a "Union man," I know he is a traitor. When I hear a Northern man say he was a Southern man during the war, I know he is a traitor. But, when I hear a colored man say he was a Union man, I believe him from the bottom of my heart. Whenever the telegraph announced a Southern victory, the black man trembled, but whenever the tidings came of a Northern victory we rejoiced, because we felt we were that much nearer freedom. To-day, thank God, we enjoy the result of that freedom. We stand before the world invested with a political quality with the white man. We can vote.

Hon. Edward Arthur [sotto voice.] You are more than our equal, Nash, in one sense, because we are disfranchised.

The Speaker. Yes, sir, and we are not going to let the halls of Congress remain silent until you are permitted to vote. It is the men of your class, and your ability, who recognize our wants and whom we desire to see reinvested with the power of doing good. It is with the men of your class with whom we want to vote on the great questions of the day, and by whom we wish to be counseled and directed.

It is not our desire to be a discordant element in the community, or to unite the poor against the rich. We want to live together in harmony—to go to work and restore the lost credit of the State. As General Hampton has said "our destinies depend upon each other." The white man has land, the black man has labor, and labor is worth nothing without capital. We must help to create that capital by restoring confidence, and we can only restore confidence by electing proper men to fill our public offices.

There are said to be sixty thousand colored voters and forty thousand white voters in South Carolina. Look what a power you have for good or for evil! But, fellow-citizens, be sure you use that power with intelligence, and to the end that South Carolina, with which your interests are all identified, may enjoy the prosperity which it gives. When citizens come forward and meet us as gentlemen have done to-day, we have no right to doubt the future. I look upon to-day as our fourth of July. And if we do our duty, we shall prove ourselves worthy of the great privilege with which we have been invested. It is true the majority of colored men may not be able to vote intelligently, but you will be educated. In the four weeks preceding the first election in this district, you will be taught more about voting than the people of Ireland or England ever did know. There never was a people who have gained so much as we have done. But a little while ago we were slaves; now we are freemen. It has been declared that we shall have a voice in public affairs. In these public affairs we must unite with our white fellow-citizens. They tell us that they have been disfranchised; yet we tell the North that we will never let the halls of Congress be silent until we remove that disability. Can we afford to lose from the councils of the State our first men? Can we spare judges from the bench? Can we put fools or strangers in their position? No, fellow-citizens, no! Gloomy would be that day, indeed. We want in charge of our interests only our best and ablest men. And then, with a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether, up goes South Carolina. (Cheers.)

The Rev. D. Pickett (colored) stated that he wanted it distinctly understood that he was no office-seeker. The good of his people was his first consideration. He was opposed to universal suffrage, for two reasons—the want of education and a property qualification. The first was readily attainable, and the last, by industry and economy, would surely come. Speaking of elections, he said that the question should not be whether a candidate was black or white, but was he honest?

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION.

Senator Sherman Declares the Measure a Finality—He is Anxious that the South Should Accept—No Prosperity for Either Section under Military Surveillance.

The Macon, Ga., papers contain the following letter from Senator Sherman to a citizen of that place, which is important as containing a pledge that the military reconstruction bill will be held as a finality, if acted upon and accepted by the excluded States:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, March 12, 1867.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. The bill you referred to was passed in the earnest hope that it would tend to the full restoration of all the States to all their rights in the Union. The sixth section I think too harsh, but it was put in the House as the result of opposition from both extremes. At the request of large numbers from the South, we are passing a supplementary act to provide machinery of reconstruction. The original bill left all this to each State, but there was danger of double organizations and conventions, and therefore, to avoid further strife or difference, this new act will be passed. It is merely a scaffolding.

My earnest conviction is, that the South should not forego this opportunity to be restored to representation; and you may rely upon it, that a majority in both Houses will adhere to this offer, and execute it in good faith, and to the letter, if your people will do likewise. Neither section can be prosperous while the present condition of military surveillance prevails.

You can do as you please with this.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

WM. K. DEGRAFFENREID, Esq.

SPOONS.—In Stevens' infamous confiscation speech, he cited the biblical history of the Jewish escape from Egyptian bondage. The speech was read by the clerk of the House. A correspondent says:

While the clerk was reading that paragraph, and particularly when he came to these lines: "He commanded the men and the women to borrow from their *confiding neighbors* jewels of silver and jewels of gold," and that they did so, "and spoiled the Egyptians and *went forth full handed*," every eye was turned upon Butler, whose ordinarily chalky face assumed by turns all the colors of the rainbow.

THE ATTORNEY'S OATH IN MARYLAND.—The Legislature of Maryland has just passed an act prescribing the following as the oath required of attorneys on admission to the practice of law in all the courts of that State:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will at all times demean myself fairly and honorably as an attorney and practioner of law, that I will bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the constitution and laws thereof, and that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support, protect and defend the constitution, laws and government thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of this or any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

THE "SACRED" SCHOOL FUND.

The Tennessee National Bank of Memphis Refuses Payment—Rutter Declines to Come to a Consultation on the Subject—State Officials Beneficiaries—The "Sacred" Fund in Bad Way.

From the Memphis Bulletin, March 22.

The Tennessee National Bank closed yesterday at 2 o'clock. There have been various surmises and exaggerated reports as to the probable cause producing that result. On inquiring we learn that the immediate circumstances which occasioned it are substantially as follows: About nine months ago, by arrangement and pay of certain State officials, the Tennessee National Bank became the depository of the State funds for West Tennessee. A few months ago Governor Brownlow, who was all along acquainted with the fact, was seized with a virtuous fear lest the funds deposited in West Tennessee, by consent of the officials for a consideration, should be lost, and the blame be justly laid at his door. He therefore "blowed" up the State Treasurer, by calling the attention of the Legislature to the matter. That body of hungry patriots immediately dispatched a committee—of which Spence, the President of the defunct "Exchange Bank of Tennessee at Murfreesboro" was Chairman—to Memphis to demand the immediate payment of all the State funds, including the School fund. The officers of the Tennessee National Bank, it appears by the report of the committee to the Legislature, immediately paid over to the aforesaid Spence committee the sum of *four hundred thousand dollars*, and executed notes for the remainder of the State deposit.

Subsequently, S. Watson, Esq., assignee of the State Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, filed a bill in chancery to restrain the officers of the Tennessee National Bank from paying out any more of said funds to the Legislative committee, alleging that all the said funds, largely composed of the School fund, was properly assigned to him for the benefit of the stockholders of said bank; and recently an order to this effect was served on George R. Rutter, Esq., President of the National Bank in this city.

Last Saturday one of the notes of the Tennessee National Bank of this city, given to the Legislative committee, fell due, and the President, George R. Rutter, Esq., acting under the advice of the best legal counsel, refused its payment.

Yesterday a dispatch was received from officials at Nashville to the effect that "matters were so complicated" that the presence of George Rutter, Esq., was desired there in consultation. It is understood that he declined to go there to hold a "consultation," and in consequence we shall doubtless be favored with the presence of some of the State officials, for said consultation, in a few days.

It is due to the officers of the bank to say that all the ordinary demands have been met, and that it is scarcely likely that a single depositor will lose a cent by the closing of the bank.

It seems probable, from all we can now learn, that if the State authorities push the payment of the notes given the Legislative committee, there will be no settlement of the difficulty except at the end of an interminable law suit.

WILSON AND SUMNER.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, a Radical organ, says:

"Our Senators, as all well know, have little affection or respect for each other; the contempt of each for the other is voiced in all of the Washington rotundas and committee-rooms; but, like the quarrelsome husband and wife, they cordially agree against all outside others uniting among every other company and rising up from their own Seats."

THE Richmond *Times* referring to the erection of the bronze statue of Chief Justice Marshall, lately arrived in that city from Europe, says:

He was finally lifted to his pedestal on a sort of monument, brought from a foreign land to keep green in our memory the recollections of dead laws and civil rights.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.—The pay and allowance of the gentlemen who wear stars and shoulder-straps in our army on its peace footing are reported to be as follows:

Gen. Grant, $18,120; Lieutenant General Sherman, $14,814; Major General Halleck, $7717; Major General Meade, $7717; Major General Sheridan, $7717; Major General Thomas, $7717; Brigadier General McDowell, $5517; Colonels, $4500; Lieutenant Colonels, $3994; Majors, $3765; Captains, $3049; First Lieutenants, $2713; and Second Lieutenants, $2653.

AWNINGS.

THE LATEST STYE AWNINGS.

ROWE'S PATENT,

NEW MADE TO ORDER AT

COLE, MILLER & CO'S

Awning and Mattress Factory,

NO. 9 NORTH COLLEGE STREET.

THIS AWNING CAN BE RAISED OR lowered at pleasure, and without going outside the door. Every size and style for store fronts, doors and windows, made with neatness and dispatch, and at cheap rates. Orders may be left at the Factory as above, or at

STONE & HEFLEBOWER'S,
Sole Agents for the Southern States,
No. 67 North Cherry street, up stairs.

Rights for the above awning for sale for cities, counties or States, on favorable terms.

mar5-tf

JOHN HERRIFORD. J. S. REEVES.

HERRIFORD, REEVES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 73 Public Square,

NASHVILLE.....TENN.

HAVING REMOVED OUR STOCK FROM No. 40 Broad street to No. 73 Public Square, we are prepared to continue the business, supplying the wants of our old patrons and all new ones who may favor us with their orders. We have on hand and are constantly receiving large supplies of Groceries, Liquors, and everything to be found in our line of business. Particular attention paid to receiving, shipping and selling Cotton. feb26-3m

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Free from Redemption.

AT THE COURTHOUSE DOOR, ON SATURDAY, March the 30th, at 11 o'clock, we will sell to the highest bidder, the corner property on Front and Gay streets, just below the "Inn Block."

TERMS LIBERAL—Particulars on the day of sale.

ANDREW H. EWING.
BENJ. F. SHIELDS, Trustee.

mar15 td

NOTICE.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, N. A. C. AND N. & N. W. RAILROADS, Nashville, Tenn., March 7, 1867.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, NO TRAINS will run through to Chattanooga. DAY TRAINS will run between Nashville and Anderson as usual, stopping at all intermediate points; but NIGHT TRAINS will be abandoned.

WM. P. INNES,
General Superintendent.

Shelbyville Accommodation will leave Nashville daily at 7 P. M.

SAM COLLADAY,

CITY SHOE STORE,

Boots and Shoes,

NO. 114 CHURCH STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

jan13-3m

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON DISPATCHES.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Prominent Republicans Urging the Release of Jeff. Davis—Chase's Refusal to Try Him.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President has been urged by prominent Republicans and others to release Jeff. Davis on his own recognizance, because there is no prospect of Chief Justice Chase holding a court in Virginia so long as that State is under control of military authority, he deeming it beneath the dignity of a Judge of the Supreme Court to preside in a district under such control. There is good reason for saying that within the next ten days Davis will be released, upon his own recognizance to answer when called upon.

Removal of Collector Smyth.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Horace Greeley, Mayor Hoffman, of New York, Mr. Opdyke, and others of like influential position, have had interviews with the President within the past day or two, and the quid nunes attribute these visits to the supposed intention of the Administration to remove Mr. Smyth. I am not authorized to say what was the object of these interviews, but I can say emphatically there is no intention at this moment, or under existing circumstances, to displace Mr. Smyth.

Minister to Austria.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It is now stated on good authority that Mr. Foster will not receive the nomination of Minister to Austria.

Fenian Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Senate adjourned on Saturday to meet this morning at ten o'clock. The session is still secret, but it is understood that the chief work before the body is the appointment of a Secretary of War in the place of Gen. Sweeney, the former occupant of the position.

The Senate—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—If Congress shall adjourn on Tuesday or Wednesday next, as it is now almost certain, the President will issue on the day of adjournment a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate for Executive business, especially to consider the nominations for official position.

The British Lion Growls in South America and the Result.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Herald's Panama correspondent says: A British frigate appeared off Carthagenia on the 27th of February, and the Captain addressed a note to the President insisting that the British Consul should receive the mails before they were sent to the local postoffice, and that the President should apologize for past offenses in respect to that matter. The President evaded a decided answer to these propositions, but a war steamer in the service of Mosquera came into port in the meantime and was seized by the Englishman, when the demands were again reiterated with threats of taking other measures in the event of a non-compliance. The President, fearing a bombardment, succumbed and apologized, promising to do better in the future.

G. H. WESSEL & SONS,

Wholesale Bakers and Confectioners,

Nos. 43 and 45 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR friends and patrons that they have reduced the wholesale prices of Candy and Crackers to the following:

Fine Candy, 25c. per lb.; Fine Fancy parties, one and upwards, 30c.; Butter Crackers, by the barrel or box, 10c. per lb.; Soda Crackers, by the barrel or box, 10c. per lb.; Pic-Nic Crackers, by the barrel, 10½c. per lb.; Pilot Bread, by the barrel, 8c. per lb.

We are also making a fine quality of Bread, which our wagons are ready to deliver to any part of the city. General Dealers in Fine Imported Teas, Wines and Liquors, Scotch Ales and London Porter. Also, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, Catsups, Sauces, Cheese, etc., etc., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, and to which we invite the attention of the trade.

feb24-3m G. H. WESSEL & SONS.

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

1000 hds fair to choice N. O. Sugar;
500 barrels New Orleans Molasses;
500 half bbls. New Orleans Molasses;
2000 bags fair to choice Rio Coffee;
150 Mats choice Java Coffee;
25 Tierces Prime Carolina Rice;

In store and arriving, for sale by

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & Co.,
34 Fourth Street,
mar1-3m LOUISVILLE, KY

CHANCERY SALES

FOR

Saturday, April 13, 1867,

At the Courthouse at 12 o'clock.

A. G. Merritt, Adm'r, vs. R. C. McNairy et als.

IN PURSUANCE OF DECREE OF THE Chancery Court at Nashville in the above named cause, I will sell at the Courthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock, on

Saturday, April 13, 1867,

All the Lots in the plan of the N. A. McNairy West Nashville Lots, owned by the Estate of Frank N. McNairy, deceased, as follows:

ON PORTER STREET—Lot No. 206, fronting 100 feet and running back to Grundy street; Lot No. 217, fronting 50 feet and running back along McNairy street 175 feet to an alley.

ON BROAD STREET—Lots Nos. 7 and 8, fronting together 100 feet, and running back 165 feet to an alley; Lot No. 41, fronting 100 feet and running back 175 feet to an alley; Lot No. 65, fronting 95 feet and running back 117 feet to an alley; Lot No. 48, fronting 100 feet and running back 109 feet to an alley.

ON McGAVOCK STREET—Lots Nos. 82 and 84, fronting together 100 feet and running back 189 feet to an alley; Lots Nos. 91 and 93, fronting together 100 feet and running back 195 feet to alley; Lot No. 111, fronting 100 feet and running back 169 feet to an alley; Lot No. 115, fronting 100 feet and runing back 166 feet to an alley; Lot No. 122, fronting 100 feet and running back 169 feet to an alley.

ON DEMUMBRANE STREET—Lots Nos. 153 and 155, fronting together 100 feet and running back 166 feet to an alley; Lot No. 152, fronting 50 feet and running back 175 feet to an alley; Lot No. 188, fronting 50 feet and running back 175 feet to an alley.

ON LOCUST STREET—Lots Nos. 258 and 259, fronting together 100 feet and running back 170 feet to an alley; Lots Nos. 275, 276 and 277, fronting together 150 feet and running back 170 feet to an alley.

ON GRUNDY STREET—Lots Nos. 239 and 240, fronting together 100 feet and running back to an alley. And on

MIDDLE FRANKLIN TURNPIKE—Lots Nos. 229, 230, 231 and 232, forming a triangle, with a front of about 200 feet.

TERMS OF SALE—Credits of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes required with approved security and a lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL,
mar24 td Clerk and Master.

A RARE CHANCE.

THE BEST CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY OFFERED.

IT BEING NECESSARY FOR THE IMprovement of my health to remain in the country, I have determined to sell my entire stock of Government and Auction Goods now in store on South College street. Any person or persons wishing to enter into the best business in the city on same amount of capital, this is the best chance offered. Don't want a better trade if I was able to attend to it myself.

Call or address me at Nashville or Manchester, Tenn.

mar23 tf F. FLEMING.

GET A GOOD FIT.

Have Your Shirts Made to Order AT

R. H. THOMPSON,

THE FIT AND FINISH OF THESE SHIRTS we claim to be **Superior** to any now offered in this market. In addition to our Shirt Department, we keep a superior assortment of

Men's Furnishing Goods,

—viz:—

DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, SOCKS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

HATS AND CAPS,

And in fact every thing pertaining to a gentleman's toilet.

R. H. THOMPSON,
(Old No. 28) 41 Cherry street.
jan20-tf

JOHN T. FOOTE. J. M. NASH. S. M. MURPHY

FOOTE, NASH & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 19 West Columbia St.,

CINCINNATI,

DISTILLERS OF COLOGNE, SPIRITS, ALCOHOLS, AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS AND WINES.

DEALERS IN GENUINE

ROBERTSON COUNTY, BOURBON, RYE AND MONONGAHLA

WHISKIES.

Proprietors of the celebrated brand of Ora Valley Whisky.

may18—dly

C. W. SMITH,

DISPENSING CHEMIST AND PHARMACIST,

Corner Church and Vine Sts.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF CALLING attention to the fact that I have recently improved and re-furnished my establishment with a large and carefully selected stock of

Pure and Fresh Drugs, Medicines, and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Also, a large stock of fine English, French and American PERFUMERY, including Extracts, Soaps, Oils and Pomades, Toilet Powders and Fancy Goods. The best WINES and LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes only; choice CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Families can at all times be supplied with the purest FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SPICES, etc., that are to be found in a first class Drug Store.

TO PHYSICIANS.

I give my personal attention to the careful compounding of Prescriptions, and have for this department a full supply of the best Chemicals and Medicines that can be found in the market.

jan30-2m

Capital, One Million Dollars

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO.,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DIRECTORS.

R. M. BISHOP, of R. M. Bishop & Co.
THEO. COOK, President Chamber of Commerce.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Pres't of Lafayette Bank.
HUGH McBIRNEY, of Hugh McBirney & Co.
L. B. HULL, of Addy, Hull & Co.
A. S. WINSLOW, of Winslow & Smith.
BRIGS SWIFT, of Brigs Swift & Co.
CHARLES RULE, of C. Rule & Co.
C. M. BUCHANAN, of Buchanan & Co.
ADOLPH WOOD, of Adolph Wood & Co.
JAMES S. WISE, Nashville Packet Company.
L. A. HARRIS, Mayor of Cincinnati.

THOS. SHERLOCK, President.
WM. B. CASSILLY, Vice President.

This Company is now prepared to transact a general Fire and Marine insurance business throughout the State of Tennessee.

R. C. McNAIRY, Agent.

Policies issued on first-class Brick Dwellings for five years, at a material reduction on yearly rates.

sep14-6m [U. & A., B.]

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT,

Corner College and Union Streets.

R. G. THOMPSON WOULD INFORM HIS friends and the public that he has just fitted up and opened an elegant Restaurant over his Saloon, where gentlemen will find at all times not only the best the home market affords, but also the best of everything from a distance. Having procured the services of a first-rate cook, and from my long experience in hotel business, I feel confident of being able to please customers.

Fresh Oysters received daily—served up in any style. Fresh Game always on hand.

nov4-1y R. G. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CEDAR IS KING.

The Stone's River Utility Works,

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

D. H. C. SPENCE. J. H. EAKIN

MANUFACTURE LARGE QUANTITIES of the finest possible varieties of Red Cedar Ware at the lowest possible prices.

Also manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Carpenters' Work and Barrels, Kegs, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, etc. We make more and better ware than any other factory, and hope for more and better trade.

See sample at Marr's Banking Office and Chamber of Commerce, and address

D. H. C. SPENCE, Sup't.

Jan17-3m

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OF NASHVILLE,

College Street, near Union,

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

It is prepared to transact a regular Banking business, and furnish Exchange on

NEW YORK,
NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISVILLE, AND
CINCINNATI.

Government Securities, Gold and Silver, bought and sold on Commission.

JOHN LUMSDEN, President.
W. J. THOMAS, Cashier.

oct24-1y.

N. W. JOYCE. STAFFORD, 2ND.

JOYCE & STAFFORD,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS, AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 22 Union Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FILLING orders, and best Cash advances made on consignments. (dec30-2m

1000 ACRES OF CHOICE

Middle Tennessee Land

FOR SALE,

Within Seven Miles of Nashville.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE 1,000 Acres of the Tract of Land on which he resides. It is susceptible of convenient division, is exceedingly rich, and is **especially adapted to Grasses.** One-half of the tract is now in luxuriant grass, the balance in timber, which, by the aid of the Northwestern Railroad, which passes through it, could be sold in Nashville for more than the whole land would cost. If you desire one of the **best Stock Farms** ever offered for sale in Davidson county, apply at once. I am determined to sell.

I offer, also, three number one **Thoroughbred Stock** [illegible] from four to six years old. Many [illegible] number of one and two year old Colts, some of them in the spring, and the next season.

If the Stallions are not sold soon, they will be farmed on favorable terms.

I also offer for sale a pair of **Thoroughbred Geldings,** well matched and broke to Harness. W. G. HARDING.

December 6, 1866.—tf

The Louisville Courier, Augusta Constitutionalist, Mobile Advertiser and Register, copy to the amount of $20 and forward bills to this Office.

CHANCERY SALES

FOR

Saturday, March 30, 1867.

Wm. A. Cheatham vs. Jas. A. Jennings.

IN PURSUANCE OF DECREE OF THE Chancery Court at Nashville, in the above named cause, I will sell at the Courthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock on

Saturday, March 30, 1867,

Lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in Shelby's Addition to Edgefield, fronting each 50 feet on Russell street, and running back 170 feet to an alley.

TERMS—Six months' credit, with interest from day of sale. Note required with two approved securities, and a lien retained to secure its payment. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL,
mar9 td Clerk and Master.

Wm. McMurry and others vs. Jas. C. Cousens and others.

IN PURSUANCE OF DECREE OF THE Chancery Court at Nashville, in the above named cause, I will sell at the Courthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock on

Saturday, March 30, 1867.

Lot No. 38 in Houston's Addition to Edgefield, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Fartherland street, between Oak and Tulip streets, and running 170 feet to an alley.

TERMS—$250 cash, and the residue on credits of six, twelve and eighteen months, without interest. Notes required with approved security, and a lien retained. Sale free from redemption. MORTON B. HOWELL,
mar9 td Clerk and Master.

Ainsworth Harrison vs. Northern & Carver.

IN PURSUANCE OF DECREE OF THE Chancery Court at Nashville, in the above named cause, I will sell at the Courthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock on

Saturday, March 30, 1867,

A tract of land containing about eighty acres, lying on the waters of Sugar creek, being the same land sold by Carver to Northern in 1866.

TERMS—Credits of six and twelve months, without interest. Notes required with approved security, and a lien retained. Sale free from redemption. MORTON B. HOWELL,
mar9 td Clerk and Master.

Thos. Callender vs. Sarah A. Lovell and others.

IN PURSUANCE OF DECREE OF THE Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named cause, I will sell at the Courthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock on

Saturday, March 30, 1867.

A lot on Broad street, near the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, being the lot purchased by Joseph Jewett of W. G. Dupree. Also, 35½ feet of the sub-division of lots Nos. 214 and 216 in the N. A. McNairy plan of West Nashville lots.

TERMS—On the lot on Broad street, $150 in cash, and of the lot of 35½ feet, $50 in cash, and the residue on credits of six and twelve months, with interest from day of sale. Notes required with approved security, and a lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL,
mar9 td Clerk and Master.

B. E. and J. J. Garrett vs. G. J. Hooper.

IN PURSUANCE OF DECREE OF THE Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named cause I will sell at the Courthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock on

Saturday, March 30, 1867,

A tract of land on the Murfreesboro Turnpike, adjoining the lands of Robert Powers on the west Alfred Cox on the south, R. Powers on the east, and the turnpike on the north, containing about fourteen acres; being the same piece of land sold by Mary Gray to Geo. J. Hooper.

TERMS—Six months' credit, with interest from day of sale. Note required with approved security, and a lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL,
mar9 td Clerk and Master.

Ewin, Pendleton & Co. and others vs. David Randall and others.

IN PURSUANCE OF DECREE OF THE Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named cause, I will sell at the Courthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock on

Saturday, March 30, 1867,

A lot on the north side of Broad street in Nashville, being part of City Lot No. 93, fronting 47½ feet and running back 103 feet, being the former residence of David