NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

VOL. XXXIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1867. NO. 133.

Louisville and Nashville

RAILROAD.

QUICK TIME TO

ST. LOUIS,

CHICAGO,

CINCINNATI,

AND THE EAST,

6 Daily Through Trains, Making direct Connections at Louisville for the East, West and North.

COMMENCING JANUARY 27, 1867.

Trains will run as follows:

	No. 5.	No. 4.
Leave Nashville	5:00 A M	3:00 P M
Arrive at Bowling Green,	8:00 A M	5:35 P M
" " Cave City,	9:27 A M	6:18 P M
" " Louisville,	1:00 P M	9:20 P M

WEST AND NORTH.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Leave Louisville	1:30 P M	9:30 P M	6:30 A
Arrive Ind'nap'lis	7:00 P M	4:15 A M	12:45 P
Arrive Chicago	10:50 A M	5:00 P M	10:10 P M
" St. Louis,	9:30 A M	1:00 P M	1:45 A M

EAST.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Leave Louisville	1:30 P M	9:30 P M
Arrive at Indianapolis	7:00 P M	4:15 A M
" " Cincinnati	11:55 P M	6:15 A M
" " Cleveland	6:15 A M	2:50 P M
" " Buffalo	1:35 P M	10:40 P M
" " Pittsburg	10:25 A M	9:20 P M
" " Baltimore	12:20 A M	1:00 P M
" " Washington		
" " Philadelphia	12:40 A M	1:20 P M
" " New York	3:00 A M	3:45 P M
" " Boston		7:30 P M

Steamers of U. S. Mail Line leave Louisville daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., arriving in Cincinnati in time to take early morning trains for the East.

Passenger car attached to freight trains—Leaves Franklin, Ky., at 7:00 A. M., and Gallatin at 9:30 A. M., arriving in Nashville at 11:50 A. M. Leaves Nashville at 3:10 P. M., arrives at Gallatin 6:00 P. M., and at Franklin 9:01 P. M.

ALBERT FINK,
General Superintendent L. & N. R. R.

Nashville and Chattanooga

RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Two Daily Trains Leave Nashville for Washington, New York, and all Points East and South. Close Connections Made at Chattanooga Morning and Evening for all Eastern and Southern Cities.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1867.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 27, 1867, and until further notice, Passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave Nashville for Washington, New York, Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Augusta, Savannah, New Orleans and Mobile at 5:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., arriving in Chattanooga at 2:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.; both Trains making close connections at Chattanooga with East Tennessee & Georgia and Western & Atlantic Railroad Trains. Returning, leave Chattanooga at 7:40 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., upon arrival of E. T. & Ga. and W. & A. Trains, arriving in Nashville at 4:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Elegant Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Passenger Trains.

SHELBYVILLE ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Shelbyville 5:30 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., arriving in Nashville 11:10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leaves Nashville for Shelbyville 5:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., arriving in Shelbyville 9:00 A. M. and 9:05 P. M.

Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAIN—Leaves Nashville 3:00 P. M.; arrives at Johnsonville 9:00 P. M. Leaves Johnsonville 4:00 A. M.; arrives at Nashville 10:00 A. M.

W. P. INNES, Gen'l Sup't.
N. & C. and N. W. R. R.
J. W. BROWN, Gen'l Pass Agent.
jan26—tf.

NASHVILLE & DECATUR

RAILWAY.

Great Central---All Rail Route

TO THE

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Two Daily Through Passenger Trains, making direct connections at Decatur with Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for all Points South and Southwest.

Through to Memphis Without Change of Cars.

COMMENCING JANUARY 27, 1867, TRAINS will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTH.

	TRAIN NO. 1.	TRAIN NO. 2.
Leave Nashville	7:55 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Arrive Decatur	3:00 P. M.	2:45 A. M.
" Huntsville	7:45 P. M.	7:45 A. M.
" Corinth	8:58 P. M.	8:55 A. M.
" Grand Junction	11:37 P. M.	11:34 A. M.
" Memphis	2:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.

TRAINS NORTH.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Leave Memphis	7:00 P. M.	7:20 A. M.
Leave Huntsville	2:08 A. M.	1:53 P. M.
Leave Decatur	6:45 A. M.	6:45 P. M.
Arrive Nashville	2:40 P. M.	2:40 A. M.

Train No. 2 South connects at Decatur for Huntsville; at Corinth with Mobile and Ohio R. R. for Selma, Mobile and intermediate points. Connects at Grand Junction with Miss. Central R. R. for New Orleans and intermediate points.

Train No. 1 South connects at Decatur for Huntsville, Memphis and intermediate points.

Train No. 2 North connects at Nashville with Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for the East, North and Northwest; and with N. & C. and N. & N. W. and E. & K. Railroads, for all points on those lines.

Train No. 2 South and No. 1 North run daily. Train No. 1 South and No. 2 North run daily except Sundays.

Splendid Sleeping Cars Attached to all Night Trains.

Columbia Accommodation Train Daily, except Sundays.

Leaves Columbia at	6:25 A. M.
Arrives at Nashville at	9:00 A. M.
Leaves Nashville at	4:00 P. M.
Arrives at Columbia at	6:37 P. M.

The Columbia Accommodation Train will run on the above time permanently from year to year, except that in summer the time of departure from Nashville will be 5:00 P. M., instead of 4:00 P. M.

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

J. H. VAN DYNE,
jan27 General Superintendent

ZOLLICOFFER HOUSE

AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF DECREES OF THE Chancery Court, I offer at private sale Gen. Zollicoffer's residence on High street;

The Hood McNairy House, on Summer street; and other valuable property.

Parties desiring to purchase will be fully informed as to terms, etc., upon application to me at the Court House.

MORTON B. HOWELL,
feb16 Clerk and Master.

ARMISTEAD & WOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

NO. 33 PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE A COMPLETE, varied and fresh stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, embracing Canned Fruits, Conserves, Imported Liquors, Cigars, and all descriptions of Groceries for domestic use. mar15-tf

SOUTH NASHVILLE STREET RAILROAD.—Until further notice, passengers can obtain tickets at the following places: Coal office, No. 31½ Public Square—R. Kelly, Agent; Singleton, at Postoffice building; M. C. Cotton's Drug Store, Cherry street; Company's Office, South College street. The rates are as follows:

Two Tickets for Fifteen Cents.
Seven Tickets for Fifty Cents.
Fourteen Tickets for One Dollar.

When passengers pay in the cars, the fare will be ten cents, and they are expected to make their own change. Conductors will have fifty cent and one dollar packages of tickets for sale on the cars.

DAVID HUGHES, President.
J. S. ROBINSON, Secretary.
apr6-3m B. F. AT.

WANTED,

5,000 POUNDS OF TOBOCCO.—WE will pay the best market price for Tobacco, in good prizing order, at No. 128 South Market street, Nashville.

dec27-tf LESTER & CO.

Union and Dispatch.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1867.

Largest Circulation in City and State.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

His Record and Antecedents—Minute and Personal Events—What Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, His Old Antagonist, Thinks and Says of Him—Highly Interesting Facts and Reminiscences.

From the Paris, Tenn., Intelligencer, 27th.

Already the Memphis *Avalanche* and other Conservative journals in the State have given well-written sketches of the public services and political antecedents of this gentleman. His record is, or may be familiar to all, and in the leading acts and events of his life, as with most statesmen, may be found the true interpretation of his character and principles.

But there is an unwritten history, made up of minuter and more personal events which do not appear in Legislative journals and published speeches, and with which of course the public cannot be presumed to be familiar, that go further, if possible, to develop the real character and to present the actual man.

The writer, who is familiar with both the written and unwritten history of Mr. Etheridge, offers to the reader this brief sketch, without the coloring of personal eulogium or partisan panegyric.

He first entered public life as Clerk of the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1843. The next session he represented Weakley county in the lower house. Although a Whig, he defeated his Democratic opponent, where the usual majority was several hundred.

From that time until 1853 he was extensively engaged in the practice of the law, in which he won fair distinction and general success, although competing with a bar among whom numbered some of the ablest and most learned of that honorable profession. In 1853 he was elected without opposition to the House of Representatives in the United States Congress. 'Twas during that term that the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced and passed.

Mr. Etheridge was the chief of the eight Southern Representatives who recorded their votes in opposition to that measure, which the great mass of the Southern people were taught to regard as so just and beneficial, and upon which they looked with so much favor.

In 1855 he was opposed by Mr. Freeman, a gentleman of no ordinary talents and acquirements, who severely arraigned him before the people of the district, but he was triumphantly returned. Of the eight Southern Representatives who opposed this measure, so immensely popular at that time in the South, Mr. Etheridge was the only one re-elected—all the rest were either defeated or voluntarily retired before the indignant frowns of their Southern constituencies.

But Mr. Etheridge believed this bill to be a Pandora's box for the South, and he braved the fierce tide of popular resentment, and with a moral courage that knew no fear—a matchless eloquence, and with ceaseless energy and untiring industry—he succeeded where all others failed. Very many supported him for re-election who differed with him, but they believed him to be controlled by the deepest convictions of right, and gave him credit for sincerity and honesty.

In 1857, the Congressional district had been changed under the new apportionment, and there was a Democratic majority of a few hundred. After an animated canvass, he was defeated by Colonel J. D. C. Atkins obtaining a small majority.

In 1859, Mr. Etheridge defeated his former successful opponent in a contest unsurpassed in Tennessee for warmth and energy.

During all these campaigns, Mr. Etheridge did not retreat from his record, but boldly and eloquently defended it, and had the proud satisfaction to receive the reindorsement by the constituency of his course as their Representative.

It was during the thirty-fourth Congress that he offered a resolution strongly condemnatory of the revival of the African slave trade, and which passed the House of Representatives by a large majority. For that he was greatly complimented by the Republican party, just then organizing. That resolution was held up by his opponents North and South, in Congress and on the hustings, and by the press, as conclusive proof of his opposition to the institution of slavery as an abstract proposition.

Everywhere he answered his pro-slavery assailants with defiance, fearlessly defending the resolution, and denouncing the barbarities of the "middle passage," and the immorality and criminal cupidity of the *Yankees*, which prompted the original abduction and enslavement of the unfortunate and oppressed African.

This position, taken in connection with his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in which he avowed himself in his canvass as the determined enemy of the extension of slavery to any more territories, rendered him a great favorite with the anti-slavery party everywhere. Mr. Etheridge was the first freesoiler in Tennessee.

His whole course before the war tended to the restriction and extinction of slavery.

He may be said to have been the first great breakwater which rose up in the South to stay the surging tide of pro-slavery extension. In that light he is the pioneer anti-slavery man in the State, and that too at a time when there was no one to help, not even Brownlow, for he was then denouncing Etheridge as a Black Republican, and debating with Pryne, and writing books to prove African slavery on the American continent to be a "divine institution," and a perpetual one.

We have often heard Mr. Etheridge assert on the stump that there were only three hundred and fifty thousand people out of eight millions in the Southern States, who were personally interested in slavery, and that their interests should not be allowed to stand in the way of all other interests.

Times without number have we heard him declare that he would surrender the institution of *slavery to save the Union*.

The drift and animus of his speeches and positions on the stump tended to weaken the bonds of slavery.

This was at a time it must be borne in mind when it required both moral and physical courage in a high degree to assume such positions and defend them, as he always did, unflinchingly. It was at a time, too, when no one expected soon the emancipation of the race, and certainly did not suppose that there was any room for selfish expectations of aggrandizement.

Mr. Etheridge always combatted the dogma of transplanting slavery by hot-bed experiments, and for political purposes.

He argued that slavery in Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Tennessee, would not long continue, but would yield to inevitable causes, and finally sink in a liberal and gradual emancipation. He did not believe, with Brownlow, that it was to last *forever*.

He ridiculed with merciless severity the idea of extension and *colonization*.

He contended that there was not enough labor in any of the Southern States, and that while slave labor was not profitable in the border States as *free* labor, it would be, and it was to the interest of the land proprietors that each State retain its own labor, and therefore he opposed, from considerations of public necessity, if for no other reason, the idea of extension or colonization.

In illustration of our recollection of Mr. Etheridge's speeches and positions on the stump in the memorable canvasses in this district in 1857-59—aided as we are by our notes of the speeches, taken down at the time—we refer the reader to his votes on Dunn's resolutions and Meacham's resolutions, and his support of the Topeka free State constitution; being the only Southern man voting for those freesoil anti-slavery extension measures. He was opposed to the extension of the institution of slavery before the war; he opposes colonization and the removal of the freedmen now.

Mr. Etheridge was a member of Congress from this district at the breaking out of the late war. Being an unconditional Union man, of course he did everything in his power to prevent secession and disunion.

Tennessee having elected no Representative from this district to the thirty-seventh Congress, he was chosen Clerk of that body for that term. He was elected on account of his devotion to the Union and the constitution. In love of the one and unabated support of the other he had never faltered. When many who are now vociferous in their denunciations of his manly magnanimity to a fallen foe, and his respect for constitutional liberty, were bending before the storm of secession which swept the State in 1861 like a hurricane, he stood unmoved by the flag of the Union.

When Stokes was writing Duncan letters, applauding the patriot Davis and menacing the tyrant Lincoln; when Brownlow himself averred that it was useless for one man to oppose the Confederacy; and but for the indiscretion of those politicians, whose patriotism was subordinate to the selfish love of place, in taunting him with his eleventh hour conversion, and but for which we don't doubt he would have given in his adherence to the Confederate movement; Etheridge, unseduced by flattery and unawed by fear, took his stand by the side of Andrew Johnson, and braved everything for the cause of the Union. No man in Tennessee has a better Union record—few of the public men can boast so good a one.

THE RADICAL WAR-WHOOP.

Acting Governor Fletcher's Exposition of the Programme of Radical Violence—Freedom of Speech to be Denied—Etheridge to be Put Down by the Bayonet—Tyranny Announced in Tennessee.

We subjoin extracts from the speech of A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State, and acting Governor of Tennessee, in the absence of Brownlow, delivered to the Radical meeting at the capitol on Saturday last, and as reported in the *Press and Times* of yesterday, 29th. It is an authoritative exposition of the purposes of the autocratic leaders of Radicalism in this State, in the present campaign:

But I have a far more important matter to speak of. Addressing myself to white as well as black. I advise you to so act as to secure harmony in the Union ranks—guard against discord and division—keep your ranks closed up and move in serried column. Not so much for the sake of the party, but because we are on the eve of troubles of a far more serious character than mere political strife. The accident of position has given to me a standpoint from which I am better able to anticipate events than most of you are. I say this, not boastingly, but because my daily duties are such as to enable me to comprehend the situation with greater facility than others differently situated. I say then with sorrow, but not with dismay, that we are on the eve of serious trouble—probably of a social and financial disaster—possibly of bloody collisions. The Conservatives have selected a candidate for Governor for the purpose of bringing on this state of things. And like all others contemplating crime, they have chosen the instrument best adapted to a sure execution of their purposes. They have selected a candidate who proclaims that you have no State government, but a void and bogus concern which no man is bound to obey. He holds and proclaims that the present Legislature is an imposition, and that no man is bound to obey the laws of its authority. He holds that the present judiciary has no authority, and that its decisions are all nullities. He declares that the constitution of Tennessee has never been amended, and that consequently the slaves are not free. Such were his declarations in his last reported speech—a speech which he has never recanted, and which he will scorn to recant, unless it be to cheat the colored man out of his vote. In that speech, made at Trenton after the people at the ballot-box had amended the constitution so as to abolish slavery; after your Legislature had met and so declared; after they had passed their laws and adjourned, and gone to their homes—in that speech, nearly two years after Mr. Lincoln's proclamation abolishing slavery, he declared that the slaveholders whom he was addressing had as good a title to their slaves as they had before the war. He advised them to reduce their negroes back to slavery by force, and to shoot down any white man who might inform the negroes they were free. For that he was arrested, and before a court-martial haughtily pleaded *guilty*. Besides, it is well known at Washington, and at his home, that he constantly inculcated the right and the duty of the people to overthrow the present State government by force. Only last August, Etheridge and Baxter, and others, projected and advocated a State revolution, and actually broke ground on the stump in favor of the scheme. Etheridge left Washington in August last, declaring his purpose to take the stump and urge the overthrow of the State government by force. In short, Etheridge has done nothing but advocate violence from the first dawn of the present State government down to the present time. By his nomination his party have thrown down the gage of revolution. I have said that he was nominated for this purpose. I am authorized to say so from the fact that the leaders of the convention declared, in an hour after convention adjourned, that they did not expect to elect and had not selected him for *that* purpose. I have said this *instrument of sedition* and violence was well chosen, and so I repeat.

Few men in America have greater power to influence the bad passions of bad men than Emerson Etheridge. Reason is not his forte. To prudence and discretion he is a stranger. Malignant denunciation, bitter reproaches, inflammatory harangues, these are his favorite and only weapons. Now, this is the sort of man the Conservatives have chosen to canvass the State. Wherever he goes he will address his appeals to the disfranchised class. The unabjugated will be out to hear him—the ex-guerrilla will be out to hear—that class of men who are hardly restrained now from violence will listen to his frantic discources. Wherever he goes he will be followed and attended by violence. This is indeed to be his business, his mission. These outbreaks, which are inevitable, *will have to be met and put down, and they will be met and put down.* Does any man suppose that Brownlow will stand idle and see the flames of violence and sedition burning and spreading? No sir, it will be his duty to extinguish the fire wherever it breaks out, *and he will not be slow to do it.* Now this is the trouble I have alluded to as only a few weeks ahead of us. I am no alarmist, for I am not in the least alarmed. Sedition will meet its fate, and Governor Brownlow will be elected by 30,000 or 40,000 majority.

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

IN THE CITY!

Established in January, 1843.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND varied assortment of Gents', Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also, Gents' and Boys' HATS, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, WHIPS, etc., which we are offering at reduced and reasonable prices.

Call style and stock much less than cost.

E. R. CUTTER & GLEAVES,
No. 39 corner of Broad and College streets, Or at their Branch Store, NO. 23 College street Swanee Block, Nashville, Tenn.
jan26-3m

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—DECLENSION OF COL. GARRETT—A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

CARTHAGE, TENN., April 26th, 1867.—A day has been suggested for the assemblage of the Conservative convention in this, the third Congressional district of the State. Upon that convention will devolve the duty of nominating a candidate for the fortieth Congress. My name has been kindly mentioned in connection with the nomination through the public press and otherwise. My silence longer would be construed as a desire on my part to secure said nomination. I regard it as my duty to my political friends, to other aspirants for the position named, as well as to the Conservative party of the district, at once, and publicly, to decline the candidacy for Congress.

My declension is based alone upon private considerations. My pecuniary interests, much injured during the late war, I am seeking assiduously to restore. To abandon them now, to engage in politics, would be ruinous to me. To do so now is a sacrifice I cannot consistently make in justice to my family and an aged mother dependent upon my individual exertions.

My interest and zeal in the success of the great and fundamental principles of American liberty for which the Conservative party of the country is struggling, are not, and will not be, abated, under any circumstances. For the triumph of those principles I shall zealously labor in the future as I have done in the past. What my efforts have been, my acts, votes and speeches sufficiently attest.

The dominancy of the few over the many—the minority over the majority—I will labor to resist with all the influence I may possess or be able to wield, when such domination is sought to be enforced, in times of profound peace, through military force, and for the purpose alone of subserving selfish and corrupt partizan objects. Such objects, as well as the means which have been devised for their achievement, are incompatible with the plainest dictates of an elevated statesmanship, aside from all considerations of justice, patriotism and constitutional teachings.

The negro is a free man—made so by the war. He should be clothed with the rights and privileges of an American citizen just as rapidly as he demonstrates his capacity to the exercise of them for the welfare of the republic. This should be done, not as a party expedient, but as an investment consequent on his new status, as a means of self-protection, and as a correlative of the *obligations* of allegiance, and as a fundamental and eternal right.

And to the white man I would accord the same measure of justice. I would at once clothe him anew with the robes of citizenship, whatever may have been his errors of thought and action in the past. Disfranchisement, except for crimes of which the accused has been duly convicted, in accordance with the constitution and laws, is the very soul of despotism, and of despotism of the most nefarious character. That an American, in the broad sunlight of the nineteenth century, should advocate a doctrine so monstrous, is calculated to shake confidence in the foundation principle of all free governments—that man is *capable of self-government*. But the years of intellectual and moral advancement in store for us as a republic, will consign the monstrosity as well as the memories of its advocates to the shades of a loathed oblivion. It and they will be assigned in the temple of history to that region where slumber the horrors of the French revolution and the Spanish inquisition. Such are the unalterable and just decrees of destiny.

Universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, without regard to race or color, now and forever, are the principles which I have inscribed on my political banner; and I shall bear the same through the coming years of our State and national history, if life and strength be given me, as in the late dark night of our civil troubles, I sought with honesty and fidelity to uphold the starry banner of freedom and national unity.

For the confidence and kindness manifested by many in and for me in this Congressional district, I return to them the thanks of a grateful heart.

I will be obliged to such newspapers as deem the foregoing letter of sufficient importance, and which circulate in the third Congressional district, if they will copy the same.

A. E. GARRETT.

MEETING AT SPRING HILL—LARGE CROWD—THE SPEAKING.

Correspondence Union and Dispatch.

SPRING HILL, April 29th.—The 27th was the day appointed for Joe Williams to address his colored friends at this place. The colored people came in from all parts of the country by crowds. They seemed evidently tired of the calumnies and misrepresentations of loyal leagues, and manifested some eagerness to hear some wholesome Conservative doctrine. For good reasons assigned Williams did not speak.

At the request of the citizens Dr. A. C. White consented to address the crowd. His speech was sensible and to the point. He showed the Conservative whites were better friends to the colored race than the Radicals possibly could be. The Radical idea of confiscating lands in this State he declared was a fallacy. He hoped his colored friends would not be deluded—that it was a bait held out by designing men for the retention of power and the spoils of office. The Doctor spoke at some length, and was listened to with interest.

Mr. John Bond was then called for. He replied that he had not expected to speak, and only did so in answer to their calls. He was not, and never expected to be, a politician; yet he did look with feelings of the deepest interest on the agitation of the issues now before the country—an agitation, important alike to the friends of liberty and the fawning parasites of power—issues whose settlement must decide whether the heritage of our fathers will be squandered and the fair form of liberty be banished from the land forever. Mr. Bond said there were but two parties in Tennessee, Radical and Conservative. The only question for the colored voter to decide is that of interest. Their interest, he thought, is identified with the Conservative party. He then read the platform adopted by the convention at Nashville, commenting at some length on each one of its provisions. Are not these principles, he asked, broad enough to cover all the blacks desired. Here Mr. Bond drew a graphic comparison between the Conservative and Radical organization, giving the latter the full benefit of the present system of taxation, and the selfish motives that induced the enfranchisement of the negro. He declared, in conclusion, that the two races must live together unlike the patriarchs of old, whose great possessions forced them to part. Our substance will not pay the expense of a separation. Since we must live together, for the peace and harmony of the country let us unite upon a platform of principles that will best secure "equal and exact justice to all." The tone and candor of these remarks had their weight and influence. A more orderly crowd I have never seen. Radicalism has but little foothold here.

LONE STAR.

County Court at Nashville.

Charles V. Dixon, by next friend, vs. John W. Franklin et als.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE County Court at Nashville, on the 16th day of April, 1867, on motion of complainant, by counsel in the above cause, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk that the said defendants, W. W. Smith and H. Smith, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and therefore the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered by the Clerk that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Nashville Union and Dispatch, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next term of the County Court, to be holden for the county of Davidson at the Courthouse thereof, in the city of Nashville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as them and set down for hearing ex parte.

April 2 4w P. L. NICHOL, Clerk.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK DISPATCHES.

Still Reducing of the National Debt—Rumors of Superseding Gen. Sheridan—Manufacturers' Circular—Petition for Removal of Judge, etc.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Times' special says: The workings of the Treasury for the month just closing will show another large reduction of the national debt. In the next statement Secretary McCulloch hopes to reduce the total debt to about twenty-five hundred millions, at which point he believes it must remain stationary so long as the present rate of government income and expenses is maintained. The Indian war will draw very largely on the national resources this summer, and while the course of the Treasurer is clear and easy, the reduction of the national debt must soon be suspended, for a time at least.

There has been a very strong impression prevailing in this city, for the past few days, that Gen. Rousseau, who is here awaiting orders, would be sent to New Orleans to serpersede General Sheridan.

The report has been telegraphed South, but I am able to state, on the best authority, that no officer in the South holds his command by so certain a tenure as General Sheridan, and General Rousseau does not desire a command in the South, but hopes to be assigned to the Department of the Columbia, which will give him a very desirable position on the Pacific coast.

The following is General Sheridan's order relieving one of the aids of the New Orleans chief of police, for improper interference with the registration: J. W. Boylan, aid to the chief of police, having on the 15th inst., intimidated freedmen by taking false representations, thereby obstructing the law by causing them to leave the vicinity of the registration officer of this city, is hereby discharged from the police force of the city of New Orleans, from 12 o'clock to-day.

Governor Hahn's effort to induce Gen. Grant to authorize General Sheridan to set aside the recent election of the Mississippi railroad directors, has not been successful. General Grant declines to interfere, and refers the applicant to the President, so Beauregard and his associates still hold control of the road.

The Herald's special says the parties who are urging an injunction against the reconstruction law express great confidence in their success.

The Times' special says a circular, signed by fifty of the leading manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Boston, among whom are Peter Cooper, John Jewett & Sons, and others, of New York; Wm. Setlers & Co., Ben. Bullock & Sons, and others, of Philadelphia; Cunningham & Isom, and others, of Pittsburg, and E. B. Ward, of Detroit, with others, has been issued calling a conference of the manufacturing interests of the country, to meet at the Astor House, New York, on the 8th of May, to deliberate upon this present condition and prospects of the material interests of American industry, and to decide upon a method of arousing public attention to this subject. The success which has attended the efforts of the free trade league in effecting public sentiment by the wide spread distribution of popular documents through the country, is cited by the call as demonstrating the necessity of adopting some means equally efficient to contract the evil it is alleged to be working. This is the first note of the coming great struggle for yet higher duties.

The Herald's Richmond special says: In remote portions of the State the utmost good feeling exists between the negroes and whites where Radical influence has not been used to promote dissension.

The Herald's special says: A petition has been gotten up in Huntsville, Alabama, for the removal of the Judge of Probate and the Sheriff of Madison county, and the Mayor of Huntsville, and supplant them with men of Radical stripe. It is said, however, that the post commandant, Major O. C. C. Lester, disapproved the object of the petitioners, because he knew of nothing to justify the action asked for, and that General Sprague declined to act unless the charges of official malfeasance or misfeasance were made and sustained by proof.

St. Cecilia's Academy,

MOUNT VERNON,

Near Nashville,

CONDUCTED BY SISTERS OF THE

ORDER OF ST. DOMINIC,

Under the patronage of the Right. Rev. Bishop of Nashville.

THIS ACADEMY WAS FOUNDED IN 1860, for the purpose of enabling parents and guardians in the South and Southwest to impart to their daughters and wards a thorough and solid education.

The Academy is about one mile from the city and is situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy localities in its vicinity.

The Academic year consists of two Sessions each, and terminating about the 20th of June.

Special attention is given to the different branches usually taught in Academies.

FOR TERMS, ETC., apply to the Mother Superior, Nashville, Tennessee.

jan17-1y

E. L. WEAKLEY. T. J. YARBROUGH.

WEAKLEY & YARBROUGH,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 6 NORTH COLLEGE ST.,

NASHVILLE ..... TENN

CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST qualities of Flour, Coffee and Sugar, which will be sold at lowest cash prices. Also, fine brands of Liquors.

feb21-3m

For Rent.

BY DECREE IN CHANCERY, IN THE CASE of Jno. W. Walker vs. the Sheriff of Davidson county and others, I am directed to rent for the year 1867 the following property, viz:

The Store House now occupied by Messrs. R. B. Cheatham & Co.

The Store House on Church street occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Green. And a Store Room between the two houses above mentioned.

Those wishing to rent will call on me at R. B. Cheatham & Co.'s, corner of Church and College.

dec8-tf (B.) R. F. WOODS, Trustee.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Chairman of the Street Committee, No. 12 North College street, until the 6th day of May, 1867, for the following work:

1st. Grading, McAdamizing, etc., of Maple street, from Lindsley avenue to the Murfreesboro Pike.

2d. Grading, McAdamizing, etc., of University street, from Carroll street to the Murfreesboro Pike.

3d. Grading, McAdamizing, etc., of Washington street, from University street to Wharf avenue.

4th. Grading, McAdamizing, etc., of Spring street, from Wharf avenue to Fairfield avenue.

5th. Grading, McAdamizing, etc., of Maury street, from Filmore street to Spring street.

6th. Grading, McAdamizing and building necessary stone arched bridge on North Front street, between Whiteside and Jefferson streets.

Contractors will bid for the work on each street separate, and will specify in their proposals the price for each description of work, and also whether or not their proposals include the furnishing of the material necessary to make the embankment.

Plans and specifications can be seen and any other information obtained upon application to W. F. Foster, City Engineer, No. 1 North Cherry street. The right is reserved by the Street Committee to reject any or all bids.

GEO. S. KINNEY,
Chairman of Street Committee.

apr25-td

WOOD & SIMPSON.

Nos. 50 and 52 Front St., near Broad.

BOILERS, SHEET IRON BREECHING, Chimneys and Fire Beds made to order. Repairing and everything in our line promptly attended to.

apr25-3m

GET A GOOD FIT.

Have Your Shirts Made to Order

AT

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. 29) 41 Cherry street.

jan20-tf

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.

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 MONONGAHELA

WHISKIES.

Proprietors of the celebrated brand of Orange Valley Whisky.

may18-dly

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, a large number of **Thoroughbred Stock**—several fine Stallions from four to six years old, a few Mares, and a number of one and two year old Colts—some of them in fine condition to be trained 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.

ÆTNA

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF

Hartford, Connecticut,

Assets, January 1st, 1867, } $4,500,000

Income for year end Jan. 1, 1867, } $3,522,935

And Policies Issued, } - - - 14,189

Nashville Agency: 36 College

W. D. TALBOTT, General Agent. P. P. PECK, Resident Agent.

N. B. This Company has uniformly made 3 per cent larger Annual Dividends than any other Life Insurance Company represented in this State

sep2-tf

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

A. & W. RANNIE,

NO. 24 BROAD STREET,

Between Market and College streets;

WHOLESALE BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, Manufacturers of all kinds of Candies, Crackers, Cakes and Bread, Dealers in all kinds of Fruits, Nuts, Raisins and Sardines, Oysters, Canned Fruits, Pickles, Toys, Notions, etc., etc.

The attention of the city and country merchants respectfully solicited.

WM. KEEGAN, Salesman.

A. & W. RANNIE.

feb23-1y

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BEAUTIFUL SITES FOR

COUNTRY VILLAS.

AS REQUIRED BY THE WILL OF THE late Major Wm. B. Lewis, his Executors are now prepared to sell at private sale some of the most beautiful grounds in the vicinity of Nashville, being that portion of the Fairfield tract fronting on the Smith Mill Turnpike, beyond Brown's creek.

It is offered in lots of about seven acres, most desirable sites for residences, all of them commanding a beautiful view of Nashville and surrounding country.

For further particulars apply to

G. M. FOGG,
A. V. S. LINDSLEY,
Executors.

apr28 tw top col 1stp.

Insure Your Homes.

THE TENNESSEE MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is a safe and reliable HOME OFFICE. Risks on country dwellings solicited. Losses promptly paid.

A. W. BUTLER,
apr6 3m—ap. Secretary.

THE BEAUTIFUL

SIMPLE, QUIET, DURABLE.

GREAT RANGE OF WORK.

FOUR