NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

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THE

UNION AND DISPATCH

FOR 1868!

A POLITICAL, NEWS, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The Central Organ of Public Sentiment in Tennessee.

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THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

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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 valuable in judging in 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 these, 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 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 convictions, we cannot and will not hesitate to defend the unfortunate South from the aspersions and imputations heaped upon its people, and urge that Justice and Right shall be meted out to them.

Our Manufacturing and Domestic Interests.

We shall constantly admonish 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 cost and STATISTICS of manufacturing, and exert ourselves to encourage the diversification of Southern industries and 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 centre of the country are fuller than have ever 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

gratified at being able to state that 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

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DAILY	$10
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We earnestly appeal to our friends to aid in extending our circulation; and in thereby increasing our means of usefulness. A copy of paper will be sent gratuitously to any one getting ten subscribers to either of the editions.

Union and Dispatch.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

Largest Circulation in City and State.

INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

There is need, says the Philadelphia *Age*, of a strict and stern investigation of the means used to corrupt and coerce the Senators of the high court of impeachment. The Radicals are doing their best to prevent it. Twice Democrats in the House have asked its consideration of crimes committed by men amenable to its jurisdiction. On the 14th inst., Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, by a formal resolution, brought to the notice of the House an act as notorious as it was infamous, perpetrated by members of that body. It was the attempt of the delegation from Missouri to influence and intimidate the Senator from that State. The proof was in writing, and of the fact there could be no doubt or denial. Judge Woodward moved:

"That a select committee of seven be appointed to inquire if the above communication has been addressed by members of the House to Hon. John B. Henderson, and if it has what is the legal character of the offense, and what penalty, if any, the House ought, in vindication of its own dignity, to inflict, as well as what provisions of law are necessary to prevent a recurrence of such wrong, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise."

When the inquiry was defeated by the Radicals one of the Missouri members, named Pile, in the height of his exultation, began to jump, grimace and gesticulate like a baboon, till Mr. Woodward sternly called him to order.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, offered a substantially similar resolution in the Senate, which was defeated by a strict party vote. Finding this persistence among the Democrats, the Radicals determined to evade it by the disreputable dodge of confiding the inquiry to the guilty conspirators, who had themselves prompted and aided in the offenses to be inquired into. At their motion this was done. The managers had taken the alarm. They, the men whose infamy of character did more harm to their impeachment than their infamous maneuvers could do it good, actually had the impudence to ask to be appointed to inquire into their own villainy! And the House appointed them. Here is the record:

"Mr. Bingham (Rad.) said he was instructed by the impeachment managers to report the following resolution, and ask that it be put on its passage:

"Whereas, Information has come to the managers which seems to them to furnish probable cause to believe that improper or corrupt influences have been used to influence the determination of the Senate upon articles of impeachment exhibited to the Senate by the House of Representatives, against the President of the United States; therefore,

"Resolved, That for the further and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President, the managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses under oath; to send for persons and papers; to employ a stenographer, and to appoint sub-committees to take testimony, the expenses thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the House."

If a court were to impanel a jury of thieves, out of the criminal dock, and request them to try their own indictments, it would be about a parallel case to what the Radical majority has done, to screen its tools. Imagine these impeachers doing justice in the cases we have mentioned, or in the case of Representative Schenck, of Ohio, who sent this telegram all over the country, with the criminal purpose of influencing the court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1868.—Great danger to the peace of the country and the Republican cause if impeachment fails. Send to your Senators before Saturday public opinion by resolutions, letters and delegations.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman.

It is, too, within the province of the House to investigate military interference with the court. An inquiry should be made into this. Horace Greeley is the witness. This was published in the New York *Tribune* on the 3d day of April last, with criminal intent to influence the court then trying the impeachment:

"We have assurances from Washington that Gen. Grant finds it not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier to announce it as his opinion that the only hope for the peace of the country is the success of the pending impeachment trial. * * * When the General of our army entertains this conviction, there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Senate."

But it is not to detect, but to screen crime that these impeachers are moving. They have been parties to the iniquitous attempt to pervert the course of public justice, and it is an insult to the country to make them the committee to investigate it. As well empower them to inquire why the managers of impeachment signed that paper to the President in favor of the claimants of the guano on the Island of Alta Vela. We really think this pretended inquiry caps the climax of impudence. Butler and Stevens, and Boutwell and Bingham inquiring into corrupt and improper influences—set in motion by themselves! We should have named Bingham first, for, as the mover, he will be chairman of the committee. Assuredly, in his committee, truth will be mangled, gagged and strangled, like that unhappy Mrs. Surratt, for whom innocence was no defense, in the tribunal where Bingham ruled. Who can ever forget the scene, revived by Mr. Evarts, where Butler taunted Bingham with this judicial murder, and he replied by charging Butler with theft? What a couple of pure impeachers and investigators of crime!

BUTLER says Bingham is a murderer. Bingham says Butler is a coward and a thief—Donnelly says Washburne is a scoundrel and a fool. Washburne says Donnelly is a convict and a liar. Such men make our laws and impeach our Presidents.

The impeachment managers are arduous in their labors, not only questioning witnesses who may throw light on their investigations, but examining telegrams, sixty to eighty of which have been furnished them on demand by the several telegraph offices.

TENNESSEE FINANCES.

The Dissolution of the Board of Finance—The Governor, President of the Bank of Tennessee and Treasurer vs. the Secretary of State and the Comptroller—The Minority Resign—The Reasons of Both Sides.

In order to a fuller understanding of the finances of the State, we below condense the recent action of the Board of Finance, a body established by the last Legislature, to devise means to defray the interest in the State indebtedness. It consists of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and President of the State Bank.

The latter, Samuel Watson, Esq., at a meeting on the 15th inst. offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That it is to the interest of the State to purchase immediately one million dollars of its bonds, to be paid for by the issuance of gold-bearing bonds, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent., provided the purchase can be made at such a price as will certainly reduce the debt of the State.

Resolved, In order to relieve the present pressure upon the treasury to meet the wants of common schools, it is the interest of the State to sell an amount of gold-bearing bonds sufficient to pay the balance now owing the Fourth National Bank of New York, and sufficient to pay the amount of interest maturing in July next, that the railroads may be unable to pay; provided that such bonds can be negotiated at par, at a rate of interest not exceeding that authorized by the act creating the Board of Finance.

As a substitute, Secretary Fletcher, at a meeting on Monday, submitted the following:

Ordered by the Board, That the Comptroller be authorized and required to borrow as much money as in his judgment may be necessary to pay the July interest on the State debt, and the debt owing to the Fourth National Bank of New York; and that to enable him to do so, he may contract for the delivery of the bonds of the State bearing such rate of interest in gold or currency as will command a par price.

Comptroller Blackburn offered the following in lieu of both:

Ordered by the Board, That the President of the Board be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to call on the Governor of the State to issue a sufficient number of seven per cent. coupon bonds of the State for one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1868, and to fall due January 1st, 1900, interest payable semi-annually in New York—both principal and interest payable in gold—to supply the deficit due on the July interest, 1868, and for no other purpose, after paying on said interest account every dollar that is collected from the railroads, and every dollar that can be furnished from the revenue of the State; provided that said bonds can be sold for currency at par; provided further, that the said President be required to report to this Board the terms and manner of sale, before said bonds are delivered.

They were severally discussed, and the schemes presented by Messrs. Fletcher and Blackburn were each rejected by a tie vote. That of the President of the State Bank, Mr. Watson, was adopted, the Governor and Treasurer concurring in his views. Thereupon Messrs. Fletcher and Blackburn filed a protest against this action, and resigned their seats as members of the Board.

MR. FLETCHER'S ARGUMENT.

The objections of the Secretary of State and Comptroller to the plan adopted are set forth in an argument submitted by the former, of which the following is the gist and substance:

The preamble of Mr. Watson's proposition recites that we have an opportunity to borrow money to buy two millions of our bonds, and the member who introduces it tells us that his arrangements are already made, the money ready, and that we have only to telegraph to our friends in New York to close the transaction by agreeing to deliver gold bonds hereafter. The resolution only proposes to buy one million now, from which I infer it is intended to take the bait at two bites. The gentleman has also produced to the members of the Board a number of letters from heavy bondholders in New York, urging the adoption of the policy of selling gold bonds, and buying in our six per cent. currency bonds.

The principal object aimed at in all these letters and arguments is expressly to enhance our bonds in the market. One of these gentlemen owns a million of our bonds, and it is likely, together, they have the whole two millions *to sell* on the rise proposed. A copy of the law under which we propose to do this strange thing, was sent to these gentlemen while it was pending, and moulded by them to suit their purposes. Thus we are suffering Wall street not only to control our credit, but to make our laws. Enough has already been stated to excite suspicion that this is simply a bull movement, and when we shall have demonstrated that no possible benefit is to result to the State from it, we shall pass from suspicion to assurance. It is asserted in the preamble, and a calculation is adroitly made to show that the State will save three hundred thousand dollars on each million of our bonds purchased. This trick of figures is made in this way: Issue $700,000 of seven per cent. gold bonds, sell them at par, and buy one million of our six per cent. bonds at seventy cents on the dollar; then we shall owe $300,000 less by the operation. Only an old woman or a young child can be deceived by this trick of the slate. It is the interest on our bonds which most oppresses us. The interest on the $1,000,000, in currency bonds, at six per cent, is $60,000. The interest on the $700,000 in gold, at seven per cent., is $49,000, which, at $1 40, (the average cost of gold for a year past,) amounts to $68,600. Loss of interest to the State per million, $8600.

But it is said we are to pay the principal at the end of five years, at which time we will save the $300,000. Let us see how this will be. Each year we will have lost in interest $8600, which, in five years, will amount to $43,000. We must then buy the $700,000 in gold, which will cost us $980,000—gaining in the principal, $20,000. Net loss per million, $23,000. To this must be added the cost of executing and selling the new bonds, fees of brokers' agents, etc., several thousand more. Thus passes away this $300,000 bubble. Besides it is not likely we will be able to pay any portion of the principal of our State debt in five, or even ten years, except through the sinking fund. This, however, will depend upon the management of our railroads. Nearly six-sevenths of our whole debt was contracted by loaning our bonds to these roads, or indorsing theirs, and they are bound for both principal and interest. If the present management is continued the prospect is indeed gloomy, but we hope the Legislature will soon sell or lease them, and relieve the tax-payers. Certain it is, we must look to these roads, and not to gold bonds or stock speculations, for the means of paying our debts.

It is difficult to see how the sale of gold bonds and the buying of currency bonds is to enhance the State credit.

If we could keep the issuance of the gold bonds a secret, and make Wall street believe we are flush with funds, we might succeed; but, unfortunately, the operators there understand our finances better than they are understood by this Board. One million of our bonds matured a few days ago. We have notified the world that we cannot pay them, and that the holder must take a new bond and wait thirty years longer. It is likely when our agent calls on a New York bondholder with $700 to buy one of our lately issued bonds, he will meet with an over-due bond, upon which the holder would like to have $1000.

It is insisted, however, that gold will go down in less than five years, so as to be as easily obtained as currency. On the other hand, gold may go up to 200, and, in view of the present political situation, the one is as likely as the other. And this brings us to a feature of the proposed scheme which is distateful, if not dishonoring, to every Tennessean. By going into the market on borrowed capital to buy our bonds for gain, the State becomes a stock-jobber in its own funds. Other States and the general government may have bought in their bonds at par, or at a premium, or may have exchanged securities of a different character, but for a proud State to offer to buy its bonds at two-thirds of their value is unheard of. If it be creditable to grab this million while our bonds are at 65 cents, why not sell out when we have got the price up?

Why not refuse to pay the July interest and put the bonds down before we buy? Why not let us *bear* as well as *bull* the market?

If we continue to tax our people to their utmost capacity, as we are now doing, and pay as far and as fast as we can, it will do more to enhance our credit than borrowing money at ruinous rates of interest and selling gold bonds to get up a speculation in our currency bonds. Let the Legislature, when it assembles this fall, lay hands upon such railroads as fail to pay their interest, and dispose of them by sale, lease, or in any other way that will relieve the treasury. By that time our receivers will probably be rich enough to take care of themselves, and stockholders must meet their fate.

MR. WATSON'S ANSWER.

Mr. Watson ably defends his plan in reply to a communication in the *Press and Times* of the 16th inst., over the signature of "Tax-Payer." We are unable to present it entire, but the extracts given below are sufficient to explain it:

The best reply I can give to these misrepresentations and unfounded insinuations of "Tax-Payer" will be a plain and clear statement of facts.

The indebtedness of the State on the bonds issued by it to railroads and for other purposes is about $33,000,000 (thirty-three millions of dollars). The semi-annual interest on this debt is very nearly one million of dollars. Most of this interest is due from railroads, but owing to the disasters of the war, which have not been fully repaired, and owing to the incomplete condition of many of them, they will fall short of paying their semi-annual interest from four to five hundred thousand dollars, and the State has to make provision for this amount. The last Legislature passed a new revenue bill, which, when in operation, will fully meet the deficiencies of railroads in paying their interest, but the revenue from this bill will not come into the treasury before the latter part of this year, consequently the State will have to raise about half a million of dollars to meet its July interest.

In order to accomplish this there are but three courses to pursue. One is to acknowledge our inability to pay, and suffer our debt to be repudiated. But this course will certainly not have any serious advocates.

Another course is to borrow money upon the pledge of our six per cent. bonds. It is well known that to borrow money upon our six per cent. bonds will require a pledge of bonds double in amount of the sum borrowed. To borrow five hundred thousand dollars would require a pledge (as collateral) of one million of dollars of our six per cent. bonds. If there should be a very severe pressure in the money market at the time the loan fell due, the State might be compelled to sacrifice the whole million of dollars of bonds to pay its loan of five hundred thousand dollars.

It is also well known that this loan could not be paid out of the revenues of the State for 1868 or 1869, and probably not out of the revenues of 1870. The State would then have to be in the market for nearly three years, borrowing money from hand to mouth, to meet its present July interest.

To borrow money upon a pledge of bonds may be justified when the borrower knows that he will have the means to pay the loan at maturity. But for a great State to hawk its bonds about in the money markets of the world, from day to day, for at least two years, is wholly unheard of, is disgraceful to the State, is exceedingly hazardous, and utterly ruinous to its credit.

The only other course then to pursue is for the State to obtain a permanent loan to meet the deficiency of railroads in July next. To accomplish this I have proposed that the State issue gold bearing bonds, having twenty or thirty years to run and redeemable in five years at an interest of not over 7 per cent., and that it also go into the market and buy up at least one million dollars of its six per cent. bonds, that being the amount that fell due on the 7th of May last; and I am also in favor of buying up all the bonds of the State that will fall due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, which is about $1,951,250, provided the bonds can be bought at a profit to the State. The purchase money to be paid by the issuance and sale of 7 per cent. gold bonds at par. If the bonds should be bought at their present market price, which is less than 67 cents in the dollar, the million of dollars would cost the State $670,000.

The $670,000 would have to be paid by the issuance of that amount of 7 per cent. gold-bearing bonds. The operation would, in effect, be this, that the State would exchange a million of its 6 per cent. bonds for $670,000 of its gold-bearing 7 per cent. bonds, which would be a clear and certain saving in the principal of her debt of $330,000, and there would also be a saving in annual interest.

The 7 per cent. in gold would now be over that in currency, but of course when gold and currency have the same value, the interest would only be 7 per cent. in currency. Take the period of twenty or thirty years, the time which the bonds would have to run, and no one can believe that the average rate of interest on such bonds in currency would be for that period of time as much as 8 per cent., but put it at 8 per cent. the annual interest, then on the $670,000 gold bonds would be $53,600.

The annual interest on the million of 6 per cent. bonds bought up would be $60,000, so that there would be an annual saving in interest of $6400, besides a saving in principal of $330,000.

* * * * * * *

Nothing is more common than for governments to buy up their own bonds. The United States bought up its bonds before the war, and is almost every day in market buying up its 7-30 bonds. The State of Tennessee has also been a constant purchaser of its bonds, very much I presume to the surprise of "Tax-Payer." If he will look at article three, section 1108 of the Code, he will find that the railroads are required to pay two per cent. per annum on the amount of bonds issued to them, and that this two per cent. is to be invested in State bonds, and that the Governor, Secretary of State and President of the Bank of Tennessee are created a Board of Commissioners with express direction to buy the bonds of the State.

If this policy of buying the bonds of the State is fraught with so much dishonor, why has not "Tax-Payer," and especially why have not our legislators who are the guardians of the honor of the State, removed this blot long since? The buying of State bonds is universally recognized as a proper and honorable policy, and why should not the Board of Finance carry out the policy so long recognized by our own State as proper and honorable, especially when by doing so it can save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State and most materially advance its credit. It certainly has the power to purchase the bonds falling due the next three years or an amount equivalent to it, for the act creating the Board of Finance expressly enacts that the Board may "provide for the payment of so much public debt as may require payment within three years."

The mere conviction that this financial policy would be carried out caused an immediate advance in our bonds, and during the severest money pressure they have had in New York for years our bonds went steadily and firmly up to sixty-nine and a half cents. Had this financial policy been immediately adopted and energetically carried out, we would have been able to have bought up, ere this, every dollar of the million of dollars of bonds that fell due the 7th of this month, and we would have been able to have had it advertised in the New York papers as early as the 1st of May, by the Fourth Nation Bank, that our July interest would be paid, and the result would certainly have been that our bonds would now be upward of seventy-five instead of sixty-six or sixty-seven cents, and with our bonds at seventy-five cents and advancing we would have been enable to negotiate our gold-bearing six per cent. bonds at par.

But the financial policy advocated was not adopted, and the moment this became known in New York our bonds reacted and went down as low as sixty-four and three-quarter cents, and at this time, in the midst almost of a superabundance of money in New York, they only command about sixty-six cents.

Pure Robertson County

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WM. MOORE. JNO. WOODARD. THOS. L. GREEN

MOORE, WOODARD & CO

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND

Rectifiers of Whisky.

ALSO,

BONDED WAREHOUSE KEEPERS,

SPRINGFIELD,

ROBERTSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE,

Four Hundred Barrels Warranted Genuine

COPPER DISTILLED,

Fifty Barrels Pure Apple Brandy,

Two Hundred Barrels

Double Refined Rectified Whisky.

Which we offer at the lowest wholesale prices

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HAVE REMOVED THEIR

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SPACIOUS WAREROOM,

No. 22 South College Street,

Between Church and Broad,

Where they are now receiving a very large and complete Spring Stock of all Goods in their line, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

We are grateful for the very liberal patronage extended to us in the past, and would assure our patrons that our present arrangements with the largest manufacturers of our goods, will enable us to sell at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,

and we offer to sell any of our goods, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

Exactly at Eastern Prices,

with expenses of shipping added. Call and see us at our new stand, and examine our goods and prices.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE OF the most complete stocks of

Parlor Furniture,

Bedroom Suits,

Extension Tables,

Sideboards,

Chairs,

and everything in our line, ever brought to this market, all of which is of the very best make and finish. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to examine our extensive stock, as we will guarantee to sell at as Low rates as a first-rate article can be purchased in the city; but we wish it understood that we do not design coming in competition with any Furniture that is not of the very best make and finish. We guarantee every article sold by us.

my6 tf

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Gents' and

Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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Grocer and Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

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N. B.—Cash, or Groceries at cash prices, paid for Produce. T. J. YARBROUGH,

apr7 tf No. 24 South College street.

Middle District of Tennessee.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his appointment as Assignee of Miles H. Mapes, Alfred R. Pendleton, David Humphrey, Lewis Karner, Ben. F. Brown, Isaac Cohen, Phillip Blumenthal and Wm. P. Elliott, of Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions, by the District Court of said District.

A. S. CHADBOURNE, Assignee.

apr2 1awlt Office, 82½ Church street.

TENNESSEE

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SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR Work Shops in June last, we have rebuilt our establishment, put New Machinery of the latest style and improved quality, enabling us to offer to the trade, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the following articles of our own manufacture, of the most superior quality and finish:

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CAST AND WROUGHT PLOWS,
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BULL TONGUES,
PLOW POINTS,
CLEVICES,
COTTON SCRAPERS,
COTTON CHOPPERS,
CULTIVATORS,
STRAW CUTTERS,
CORN SHELLERS,
Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows,

Etc., Etc. Also,

CEDAR WARE,

In endless variety, consisting in part of

BRASS AND IRON BOUND BUCKETS,
CHURNS, latest styles,
WASH TUBS, FOOT TUBS,
KEELERS, WATER CANS,
PAILS, SUGAR CANS,

BISCUIT TABLES, NOGGINS, PECK, HALF PECK AND BUSHEL MEASURES.

Also, the celebrated MOTH PROOF CEDAR CHEST.

CASTINGS.

HOLLOW WARE of the most superior quality and finish. WAGON BOXES, CLEVICES, etc., etc.

Hemp Bagging.

We are the sole manufacturers of Z. WARD'S celebrated Hemp Bagging, and are prepared to fill orders in any quantity.

Stone Work.

We have on hand Rough, Dressed and Broken Stone, which we offer at unusually low rates.

Our work guaranteed in all cases.

We are still enlarging our Work Shops and adding Machinery. We have now a large Foundery, well stocked with Patterns, and the best Machine Shops West of the Mountains, and offer and propose to do ALL KINDS OF MACHINE WORK, such as MILL WORK, ENGINES, AND OTHER KINDS OF MACHINERY. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Castings and other work, AT LOWER RATES THAN CAN BE DONE ELSEWHERE.

P. S.—We have added additional force to our Cedar Ware Factory, and have a large stock on hand. We have heretofore been unable to fill orders promptly.

WARD & BRIGGS.

feb2 tf [B., G., P. & T.]

FATMAN & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NEW YORK.

E. G. VAN RIPER, General Agent,

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Are authorized and prepared to grant liberal cash advances on shipments of Cotton, Tobacco, and all kinds of Produce consigned to us.

feb26 3m FATMAN & CO.

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CUMBERLAND COAL,

which was screened at the mines, and is free of slack and slate than any Coal that is shipped to this market, which we will sell at the reduced price of $4 50 per load of 17 bushels; 50 cents a load for delivering.

We are determined to sell this superior Coal at very reduced prices until we finish yarding. Heads of families who wish to lay in their fall supply, would do well to give us a call. Orders by railroads and wagons are solicited.

We guarantee good measure and satisfaction in all cases.

OFFICE: 24 North Cherry street, between Union and Church. Yard, in rear of office.

apr25 1m P. B. MASON & CO.

TO STOCK RAISERS.

A Splendid Chance for Investment.

FOR SALE.

Two Thoroughbred Stallions

AND

One Thoroughbred Brood Mare.

THE RENOWNED RACE HORSE WHIRLWIND; the thoroughbred Stallion JIM HILL, and the celebrated Race Mare ANN CHASE. The above well known thoroughbred stock will be on exhibition, and FOR SALE, at Capt. Fuller's stables, No. 6, South College street until May 23d. For pedigree and performances see circulars, or call at No. 6, South College street. JERRY WALTERS.

Nashville, May 16th, 1868 1w

Wonderful Invention!

PATENT BUTTER!

WE ARE NOW OFFERING INDIVIDUAL and county rights for this truly wonderful and highly useful and profitable invention. By it the process of manufacturing Butter is much shortened, and the yield greatly increased.

TESTIMONIALS.

We saw Mr. Read convert, in five or six minutes, a pint of milk into a pound of butter, some of which found its way to our tea-table, and was pronounced excellent by "the powers that be" at our house.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

We saw the Agent, D. P. Read, convert one pint of ordinary sweet milk into a solid mass of butter, in the space of ten minutes! The articles used in the process are of the most nutritious and wholesome character. It is certainly a most wonderful discovery, for it will convert milk into butter from the cow into butter in a few minutes.—*Banner of Peace.*

This is no humbug. The cost of a pound of butter made by this process is only seven cents. There is no chemical process in making the butter, and the old-fashioned churn is used.—*Union and Dispatch.*

Price of individual rights, Five Dollars. Call on, or address,

READ & ROGERS,

St. Charles Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

apr29 1m.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY His Honor, the Mayor, to negotiate the bonds of the corporation of Nashville, authorized by act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed December 17, 1867; also by act of the City Council of Nashville, approved March 12, 1868, hereby announce that they are now ready to dispose of a limited number of said bonds, and invite proposals, either for purchase, hypothecation, or exchange for past due interest coupons, or corporation checks. Proposals to be left at the Peoples' Bank, corner of Union and Cherry streets.

SILAS K. ALLEN,
SAMUEL WATSON, } Commissioners.
JAMES G. ODDEN,

my8 12t

Middle District of Tennessee.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his appointment as assignee of M. L. Cartwright, Abraham Slaughter, J. D. Kelley, Jr., Frederick Phillips and M. N. Parmelle, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions, by the District Court of said District.

A. S. CHADBOURNE, Assignee.

apr29 1awlt Office, 82½ Church street.

NASHVILLE

Commercial Insurance Co.

OFFICE, 39 NORTH COLLEGE ST.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS TAKEN AT fair rates, and losses promptly paid.

R. C. McNAIRY, President.

E. D. RICKS, Secretary. mar12 6m sp.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

NATIONAL SAVINGS' CO.

THOS. S. MARR Pres't

L. G. TARBOX, Cash't.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED,

LOANS NEGOTIATED,

Interest Allowed on Deposits

COLLECTIONS MADE,

And a General Banking Business Transacted.

Exchange on London, Dublin and all parts of Germany for sale.

The Highest Price paid for Gold, Silver, Land Warrants, Government Securities, Compound Interest Notes, etc., etc.

State and County Bonds and Railroad Stocks Bought and Sold.

The Very Highest Price paid for Southern Bank Notes.

Davidson County Jury Tickets Bought.

Exchange on New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis for sale.

nov8-1y

KLINE & SHERMAN

PAINTS, OILS,

Varnishes,

Window Glass,

Putty,

Landreth's Garden Seeds,

AND

DREER'S FLOWER SEEDS,

White Lead and

Window Glass,

We buy largely from manufacturers, only Prices reasonable.

KLINE & SHERMAN.

MASONIC BUILDING,

No. 85 Church street, Nashville.

feb16 3m

SPRING DRIVING.

S. C. BLACK,

NO. 131 NORTH MARKET STREET,

HAS REFURNISHED HIS

LIVERY STABLE

With a new outfit of HORSES, BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, etc., etc., and offers to the public the fastest and showiest turnouts to be had in this city. Horses and Vehicles furnished at the shortest notice at all hours, and on terms suited to the times.

☞ Hauling of every kind done to order.

mar15 1m

J. LUMSDEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES, OILS, LEATHER

Findings, Curriers' Tools,

No. 9 SOUTH MARKET STREET, No. 9

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

mr13-tf

WM. HOOPER HARRIS

(Late of Harris, Haines & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN

SOUTHERN PRODUCE,

Groceries, Whisky, Etc.,

No. 88 Beaver Street,

mar31 6m NEW YORK.

Third National Bank

OF

NASHVILLE, TENN.

STOCKHOLDERS:

W. W. BERRY, M. BURNS,
JOHN KIRKMAN, EDGAR JONES,
D. WEAVER, CHAS. E. HILLMAN,
DAN'L F. CARTER, EDMUND COOPER,
ALEX. FALL'S ESTATE.

DEALS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILver and Government Securities.

Drafts drawn in sums to suit on London, New York, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, etc.

5-20s and 10-40 bonds always on hand for sale.

W. W. BERRY, President.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

JOHN KIRKMAN, Vice President.

apr27 1y

NEW STORE.

Hats and Furnishing Goods

JUST OPENED

At 29 North Cherry Street.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE East, where we have selected with great care an entire new and elegant stock of

Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

We feel fully prepared to offer as full and complete a line of these Goods as was ever brought to this city.

Our Hat Department comprises all the novelties that have been introduced this season, as well as a full line of STAPLES.

In Furnishing Goods, nothing will be found wanting that the most fastidious could desire. We keep the Jno. M. Doyle "French Yoke Shirt," which is so well known here that it needs no comment, and will be supplied to our customers either from the stock or by special order, on the shortest notice, made in any style and quality. We also have a full assortment of Umbrellas and Walking Canes, of the most beautiful designs, to all of which we invite the attention of our friends and the public generally, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction in variety, quality and prices.

apr17 tf GRAY & SORLE.

N. E. ALLOWAY,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

General Commission Merchant,

OFFICE, 111 BROADWAY,

12 tf NEW YORK.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

LANE & BODLEY SAW MILLS—GREAT reduction in prices. We are offering for sale at reduced prices, a large lot of first-class Portable Engines, Stationary Engines and Boilers, as follows: One Stationary Engine without boiler, forty horse power; one Stationary Engine, without boiler, ten horse power; one pair Double Engines, fifty horse power, with two boilers, each twenty feet long, forty inches diameter; one extra large Portable Engine 16½ by 16 inch cylinder; one large Portable Engine, 16 by 16 inch cylinder; two Portable Engines, 8 by 16 inch cylinder. Also, several Lane & Bodley Saw Mills, with the improved wrought iron head blocks and solid iron frames.

JOHN P. DALE, Agent.

Also, with J. R. PAUL & CO.

oct1 tf 60 S. Market st., Nashville, Tenn.

NO OWNER OF

BUILDINGS

OR

MERCHANDISE

In this part of the country should go to sleep without holding

A FIRE POLICY

With the well tried and reliable

State Insurance Company

OF NASHVILLE.

OFFICERS:

JNO. LUMSDEN, President.
W. J. THOMAS, Vice President.
JOSEPH NASH, Secretary.

jan25 6m—sp.

ISAAC RICE. G. GOLDSMITH
L. W. FECHHEIMER.

RICE, GOLDSMITH & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA

AND

Manufacturers of Domestic

CIGARS

DEALERS IN

French, English and Turkish

SMOKING ARTICLES,

AGENCY FOR

Plug, Fine Cut and Smoking

TOBACCO,

ALSO,

Virginia Manufactured Tobaccos,

IN BOND OR TAX PAID.

Genuine Garrett's Snuff

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 42 Main Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

mar27 3m

FRESH GROCERIES!

R. L. WEAKLEY,

No. 6 North College St.,

(Successor to Weakley & Yarbrough.)

IS JUST IN RECEIPT OF A FRESH STOCK of Groceries and Liquors, consisting in part of

50 hhds. New Orleans Brown Sugar,
10 " " Clarified "
10 " " Demarara "
200 bags choice Rio Coffee,
50 bbls and half bbls N. O. Molasses,
20 " Golden Syrup,
25 " Crushed Sugar,
25 " Powdered Sugar,
200 " Peachblow and Neshannock Potatoes,
50 half bbls Mackeral, assorted,
100 boxes Soap,
200 " Star Candles,
100 " Starch,
100 " Cove Oysters,
50 " Fresh Peaches,
100 cases Soda,
200 boxes Soda, 1 lb papers,
10 gross Hunwell's Essence Coffee,
100 boxes Caddie's Chewing Tobacco,
20 " Smoking Tobacco,
10