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THE

UNION AND DISPATCH

FOR 1868!

A POLITICAL, NEWS, COMMERCIA
AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The Central Organ of Public Sentiment in Tennessee.

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FOR THE PEOPLE.

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IN FULLNESS AND ACCURACY EWS, our paper will compare favorably ith best in the entire country; and in sayin we only repeat the expressions of many patrons, who are most capable of 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 i placed, it will adhere to the principles an 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 inte sts of all the States, and the essential princi les 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 re endangered by the revolutionary schemes of Radical politicians who now hold the Legisative power of the Government, we shall abate othing of our past opposition to their measure. With these views, which are no less than ound convictions, we cannot and will not hesitate to defend the unfortunate South the aspersions and impositions heaped upo its people, and urge that JUSTICE and RIGHT shall meted out o them.

Our Manufacturing and Domestic Interets.

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 the country are fuller than have ever published by any other journal in Tennessee.

Jpon 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 o 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 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 ensational.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

In view o the necessities of the legal profession, and the general public interest attaching to the many new questions coming before our udicial tribunals, we will publish all the important decisions of the Supreme Court, from fficial sources, which may be relied upon as ntirely 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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☞ We earnestly appeal to our friends to ai n extending our circulation; and in thereby increasing our means of usefulness. A copy of paper will be sent gratuitously to any one up ten subscribers to either of the editions

Union and Dispatch.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868.

Largest Circulation in City and State.

THE CONFEDERATE GENERALS INDORSED BY GILES COUNTY.

A large meeting of the citizens of Giles county convened at the Courthouse in Pulaski, on Monday, the 3d inst. The meeting was organized by calling Col. James F. Wheeler to the Chair. On motion, Col. J. S. McGuire and Capt. Wm. C. Flournoy were appointed Vice Presidents, and Col. A. H. Abernathy Secretary.

Generals Brown and Gordon being called upon, gave the result of the interview of the ex-Confederate Generals of Tennessee with the Legislative Military Committee upon the present state of affairs, and urged upon all good citizens the necessity of living in strict subordination to the laws, and of pursuing such a course as will tend to restore perfect peace and harmony throughout the State.

At the conclusion of General Gordon's speech, the following resolution was offered by Capt. Wm. C. Flournoy, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have seen the communication addressed to the Legislature of Tennessee by N. B. Forrest, B. F. Cheatham, George W. Gordon, John C. Brown and others, of date the 1st of August, 1868, and fully approving the sentiments which pervade that paper, and being desirous of indorsing the pledge made by the writers of that communication; therefore

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially adopt that communication as an exponent of our sentiment and purposes, and pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the same.

On motion of Col. Dickson, it was ordered that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Legislature, addressed to the Chairman of the Military Committee, through the honorable J. S. C. Reed, Representative of Giles county, and that copies ies be furnished the Pulaski *Citizen* and Nashville papers for publication,

ABANDONING THE SINKING SHIP

The following letter from Colonel C. C. Gardiner, of Elmira, Assessor for the 27th. district of New York, to General Henry W. Slocum, of New York, relating to the issues of the present political canvass, will be read with interest. General Slocum and Colonel Gardiner were brother officers of the same regiment of volunteers in the early part of the rebellion. They now stand together, again contending for an undivided Union, not by wager of battle, but through the constituted forms of law, and propose to win:

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 22, 1868.—MY DEAR GENERAL: I have received your reply to my letter of of last month.

The political views which I expressed to you in my former letter I have entertained for months past, although I have not deemed it necessary to make them generally known. My business is not politics. True, I am now a government officer, but it is the first position of the kind I have ever held. I never asked for any office, and do not desire another.

The situation of our national affairs, I regard with no ordinary degree of alarm. The chief causes for this anxiety may be read in the proceedings of Congress. The unconstitutional and revolutionary measures of that national body should excite the gravest apprehensions of danger for the institutions of our country, and judging from my own observations and the expressions of others, I believe this opinion, to be shared in by many, who like myself, formerly supported the Republican party.

The people have the remedy, and I believe the popular will to be largely in favor of a chang in the character of our representatives. I know of many who will not dispute the military genius of Grant or the eminent ability of Colfax, both soldiers and civilians, who, this year, will vote for a *change*—a complete *change* in the administration of our national affairs!

Congress should be arraigned and questioned by the people in this canvass!

Let Congress answer for depriving ten States of all civil government for the last three years!

There can be no equality in the sisterhood of States, if conditions may be imposed upon some and not on all. We are a Union of equals. No other doctrine was entertained by the statesmen of 1789. Congress now assumes a new wisdom, and proposes to rebuild the superstructure of our government, better and more enduring than our fathers, in direct violation of an established Constitution solemnly ratified by the people. Shall we surrender this priceless heritage of constitutional civil government, bequeathed to us by a wiser generation, without a struggle within the constituted forms of law?

Let Congress answer for their encroachments upon the executive and judicial departments of the national government, and every act of tyranny and misrule calculated to inflame the passions of one section of the country against those of another!

Let Congress answer for keeping down the credit of the government, continuing a depreciated currency, taxing the people unequally, and sustaining profligate and corrupt officials!

There is but one way by which these desired changes can be brought about, and that is to indorse the action of the New York National Democratic Convention.

This is my candid judgment, and I shall labor earnestly for that end, with all the great body of Conservatives in the country who stand pledged for a CHANGE.

With a complete victory we may expect a restored Union, with peaceful relations between all the States, a sound currency, equal taxation, industrial activity, commercial prosperity, and every citizen in the enjoyment of his constitutional rights.

Sincerely your friend,
C. C. GARDINER.

To Maj. Gen. W. H. Slocum, New York city.

THE RADICAL GAME IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* takes the same view this paper has steadily expressed in regard to the policy of the Grant Radicals, and the necessity of thwarting it by the most vigilant care to preserve peace and order in the South. Says he:

Congress leaves Washington under a more threatening aspect of affairs than has existed at any time since the end of the war. There is great excitement both North and South, and there is serious apprehension of collisions South. The Democrats North and South are more in accord with each other than in 1860. Some of the more sagacious of the Northern Democrats are uneasy, lest imprudent members of their party, both North and South, may give capital to the Republicans. The great game of the Republicans is to alarm the North into the support of Grant, by representing revolution as imminent at the South.

Conservative men breathe freer since the failure of the bill to distribute arms to the Governors of the different States. This proposition created intense feeling. It is considered practically as a proposition to arm the blacks South, and leave the whites unarmed. It was opposed by General Grant's special friends. Telegrams were received from leading Democrats in the Northwest that it was creating intense feeling among the Democrats there. Fortunately it failed. But its failure is more owing to the apprehension of its bad effect on the Presidential election North than any real objection to it on the part of the majority in Congress. It is but a logical result of the previous policy of Congress.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

Death of the Very Rev. B. J. Spalding from Accidental Burning.

From the Louisville Journal, August 5th.

Our whole community was surprised and deeply grieved to learn that the Very Rev. Benj. J. Spalding, Administrator of this Catholic Diocese, died at six o'clock last evening. The manner of his death was most heart-rending. He retired at his accustomed hour to his sleeping apartment in the Bishop's house at the Cathedral on Monday night. About 12 o'clock Father Bouchet, whose room is just underneath Dr. Spalding's, heard him out on the gallery, and groaning as if in great bodily pain. Father B. hastened up-stairs, when he found to his infinite horror and astonishment that Dr. Spalding's bed was on fire, and that the Doctor had already been dreadfully burned, and had plunged himself into the bath tub in an adjoining room, where he was suffering the intensest agony. When Father Bouchet sufficiently collected himself he threw the burning bed clothes out of the room, and helped Dr. Spalding to another apartment, placed a sheet around him, and made him as comfortable as possible. Drs. Crowe and Force were called in and used every exertion in human power to relieve the sufferer; but he continued in the accutest pain until he expired at six o'clock last evening.

It was Dr. Spalding's habit to keep the gas burning in his room all night. The bracket was a sliding one, moving upward and downward, and from long use it had become loosened. It is supposed, from the nearness of the burner to the Doctor's couch, that during the night, while he was asleep, the bracket descended and set the mosquito-bar on fire. Evidently Dr. Spalding was awfully burned before he reached the bath-tub, as Father Bouchet states that when he ran up, his night-clothes were entirely burned off, and the whole of one side of his person was in a perfect crisp. The physicians, we understand, are of the opinion that death resulted more from exposure to the bath than from the burning. This most horrible and untimely death of so estimable a man and so distinguished a prelate will shock the Catholic Church of the whole country.

Dr. Spalding was in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Marion county, in this State, and was the fourth son of the late Richard Spalding. He received his primary education at St. Mary's College, and was afterwards sent to the Propaganda at Rome, where he graduated with marked distinction. In 1837 he returned to Kentucky and was employed for many years as a Professor in St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, and as pastor of the Catholic congregation there. He came to Louisville in 1843, and has resided here ever since, officiating as pastor of the Cathedral of the Assumption, under his world-known brother, the Most Rev. Martin J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore. He had also filled the office of Vicar General of the Diocese for many years. Since the decease of the Right Rev. Bishop Lavialle, in April, 1867, Dr. Spalding has acted as Administrator of the Diocese, in which position he had more closely endeared himself to the people of the church. He was eminent both for his great piety and devotion to his faith and for his geniality and benevolence. In a few days we hope to be able to give a more complete and just biography of the deceased.

Four brothers and one sister survive the lamented deceased, Archbishop Spalding and three brothers and a sister living in Marion county. All of them, except the Archbishop, will be present at the funeral. A dispatch from Baltimore states that the Archbishop is at Sweet Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and cannot be communicated with in time for the funeral.

A SOLDIER ON GRANT.—The Danbury (Connecticut) *Times*, whose editor was a Union soldier, has this item in regard to the "General of the army and Radical candidate for the Presidency"—Gen. Grant:

"Where has his name won a single victory? Not in New Hampshire, nor in Connecticut. His name never caused any enthusiasm in the army until the army's work was done, and the prospect of being led into another slaughter pen was obliterated, and his name in politics has not one convert to the cause he has seen fit to shoulder. Silence is his statesmanship, obstinacy is his firmness, deceit his patriotism, and horses his ability. He has lived in smoke and will end in smoke."

IT is conceded by the Atlanta *Intelligencer* that the Hon. Joshua Hill, recently elected one of the United States Senators from Georgia, is not a Democrat. That paper says:

"The Democracy of the State, and of the whole country, can expect nothing favoring their views from that gentleman. He is a '*Republican*,' and favors the election of Grant and Colfax, as he was, and did, before his election as Senator. This *fact* should be understood by the people of our State, and, recognizing it in its fullest force, we shall have to regard Mr. Hill, in his Senatorial character, as not representing, in any degree, the Democratic party of Georgia, and, therefore, not representing the true interests of the State."

WILL HE DO IT?

The Nashville *Union and Dispatch* of Sunday, has information that it believes reliable, that Gov. Brownlow would send an additional message to the Legislature, permitting them to act in regard to enfranchising the white people of the State as they may think proper. We do not know whether its information is correct, but if so, and the Legislature shall consent to take immediate action in the premises, we can promise the State government hearty and cordial support in all legitimate measures from those about to be enfranchised, and although their political principles will remain unchanged, we shall do all in our power to restore the era of good-feeling which of right ought to exist between honorable political opponents. Less than this we ought not to do, more we can not do.—*Knoxville Press and Herald, Aug.* 4.

TORNADO.—A tornado passed, on Sunday, within about four miles of the city, uprooting trees, destroying fences and corn, and taking off the roof of the barn at the Esperandieu place. Its track could be traced for a mile, and seemed to be about thirty-five feet wide. In some places it took the limbs off one side of the trees without disturbing the trunks, and when it crossed fences it laid down a gap of a few panels only. It was witnessed by several gentlemen, and had the appearance of a very dark cloud. Branches of trees were carried several hundred feet into the air, and the roof of the barn, which was lifted off, rafters and all, was lodged in a tree top at some distance.—*Knoxville Press and Herald, Aug.* 4.

COOL and impudent it is, in the face of the funding bill, voted for by all the Republicans in the House and nearly all in the Senate, to hear the cry of "repudiation." The funding bill not only changes the interest on the five-twenty bonds, but reduces it from six to four and four and a half per cent. Equally cool is the cry of repudiation in the face of the vote and instructions in the House of Representatives to tax the coupons of the United States bonds ten per cent. These Radicals must think the people all fools if they suppose, in the face of such votes, that reading men can be humbugged into their support. The only repudiation the public desire is the repudiation of the Radical party—a party which injures alike the credit of the government and the prosperity of the people

E UNION AND DISPATCH.

VILLE. TENN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A PENNSYLVANIAN REPRESENTING FLORIDA.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* writes as follows:

Mr. C. W. Hamilton, the "C. B." Representive from Florida, who was so anxious to signalize himself on his entrance into the House by reviving the impeachment of the President, was discharged a few weeks ago, from the Veteran Reserve Corps, of which he was a Second Lieutenant, serving in Florida under the orders of the Freedmen's Bureau. He was paid by Col. Potter, Paymaster, United States army, in this city, the sum of $442, in May last, for his travel, pay and subsistence from Florida to Philadelphia. He is probably, therefore, a Philadelphian, and no more entitled to represent Florida than he is Rhode Island. If he is not a Philadelphian, by what right does he draw $442 from the treasury for travel, pay, etc., to Philadelphia?

The law authorizes the payment of travel, pay and subsistence to discharged officers from the place of discharge to their residences. If Philadelphia be not Mr. Hamilton's residence, he should at once refund this $442 to the Paymaster. If it be his residence, how can he claim mileage from Florida to Washington, as a member of Congress.

The truth is, the whole history of these "carpet-baggers is a disgrace to themselves and the faction which brought them into political existence. Of the numerous outrages perpetrated on the people of the South, and indirectly upon the whole people, by the present Congress, no one is more flagrant or more unjustifiable than the "carpet-bag" outrage. May the day soon arrive when, expelled from their seats in the Capitol, by an indignant people, the "carpet-baggers" and their aiders and abettors shall call upon the mountains to cover them and flee for refuge to the holes and corners of the earth, without "travel pay or subsistence, mileage or per diem.

REACTION AMONG THE GERMANS.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Among the gratifying signs of a sweeping popular reaction may be mentioned the change of the Germans from extravagant Radicalism to liberal and reasonable views. The Radical Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, has lately made the "painful discovery" that the great majority of the Germans are strict adherents of the old Democracy. He says "this circumstance is the more to be regretted because the Germans at Washington are mostly well-educated people, who possess in a high degree all the qualifications which make them such a useful element in a new country like ours." We have always been of the opinion that the Germans, as a body, are an eminently conservative, steady race, and that their momentary extravagance as Radical partisans is altogether at variance with their true character. In returning to the Democratic fold they only reafirm a political creed which was their own for a quarter of a century, and which better than any other answered all their desires, and was more in harmony with their natural instincts than the professions of any other political party. The *Volksblatt's* correspondent, ignorant as he seems to be of the political antecedents of the Germans in the United States, is so puzzled by the position of his countrymen at the capital that he looks for an explanation of the circumstance where nobody but himself would probably try to find it. He says "it is a matter of daily experience in Germany that the inhabitants of all the smaller capitals are distinguished by their want of character in regard to political affairs, and that they usually identify themselves just so much with the ruling classes as they stick to the old traditions thereof." If this were the true cause of the changed political complexion of the Germans at Washington, every one of them would ape Butler and Stevens rather than their opponents, for there the ruling class for the last six or seven years has been these Radicals ultras and certainly not the Democrats. The truth is, the Germans at Washington have seen a good deal clearer into the designs of the revolutionists than those at a greater distance from the center of the government. The Radical leaders among the Germans have never permitted the great masses of their Western countrymen to see the real schemes of the demagogues to whom they have been sold out. Documents, by which the iniquity of the Jacobin directory was brought to light, and those wich justified the policy of the Executive, were invariably suppressed; their frauds concealed; their swindling operations denied, and their tyrannical measures excused or approved. Wherever the Germans had an opportunity to examine both sides of a question they always repudiated Radicalism and its doctrines. This explains the mystery which seems so strange to the *Volksblatt's* correspondent, and as he admits that the Washington Germans belong to the best educated class, we have no doubt that all their countrymen will soon return to the only organization to which their instincts and their interests lead them.

THE RADICALS ATTEMPT TO GET UP A RIOT IN CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston News.

We alluded briefly yesterday to the circumstance that a number of negroes attempted to interrupt the Democratic meeting held on the previous night, by shouting and cheering for Grant and Colfax. Facts which have since come to light, show that the colored men on the outskirts of the crowd were acting according to a pre-arranged plan, and that it was their purpose to provake a collision between the Democrats and the Radicals.

Soon after the meeting was organized, the tree boxes near the stand were torn down by the Radical negroes. These were their arms, and they at once began to yell and curse at the white men near them. They shouted, "down with the Rebels," "drive 'em home," "cut their throats," "d—— the white monkeys," varying the tune occasionally by calling for three cheers for Grant, and by attempting to sing, "Rally around the flag."

The white people and the colored Democrats who were with them took no notice of these demonstrations, and the meeting was quietly adjourned when Judge Aldrich had finished speaking. After the adjournment a number of negroes crowded up to the platform, saying they would at once use it for a Grant and Colfax meeting. In this they were disappointed, for the stand was guarded by the members of the Democratic committee until it was taken down.

One of the peculiar features of the occasion was a stump speech made by Sam Dickerson, a colored Radical, He told the negros that they were a disgrace to their party; that the Democrats did not interrupt their meetings, and they must not trouble the Democrats, and if they did they would bring down upon themselves the ill-will of the whole community. This was not palatable to the negroes, who threatened him with violence, and he would have been mobbed but for the protection given him by the police.

There is no doubt that the whole movement was directed and arranged by the white leaders of the Radicals. The forbearance and patience of the Democrats averted any outbreak, but if such demonstrations are allowed to continue there must be serious trouble. It is the duty of the police to see that peaceful public meetings are not interfered with, and as the Democrats never molest the Radicals when they have their gatherings, it is expected that they themselves shall not be annoyed by the foul words and gestures of a few turbulent negroes.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states, as the result of "inquiry in the right direction," that among the reasons which induced the President to withhold his approval of the funding bill, is that the bonds were to be exempt from taxation.

THE GAINES CASE.

Putnam's Magazine for August, contains an article upon the great law suit of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, which was recently decided. We quote the concluding paragraphs:

"The decision of 1860, would seem to be conclusive and final. It was so intended to be. But Mrs. Gaines was still resisted, once more, in 1868, her claims have been confirmed. Her old friend Judge Wayne, and her old—can we say opponent?—Judge Catron, are off the bench. Judge Davis spoke the opinion of himself, Justice Chase and Associates Nelson, Clifford and Field, while Judges Grier, Swayne and Miller dissented.

"The decision—seventh mandate from the Supreme Court of the United States—is surely final. Opening it, Judge Davis said:

"It was supposed, after the decision in Gaines agt. Hennen (24 Howard), that the litigation, pursued in one form or another for over thirty years by the complainant, to vindicate her rights in the estate of her father, was ended.

"And in conclusion, he asked:

"Can we not indulge the hope that the right of Myra Clark Gaines in the estate of her father, Daniel Clark, will not be recognized?"

"Such is the outline of the progress of the Gaines case through thirty-four years of law. The legal reader can turn to the books, and study the reports at leisure. Our sketch will be completed with a brief reference to the moving spirit of the long effort.

"Married in 1832, learning her true history, though not fully, soon after, commencing her suits in 1834, Mrs. Whitney was left amid the pestilence of New Orleans, a widow in 1836. The yellow fever struck down her husband in a few hours. She was alone, with three little children, a slender fortune, few friends, in the midst of actual enemies, for her bold claims had produced the most bitter opposition. A fearful duty stood before her.

"Somewhat later she met Gen. Gaines. He was warmly interested in her history; and he could not, doubtless, resist the winning eloquence of her address, or her piquant charms of person. They were married; and thence till now the heroine of the story is not Myra Davis, Myra Clark, nor Myra Clark Whitney, but Myra Clark Gaines.

"The law's delays were fearfully expensive. The little fortune received at her marriage soon melted—she had spent the whole of her husband's estate. She had borrowed of every one who was bold enough to listen to her persuasive voice, for she 'talked the money out of their pockets.' Nobody could listen to her fifteen minutes without sharing in her enthusiasm and perfect conviction of ultimate success. She had feed the ablest lawyers in the land with princely retainers, when she had the money; and she had more than once pleaded her own case when money could not be obtained. She knew the law perfectly. She had mastered details as well as principles. She knew precedents, and did not stumble upon quibbles. Once, it is said, she spoke two hours and a half to a jury and won her case.

"Once more with a friend and partner in her struggle, she fought forward. General Gaines devoted his time and his fortune to the work. For ten years the gallant old General and his beautiful young wife planned and executed their campaigns together. She had youth, fire and energy; he had wealth, position and a chivalrous devotion to her cause.

"Should you search over the files of some old newspapers, about 1841, you may find mention of the lecturing tour of General and Mrs. Gaines. They delivered in company a series of lectures, upon subjects which would seem to be strangely dissimilar. The General had a new Plan of National Defense; his wife descanted upon the Horrors of War. In Wilmington, they thus jointly took up an evening in the old Town Hall, appearing before a large audience, and devoting the proceeds to rebuild the burned St. Andrew's Church.

"The General died in 1849. Once more alone, his widow has still fought the battle with unwearied energy. The fortune left her has been long since exhausted. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been advanced to be repaid when she gained her property. It is perfectly safe to say that the expenditures in this suit have reached into millions.

"So violent was the antagonism to her in New Orleans, that her life there has been more than once endangered. Pistol shots have been directed at her, and once a bullet passed through her bonnet.

"To-day Mrs. Gaines is doubtless the wealthiest woman in America. The true value of the property adjudged to her cannot be accurately estimated. It embraces some of the most improved portions of New Orleans, dwellings, stores, warehouses, public buildings. A schedule, filed in 1839, shows a portion of the Clark estate, as well as it could then be estimated. [Its amount as then estimated was over $5,000,000.]

"Is it not, then, truly a 'most remarkable' case? Can ingenious fiction weave more curious texture of romance than this story of real life?

"Pending the question, its heroine, at the age of sixty-three is a charming and still beautiful woman, whose years seem not over forty. The incessant toil, the innumerable trials, the terrible strain upon brain, nerve and muscle, have been to her fountain of youth, whose fresh vitality may long give her enjoyment of the fruits won in this lawsuit of a life-time."

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructions to suppress the unauthorized production of alcoholic spirits and vapors. After quoting the provisions of section four of the act of July 20, 1868, he says:

"The object of this section was evidently to enable the internal revenue officer to suppress all manner of distillation of spirits not expressly authorized by law, and to collect the tax on all alcoholic spirits manufactured. The laws existing prior to this act were found to be inefficient, and all efforts to secure a uniform enforcement among the courts in different sections of the country as to the proper construction of such laws. The meaning of this section, however, cannot be a matter of doubt. Under it no article into which alcoholic spirits or alcoholic vapors enter as an ingredient can be lawfully manufactured, except such spirits or alcohol have been produced in an authorized distillery, and have paid the tax. The largest class of cases affected by this section is that of the manufacturers of vinegar by various processes of distillation. Many of these manufacturers have been honestly engaged in the business of making vinegar, with no intention of defrauding the revenue, while many others, under the pretense of making vinegar alone, have been committing flagrant and intentional frauds. Between these two classes Congress has made no discrimination, and the provisions of this section were intended to close all such manufactories. In order that equal and uniform justice may be done to all the persons engaged in this business, assessors and collectors will at once take steps to advise those in their respective districts of the terms of the law, and the purpose of the department to require full compliance with its provisions; and if any one carries on, or attempts to carry on the business prohibited by this section, after being so advised, they will institute proceedings under its penal provisions."

The Commissioner has decided in favor of the adoption of the Tice meter for the prevention of frauds in liquor distilleries. This meter was recommended by the scientific committee of which Professor Henry was chairman, and which met in Washing- several months ago.

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THE TENNESSEE COAL AND RAILROAD Company are prepared to furnish

Coal, Coke and Lumber,

By order, in any quanty, and of superior quality, upon the most favorable terms.

A. S. COLYAR, President.
JAS. C. WARNER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE

Tennessee Coal and Railroad

COMPANY.

AT THE

BANK OF THE UNION,

Nashville, Tenn.

A. J. DUNCAN, General Manager.

COAL.

FOR GRATES AND STOVES, THE TENnessee coal has no superior. It is entirely free from slate, sulphur and all impurities, produces a stronger heat than any other coal. For steam, blacksmith shops and all manufacturing purposes, the Tennessee coal has no equal.

A. J. DUNCAN, Manager.

LUMBER.

THE TENNESSEE COAL COMPANY ARE now prepared to deliver any quantity of Chestnut, Oak and Pine

Shingles and Laths.

ALSO.

DRESSED PINE FLOORING

Are prepared to fill orders for Lumber to any extent upon the most favorable terms upon short notice.

A. J. DUNCAN,
june26 1m. Manager.

LEBANON LAW SCHOOL,

LEBANON, TENN.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE LAW SCHOOL will begin the

First Monday in September Next.

There were seventy-one students during the year just closed. Many more are expected the following year.

TERMS—$50 per session of five months. Contingent fee, $5. Send to the undersigned for catalogues, showing the course of instruction, Faculty, etc.

NATHAN GREEN.
jy28 tf

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR

IMPROVED!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.

It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been
for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely
vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary
testimonials of its excellence, many of which
are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half pound bottles (the name blown
in the glass,) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy
Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle;
sale by Demas Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells
& Co., Schieffelin & Co., New York.

mar15 1y

In Bankruptcy.

Middle District of Tennessee at Springfield, July 29th, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his appointment as assignee of W. M. Pollock, R. T. Mathews, C. C. Cummings, James T. Connell, Wm. A. Sowell, David M. Allen, R. H. Isor, H. V. Harrison and Henry H. Kirk, in the county of Robertson and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions, by the District Court of said district.

jy31 oaw3t A. E. GARNER, Assignee.

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. HICKS, Secretary. mar12 6m-sp

BANKING HOUSE

OF

NATIONAL SAVINGS' CO.

THOS. S. MARR Pres'

L. G. TARBOX, Cash'r.

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

J. LUMSDEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES, OILS, LEATHER

Findings, Curriers' Tools,

No. 9 SOUTH MARKET STREET, No. 9

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

aug13-tf

Third National Bank

OF

NASHVILLE, TENN.

STOCKHOLDERS:

W. W. BERRY,
JOHN KIRKMAN,
D. WEAVER,
DAN'L F. CARTER,
M. BURNS,
EDGAR JONES,
CHAS. E. HILLMAN,
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.

5-20 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. Davies' "**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.

apr1 tf **GRAY & NOBLE.**

A. PATTERSON. BRADFORD NICHOL
B. F. NICHOL.

Furniture Warerooms

24 & 26 NORTH COLLEGE ST.,

Opposite Sewanee House,

NASHVILLE.

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

WISE'S

PARISIAN BAZAAR

OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM OUR old customers that I have just returned from the East, with a beautiful stock of **MILLINERY GOODS,** consisting of all the new shapes and styles of **Silk, Straw** and **Fancy Bonnets** and **Hats, Paris Flowers, Ribbons** and **Ornamental Goods** for Bonnets, and at prices as low as could be afforded East.

Having purchased our stock from the Case and Package Houses, we can give good bargains for Cash.

E. WISE,
No. 135 Church street,
mar27 3m Kirkman's Block.

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

CARVER COTTON GINS.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE Stock of these Celebrated Gins. A liberal discount allowed to Merchants.

GEO. C. ALLEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

Corner of Broad and College streets,
jun30 4m Agents.

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.

Pure Robertson County

WHISKY!

◆

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

FOR CASH.

Orders from a distance promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Prices regulated according to grade. Address

MOORE, WOODARD & CO.,
jan25 3m Springfield, Tenn.

INSURANCE.

◆

THE TENNESSEE Marine and Fire INSURANCE COMPANY,

Under the new charter, is nowopen for busine

AT NO. 34 NORTH COLLEGE STREE

Next door to corner of Union street

JOSEPH W. ALLEN, President

A. W. BUTLER, Secretary

RS.

John M. Hill,
C. A. R. Thompson,
Daniel F. Carter,
R. E. Cheatham,
G. W. Hendershott,
Watson M. Cooke
D. Weaver,
H. L. Jones,
John W. Terrass
A. G. Adams,
Joseph W. Allen.
dec4—1y

FRESH GROCERIES!

R. L. WEAKLEY.

No. 6 North College St.,

(Successor to Weakley & Yarborough.)

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

50 bbls. 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 casks Soda,
200 boxes Soda, 1 lb papers,
10 gross Hummel's Essence Coffee,
100 boxes Caddie's Chewing Tobacco,
20 " Smoking Tobacco,
10 bbls Chewing Tobacco, in bulk,
50 dozen Brooms,
100 " Painted Buckets,
100 Caddies assorted Teas,
50 boxes Mustard, assorted sizes,
50 " Rumford's Yeast Powders,
10 bbls Blacking,
25 cases Richardson's Matches,
150 boxes Pickles,
100,000 Cigars, various brands,
700 bbls Magnolia Flour,
100 " Black Lick Flour,
50 boxes Cheese,

ALSO—Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Madder, Indigo, Candy, Fancy Soaps, Nutmegs, Mace, Wrapping Paper, Pepper Sauce, Wines and Liquors All of which will be sold cheap for cash only.

R. L. WEAKLEY,
apr23m No. 6 N. College st.

SPRING GOODS.

◆

R. T. KIRKPATRICK

AT

No. 58 College Street,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW York, and has in store, at

POPULAR PRICES,

all the new styles of fabrics of the season. He calls particular attention to his stock of

Dress Goods for Walking Suits,
Silks and Grenadines,
Figured Lawns and Linen Cambrics,
Mourning Goods, in variety,
White and Colored Piques,
White Goods, all kinds,
Laces and Embroideries, all kinds,
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.,
Silk Wrappings, very low,
Spring Shawls, in great variety,
Lisle and Cotton Hosiery, great variety,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, etc.,

together with every thing usually kept in a first class Drygoods establishment, and at prices as low as any house in the country, and NO HUMBUG. april7 tf

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J. R. LAMB. J. D. TILLMAN

LAMB & TILLMAN,

Attorneys at Law

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN
my12tf

CHARLES NELSON,

RECTIFIER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fine Robertson County, BOURBON AND RECTIFIED WHISKIES,

No 26 South Market Street,
jy21m

REMOVAL.

Gates & Pohlman

HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO No. 33 Union street, one door west of College street, (the store formerly occupied by John Ramage & Son) and being desirous of opening a fresh stock in their new building, now in process of erection, they are offering their present supply of **Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware** at greatly reduced prices.

GATES & POHLMAN,
jy4 4w No. 33 Union street.