Union and Dispatch.

PUBLISHED BY
F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily, per year	$12.00
Daily, per month	1.00
Daily, per week	25
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, per year	3.00

Payment invariably in advance, and the paper discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Voluntary communications, containing interesting important news, solicited from any quarter. News letters from the various counties of the State especially desired.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

Largest Circulation in City and State

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Twelve inches of snow fell in Chicago Tuesday night.

The State Department at Washington has information of the evacuation of the City of Mexico by the French, and its occupation by the Liberal army.

The New Orleans papers are very bitter on the majority report of the special committee to investigate the riots of last summer. They characterize it as a partizan document.

Reports from Washington state that General Grant recently said, if Stevens' military bill passed, or extreme Radical measures were adopted for the government of the South, that he should at once order a draft of 200,000 men, because he should deem such a force absolutely necessary.

The cholera prevailed as an epidemic in St. Louis from July 27th until Nov. 9th 1866. The whole number of deaths from cholera, as officially reported, were 3357; by disease resulting from cholera, 628; making a total of 4185. There was also a great mortality among the infants of St. Louis, last year. Besides 374 still born, there were 2300 deaths of children under five years of age.

The Pennsylvania papers are agitating the question of a constitutional convention. The present constitution, they assert, is not sufficiently restrictive of legislative abuse. Corruption and disregard of the interests of the people are complained of. In the new constitution they would have a provision that the ayes and nays shall be taken and recorded on the final passage of any bill, and that a two-thirds vote shall be required to give effect to any bill appropriating money from the Treasury. The Legislature of Pennsylvania seems to be a sadly demoralized body, but whether this is due to vices in the constitution of the State or in the constitutions of the members, is not clearly determined.

The report made to the House by the Postmaster General shows that during the last Congressional vacation, covering the months of August, September, October and November, he made 1644 removals of postmasters, of which 1281 were for political reasons. The recapitulation by States shows that in Ohio 127 removals were made, 96 being for political reasons; in Illinois 193 removals, 160 being for political reasons; in Indiana 143 removals, 128 for political reasons; in Michigan 171 removals, 154 for political reasons; in Wisconsin 65 removals, 58 for political reasons; in Iowa 61 removals 53 for political reasons; in Minnesota 16 removals, 10 for political reasons; in Nebraska 17 removals, 14 for political reasons; in Kansas 6 removals, 2 for political reasons; in Missouri, 42 removals, 42 for political reasons; in Kentucky, 29 removals 8 for political reasons; in Tennessee, 11 removals, 7 for political reasons, etc., etc.

Gov. Bramlette has sent a message to the Legislature of Kentucky recommending that suitable rewards be offered for the apprehension of certain participators in the late Lynch-law outrages in that State.

The citizens of Boyle county, Ky., held a meeting at Danville on the 20th inst. and denounced the action of the irresponsible parties who sent anonymous notes to citizens of that county ordering them to leave and not return, and declaring that it is the duty of all good citizens to uphold the law by aiding in its execution.

President Roberts has called a convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of the State of New York, for the 26th inst., to meet at Utica. Also, one of the Brotherhood of Illinois, to meet at Chicago, on the 12th of March. The Fenians of Pennsylvania will hold a convention early in April, and State conventions of the Brotherhood will soon follow in all other States.

John H. Surratt, who denied his identity during the voyage from Egypt to the United States, has already signified who he is by inquiring of the warden of the jail in Washington about his sister, speaking of her in tender terms, and said he thought she was dead. The warden informed him that he believed she was in Maryland. The warden told him that it was his duty to keep him safe but would grant him all proper privileges and asked if there was anything he wanted. Surratt replied that he would like to have the privilege of smoking, and this was granted him. Surratt seems in excellent health, sleeps well and eats heartily. He speaks little, and only in regard to his personal wants. He can't see or have any intercourse with any other persons, and is very closely watched by the guards. It is now stated that Messrs. Bradley and Merrick have been retained as his counsel, and yesterday Mr. Bradley, Jr., had an interview of some length with him. The sister, Miss Anna Surratt, was last fall the governess in the family of Captain B. Gwynne, in the lower part of Prince George county, but for several weeks past has been in Washington with some relatives.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

A summary of the proceedings of this body will be found in another column. Governor Brownlow was re-nominated, and accepted the candidacy in a brief and characteristic speech. The most noticeable feature of his remarks was his advocacy of the "loyal" compensation bill lately defeated in the Senate, and the expression of his determination to make it an issue before the people, in the event that the present Legislature did not make it a law.

Gen Thomas was recommended as the choice of the Radicals of Tennessee for the next Presidency. A platform of resolutions was reported by a committee and adopted.

The interludes to the main programme were a quantity of motions and resolutions upon various subjects, and speeches by the choice spirits. Those interested can find further information by reading what our reporters have given.

We presume that the delegates to the Radical Convention were appointed before the "colored element" was made a part of the political body, and, therefore, no colored man had a right upon the floor of the hall in that capacity. But was it not courtesy to admit them to the privilege of the hall and the right to commingle and confer? That courtesy was extended to white voters who had no credentials as delegates, but the colored voter was confined to the galleries—a mere looker-on—a doorkeeper in the house of Radicalism—a servant of servants for office-seekers.

Truly have the negroes of Tennessee,
"A barren scepter in their grips,
Not son of theirs succeeding."

The author of this atrocious speech in the United States House of Representatives on Monday, is one of that set whom the war spawned into the National councils. He claims to have fought to preserve "the best government the world ever saw"—one that has power to throttle, at will, State governments, and point the bayonet at the breasts of its citizens in order to make them vote for constitutional amendments.

Mr. Garfield spoke in favor of the Senate's amendment. He characterized the bill as a measure which laid its hands on the throat of the Rebel governments, and took the very breath out of them, and which pointed the bayonet at the heart of every Rebel in the South. It placed in the hands of Congress utterly and absolutely the work of reconstruction. Referring to the assertion of members who opposed the amendment, that it contained the principle of universal amnesty, he denied that, and said there was not a line in it which justified the assertion. He advocated this bill too, because it imposed duties on the President of the United States, and he thought that perhaps some impeachment hunters would have a chance of impeaching him if he did not perform these duties. At least they would have a chance of finding a new and plain and definite cause for impeachment, and could go forward to that work.

AN ENORMITY.

Mr. Sherman, a Senator of Ohio, and a Radical whose party fealty is unimpeachable, was the chairman of the select committee of the caucus of Senators belonging to that party, to whom was referred the various propositions relating to reconstruction, out of which was hatched the measure which finally passed both Houses of Congress. It is to be presumed that he understood the import of the bill, and that his interpretation of its text is the true one. In the final debate in the Senate, he made a brief speech in reply to Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, who objected to it because it did not provide for the disfranchisement of "Rebels." He said we must not seek to put the white men of the South under the control of their late slaves—that no community, no Legislature, no convention demanded it—he boldly announced that no American Congress would be guilty of such an enormity. We give, he said, the negro the ballot, the school, the protection of the law; but this nation would never consent to put white men under his domination.

The majorities in the two Houses that passed the bill in question clearly understood this to be the meaning of the law. Some of them, doubtless, would have preferred the disfranchising feature; but the bill, according to Mr. Sherman, does not contain it. That Senator did himself credit by his outspoken opposition to it; but he erred when he stated that no Legislature would favor the political domination of the "late slaves" over the white men of the South—the "enormity" which he declared that no Congress would commit. The Tennessee Legislature, in the furious passion of "Southern loyalty," and inspired by lust of office and power, has imposed that "enormity" upon the white men of this State; and their wiseacres glory in the shame of the act. No Tennessean that deserves the name, can feel otherwise than humiliated at the disgrace brought upon the State by this needless self-abasement of the superserviceable "loyalists" who make her laws. What the poor, mad fools fondly thought would be a feather in their cap, is declared to be an "enormity," and rejected as a condition—precedent even for South Carolina, by their party friends in Congress.

A SOUTHERN GOVERNOR TO THE FREEDMEN.

Gov. Orr of South Carolina in company with Gen. Scott, Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner of that State addressed a large assembly of the colored people in Charleston a few days since. The Governor's remarks were kindly and wholesome. He advised them to eschew politics, and to labor to make the most of the civil rights which the governments, both State and Federal, had granted them. He frankly told them that the conferment of the suffrage upon their class indiscriminately would not be a boon to them, or a service to the country. He also said, that public sentiment in the South was becoming prepared to admit them to qualified suffrage; but that their duty themselves was to labor and to wait. He cited the following historical illustration, as bearing upon the attitude they held to the question.

The Revolutionary war closed in 1783. In 1808, some twenty-five years after, and not until then, was the constitution of South Carolina altered so as to allow even all white men to vote. Nobody was allowed to vote, not even a white man, from 1703 to 1808, unless he was the owner of fifty acres of land or more. Why was it that soldiers who fought through the Revolutionary war, who aided in achieving the independence of their country, were excluded from the ballot-box? Simply because the wise men of that day, the legislators themselves, knew the importance of casting a vote for legislators to make laws. They knew the education of these men had been neglected, and they waited until a new generation grew up and had some advantages of education before even the white race was permitted to vote.

A FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

Independent and National Resolves of the Irish Republicans.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28, 1867.—To All to Whom it May Concern: In the present momentous crisis of Irish nationality, when in the eyes of the world the question of Ireland's existence or total extinction as an independent nation seems trembling in the balance, we, the representatives of the Republican party of Ireland, deem it our duty to make known to all true sympathizers with our down-trodden race and oppressed nationality, that we have taken our final stand on the high vantage ground of self-reliance; that, taught by years of bitter experience, we no longer base our hopes of success upon the co-operation of our countrymen in America; and that we repudiate, once and forever, the degrading doctrine that Irish liberty and Irish rights are not to be without assistance from foreign and external sources. No longer shall we be dominated by the autocratic diets of a single will; no longer shall the destinies of our race hang upon the strength of weakness of a single mind. Our lost opportunities and blighted hopes proclaim trumpet-tongued that the time for such fedual administration of our affairs is past.

From a deep conviction of this truth we, the republican representatives of Ireland, formed, on the 17th inst., a Directory, with supreme control of the organization. On the 24th inst. we became aware of the action of our countrymen in America in the deposition of Mr. Stephens and the election of General Gleeson to the vacant head centership. While viewing these matters with indifference and as entirely unconnected with ourselves, we still trust that we retain the sympathy of our expatriated countrymen, wherever they are to be found. But not to them alone do we appeal for sympathy; when our struggle for independence shall be inaugurated the world shall behold the champions of liberty of every nationality rallying round our banner of rights. Then, and not till then, shall the soldier and the patriot be recognized for his true worth, and the self-sufficient fool and intriguing coward forced to wallow in the mire of his own infamy.

Ere long shall the world behold the spectacle of a nation uprising in its might, strong in its self-confidence and conscious right, to win its way to its legitimate place among the peoples of the earth, or set mid a halo of blood and glory which shall serve as a lone star of liberty to future ages and succeeding generations.

Remembering always that fortune favors the brave and enterprising, however adverse she may appear for a time, we resolve to commit ourselves to energetic and independent action, as the only course now befitting brave and honorable men, sedulously eschewing for the future all unnecessary exposure of our plans by public displays of our patriotism.

Such being the sentiments which actuate us, we shall enter fearlessly upon the course we have marked out—and may God defend the right.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK DISPATCHES.

Mexican News—The City Evacuated and Marshal Law Declared—Report of Special Committee on South Carolina Affairs—Bankrupt Bill, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A Mexico City correspondent says: On the evacuation of the capital by the French, Marquese declared martial law. The United States Consul inquired of him if some of the provisions of his proclamation, which were more than unusually strict, applied to American citizens, but received no answer.

Times' special says, the Judiciary Committee will visit Surratt in jail and take such testimony as he will give regarding the complicity of Jefferson Davis with the assassination. If he gives any testimony it will be voluntary, as they cannot force him to testify. Surratt's counsel have advised him to give no testimony on that or any other subject.

The Ways and Means Committee have made two hundred and seventy amendments to the tariff bill, all of which will have to be considered in both houses.

None of the appropriation bills for 1868, are yet completed.

The Tribune's special says, those who think the impeachment matter will die in committe, will be startled when the committee reports.

Parties are in Washington to testify to the restoration of plantations, seized as abandoned property to pardoned Rebels, by President Johnson, at a time when the crops belonged to the lessees, ignoring contracts and inflicting great losses upon Union men.

The special committee, appointed to investigate the matter of discharge of four citizens of South Carolina, after conviction of the murder of three Union soldiers, have found that the conviction was a just one, and condemn their discharge after conviction. The President commuted the sentence, which was that they should be hanged, to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas; they were transferred to Fort Delaware, then released on a writ of *habeas corpus* and then set at liberty.

Gen. Grant left for the West last night, to be absent two weeks.

The 4th United States colored troops will start for South Carolina next Saturday. They are to do duty in that department.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that a large number of Americans who lately emigrated there are forced to beg their living, as they can get no employment.

The Herald's special says that the bankrupt bill is now in the hands of a committee of conference, appointed to day, and we shall probably hear nothing more from it for some time.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the House Mr. Stevens reported back the bill with amendments to the Senate's amendments to the civil appropriation bill. The House considered them all.

The Senate amendments striking out the appropriation for the daily and Congressional Globe, were, on recommendation, of the committee on appropriations, non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment appropriating $40,000 to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States was concurred in. The other amendments were unimportant.

Mr. Stevens also reported back to the Senate the amendments to the military academy bill. The Senate amendment striking out the provision that no money shall be expended in violation of the test oath, and no cadets be admitted from the Rebel States, was non-concurred in; also, the amendment relieving the chaplain from academic duties, and directions to hold daily services in the chapel. The other amendments were concurred in.

From Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Feb. 22.—The Globe's special cable dispatch announces that the name of the Confederated Provinces is to be Canada; Upper Canada will be called Ontario, and Lower Canada, Quebec.

The other provinces retain their present names.

The control of the fisheries is to be transferred from the local to the general government.

Murder in Second Degree.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The trial of Howard Stretcher for the murder of Stewart at President Johnson's reception in September last, was concluded last night. The jury returned the verdict to-day of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The chair submitted the resolutions from the Rhode Island Legislature ratifying the constitutional amendment.

On motion of Mr. Howard the Committee on the Pacific Railroad was discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, asking aid for the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Howard presented resolutions from the Wisconsin Legislature certifying to the ratification, by that body, of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill for repairs, preservation and completion of public works, with the amendments, prominent among which is one striking out the appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river, and another striking out the appropriation of $75,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City.

Mr. McDougall presenten the credentials of Senator Cole of California for six years from the 4th of March; ordered to be filed.

Mr. Pomeroy called for the joint resolution to extend to the State of Tennessee all the benefits of the act donating public lands for the purpose of erecting agricultural colleges.

A proviso was adopted in the House to prohibit any person who ever held office under the Rebel government from holding a professorship in these colleges, which was stricken out and the bill passed.

The bill in relation to Indian Bureau was taken up. Messrs. Doolittle and others opposed the House amendment which was disagreed to, and a Committee on Conference ordered.

The Senate also agreed with the Committee on Conference on the Legislature appropriation bill. A similar course was taken on the Military Academy and Diplomatic appropriation bills.

The bill passed directing the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals for a steamer, to run monthly between San Francisco and Honolulu, the cost not to exceed $100,000 per annum.

Mr. Sumner's joint resolution supplementory to that for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition considered and passed. It appropriates $93,000 in addition to $15,000 previously appropriated. The Senate then adjourned.

House.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back with amendments the Senate amendments to the civil appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to consider them all. The Senate amendments striking out the appropriations for the Daily and Congressional Globes were, on the recommendation of the committee, non-concurred in. The Senate amendment making an appropriation of $40,000, to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, was concurred in. Other amendments, four in number, were unimportant.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to suspend temporarily the collection of direct taxes in Western Virginia, made a report, which was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Military Academy bill. Senate amendment striking out the proviso that no money should be expended in violation of the test oath, and no cadets should be admitted from Rebel States, was non-concurred in. Other amendments, unimportant, were concurred in.

Mr. Stevens, from the same committee, reported the Senate amendment, that after the 1st of September, 1867, no tax is to be levied on cotton grown in the United States.

The amendment relieving fire insurance companies from 1 per cent. tax on gross receits for one year was debated and lost. A large number of articles were added to the free list.

Mr. Conner rose to a motion to suspend the rules and close the debate, which was lost. A motion was adopted that debate on the pending section be closed in one minute.

The House again took up the tax bill. An amendment offered to increase the tax was lost, and consequently it remains 5 per cent. on all excess of $1000.

The amendments to consular and diplomatic appropriation bill and the Senate amendment, making appropriation for Portugal, the motion, was nonconcurred in, and the other amendments concurred in.

Mr. Leblond moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment in regard to Portugal, was nonconcurred. The motion to reconsider, was laid on the table.

The House considered the Senate bill for the relief of contractors for building ironclads in the navy. A substitute submitted by Mr. Sloan was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Committee on Ways and Means was requested to examine into the expediency of bringing in a bill to establish a national school of science.

The House then went into a committee of whole on the tax bill.

St. Louis Board of Trade.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—A committee on behalf of the St. Louis Board of Trade, consisting of Jas. Eastman and Geo. Hortridge, have issued an address to Congress on the subject of relief to the South. After setting forth the condition of Southern planters and the distress of the people generally, in consequence of the failure of the cotton and corn crops, and the importance to the nation of a good cotton crop, the committee urge Congress to make an appropriation of fifty or one hundred million of dollars, and limited as to the amount only by the necessities and wants of the suffering districts for the purpose of supplying with provisions all who are engaged in producing cotton, and who are unable to procure provision in any other way, the cost of the supplies so furnished to be a lien on the crops, and to be paid for out of the first proceeds of the sale of cotton, the provisions to be purchased by the commissary department of the army and distributed through the freedmen's bureau, or officers of the army; the advance thus made to be collected through the agents of the government for collecting the revenue tax on cotton, with proper checks and ballances, such as can readily be established between the War and Treasury Departments. A system can be put in operation to continue for one season which will afford perfect security to the government, and which will give the desired relief. The committee say this plan will not only relieve the government of the threatened necessity of feeding the destitute as an act of charity, but will fully employ the labor in the country to prevent a famine in the land.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Cable.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Baron Von Beust, Minister of State of the Austrian empire, says Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Servia by the Turkish forces so far as the Cretans are concerned. The Baron says it is the policy of the government to avoid the question entirely.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Count Von Birmark is much better, and it is now thought that he will recover.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is proposed to put the Greek loan on the market.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Intelligence has been received from Viena that serious apprehensions are entertained there of the rising of the peasants. Large numbers of them are being arrested by the government authorities.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Georgetown municipal election takes place on Monday next, and in consequence of a number of newly enfranchised colored citizens, will for the first time exercise the right to vote, the chief police is taking proper measures for maintaining order.

Miss Anna Surratt visited the jail last evening, and had an interview her brother.

The most earnest supporters of the reconstruction bill have ascertained that the President will veto to the bill on Monday or Tuesday, thus affording an opportunity for Congress to take action upon the measure.

W. B. SHAPARD, Pres't. W. B. SHAPARD, Jr., Cash.

MERCHANTS' BANK,

NO. 39 UNION STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, DEALS IN

GOLD,
SILVER,
EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, ETC

Collections Made on Favorable Terms.

an22-3m—sp.

PAINTS! PAINTS!

SIX TONS,

IN STORE AND OFFERING LOW, AT

KLINE & SHERMAN'S.

"Pure Alabaster" White Lead,

For whiteness and fineness unsurpassed. The "RIVERDALE" Brand we are offering very low. Both the above brands put up in neat tin Buckets.

2000 pounds Ground Colors,
Paint Brushes, Etc., Etc.,

For sale at

KLINE & SHERMAN'S,
Masonic Building,
feb20-2m—sp No. 85 Church st.

1867 LUMBER. 1867.

STARTSMAN & WRIGHT

CEDAR STREET,

(Below N. & N. W. Railroad Trestle,)

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST market rates, for Cash, a general assortment of

BUILDING LUMBER.

Pine, Poplar and Oak Scantling, and Joist.
One, 1¼ and 2 inch Yellow Pine and Poplar, seasoned.
White Oak and Hickory.
Cedar Plank and Square Posts.
White and Black Walnut.
Flooring of all kinds.
Bridge Timber cut to order and on hand.

ALSO, 1000 Cords of Wood.

feb19-3m—p

DR. S. POTTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Fine Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Soap and Toilet Articles.

Patent Medicines, Stationery,

And the Finest Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

Loiseau's New Building, 41 Cedar St.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Engine and Boiler for Sale

A GOOD STATIONARY ENGINE AND Tubular Boiler for sale, at moderate price, both in first-rate order. They are of sufficient power to drive a mill. Can be seen, and terms learned, on application at this office. dec6-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE, CHERRY ST., (Late Old Nashville Theatre) Sam. T. Simons, Business Manager and Treasurer; F. L. Keller, Stage Manager.

Saturday Evening, February 23,

Positively last night of Miss DORA SHAW, which she will appear as JULIANA, in Tobin's comedy of the HONEY MOON, or Rule a Wife and have a Wife, and as KATE O'BRIEN, in the MAID OF MUNSTER. Monday evening, first appearance of the Queen of Comedy, Miss Laura Keene, for six nights only. feb23-1t.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE OF C. Powers, on Charlotte Pike, opposite the Penitentiary, on the night of the 21st inst., one large COW, with one horn off; one three-year old STEER, red spotted, and one yellow COW. A reward of $20 00 will be paid for their return or any information that will lead to their recovery. C. POWERS, Stall No. 15 Market House. feb23-3t*

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

GREAT SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22d, 1867.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC Auction, commencing on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1867, at the Northwestern Grain Sheds in this city, a large assortment of Quartermasters' Stores, embracing upwards of 2000 items, consisting in part of—

One Hand Fire Engine, Hose and Reels; 1 set of Tinner's Tools and Machines, complete; 15 Army Wagons; 9 Transfer Wagons; 3 two horse Wagons; 1 Spring Wagon; Wood and Lumber Wagons; 3 Ambulances; 296 Water Buckets; 78 Pipe Boxes; 600 Blind Bridles; 300 Riding Bridles; 300 Saddle Blankets; 495 King Bolts; 700 Mule and Horse Collars; 1484 Breast Chains; 728 Stretcher Chains; 889 sets Mule Harness; 998 sets Horse Harness; 619 Head Halters; 2859 Window Sash; 343 boxes Glass, 8x10; 11 Anvils; 70 Buttresses; 33 Blacksmith Bellows; 76 Blacksmith Vises; 375 Horse Rasps; 91 Horse Hides; 2800 pounds Sole Leather; 165 bales Oakum; 1200 Wagon Hounds; 10,000 pounds Cast scrap Iron; 5500 pounds Wrought scrap Iron; 6860 pounds Gas Pipe; 2000 feet Gas Pipe; 1114 lbs. Bridle Leather; 2112 lbs. Hames Leather; 484 Augers, assorted; 319 sets Brace Bitts; 150 Hand Braces; 878 Axes and Handles; 89 Iron Axles; 1400 feet Leather and Gum Belting; 125 Tin Cups; 125 Hand Saws; 9176 Gunnie Sacks; 262 R. R. Padlocks; 2 Mills for sawing wood; 17 boxes Tin Plate; 1 Hay Scale; 8 Platform Scales; 10 Army Scales; 4 Counter Scales; 1 Spring Scale; 1 Apothecary Scale; 18 Warehouse Trucks; 72 gross Buckles; 131 gross Rings; 20,000 Carriage Bolts. Ambulance Boxes; Halter, Stay and Lock Chains; Lines, Martingales, Tar Pots, Jockey Sticks, Riding and Wagon Saddles, Wooden Stirrups, Double and Singletrees; Horse Medicines of all kinds; Veterinary Instruments; Sledge, Hand, Pointing, Riveting, Facing and Farriers' Hammers; Parallel Vises, Stocks and Dies, Tongs, Punches, Paints of all colors, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Twine, Wire, Washers, Zinck, Adzes, Broad-axes, Awls, Plane and Gimlet Bits, Steel Squares, Oil Stones; Hand, Rip, Tenon, Fellon and Compass Saws; Slicks, Bench Screws, Monkey Wrenches, Spoke Shaves, Mallets, Tackle Blocks, Brushes of all kind; Brass Couplings, Steel Drills, Hay and Manure Forks, Bastard Files, Handcuffs, Handles of all kinds, Coffee and Corn Mills, Washing Machines and Wringers, Stove Pipes, Picks, Pauline, Paint Mills, Tinware of all kinds, Cauldrons, Pulleys, Sieves of all kinds; Halter, Door and Eye Bolts; Curb Bits, Enamelled Cloths, Sheet Copper, Wagon Timbers of all kinds, etc., etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily, commencing at the same hour each day, until the property is disposed of.

Terms Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit will be required from all purchasers on the day of sale. There will be no deviation from this rule. E. B. KIRK,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

feb23-tillmar11

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Albert & Bork is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

BENJ. BORK, having purchased the entire interest of the firm, is hereby authorized to receive all monies for account of the firm.

P. R. ALBERT.
BENJ. BORK.

Nashville, February, 1867.

MR. BENJ. BORK, having purchased my entire interest in the CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 41 MARKET STREET, (new number,)

It affords me great pleasure, in retiring from the business, to recommend Mr. Bork to all our old customers and the public in general, and hope they will continue their patronage, so liberally extended to the old firm.

feb22-1w P. R. ALBERT.

LARGE STOCK

OF

Choice Selected Flowers, Plants, Shrubbery and Evergreens.

THOMAS GARTLAND, GARDENER,

BROAD STREET,

West of Cumberland Hospital,

HAS ON HAND THE CHOICEST AND most extensive stock of Native and Imported Flowers, Shrubbery, Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Rose, Vines, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants about Nashville, which will be sold at lowest cash prices. Those in want of such are solicited to examine the stock at the Garden. feb22-3m

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF

Terra Cotta "Chimney Tops,"
"Flower Pots" and "Vases,"

To which we invite attention.

WM. STOCKELL & SON,
feb22-2w No. 88 Broad street.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER notice, I will sell common stick Candy at 8¾ per 100 lbs.; Fine Fancy Candies, from 25 to 50 cents; Butter Crackers, by the barrel, at 10c per pound; Soda Crackers, by the barrel or box, at 10½c per pound; Pic-Nic Crackers, by the barrel, at 10½c per pound; Pilot Bread, by the barrel, at 8½c per pound. I have also in process of completion an arrangement for making STEAM BREAD, which will be ready for delivery in a few days, and would respectfully ask for it a trial. My Wagons will deliver it daily to consumers. Orders promptly attended to. Terms cash. ROBERT THOMPSON,
No. 35 South Market street, Nashville.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Wholesale Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fine Liquors, Steam Bread and Crackers, Baker and Candy Manufacturer, No. 35 South Market street, Nashville, Tenn. feb22-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of JOHN MORROW & SON, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. H. Morrow retiring.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Morrow, under the former firm name, and he will collect all debts due the firm, and assume all liabilities. Said dissolution to date from February 1, 1867.

JOHN MORROW.
WM. H. MORROW.

Nashville, Feb. 21, 1867. feb22-1w

A NEWLY INVENTED

ILLUMINATOR.

REED & PRICE'S

TOPAZ OIL.

IT IS NON-EXPLOSIVE; GIVES A BEAUtiful and very superior light; burns without smoke or smell; may be used in lamps, either with or without chimney; requires no apparatus in its manufacture; and costs nearly one-half less per gallon than Coal Oil.

County and State Rights for Sale,

by C. HOPKINS,
General Agent.

74 East Market street, Louisville, Ky.

For a few days at the St. Charles Hotel, 58 Market street, Nashville, Tenn.

feb22-3t

The Nashville City Directory.

KING'S NASHVILLE CITY DIRECtory for 1867 is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for delivery about the 15th of March. Advertisements handed in before March 10th will be in time for insertion. J. W. Carter is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions. feb20-1w

FOR RENT.

THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE Brewery, in North Nashville, on Jefferson street, with a large lot and stables.

JAMES WHITWORTH, Or.
F. R. CHEATHAM,
dec27-tf No. 87 North Cherry street.

BOARDING.

TWO NICE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A small family, may be had by applying at No. 34 Summer street, a few doors South of Church. feb18-2w

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING ONE of the largest and best assorted Spring Stocks of

WALL PAPER

AND

WINDOW SHADES

Ever brought to this city, and are offering great inducements to purchasers.

MR. L. M. GORBY, the oldest and most accomplished Decorator in Nashville, is foreman over our Paper Hanging and Decorating Department, and we in every instance insure satisfaction. Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

JOHN W. HILL & CO.,
(Successors to Merritt & Hill,)
76 CHURCH STREET, (new number,)
Opposite Maxwell House.
feb18-3m—sp

New Nashville Theatre,

SUMMER STREET,

(Corner of Union.)

The Wonder of the World, for One Week Only.

BUISLY FAMILY,

From Paris, who will appear as above on

Monday, February 25, 1867,

In their wonderful and startling performances. For particulars, see small bills.

Box Office open on SATURDAY, February 23, for the sale of reserved seats. Dress Circle and Parquette, $1 00; Gallery, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8 00. P. E. HOPKINS,
feb21 Business Manager.

R. 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

HENDERSON BROS.,

LICENSED

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 73 Cherry Street,

(Old No. 50,) opposite Colonnade Building,

NASHVILLE ..... TENN.

Established in 1852.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO WORK IN our line in a prompt and first-class manner.

PLUMBERS' MATERIAL

On hand and for sale.

SHEET LEAD,
LEAD PIPE,
PIG LEAD,
FORCE PUMPS,
CISTERN PUMPS,
DEEP WELL PUMPS,
ALE PUMPS,
ARTESIAN PUMPS,

BATHS, WASHSTANDS,
WATER-CLOSETS,
BLOCK-TIN and HYDRANTS,
BEER COCKS,
SHAMPOONING COCKS,
BASIN COCKS, HOSE,
HOTWATER BOILERS,
NOZZLES, COUPLINGS, ETC.

GAS FITTING.

Public and Private Buildings, Store Houses, etc., fitted up in the most improved style, and on reasonable terms. Chandeliers, Hall Lights, Pillar Lights, Drop Lights, Portable Stands with Hose, Pendants, Brackets, Glass Globes, Smoke Bells, Patent and Plain Shades, Cigar Lighters, etc.

IRON PIPE,

For Gas, Water and Steam, from an eighth inch up to two inches.

Fittings for the Above.

Tees, Elbows, Crosses, Plugs, Bushings, Reducers, Lock Nuts, Hooks, Return Bends, Unions, etc.

STEAM FITTING.

Steamboat, Factory, Hotel and Stationary Engine work done. Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Traps, Globe Valves, all sizes; Guage Cocks, Oil Cups, Air Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, etc., etc. feb21-3m

JOHN HERRIFORD. J. S. REEVES.

HERRIFORD, REEVES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 73 Public Square,

NASHVILLE ..... TENN.

HAVING REMOVED OUR STOCK FROM No. 40 Broad street to No. 73 Public Square, we are prepared to continue the business, supplying the wants of our old patrons and all new ones who may favor us with their orders. We have on hand and are constantly receiving large supplies of Groceries, Liquors, and everything to be found in our line of business. Particular attention paid to receiving, shipping and selling Cotton. feb20-3m

Election Notice.

OFFICE NASHVILLE GAS LIGHT CO., February 8, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NASHville Gas Light Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election of Directors will take place at their Office on the 7th DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

JAS. H. KENDRICK, Sec'y
feb9-td (City papers copy.)

SAM GOLLADAY,

CITY SHOE STORE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NO. 114 CHURCH STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENN

jan31-3m

NASHVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HYATT, BRIGGS & MOORE,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements.

The Dixie Corn and Cotton Plow.

A GREAT AND ACKNOWLEDGED IMprovement on any cast Plow ever before offered to Southern Planters—unrivalled in capacity, lightness, durability and cheapness, by any cast Plow in the world. Also,

WROUGHT-IRON and STEEL PLOWS,

CORN-SHELLERS,
HORSE-POWERS,
STRAW-CUTTERS,

Hollow-Ware of all descriptions, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, etc. All kinds of CEDAR WARE, manufactured by the most improved machinery—Brass and Iron-bound Buckets, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Water Cans, Tanks, and Cedar Chests of all sizes.

Having the latest improved Machinery, and unequalled facilities, we are enabled to furnish everything in our line at lower rates than any manufacturers in Northern, Eastern or Western cities. Every article warranted.

HYATT, BRIGGS & MOORE.

jan11-3m

CHANCERY SALE

OF

$50,000 of Notes and other Assets.

Mrs. Lucy A. Eastman et als. vs. J. O. Griffith et als.

IN PUSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE Chancery Court at Nashville in the above cause, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Nashville, at 12 o'clock, on

Tuesday, February 26, 1867,

All the uncollected NOTES, ACCOUNTS, RECEIPTS AND JUDGMENTS belonging to the firm of J. O. Griffith & Co., embracing all the uncollected assets of the Union and American printing establishment prior to November 25, 1866, subject to all the rights and equities attaching thereto, and without recourse to be had upon said firm, or parties in interest under them, in any manner whatever.

Persons desiring