Nashville Patriot.

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ANTHONY B. CAMP, THOS. CALLENDER. IRA P. JONES, H. EDMUNDSON

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

W. HY. SMITH, IRA P. JONES, JOHN E. BATCHER, Editors. Associate Editor.

No. 16 Deaderick Street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861.

The Two Tariffs.

We have had no conflict of arms with the seceded States; the business of the Post-office has been continued in those States under the authority and at the expense of the United States, and so far as we are generally concerned, matters have gone on as if there had been no secession. But the indications are that this smoothness of things is not long to continue. One of the first acts of the Southern Congress was to adopt the revenue laws of the United States then in force. That body afterwards considered the subject of a permanent tariff, a bill having been reported to it to that effect, which was ordered to be published, but was not adopted. The original act continuing in force in "the Confederate States," the then existing tariff laws of the United States, is still in force in that region—which is substantially the tariff act of 1857. In the mean time the U. S. Congress passed an act, increasing the rates of duties on foreign importations, which is soon to go into effect. When it does, there will immediately arise a conflict between the two, which will present a practical issue. If the Federal administration persist in ignoring the fact of a Southern Confederacy, and continue unable to collect duties in all the ports of the seceded States under the new tariff, commercial cupidity will most probably avail itself of the cheaper imposts levied in the Southern ports, and make them the chief channel of entrance into the country. The revenues of the "Confederate States" would thus be greatly augmented at the expense of the Federal Government. The treasury of the former would be quickly filled, while that of the latter, already in a wretched condition, would soon become hopelessly bankrupt. This commercial conflict will precipitate upon the administration at Washington the necessity of the adoption of some measures, which will remedy the evil which all must see is inevitable. But the administration can only execute the existing laws upon the subject, and consequently can do nothing without the aid of Congress. An extra session may, therefore, be put down as a foregone conclusion.

This extra session of Congress will be forced to initiate measures to relieve the difficulty. The most obvious alternatives presented to it, will be to collect the duties imposed by the Federal tariff, by any and every means which the exigencies require—or, by blockade and embargo prevent and prohibit the entrance of vessels into those ports—or, practically recognise the fact of a Southern Confederacy, and confine the consumption of importations through its ports to its own people, by the establishment of a line of custom houses and inspecting officers, under stringent rules and regulations, all along the northern border of the seceded States—or lastly, as suggested by the N. Y. *Post*, a free trade Republican journal, reduce the tariff at once to or below the standard of 1857, and thus block the secessionists at their own game.

We do not deem it important to enter now at length upon the discussion of either of these expedients. But we may say they all involve serious difficulties. To collect the Federal revenue would lead to forcible resistance on the part of the Southern Confederacy and thus initiate a civil war, the end of which none could foretell. The prime European powers have already decided among themselves that a blockade to be effectual must have a present force sufficient to maintain it, which is now impracticable by reason of the weakness of the United States navy, and the protection indispensable in all parts of the world to the U. S. merchant marine. In addition, there is an outstanding question as to whether, in such case, neutrals could be interrupted in their trade except in respect to vessels carrying warlike stores, amunition, &c. A simple embargo, which in its very nature is short-lived, and operates generally on the people declaring it as well as others, would amount to little or nothing. Besides, both blockade and embargo appertain to a state of war, or the commencement, or the imminent apprehension of war. The former, especially, contemplates actual or intended hostilities; and hence, would lead to the same results as a direct attempt to collect the revenue by an armed force. The suggestion of a reduction of the tariff to the "Confederate" standard would probably lead to a reduction still greater on the part of the Southern Republic, and thus a competition would be inaugurated, which would result ultimately in the adoption of free trade by both, and direct taxation for revenue. The recognition of the "Confederate States," would still leave the border slave States in hot water upon the subject of slavery, and demanding equal rights.

In view of these difficulties and complications, of which, it seems to us, the Lincoln administration cannot be unmindful, we think that it cannot fail to come to terms which will be just in themselves and satisfactory to the masses of the people throughout the Union. Let the people of Tennessee therefore await the development. In the Union as it is, they are in a vast minority as against the Republicans, but there are greater laws than any they may enact for their justification and equality in the Union. Let them rally now to the old, time-honored Constitution of the Union, and in upholding it against the attacks of the fanatics of the North, defeat the aims of the secessionists of the South, and so restore and perpetuate it.

☞ The *Banner* in its well-considered notice of the Concert of Saturday night, for the Benefit of the Orphan Asylum, pays the following just compliment to one of the most worthy and accomplished ladies of Nashville:

And we cannot conclude our notice without mentioning the fact, at the risk of committing an impropriety, that the chief credit of the whole thing, from its conception to its close, is due to the noble impulses and the untiring energy and perseverance of Mrs. I. C. Nicholson. Though not connected officially with the Asylum, she has been one of its most efficient friends. The idea of the concert originated with her, the training of the children was solely her work, and as far as we know, the whole task, herculean as such tasks are, of soliciting and securing the co-operation of musical talent and making all the necessary preparations, was performed by her single-handed. On behalf of the Orphans and their friends—and all are included in the latter category—we thank Mrs. N. for her instrumentality in behalf of these little waifs "out on the ocean sailing."

The Border States Convention.

The Missouri State Convention elected the following delegates to the proposed Border States Convention:

1st District—H. R. Gamble,
2d " John B. Henderson,
3d " Wm. A. Hall,
4th " James H. Moss,
5th " Wm. Douglas,
6th " Littleberry Hendricks,
7th " Wm. G. Pomeroy.

Memphis Municipal Elections.

Although the city of Memphis puts on airs, and holds herself superior to other cities—a sort of virgin city, which has not yet pipped the shell of corruption—she is obliged occasionally to follow the example of her degenerate sisters, and hold municipal elections. The papers down there are now worrying themselves about these elections. The prim little *Bulletin* called upon the mammoth *Appeal* to know whether it sanctioned the policy of fighting the municipal contest on political issues. The *Appeal* responded that it did not, and added in regard to the Mayoralty—"What we need is a man of executive ability, comprehensive views—of financial tact and charged experience. There are many in our midst whose qualifications for the office will doubtless render them acceptable to men of all parties, without regard to their attitude in matters political. The present condition of the city finances should, of itself, constitute an appeal sufficiently persuasive to induce our citizens at large to discard party prejudice, and cast their suffrages so as to redound solely to the prosperity of the city." The mercurial *Avalanche* becomes indignant, and denounces this as an—"Inglorious surrender!" a "Disgraceful capitulation!" and declares that—

The Old Guard, who have so long stood upon the watch-tower of Southern rights, disdainfully spurns a suggestion so unmanly and humiliating. They will not succumb. They are made of sterner stuff, and, like Gen. Taylor, they "*never surrender*." The true and reliable friends of secession have covenanted with each other never to ground their arms until Memphis has been washed and purified of the dust and filth cast upon her spotless garments on the 9th day of February last. *This vow they will keep.*

Let them stick to their vows. If Memphis is a Union city truly let the fact be shown in the result of the municipal contest. The Union men certainly will not shrink from the application of the test. They achieved a glorious victory in February—they will achieve another. Nothing has occurred since to discourage them in their devotion to, and their efforts to save, the Union from which they have derived incalculable benefits and innumerable blessings. Roll out the star spangled banner, sound the Union trumpet, up Union men and beat down the foe again!

THE CENSUS.—The official census of the United States has just been completed, and shows a total population of thirty one millions four hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, (31,429,891.) Of these, three millions nine hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and one are slaves.

The repeal of the MORRILL Tariff Bill, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, will soon be a financial and commercial necessity. The military necessity for the evacuation of Fort Sumter will be found to be mild in comparison.

An Irishman just from the sod was eating some old cheese, when he found to his dismay that it contained living inhabitants. "Be jabbers," said he, "does your chase in this country have children?"

MAJOR HAWKINS AT HOME.—The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* of the 21st inst. says—

We had the pleasure of meeting with our old friend Maj. Hawkins yesterday evening. The Major was on his way home from Illinois, where, it is known, he went for the purpose of procuring corn for those in destitute circumstances, in the counties of Smith, Scott and Rankin. We are glad to learn from Major H. that he has succeeded in procuring about 17 000 bushels of corn, besides about 1 000 bushels of Irish potatoes—the voluntary contribution of citizens of Illinois. We know that Maj. Hawkins has been denounced by certain persons and presses for going to Illinois to procure corn, but we believe that a discriminating public will not only justify, but commend this act of charity.

A public meeting is called to thank Maj. HAWKINS for his efforts to relieve the condition of the poor in the counties mentioned.

Union Meeting in Maury.

The following resolutions were adopted at a public meeting of the Union men of Maury county, held on Monday last:

WHEREAS, The Union Central Committee have called a State Convention to assemble at Nashville, on Thursday the 2nd day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate of the Union party for Governor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint, at his earliest convenience, two delegates from each civil district of this county, and also twenty delegates for the county at large, to represent Maury county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the said delegates, when appointed, are hereby instructed to use all honorable efforts to secure the nomination of the Hon. W. H. Polk, the first choice of the Union men of Maury county.

Resolved further, Should our delegates fail to secure the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen, Maj. W. H. Polk, they are hereby, nevertheless, authorized to pledge the support of the Union men of Maury county to any true and tried man who may be nominated by said State Convention.

Resolved, That all good and true Union men from Maury county, who may be in Nashville at the meeting of the Convention, are hereby authorized to represent her as delegates.

E. C. FRIERSON, Chairman.
W. L. ARNELL, Secretary.

Important from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Fort Sumter is still in possession of Maj. Anderson. There is no excitement here, and everything is calm. It is thought that Maj. Anderson will evacuate by Wednesday.

In my opinion, those who ought to know are fully posted; are ready for a fight, but it will not be brought to that. The Administration evidently desire to throw the odium of the evacuation upon Major Anderson.

A boat visited the fort to day.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet yesterday had a long session, when not only were the subjects of the important appointments considered, but the long pending question of the policy to be pursued towards the Confederate States.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

It seems to be well understood in circles that may be credited, that Gov. Seward will reply in a few days to the Southern Commissioners. The letter will be addressed to the people of the seceded States through them, and while intimating the continued peace policy of the Administration, will most earnestly solicit peaceable and conciliatory conduct in return. He will avoid the issue of the recognition of the Confederate States, and appeal to the people North and South to meet in National Convention for a settlement of difficulties.

The moment the Commissioners receive this reply they will return to Montgomery and communicate with the new Government. Matters will then be allowed to rest until the mission to England and France from the Confederate States is recognized or rejected.

In the event of recognition, of which the Commissioners are perfectly confident, the United States will, of course, be bound to follow that course in accordance with the law of nations, and recognize them as a free and independent Government, and proceed to make a treaty of peace and amity with them.

All of the public men writing from Montgomery, as well as those here, represent that the reconstruction of the Union is quite impossible, but these views of course cannot fully represent public sentiment.

HOW THE SOUTH CAN TROUBLE THE NORTH.

There are many novel modes to be resorted to by the Confederate States to the detriment of this Government, as I learn from unquestionable authority, aside from the low tariff and export duty on cotton. A law will be passed as soon as the Government is recognized, fixing the standard of coin lower than the present one, thus inviting immense quantities of coin for remelting. Should per centage be even slight, the difference would be immense in two or three millions.—*Cor. Cin. Gazette.*

A Remarkable Case of Ingratitude.

The Black Republicans are strangely at fault in reviling as they do the secession movement and its fruits, the new Confederate Republic. *They* have reaped a golden harvest from it. It has been to them a huge windfall, and instead of insanely cursing it they ought to be rapturously blessing it. What would now be their condition if this movement had not been made? Their President would be tied hands and feet. He would be at the mercy of an Opposition majority in both Houses of Congress, disposed to exercise their power in the most rigorous manner. He could not even have framed his Cabinet to suit himself and his party. He could not carry out any measure without their endorsement. In short, he could not budge an inch in official sphere, unless with their consent. The White House would be to him nothing but a splendid prison, the confinement in which would only be relieved by occasional levees to his friends, and the every day routine of social calls. The only substantial benefit which he would derive from his change of condition would be a salary of $25,000 a year for the term of his incarceration, and this would doubtless prove to him a most welcome and balmy consolation. The government patronage, *alias* the spoils, would be under the absolute control of his political enemies, who would of course, keep a sharp eye upon his dispensations; and the Black Republicans would all be shivering in their shoes with apprehensions of a general overslaugh of nominations and recommendations by the superior power installed in the Capitol. Such would be at this hour the helpless position of the President and his party, but for the Secession stampede which has led to the withdrawal of fourteen Senators and thirty-three Representatives, by which the majority in both branches of Congress has been reversed and the "public plunder" left entirely to the free distribution of the Administration amongst its greedy and thirsty friends. And yet the ungrateful and unmanerly concern are ferociously howling and snapping like curs at their benefactors who have done them this great service. Sad proof of degeneracy!

Any party that would, under the circumstances, act as the Black Republicans are now acting towards the seceded States, is unworthy of any other companionship than their own, which is intolerable for decent people to think of. If ever there was a debt of generous gratitude claiming the warmest acknowledgments and kindest considerations by the debtor, it is this that Black Republicanism fairly and justly owes to Secessionism. But how do the Black Republicans treat their obligations? Let their brutal cries for vengeance against the seceded States answer. Like Lear's daughter they have shown that they possess the thing that is "sharper than a serpent's tooth."

But "the Confederate States" can very well afford to despise their impotent malice. They smile contemptuously at the diabolical threat of coercion, and rejoice more than ever that they are separated from a Union that is convulsed and disgraced by such Vandals.

The above, which we take from the Petersburg *Express*, was, no doubt, intended to be very facetious at the expense of the Black Republicans, but we must be candid enough to say, that while generally as apt to take a joke as our neighbors, we cannot see the point in this, and therefore cannot laugh.

"Tho' Nestor swore the jest were laughable."

We regard the piece as a biting satire, although not so designed, upon the stupid conduct of the secessionists. The *Express* admits that if the secession movement had not been made, President Lincoln would be "tied hand and foot," and be at the mercy of an opposition majority in both Houses of Congress; that the Government patronage would be at the control of his political enemies; and that his presidential term would have been four years of splendid imprisonment. How worse than stupid, then, was the secession movement, which left to Lincoln the absolute control of the Government. How foolish and unmanly were the men who, having an opportunity to control Lincoln and protect their rights, ingloriously turn their backs upon it. Was the *Express* turned from a union to a secession paper by the example of men who, according to its own showing, behaved with such lamentable folly?

The quotation of the *Express* from King Lear, is a very unfortunate one for it. If we have not forgotten the play, King Lear was foolish enough to give away his kingdom, and bad occasion afterwards bitterly to repent having done so, finding that his confidence in his children had been most grossly abused, and he himself subject to the greatest cruelty at the hands of the daughters whom he had trusted. The secessionists, with folly worse than that of Lear, have given away their property, not to men in whom they repose confidence, and from whom they had a right to expect friendship and kindness, but to their notoriously bitter enemies.—*Raleigh Register.*

Letter from U. S. Senator Lane.

[From Vanity Fair.]

We have great pleasure in publishing the following letter from that brilliant statesman, the Hon. Joseph Lane, of Oregon. It may seem somewhat paradoxical that a Pacific statesman should be ferociously warlike, but that is evidently none of our business.—We cannot comply with Mr. Lane's request in regard to hoisting the Palmetto flag, but we will say that we admire his (we allude to Mr. Lane, and not the flag, of course,) boldness, candor and eloquence:

SENIT CHAMBIR, WASHINGTON.
March the third, 18 & 6 onct.

EDS. VANNURTY FAIR: if god spairs my life i shall seeseed with in 20 dase. jonson of tennyssea is forneust me, but he haint got no intelect into him. Sivil war is sertin & i wants to hear the Cannio Rore. Hist the Palmettoe banner from on top of your offis & let it waive to the Brees. Dont mucillate this manuscript and be particlar not to make Misstaiks in the spellin and punktooate it proper, amerykan Staitsman suffers from scrofulus papers which tries to bring them into ridicool by mucilatin there manuscripts.

On to the frey! the god of Bottles upon the palmettoe flag.

yours respectably,
GOSEE LANE.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Mr. Isaac E. Holmes arrived in this city Thursday, from California, via Washington, having stopped at the latter place a few days on his way home. Mr. Holmes states positively that Fort Sumter in a few days will be abandoned. A majority of the Cabinet, he says, favor peaceful measures, but the Abolitionists *per se* urge upon the President a coercive policy. The President, however, is inclined to act with those who counsel and desire peace. As Mr. Holmes was leaving for Charleston, Mr. Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of affairs. It was the opinion of many in Washington that a "masterly inactivity" on the part of the South would divide the North, separating the New England States from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the other Middle States.

The feeling in New York was represented in Washington as extremely hostile to a connection with the New England States. As far as Mr. Holmes could learn no determination had been arrived at by the Cabinet in reference to Fort Pickens. The subject was under discussion, and most of the Cabinet in favor of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Pickens also. Several of the members of the Cabinet believe there is no hope for the restoration of the Union in its former position. Gen. Scott also assured Mr. Holmes that he was using all his influence for a peaceable arrangement. There is great opposition, however, on the part of Abolitionists. President Lincoln is in favor of Mr. Seward's policy.—*Charleston Courier, 22d.*

THE CORWIN AMENDMENT IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Morgan on the 20th, transmitted to the Legislature of New York the joint resolution of Congress, proposing to the several Legislatures an article amendatory of the Constitution, providing that no amendment be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service; such amendment to be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures. In transmitting the resolutions, the Governor says:

"The amendment proposed is one which will commend itself to the judgment, while it conforms to the sentiment of the people of the State, who on all occasions have avowed the doctrine of the right of the States respectively to control their domestic institutions in such manner as they may judge most conducive to their prosperity and happiness. While New York is unalterably opposed to the institutions of slavery within her own borders, and is unwilling to submit to any external interference with her internal policy, she is unqualifiedly in favor of extending any proper constitutional guarantee desired by her sister States against the exercise of any power to interfere with or abolish the domestic institutions therein. An amendment to the Constitution, such as is now proposed, would be accepted by the Border States as an earnest of the good faith of the Northern States, to preserve for them for all time their constitutional rights. He would respectfully and earnestly recommend the adoption of the resolution herewith communicated."

The recommendation was referred to a committee.

FRAUDULENT HUNGARIAN NOTES IN ENGLAND.—An injunction has been granted against persons engaged in London lithographing notes of the Kingdom of Hungary purporting to be signed by Louis Kossuth, bearing the arms of the Kingdom of Hungary. It is said the issue contemplated was of 150,000,000 florins; that 3,000 persons have been engaged in the manufacture, and that the notes were all printed and on the eve of delivery.

By Telegraph.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate:

Consuls—J. Leslie, to Lyons; W. H. Carpenter, to Foochow; W. P. Mangum, to Ning Po; C. M. Vanhorn, to Marseilles; R. P. Parsons, to Rio Janeiro; M. Howard, to Messina; W. R. Schufeld, to Havana; T. B. Lawrence, to Florence.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—SENATE—Clark asked Douglas whether the revenue could not be collected in the seceding States if the laws were altered.

Douglas replied that he supposed it could be, and he thought the question to be an admission that the Republicans do not mean to collect the revenue untill the laws are changed.

Douglas, replying to Breckinridge's argument, said as the law stands, anybody could go to any territory with slave property on equal terms with other property.

Replying to Howe, Douglas said that the Republicans last session, in organizing Nevada, Colorado and Dacotah Territories, did what they have abused him so long for wanting to do.

Howe replied to Douglas, if the Republicans have carried out your principles, why is there not peace?

Douglas said, because the Republicans will not acknowledge it.

The following confirmations were made: Giddings, Consul-General to British America; W. H. Durell, Consul to Vera Cruz; J. Britton, Consul to Southampton.

Corwin leaves New Orleans on the first of April for Mexico.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Times correspondence says, Texas gentlemen report civil war there inevitable, and that Alabama will soon be involved in the same.

Recent Texas news troubles the Southern Commissioners.

The Virginia Secessionists are beginning to despair of passing a secession ordinance, and urge the adoption of the Arkansas plan to submit it to the people. The Union men think secession would be voted down by the people, but oppose its submission because of the bitter contest thereon.

Winter Davis has been nominated Minister to Russia and Richard Hildreth Consul to Tripoli.

Secretary Chase has appointed L. E. Chittenden, of Vermont, Register of the Treasury.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—The Methodist Conference adopted a plan of separation from the Northern Church, by a majority of 83.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 25.—Wise endeavored to speak in the Convention, but was physically unable. He occupied middle ground, endeavoring to reconcile the hostile sections.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The Legislature has passed the Metropolitan police bill.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The steamer Arizona from Brazos 21st, has arrived.

The Gen. Rusk and Webster sailed on the 20th with the Federal troops.

The Arizona brought to Indianola Companies E and G, of the second cavalry.

There are no Federal troops on the Rio Grande, and the State troops are in the garrisons.

Indian depredations continue on the upper border.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Texas Legislature passed a resolution approving the act of the Convention deposing Governor Houston.

A bill passed raising a regiment of mounted riflemen of 1,000 men for the protection of the frontier.

Since the departure of the Federal troops, the Indians in large numbers have been devastating the frontier, killing and driving back the settlers.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Cotton has an advancing tendency, sales to-day, 7500 bales. Middling 12¼a12¾. Sales of three days, 26,000 bales. Receipts of three days, 9,000. Total receipts at this port less than at the same time last year 306,500 bales; at all Southern ports, 746,000 bales. Sugar firm, 4¾a5¾. Flour 5 00a5 12½. Freight to Liverpool; 7-16- to Havre ¾.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Rutherford county, near Murfreesboro', on Thursday, the 21st instant, by Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D.D., T. G. MASSEY, Esq., of Lincoln county, to Mrs. MARY J. SCALES, only daughter of the late Solomon G. Morton.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Pleurisy.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the chest, as pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

mar26-1w.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDAL.—This remedy has been before the public only a short time, but it has proved to be an invaluable remedy to purify the blood and strengthen the system; every one who uses it recommends it to others, until it has become the standard remedy with every family in the United States. We say to every reader, try it—it is a delightful aromatic. See advertisement in another column

mar1—1m

DR. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—The great success of this medicine has been an inducement for others to manufacture innumerable kinds of Bitters, with which the whole country has for many years been flooded. The number and variety that has been offered to the public, since the introduction of Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters may be counted by thousands; and not one of which can be named, that is now existing, that was introduced even twenty years later than the origin of this medicine. They suddenly appeared, with flaming announcements of their remarkable virtues, but as quickly departed and were seen no more. Sold by Druggists generally.

mar1—1m

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This article needs no comment from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound, compels us to give publicity to it, in our Transcript. Mr. Perry Davis, the manufacturer and inventor, is a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest respect, and any article he should offer to the public we should have the highest confidence in. The Pain Killer we keep constantly at hand, and have done so for a number of years, and have administered it for alls of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the best remedy extant. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage, it was then sold in a few shops in this city; look at it now the world are its patrons. A few days since we published a certificate from Burmah, and we have often seen them from the most remote habitable regions of the globe.

Reader, if you have not a supply on hand, (we trust you have, as it is almost indispensable,) procure it at once, and never be without it again—it will save many a physician's bill.—*Providence Daily Transcript.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere. mar1-1m

Insolvent Notice.

I HAVE this day suggested to the Clerk of the County Court of Davidson county, the insolvency of the estate of Richard J. Warmack, dec'd., and notify all persons having claims against said estate to file them duly authenticated with said clerk for pro rata settlement, on or before the 1st day of September 1861, or they will be forever barred by law. This March 23d, 1861.

mar23—w4t E. WARMACK, Adm'r.

New Publications.

VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS—

ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY; Or Lives of Eminent Men, connected with the History of Religion in England. By Christopher Wordsworth D. D., late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1 vol. Calf.
KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 5 vols. Cloth.
MILL'S PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. 2 vols. Cloth.
THE COLLECTED WORKS OF THOMAS CARLYLE. 16 vols. Half calf.
IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS OF GREEKS AND ROMANS. By Walter Savage Lander.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ESSAYS, Contributed by Members of the University. 8 vols. Half calf.
THE COLLECTED WORKS OF DUGALD STEWART, Esq., F. R. S. S. Edited by Sir William Hamilton, Bart: 10 vols. Half calf.
RICARDO'S PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AND TAXATION. 1 vol.
SELECTIONS FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. 4 vols. Half calf.
WRAXALL'S POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS OF HIS OWN TIME. 3 vols. Half calf.
GODWIN'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH COMMONWEALTH. 4 vols. Half calf. Volumes 1 and 2 Containing the Civil War. Volume 3, From the Death of Charles the First to the Protectorate. Volume 4—Oliver, Lord Protector.
FULLER'S WORTHIES OF ENGLAND. 3 vols. Half calf.
DUNLOP'S HISTORY OF FICTION. 3 vols. Calf.
SPEECHES OF HENRY LORD BROUGHAM, Upon Questions relating to Public Rights, Duties, and Interests. 6 vols. Half calf.
TAYLOR'S PHYSICAL THEORY OF ANOTHER LIFE. 1 vol.
TAYLOR'S LOGIC IN THEOLOGY. 1 vol.
LOCKE'S CONDUCT OF THE UNDERSTANDING. 1 vol.
BACON'S NOVUM ORGANUM. 1 vol.
BACON'S ESSAYS AND WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS. 1 vol.
WALKS THROUGH LONDON, Including Westminster, with the surrounding suburbs; describing everything worthy of observation in the Public Buildings, &c., &c. By David Hughson, L.L. D. 1 vol.
LONDINA ILLUSTRATA: Graphic and Historic Memorials of Monastries, Churches, Chapels, Schools, Charitable Foundations, Palaces, Halls, Courts, Processions, Places of Early Amusement, and Modern and Present Theatres, in the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster. 2 vols. Folio, Half Morocco.
THE COVENT GARDEN JOURNAL. Embellished with Four Views. 1 vol.
"*The hurly-burly's done!*"—MACBETH.
THE NEWGATE CALENDAR. Comprising Memoirs of the most Notorious Characters who have been convicted of Outrages on the Laws of England since the commencement of the 18th Century. 3 vols. Half Calf.

W. T. BERRY & CO.,
mar27-tf PUBLIC SQUARE.

NEW BOOKS.

Elsie Venner. By Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Tennyson's Poems. New Edition.
One of them. By Charles Lever.
The American Almanac for 1861.
Tom Brown at Oxford. Volume 1.
Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle.
History of the United Netherlands. By J. C. Motley.
For sale by JOHN YORK & CO.,
mar27—tf 38 Union Street.

The Louisville Journal Daily,

Received at 5 o'clock, by JOHN YORK & CO.
mar27—tf

BUSINESS.

WANTED, a partner, in a well established and paying cash business, to take the place of one retiring on a count of ill health. From one to two thousand dollars will be required. This is an excellent chance for an active business man, single or young. Married man preferred. Address 576 P. O. Nashville.
mar27—tf

Spring and Summer Stock.

N. PEIFFER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 15 CEDAR STREET,

WOULD respectfully call attention to their large and handsome assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
VESTINGS,

which they are prepared to make up in the most fashionable styles, and at the shortest notice.

☞ In store a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, embracing all the novelties of the season.

☞ We have engaged the services of Mr. John H. Ohly, who will superintend the Cutting Department.
mar27—1m N. PEIFFER & CO.

For Cincinnati.

THE fine freight and passenger steamer IDA MAY, Capt. RANO, HAMILTON, Clerk, leaves as above and intermediate ports on Thursday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

A. HAMILTON, or H. H. HARRISON, } Agents.
mar27-2t

Circuit Court at Nashville,

JANUARY RULES.

Mary Johnson vs. Joseph Johnson—Bill for Divorce.

AT the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Nashville, on the 18th day of March 1861, on motion of complainant, by counsel in the above cause, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, that the said Joseph Johnson is a non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and therefore the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Nashville *Patriot*, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, requiring the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court at Nashville, on the third Monday in May next, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing ex parte. DAVID C. LOVE,
march27-w4t C. & M.

Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries

BY

TERRASS BROTHERS.

ON Thursday morning next, March 28th, we will sell in front of our Warehouse the following articles:

50 hhds New Crop Sugar, 200 boxes Brandy,
100 bbls N. Y. Coffee, do 100 bbls Rye Whisky,
100 " Pow'd. Crushed do 100 " Bourbon do
100 " Molasses, 25 " White do
100 half bbls do 25 " Robertson Co. do
100 bags Coffee, 25 " Old Reserve do
25 bbls Mackerel, 50 " A.M. Brandy & Gin,
25 " White Fish, 10 " S. M. Wine,
100 Kit Mackerel, 10 " Ginger Brandy,
100 boxes Star Candles, 100 doz Brooms,
50 " Tallow do 100,000 Segars,
50 " Virginia Tobacco, 20 cases Sardines,
50 " Candy, assorted, 50 " assorted Nuts,
50 " Oysters, 100 boxes Glassware,
100 " Fire Crackers, 50 " Soap,
100 " Schnappe, 25 " Pickles,
Together with many other articles.
mar22-1d TERRASS BROTHERS.

E. R. KERLEY,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 45 Union Street,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of the public patronage in his line, and will faithfully execute all work entrusted to his care. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Charges moderate, and all work guaranteed.

☞ Music Boxes and Accordeons repaired and warranted. mar24-tf

A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY.

VELPEAU'S COMPOUND CUBEBS AND COPAIVA PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF GONNORRHŒA, GLEET, FLUOR ALBUS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, &c.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle,

Containing Fifty Pills.

These PILLS are highly recommended by the principal physicians of Europe and America.

Orders from the trade and others solicited, and reliance may be placed on having punctual attention from

J. W. Fenchtwanger, Sole Agent,
42 Cedar Street,
P. O. Box 3616, NEW YORK.
mar24—d6m

NEGROES TO HIRE.

WE have a lot of good Negroes to hire, Men, Girls and Boys. [jan3-tf] H. H. HAYNES & CO.

CHILDREN'S CABS,

CHILDREN'S CABS,

Just received at LUCK'S, 45 Union street, the largest assortment in the city. feb28

BROOKS & ORR'S & McNAUGHT'S SPOOL COTTONS; all sizes, in Black, White and Colors, at 50 cents per dozen, at HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
mar15-tf 34 Union street.

1861. 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THOMPSON & CO.

No. 59 College Street,

Are now receiving their Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Comprising every variety of articles suitable for the present and approaching season.

MUSLINS AND LAWNS.

Just received a large and desirable lot of Muslins which will be sold at the very low price of

Twelve and a Half Cents Per Yard,

Which are usually sold at

Twenty-Five Cents Per Yard.

We intend to make it to the interest of all to call and examine our stock.

THOMPSON & CO.,
No. 59 College Street.
mar26-3m.

1861 FOR THE SPRING 1861.

We are receiving a full assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

FOR

Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, and Children,

Which we are offering at low prices at

No. 16, Public Square,

(CALHOUN'S OLD STAND.)

MORGAN & WALLACE.
Mar. 26-tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are receiving our usual assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

FOR

Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children,

Which we are offering at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

CALL AT NO. 21 PUBLIC SQUARE.

SNYDER & FRIZZELL.
March 23—1m

CHAS. MELTON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

No. 75 North Market street,

Opposite Myers, Hunt & Co.'s Carriage Shop.

☞ All orders from the city or country attended to with promptness and despatch. sep11-tf

PHONOGRAPHY.

MR. DOLBEAR

WILL teach a new class in this useful Art, from 7 to 9 at night, in Kirkman's Buildings, on Summer street. New Pupils will be received in the class during the present week. The class will be taught by the use of such panoramic illustrations as will lessen the labor of the learner one-half. The present slow and cumbersome style of writing suited the age of flat boat and mule cart travelling; but the age of steamboats and railroads requires the Pen not to waste seven-eighths of the time of the writer. The people of Nashville have paid dearly for being grossly deceived in regard to the utility of this art, and the ease with which it can be learned, but for which deception the pupils of the Public Schools might have had its advantages *free of expense*, instead of having the Schools the theater of private speculation, under the sanction of "the place-men of education."

☞ Mr. D. gives lessons in Penmanship as usual.
mar20-tf

DR. HERMAN,

DENTIST.

☞ Office on Cherry street, opposite to where they are building the New Hotel. feb21—6m

Lake Kingston Ice Co.

THE undersigned have now on hand 4,000 tons of the famous LAKE KINGSTON ICE, and with such a supply they are ready to fill all orders. The Depots used last season are re-opened, and any orders left at them will receive prompt attention.

CONRAD, CHANDLER & CO.
No. 49 South College street.

N. B.—Particular attention given to filling country orders. mar24—2w

THOS. SHARP. J. T. HAMILTON

NASHVILLE PLOW WORKS.

HAVING rebuilt our establishment, and furnished it throughout with the latest and most approved facilities for manufacturing Plows, etc., we are now prepared to fill orders for all implements in our line, manufactured from the best quality of material, and in the best style of workmanship. With our long experience in the business, and superior facilities for doing the work, we think we can guaranty a better article than can be obtained elsewhere, adapted to the wants of the Southern Planter and Farmer, and at less prices than a similar quality of work can be purchased in the North.

Orders from merchants filled at a liberal discount from card prices. Send your address, and get our circular. SHARP & HAMILTON.
dec29—dawtm

Brogans.

NEGRO Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Kip and Grain Leather Boots. A fresh supply cheap for cash by JOHN RAMAGE,
nov23-tf 42 College street.

FOR RENT FOR 1861.

THE Store Room on College Street, occupied by Messrs. Gould & Freeman as a Furniture Establishment.

Possession given 1st January, 1861. Apply to [nov2-tf] MICHAEL VAUGHN

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

I HAVE determined for the future to do an

Exclusively Cash Business,

And take this way to inform the public, so I shall not be under the disgreeable necessity of

REFUSING CREDIT

To any one. In justice to myself and patrons, I make this announcement, knowing from experience that I can make it advantageous to all parties. I shall continue to sell on

Present Stock at Cost until further Notice,

And respectfully invite all to call and look for themselves before buying. All persons in debt to me, Nicholson & Humphrey, or I. C. Nicholson & Co., must come forward and settle, for the times demand all men to be prompt.

NO. 22, SOUTH SIDE SQUARE,
David Humphrey.
jan2-tf

CAIN & C