Nashville Patriot.

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

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

W. HY. SMITH, IRA P. JONES, } Editors.
JOHN E. HATCHER, *Associate Editor.*

No. 16 Deaderick Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

The War.

For several days we have had rumors of war. Somebody has shrewdly told us to "stay for the lame messenger if we would know the truth." "The lame messenger" has not arrived. In the meantime we are left to consult the logic of facts. There are but two well ascertained facts which have not existed since the close of the last year that would indicate probable active hostilities. These are, the concentration of Confederate forces at Pensacola, and unusual activity in the United States Navy. We are ignorant of what information upon which the Federal Administration was induced to create the unusual stir in the Navy Yards and among the vessels at present command. The closing of the Navy Yards against strangers and the dispatch of ships with sealed orders from Washington is either nonsense, or is intended to prevent an immediate attack on Fort Pickens. We are inclined to look upon the whole business, which we are bound in common courtesy to consider in the hands of sensible men on both sides, as a species of coquetting or finesse, to delay an open rupture and to occupy the popular mind. We are satisfied that the Confederate States, for the present are not for war. They must wait until the 17th of this month to find out how they stand on the money question, which is the "main question," since it underlies all future operations. We do not anticipate any attack on Fort Pickens till this preliminary is settled, however desirable a war may be to the Confederate States, for the ulterior purpose of making the separation permanent and of coercing other States to join them. On the other hand we have the organ of Mr. SEWARD, who is the mainspring in the Federal machinery, the Albany *Journal*, urging in the most emphatic and imperative terms the policy of reconciliation and peace; and later still we have Mr. SEWARD himself giving assurances of a peaceful policy to the Confederate Commissioners at Washington. We cannot, therefore, see any immediate prospect of bloodshed. If there is, it lies in the probable impatience of the commandstat Sumter or Pickens, which might possibly precipitate a cannonade. But this is hardly probable, as we feel sure that so important a step will not be taken without the consent, nay the positive order of Mr. JEFF DAVIS. Mr. DAVIS knows what fighting is, and is moreover a man of much better capacity and prudence than most people are willing to admit.

Hence we conclude that this is a telegraph war. What may come in the next few weeks may be one in reality. If the Confederate loan goes briskly and their money question is settled satisfactorily; and if Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers follow the advice of their most bitter, and generally their weakest, partisans, we may have some stirring scenes, including some further "dissolving views," together with a strong odor of sulphur and saltpetre.

We trust that bright-eyed Peace may still reign, and that the Federal Administration may do nothing, *pendente lite*, pending the dispute and the earnest and sincere efforts of the border slave States to bring about an adjustment, that will defeat those efforts, and plunge us into troubles the end of which none can foresee.

For the Daily Patriot.

Wayside Musings.

Everything in the material word was created to fulfill some grand design. The mind of man, despite the earthly dross that surrounds it, perceives some glimmerings of the light that diffuses itself over the face of nature, and sometimes yields to her teachings. Manifold as are the workings of that mind, she has a voice suited to each change; for his joyous hours a smile of gladness; her sunny valleys, soft breezes and laughing waters, speak to him of joy and pleasure; then, when his spirit is clouded, in soft and tender accents she leads his thoughts to brighter scenes and bids him hope, still sympathising in his sorrow with a subdued and melancholy beauty. I stood once upon the summit of one of the loftiest mountains and listened there to this still voice. Solitary and alone, a giant monument of God's work, it has breasted the storms of centuries. Kingdoms, principalities, and powers have flourished and fallen; generation after generation all sleep in the bosom of our mother Earth, it stands secure as when the morning stars sang together, as perfect in design as when creative wisdom viewed the work and saw that it was good. The morning was bright, sunbeams sported around the tops of dark balsam pines and struggled through the thick foliage beneath; the mist from the mountain sides, rose with the early light, parted ever and anon disclosing to our view far, far below us valleys teeming with active life. It was a fair scene, and Nature with her many tongues seemed to say O, man, rejoice and give thanks! beautiful and bright is this world, bountiful and merciful is thy God!—Soon the scene was changed, clouds hung loweringly over the smiling valley, thunders reverberated from peak to peak and forked lightning played among the clouds; yet, above the mountain top, the sky was serene and calm, and we stood secure and witnessed the grandeur of the storm below. Who could fail now to hear the whisper, be thou of good cheer, struggle with the mists and clouds that surround thee, bow to the rude blasts of the tempests of life, for know that Omipotence guides the storms and that above them all the sun is shining. The ocean with its ceaseless moan, the trackless prairie, the arid desert, and the wilderness where the wild beast crouches in his lair, and the deadly serpent coils, as well as the rich fields with gurgling brooks, and the bright rivers with the finny tribes that dwell within their waters, all teach the same great lessons.—Whether we view Nature in her mild beauty or terrific grandeur, listen to her voice in the soft murmurings of the summer breeze, or in the wilder music of the whirlwind, we must learn from her great truths, truths which will grow brighter as years increase and endure until time shall be no more.—Hearken then to her voice, yield thy spirit to her teachings, cast off the sordid desires that chain thee to the dust and thy soul will expand under that gentle influence and thou wilt gain from it strength and wisdom.

Nashville, April 5th, 1861.

Ann Whitbeck is the light house keeper at Stuyvesant, on the Hudson river, some twenty miles below Albany. She was appointed to that position by the President in the year 1832, since which she has retained it. The salary is $350 per annum. Her husband was the keeper of the light house previous to that time. In that year the light house was carried away in a frehet, and Mr. Whitbeck was killed. Mrs. Whitbeck has an only daughter, and between them they manage to perform the duties pertaining to the office.

SPEECH OF HON. G. W. SUMMERS,

IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION, MARCH 11.

[CONCLUDED.]

But upon principle, is not the omission of this provision for reimbursement defensible? I will suggest a thought or two upon that point. The payment for the loss of a slave out of the public treasury of the United States, under this section, goes upon the hypothesis of a failure of the General Government to perform its duty and execute the laws. It is only where the Marshal has failed to reclaim the slave that the Government is to pay. The whole duty of the Government to make the payment is upon the ground of the failure of that Government to execute the fugitive slave law and to restore me my lost slave.—It is the duty of the Federal Government, and it is within the power of the General Government, to execute the laws in regard to fugitives from service.

It is said that unless you have this resource, the people of any given community in the non-slaveholding States would feel less interest in the surrender of the fugitive, and may be the more induced to aid in his escape. Do you not perceive that the argument would operate equally in another direction, if it be a sound one. Here it is the duty of the General Government to execute this law and restore me my slave, by its public functionaries, who are charged with the execution of the law. You, however, after making the General Government pay for that default of duty, give the Government recourse over against counties, cities and individuals. Do you not perceive that the moment you give that recourse over you lessen the incentive and motive that should prompt the General Government and its functionaries to the faithful performance of duty? The Government knowing that the public is not to suffer—the marshal, deriving his official position from that Government, and charged with the execution of the law, knowing that the public treasury will be repaid its outlay, that the loss will be made good from the State, county or city, where the obstruction has occurred, will lessen, to that extent, the stimulus to the performance of public duty by the General Government and by the agents and officials of that Government.

But, again, I throw out this thought. As I remarked yesterday, we are not only endeavoring to obtain proper and sufficient guarantees for the protection of slave property; we not only desire to avail ourselves of the occasion to obtain a place in the Constitution itself for the security of our rights, but we desire that there shall be a termination, for all time to come, of agitation upon this question of slavery between the Northern and Southern States.

Mr. President, after all, that is the great end at which we should aim. The consideration of this topic of dissension has found its way into the political arena; it has been foisted into the platform of party, and it is the fruitful theme of party tactics every where. This fact, I say, after all is most objectionable and gives rise to a greater cause of apprehension than any other. The desire of all should be then to exterminate as far as possible all grounds of irritation.

Now, Mr. President, apply that view to this provision. You will provide here that the General Government shall pay for the unreclaimed slave, and you give the Government the power to sue or levy in some form upon States, counties or individuals to reimburse itself. Take the case of a suit. Can the human mind conceive of a more certain and determinate mode of keeping up this agaitation in localities where we desire every thing shall be tranquil, and where it is our interest to suppress rather than invite controversy and excitement?

You sue in the city of Cincinnati for the loss of a slave from Kentucky, unreclaimed by the Marshal, because of alleged violence or intimidation. Every such suit will present a direct issue to divide communities in opinion and action. Partizans will rally on either side, and thus keep alive the fires which would otherwise die out.

I put it to the calm judgment of the Convention to say, whether, in the case of a lost slave, lost by the inability of the government, whose duty it is to protect me in the enjoyment of my property, is it not better to make the payment out of the treasury and there stop? The payment will be made because of the default of the government, and surely the government should not be reimbursed from any quarter for its own default.

But, Mr. President, I may remark in this connection that it is a matter of doubtful expediency; this arming the General Government with power to levy upon States, counties, cities and boroughs to repay itself; and, as I remarked yesterday, you can proclaim no principle of Constitutional law but by making it general in its applicability.—You can settle nothing by way of Constitutional amendment as a matter of principle, which is not principle everywhere, North and South, in slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. I confess, for one, that I have some hesitation in arming the General Government with power to make good its own default of duty by levying upon States, cities and boroughs, to reimburse itself, or to do the same thing by suits in its own Courts.

Then, I say, upon the whole, this section, thus far, is unobjectionable. It provides fully for the payment of the value of the lost slave, and that is the great thing at last.

Mr. President, what are the real practical evils under which our people suffer in these border States? How is it in Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia, surrounded by non-slaveholding communities, and liable at any moment to the loss of slave property? Here comes a provision which declares that if, under the present Constitution, aided by the law of 1850 and the law of 1793, you shall be unable to have restoration of your slave, you shall be paid for him. Look for a moment to the stimulus which that provision gives to slave property in the border States. I speak for Western Virginia, coming as I do from that region; but when I speak for Western Virginia, I claim to be in every sense, a Virginian all over. Born and nurtured upon her soil, as my ancesters for two hundred years before, I know no cherish no sentiment adverse to her interests or of a divisional or sectional character. I look to her as a whole, glorious in all her proportions and in all the moral sublimity of her position.

Mr. President, do you not think it quite as important to protect slavery in Western Virginia, as to protect it in New Mexico? We are upon the border, surrounded by free States. If we cannot retain slave property securely and certainly, if we have by our position a diminished chance of its certain enjoyment and a greater exposure to its loss—if, when slaves escape, they cannot be reclaimed in any given case by reason of the public sentiment of the States around us, do you not perceive when it is provided in that event that we shall be paid for our slaves, that it removes to a very great extent the objections to an investment in that species of property and encourages the dissemination and use of slave property in that region of the State?

It has been understood that this provision is the very thing that the border States Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Western Virginia—desire. We desire full and prompt execution of the fugitive slave law. If the fugitive be not surrendered up, then we desire to be paid for the loss of such slave by the government which fails to protect us. With such a provision you would encourage, stimulate and protect the growth and dissemination of slave property and the slave interests of your own State.

Will you afford that encouragement as it is here afforded? Will you adopt the provision made for full compensation in the event contemplated, or will you reject it? Will you leave your own people unprotected and discouraged in the procurement and enjoyment of this property, upon the ground that there is no recourse over against the State, city and county where the violence has occurred?

Ex President TYLER—Will the gentleman from Kanawha allow me to interrupt him for a moment? According to my best recollection the vote of Virginia was given as a unit against that section. My honorable friend has vindicated the position all through. Will he be good enough to tell us what object he had to its adoption. He will relieve me very much by exhibiting the other view of the picture. I have been, and am now, in a very bad state of health, exceedingly infirm, but I propose to make some commentary upon this Peace negotiation. He will relieve me very much—if, in truth, I am not mistaken in supposing that that section was objected to by the unanimous vote of Virginia in the Convention—by reversing the picture which he has drawn and show the objections which he had to it at the time.

Mr. SUMMERS—My venerable and distinguished friend and late colleague calls upon me to do a work which he will accomplish so much better himself, that I hardly feel justified in attempting the task which he has evidently reserved for his own hands. I have presented my views of this section, so far as it has yet been subjected to examination, and will leave the gentleman to present the picture which it had impressed on his mind, in his own way and with his own more skillful pencil.

However, with the utmost respect and the kindest feelings for the gentleman—for he knows that I entertained none other towards him—I will remark that I have not yet finished this seventh section. There is a portion attached to this section of which I have not yet spoken, and about which I will speak presently. The Convention will bear me witness that I have only commented upon that portion of this section which relates to payment for unreclaimed slaves. There is another portion which, at the beginning of my remarks on this section, I reserved for separate consideration. This has not been forgotten, nor intended to be forgotten.

Having, I believe, Mr. President, finished all that I have to say upon so much of this section as provides for the payment of slaves, I proceed, in continuation of my purpose, to remark upon the residue of the section—the *addendum*. I trust that I have said enough, at least, to vindicate this seventh section from some of the objections which have been urged against it, so far as it relates to the payment for slaves. In regard to the residue of this section contained in these words:

"And Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States."

I am not sure whether there is a misprint in the copy before me. This certainly is not the exact language of the Constitution which I presume was intended to be followed. There is a provision in the Constitution in thest words:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

This does not seem to have been followed literally. The addition reads "privileges and immunities of the several States." The Constitution is "privileges and immunities of *citizens* of the several States."

Now, Mr. President, my distinguished colleague and friend is right in saying that the commissioners from Virginia voted as a unit against the section after this *addendum* was made to it. We voted against the introduction of that addition, which was offered as an amendment, and the vote of the State was cast against the section itself, after the addition became incorporated with it. This is the explanation of my vote on the 7th section.

I will not undertake any minute history of this affix or amendment. The first intimation of such a provision, so far as I recollect, came from a very well known member of the Pennsylvania delegation, acting in a minority of that delegation. When the 7th section was under consideration, providing compensation for unreclaimed slaves, this gentleman suggested that, while we were proposing amendments to the Constitution to suit one great geographical division of the country, he thought it would be well to look to the other side, too; and he suggested that, inasmuch as it occasionally happened that citizens of the Northern States, traveling through the Southern States, were treated by mobs with violence—lynched as he called it—that it would be well to insert a like provision for compensation to such parties thus injured, out of the public treasury. That was the origin of this affix. I don't remember that he submitted himself any distinct proposition to that effect. I know that was the language he held; it was the language of all those who proposed anything upon the subject. That was the ground of this proposition as presented by those who supported it.

The argument used in favor of its adoption, and the alleged necessity or propriety of such a provision as a matter of course, no Southern man admitted. We denied both its necessity and expediency, and resisted its adoption.

The two lines which now stand as an addition to this section were offered as an addition, and received a sufficient vote to insert them. This addition was voted against generally, if not by all the Southern Commissioners in the Conference, and by the entire commission from Virginia.

I do not profess to be myself much of a politician. I never was, and never desire to be; but I think that the man must be blind who cannot see, in any public assembly of which he may be a member, even for a short time, something at least of the moving causes of things. I don't know that I am stating anything improper to be commented on, coming from a member of that Conference, when I say that this Republican party now dominant consists of two wings or divisions, differing from each other very widely in very many points of opinion and of action. My own impression at the time was, and is now, that this provision was offered not with any expectation of Southern support—none of them expected it—but it was offered by the more concentrated portion of a party existing in this country, to catch, if possible, the more conservative men of that party, especially in the border free States, and with the purpose, if possible, of injuring them by getting them to vote against it. We all know enough of party machinery and party organization to know how these things are done.

These conservative gentlemen of the Republican party found themselves in this condition, either to vote against this which was set for them as a trap to endanger their position at home, or to take it and regard it as carrying out the declarations of the Constitution. It was adopted—it was adopted by a majority vote in that way.

Now it has been said that the great objection to this addition is, that free negroes may be declared by any Northern State to be citizens, and that, under and by virtue of this addition, Congress may by its legislation extend to them the "immunities and privileges of citizens of the several States."

I have told the Convention the grounds upon which this thing was proposed, namely, that of providing compensation for violence to persons from the North travelling through the South. Let that go for what it is worth. My design is now to meet the objection made to it upon the score that, by possibility, at some time or other, free negroes may be declared to be citizens and entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the other States.

Now, Mr. President, I desire to be perfectly understood at this point of my remarks. I have clearly and unequivocally stated that we all objected to the provision, as wholly unnecessary and perhaps mischievous—as in all probability fruitful at least of cavil and objection. I am not maintaining—I am not defending, but I have a word to say in regard to the objection that by possibility free negroes would be made to come within the purview of the proposition.

It will be remembered that in the Dred Scott case, so often referred to, this was the point upon which the case turned. Scott sued for freedom in the United States Court. Unless a citizen of the United States he had no right to sue in that Court. The jurisdiction of the Court to entertain his case was denied, on the ground that he was not a citizen. The Supreme Court of the United States held in unqualified terms that free negroes were not citizens of the United States.

I need not remark, Mr. President, that the whole scheme and frame-work of this Government of ours is a Government for freemen, for white men—for the dominant race. I need not remark here that the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution are declarative of the rights of the members of the body politic, and not of slaves or free negroes, of the inferior race held in subordination, whether free or bond, at the time of the Constitution, and ever since—I have no hesitation in saying, and the American mind must concur in the declaration, that when a citizen of the United States is spoken of, when the right of citizens are spoken of, as in the Declaration of Independence, these are to be taken as announcing the rights belonging to the members of the body politic The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Government which it created, were all the work of slaveholding statesmen. I have no hesitation in saying further, that when the time shall declare that free negroes are citizens, upon an equality with the white citizens of this country, the Government will not be worth preserving. It never has been so decided, and I take it that the innate sense of the American mind will never permit it to be so decided.

But, apart from all this, my own individual preference is to exscind that amendment altogether. I do not believe that this proposition, put as an entirety, with that affix cut off, would be any less acceptable to the Northern mind. I do not believe it would. I believe that with that addition omitted, they would readily accept it. They do not desire it. It was adopted as a mere matter of party manœuvering. The Constitution already provides that citizens of one State shall be entitled to the immunities and privileges of citizens of the several States. What more is wanted?

I will remark, here, that I have not examined the report of the committee appointed by the Convention on Federal Relations, and the minority reports, with any such degree of care as would enable me to decide what is the exact mode of procedure recommended for the adoption of this body. I do not intend to go into an examination of that report at this time. I perceive, however, that, among other things, it is proposed that a conference of the slave States remaining in the Union shall be held at Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky—I believe, according to the report, on some day in May. If it is the purpose of this Convention to inaugurate such a conference, (in which recommendation I cordially concur,) I see no objection or difficulty in submitting this "Peace Conference" proposition to the consideration of the Frankfort Conference, if it should be found acceptable to the Convention as a plan of settlement. I am very sure that this adjustment would prove entirely satisfactory to an immense majority of the people of Virginia. If we are satisfied with it as a settlement, let it be submitted to the Frankfort Conference as satisfactory to us. It is eminently proper that it should be propounded for consideration there. In the Conference at Washington, this plan was accepted by four of the slave States represented; Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. The vote of Virginia, as is now ascertained, would have been given for it as a whole, had it been practicable, under the parliamentary rule, to have taken a vote on it as an entire proposition. Missouri did not vote. North Carolina was divided three to two, the majority being against it. Now, under these circumstances, let it be reconsidered in a Conference of slave States. Let us send it as it is, without additional sections or the addition of new topics. Disturb it as little as possible. It is a plan of infinite value. It has the value of having been adopted in a Conference of twenty-one States.

I do not object to the mere change of words not changing the sense, or to make the sense more explicit. I think it would be expedient to omit the addition to the last section. I do not believe it would be less acceptable to the North, while it would be more acceptable to the South, freed from that paragraph. These alterations, with every other feature of the adjustment, would, of course, be the subject of free consultation at Frankfort. The scheme of guarantees which shall finally be proposed by that Conference, I have no doubt will be such as all patriotic men, North and South, will concur in, and such as will find its way into the Constitution in the form of amendments.

Now, sir, having, I am very conscious, in an unsatisfactory manner, examined the various sections of which this report is composed, let me inquire what has been obtained? Take that report of your Commissioners as it is, and can it be denied that a very great advance has been made in securing the guarantees that were desired in regard to our rights under the Constitution? The territorial question has been settled and adjusted by the first section. The territories are divided between North and South, and equality of right secured and perpetuated. I do not intend to add to the remarks submitted yesterday upon that section, further than to supply a mere omission, which, at that time, did not occur to my mind, and it is this: to remind the Convention that the territory of Arizonia, by an act of Congress has been attached to and made a part and parcel of the territory of New Mexico. So that when we speak of New Mexico, or the New Mexican law—when we examine this first section, which declares and fixes the condition of persons held to service on the south side of the line of 36 30—we must remember, in that connection, that all the territory that we now own south of that line is comprehended and united under one territorial government, and embraced in the same code as far as regards slavery.

I will not recapitulate the advantages possessed and the guarantees presented by this adjustment. They are present to the memory and comprehension of all. The denial of powers to the general government, contained in the third section, are of the highest import and consequence to the States. The equality of power, in the acquisition of territory, the concession of perfect equality of power to the unequal and weaker sections, is, in my opinion, of itself worth infinitely more than all the effort which has been made, and should be secured by the most diligent endeavor, and with any reasonable delay in time which may be necessary to procure it.

Then there are the provisions directed to the reclamation of the fugitive slaves, and compensation for those unreclaimed; and, finally, the irrepealability of those guarantees, and of certain provisions to the Constitution of vital importance to the Southern States.

These measures, taken together, meet fully every cause of apprehension which has heretofore disturbed us, and close every avenue of trouble and annoyance which can be reached by constitutional amendments. I do not hesitate to say that they are miles in advance of any line proposed by any party in Virginia, six months ago. Sir, these amendments will remove every difficulty by which we are surrounded. They are guarantees upon which the country may repose, and with entire security.

The New York Tribune—Meeting in Bedford.

WHEREAS, in the New York *Tribune*, a newspaper published in the city of New York, unfriendly to the interests and rights of the slaveholding States of the American Union, there appeared in its issue of the 26th day of February 1861, a communication purporting to be from Shelbyville, Bedford County, Tenesse, which grossly misrepresents the sentiments of the people of this county; and whereas, by a written communication addressed in respectful language to the editor of said paper by a portion of the citizens of this place, and now members of this meeting, the author of said letter was demanded, so that he might be held up to the merited scorn and contempt of all honest and high minded men. And—

WHEREAS, The editor of said paper has refused to give us the name of this pretended correspondent. Now, therefore, in vindication of ourselves and the Union party of this county from the slanders of said letter, we do hereby

Resolved, That we believe the letter published in the *Tribune*, was written by the editor of said paper or by some disunion partizan for the purpose of injuring the Union cause here. Believing as we do, that both the *Tribune* and disunionists are working together for the same object—viz: to tear down our Constitution and the Union under it.

Resolved, That said letter is a slander upon the Union party, composed of the honest yeomanry of this county. That in principle they have never espoused or advocated or in no way have they ever endorsed or sympathized with the Black Republican party in its position upon the slavery issue, and, he who utters such an insinuation against them, says that which he knows to be false.

Resolved 3rd. That the editor of the *Tribune*, who published said letter and refuses to give up its author, must thereby be considered the slanderer, if indeed one so base, mean despicable, can slander any one, and that we do hereby publish him to the world as a forger, slanderer and everything else that is mean and contemptible, and that makes a man base and unfit for the association of his fellows. This being the only way of righting ourselves in this matter,

Resolved, 4th. That these resolutions be published in the *American Union*, and that all papers friendly to truth and justice be requested to publish the same.

JOHN P. STEELE, Chairman.
J. A. BLAKEMORE, Secretary.

Important Treasury Circular.

NO TRANSPORTATION IN BOND TO SOUTHERN PORTS.—Collector Schell, of New York, has received the following circular from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 30, 1861.

Sir: The control of the warehouses of the government in the several ports and States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas having been usurped under the alleged authority of those States, and the officers of the customs acting under the authority of the United States having been forcibly excluded from their functions in the custody of merchandise and superintendence of the entries for warehousing and withdrawal, it has become impracticable to continue the privilege of bonding for transportation to those ports.

Collectors of the customs are accordingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation in bonds to those ports can be permitted until otherwise directed by this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Fine Arts

ARE about to assume a new attitude in this our goodly City of Rocks. The Brass Jeweler and the Artist have doubled teams, and on the payment of a few paltry dollars, the inexperienced individual, unto whom "ye elephant" is an entire stranger, is permitted to carry home to his anxious friends and family, not only a "magnificent" counterfeit presentment of himself, but also a splendid set of—brass jewelry. This is liberal. Cheap pictures and brass jewelry. Alas, for the glory of the art.

It is a remarkable fact, that although Charley Giers is not making any presents of brass jewelry to his customers, his Gallery is nevertheless crowded daily with the beauty and fashion of the city; having made the fine arts his study, he has but little time left to attend to lottery humbuggery in order to increase his patronage, and is determined not to go into partnership with any Peter Funk's establishment to try, and *break down those old and respectable Jewelry Establishments* in our city. His pictures are executed in the highest style of the art, and at prices to suit the times.

Upon the walls of his Gallery may be seen Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c., of many of the most distinguished men in Tennessee, and of other States, to say nothing of innumerable beautiful and gifted women. His establishment is the oldest in the city, and his pictures are second to none.

Call and see the many beautiful specimens on exhibition at corner Square and Deaderick street, over Browne's.

april8—1w

By Telegraph.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—High officers are taking great precautionary measures for the safety of the capitol.

The anxiety for Fort Sumter news is great.

Alex Duval is appointed collector for Richmond, and Harrison B. Brand of Missouri, Central Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis.

Seward declined to receive the Southern Commissioners officially. He said the policy of the Government was peaceful, but defensive if attacked.

From Norfolk.

NORFOLK April 8.—The Pawnee sails south to-day with sealed orders It is reported that she landed 250 troops at Fort Monroe last night.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamer Persia brings 57,000 pounds specie.

The steamer Persia with Liverpool dates of the 30th has arrived. Markets were unchanged.

War-like rumors continued in Italy and Denmark.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Several merchants have protested against paying duties unless the revenue laws are enfoaced throughout the whole country.

Atchison Lane and Pomeroy have received the Governor of Kansas' certificate of election as United States Senators.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 8.—The Democrats have carried the city ticket by 500 majority.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 8.—Scott and Treadway conservatives, have declared that if the President's response is unfavorable, they will go for secession.

Preston's resolution was adopted, Wise vo-voting negatively.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 9—Gov. Curtin says Lincoln wrote him that he had information of a design to attack Washington.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The news of the appearance of several war vessels off Charleston produced unusual excitement.

Bragg telegraphed here from Pensacola for 1500 additional troops.

Two more companies of Zouaves are about leaving.

The steamer Bienville, from Havana, 7th, has arrived. Sugar was dull, numbers 11a12, 5¾a6 reals; Molasses unimproved. Other Island produce languid. Freights good. Sterling exchange 9a10; New York par a1½ prem; U. S. gold coin 4 prem.

Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, April 8.—The California Express of the 26th has arrived.

The bark Delaware was lost at Ballenas Bar on the 27th of December.

Trade had slightly revived. Clear pork 21. Coffee was weaker under large receipts. Crushed sugar business weaker at limited rates.

The investigating Committee on McDouglass' election to the U. S. Senate had not reported.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature, offering $10,000 reward to the first person growing in California 100 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each.

Coal oil springs have been discovered in Humboldt county, British Columbia.

The British Government intend to build a Naval Depot at Esquiero.

The crop of wool, in Washington Territory the present year, is estimated at 200,000 pounds. Business was reviving. The farmers are preparing to raise grain for export.

Oregon news unimportant.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Lord Palmerston addressing his constituents said he hoped the Amercan difficulties would be peacefully adjusted.

Paris Bourse 67 f 80 c.

The concentration of Austrian troops in Venitia attracted considerable attention, although it is said to be purely defensive.

The Emperor of Austria sanctioned the reorganization of Transylvania and its restoration to its former status.

HAVRE.—Cotton sales of the week 12,000 bales, market dull at an advance. New Orleans tres ordinarie 105 f bas 100 f.

Stock at Havre 254,000 bales.

The Bishop of Poictiers was reprimanded for his mandemnt on the Roman question.

The Pontificial Gens D'Arms at Caremo killed three citizens. The people are asking Napoleon to protect them.

It is reported that 50,000 Austrian troops are in motion in Venetia.

The Porte refuses to submit his reforms to the Powers.

ENGLAND—Bullion in the bank has increased 156,000 pounds.

River News.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—The river is rising, with 9 feet water in the canal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton sales today 1500 bales; Middlings 12½a13. Sales of three days 5000 bales; receipts 6500 bales against 14250 bales during the corresponding time last year; total receipts at this port less than at the same time last year 322,500 bales; at all Southern ports 779,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool ⅜. Sterling exchange 6¾a7; New York sight ¼a½ prem.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour dull and nominal. Whisky 13½. Mess Pork—sales 400 barrels at 17 00. Lard firm; sales 600 tierces 9½; 500 kegs at 10c.

New Orleans Races—Metairie Course.

FIFTH DAY.

METAIRIE COURSE, New Orleans, April 4th, 1861.—Mile heats, best two in three, or a Club Purse of $600.

W. J. Minor's ch. c. Equinox, by Mahomed, out of Nelly Hardin, 2 y o.......... 1 1 1
H. B. Foley's b. f. Bettie Ward, by Lexington, dam by Whalebone, 3 y o.......... 3 3 2
A. K. Richards' (T. J. Saunders') ch. f. Twilight, by Lexington, dam by Eclipse, 3 y. o. 2 2 3
Time 1:45¾—1:47—1:46.

SIXTH DAY.

METAIRIE COURSE, New Orleans, April 5th, 1861.—First Race.—Heats of one mile, for a Club Puse of $400.

J. P. Vairin's (T. G. Moore's) b. f. Idlewild, by Lexington, dam by imp Glencoe, 3 y o..... 1 1
Wm. J. Minor's ch. f. Regret, by Brown Dick, out of Temptation, 2 y o.......... 2 2
A. K. Richards' imp. b. c. by Stockwell, dam by Lanercost, 2 y o.......... 3 3
Time, 1:45½—1:46¼.

SECOND RACE.

SAME DAY.—Single dash of two miles, for a Club Purse of $400.

A. K. Richards' (T. J. Sanders') b. f Mageata, by Yorkshire, dam by Glencoe, 3 y o.......... 1
J. P. Varin's (T. G. Moore's) b. f. Laura Ferris, by Lexington, dam by imp. Margrave, 4 y o.......... 2
J. & T. Dowells' ch. h. Exchequer, by Revenue, out of Nina, 4 y o.......... 3
S. Minor's (S. M. Hill's) s. c. Neil Robinson, by Wagner, out of Belle Lewis, 3 y o.......... 4
Time, 1 mile 1:48—2d mile 1:48¾—3:36¾.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—

Diptheria.—In the most virulent stages of this malignant disease of the throat, these medicines experienced the most successful results—while thousands succumbed to the violence of this disorder, not a single decease occurred among those who used these remedies, thus presenting an "oasis" of practical experience, 'mid the desert of death of speculative theory. The Royal College of Surgeons awarded them the palm of victory as the only antidote for this distemper, by introducing them into the new edition of their pharmacalogia. In Scarlatina, mumps, &c., they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. apr9–1w

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—The Buffalo Christian Advocate says:—"We like Mr. Davis for the moral and benevolent tendencies of his character in life. He manufactures an article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. He is entitled to confidence and popularity, and so far as we can aid him in securing the last, for he has the first, we shall do so cheerfully, though we are not asked to notice him outside our advertising columns. His Pain Killer should be in every family. The casualty which demands it, may come unawares." apr1–d1m.

DR. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—In 1808, Dr. Nathan Richardson, a physician residing in South Reading, Mass., discovered, and proved in his extensive practice in that place and neighboring towns, the beneficial effects of the medicine now given to the world, as the Sherry Wine Bitters. The success of Dr. Richardson's practice becoming heralded throughout the New England States, his business so increased, that he was compelled to relinquish the visiting system, and establish offices in different parts of the State, where, on stated days, he met his patients. Sunday was the only day that he could be found at home, and many of the present inhabitants of South Reading will well remember the throng of carrirges that always surrounded his house on the Sabbath.

The present proprietor, Dr. S. O. Richardson, (son of the late Dr. Nathan Richardson,) a graduate of the New Hampshire Medical College, where he received his degrees with usual honor, and also a member of the Medical Society of Boston, for the purpose of relieving his aged and honored parent from his arduous duties, was induced to relinquish his valuable practice in the city of Boston, to superintend the manufacture of this medicine, as it required great skill and accuracy in its preparing. apr1—d1m

New Advertisements.

To the Creditors of James Puryear, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the estate of JAMES PURYEAR, deceased, to file the same in this office and establish them according to law, on or before the 10th day of May, 1861. J. E. GLEAVES,
Clerk and Master of Chancery Court at Nashville.
apr10—td

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE fine passenger and freight steamer JAMES JOHNSON, JESSE JOHNSON, Captain, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday April 11th at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. HAMILTON, H. H. HARRISON, } Agents.
apr10–td

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THE fine passenger steamer C. E. HILLMAN, J. N. CORBETT, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Friday, the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. HAMILTON, Agent.
apr10–td

Notice to Stockholders.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company, at their office in Franklin, on the 2d day of April, 1861, a call on the unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company, was ordered to be paid to the Treasurer at his office in Franklin, as follows, to-wit:

Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in June, 1861.
Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in July, 1861.
Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in August, 1861.
Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in September, 1861.
Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in October, 1861.
Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in November, 1861. R. H BRADLEY, Sec'y.
April 10—2m

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its January Term, 1861, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1861, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which John K. Edmundson then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described piece or lot of ground lying in the city of Nashville, and bounded as follows: On the East by Summer street; on the South by a lot belonging to Jas. P. Clark; on the West by a lot belonging to the same; On the North by a lot belonging to Henry Edmundson; fronting on Summer street 21 feet, running West 210 feet to an alley. The above is part of lot No. 101, and adjoining lot No. 102. Being levied on as the property of John K. Edmundson to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Jacob McGavock against said Edmundson and others.
JOHN N. ALEXANDER,
apr6—tds Coroner of Davidson county.

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson County, Tennessee, at its January Term, 1861, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1861, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which John K. Edmundson then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described piece or lot of ground, lying in the City of Nashville, and bounded as follows: Fronting 30 feet on Summer street, and running back 210 feet to an alley, the same being part of lot No. 101, and adjoining 21 feet levied on by W. C. Shaw, in favor of Jacob McGavock. Being levied on as the property of John K. Edmundson to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of S. N. McMinn against said Edmundson and others.
JOHN N. ALEXANDER,
apr6–tds Coroner of Davidson county.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CROSSED PATH. By Wilkie Collins, author of the Woman in White, Queen of Hearts, etc.
FATHER TOM AND THE POPE. Illustrated.
MESSAGE FROM THE SEA, AND UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER.
SECESSION, COERCION AND CIVIL WAR OF 1861. A Novel.
For sale by JOHN YORK & CO.,
apr9—tf 38 Union Street.

Property Owners
PROTECT YOURSELVES
— WITH —
GOOD INSURANCE
IN THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

An Institution tested and improved by 42 years' duty, having paid fully

$14,000,000 LOSSES

Among 16,000 claimants. Has now a Cash Capital and Surplus of

$2,100,000!

And uniformly conducts business in the most efficient, serviceable, and satisfactory manner.

PRUDENCE and economy, as well as good management, urges the wisdom of Insurance when a most reliable kind is obtainable at fair rates and rules.

In this important matter the first essential is, secure the best, and the management of the ÆTNA design especially maintaining integrity for sterling business qualities in the future as the past, confidently looking for reward in a greater appreciation and preference from property owners.

LOOK TO QUALITY

As a paramount consideration, reverse the rule making a low rate of premium the chief essential; for the CHEAPEST rate is too frequently only an index of the POOREST Insurance.

As our rates are graduated by the laws of compensation, after ample experience, the propriety of Insurance extends with equal force to the safer classes of property it does to those of a more hazardous nature. The safer the risk the lower the percentage—the greater the hazard the higher the premium. So protect your property by a good policy from the ÆTNA.

JNO. M. GRIFFITH, State Agent. } J. W. GRISHAM, Agent, Office, No. 36 Union street. apr9—1m

B. B. CONNOR & BRO,

No. 5 College Street,

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants

Orders filled at the Lowest Cash Price.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

CONSIGNMENTS.

PRODUCE

We are daily receiving and will sell for the lowest Cash Price,

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Flour, Meal, Onions, Potatoes, Apples, Bacon, Lard,

And all other kinds of Produce and Seeds

April 7—1ydw

DANCING.

MR. GOODWIN AND DAUGHTER will open their School, for the reception of Pupils, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Odd-Fellows' Hall.

A correct and elegant method of Society Dancing will be taught—as danced in the fashionable Saloons in London and Paris, and the principal Cities in the United States.

Dancing is now so universal, that it cannot be dispensed with in the education of Young Ladies and Gentlemen. It is indeed both useful and ornamental, as it forms and strengthens the body and improves the carriage.

Mr. Goodwin and Daughter's capabilities are so well known to the citizens of Nashville, that it requires only this announcement to insure them the attention of all those desirous of improvement in this elegant department. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be given on their part, to the rapid advancement of those pupils, with whom they may be entrusted. Terms made known at their Academy.
apr6—3t

New Publications.

VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS—

ENCHIRIDION THEOLOGICUM ANTI-ROMANUM. Tracts on the Points at Issue between the Churches of England and Rome. 3 vols. Calf.

LIVES AND LETTERS OF THE DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX, in the Reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I; 1540—1646. 2 vols. 8vo.
"Haste paper to that happy presence, whence only unhappy I am banished; kiss that fair correcting hand which lays new plasters to my lighter hurts, but to my greater wound applieth nothing. Say thou comest from pining, languishing, despairing, Essex."—*Robert, Earl of Essex to Queen Elizabeth.*

LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF LORD BYRON. With Notices of his Life, by Thomas Moore. 2 vols. 4to. Half calf

ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY; Or Lives of Eminent Men, connected with the History of Religion in England. By Christopher Werdsworth D. D., late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1 vol. Calf.

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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.*

CRISIS TO THE CONTRARY!

A LARGE SPRING

Importation for 1861,

BY

R. C. M'NAIRY & CO.,

55 COLLEGE STREET.

OUR STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS NOW BEING daily received and opened, will be very complete in every Department.

DRESS GOODS

AND

WRAPPINGS.

This stock will be as desirable in quantity, quality, and cheapness as heretofore.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

AND

NEGRO GOODS.

A Complete assortment in
CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

All of the above will be sold at unusually low prices for CASH, by R. C. McNAIRY & CO.
April4–1m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE next ordinary drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba will take place at Havanah, on

Saturday, April 20, 1861.

360,000 DOLLARS

Sorteo Numero 653 Ordinario.

Capital Prize 100,000 Dollars.

1 Prize of	$100 000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 " "	50,000	60 " "	500
1 " "	30,000	153 " "	400
1 " "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 " "	10,000		

4 Approximations to the $100,000, of $600 each; 4 of 400 to 50,000; 4 of 400 to 30,000; 4 of 400, to 20,000 4 of 400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10 Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known

All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be Addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, (care of City Post,) Charleston, So., Ca. dec1–td.

CITY PROPERTY
In Exchange for Negroes.

THE HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED ON SOUTH HIGH Street, fronting 50 feet and running back about 200 feet, with a small, comfortable Frame House, is for sale, payable in negroes. For further particulars apply at this office. mar23—2w

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING
MACHINES,

WITH

NEW IMPROVEMENTS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in being able to announce that, not only is the price of the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE GREATLY REDUCED, so as to place it beyond all fair competition, but IMPROVEMENTS of the most important kind have recently been made in its structure. These improvements consist, principally, of

DOUBLE PLATES,
suitable for fine and heavy plantation work;

SHIFTING HEMMER,
which enables the operator to change from plain sewing to hemming in an instant;

NEW GLASS FOOT.
A NEW PATENT, belonging exclusively to the Wheeler & Wilson Company, by the aid of which the operator can see the needle as it enters the cloth, and watch its progress. This is pronounced one of the greatest improvements ever made in Sewing Machines.

NO LEATHER PAD!

With these improvements and low prices, there is no excuse for buying inferior machines
The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine these Machmes.
A finde assortment of

Thread, Silk and Needles
always kept on hand.

C. R. PARSONS, Agt.
Over John York & Co's. Book Store, Union St.
apr6—tf

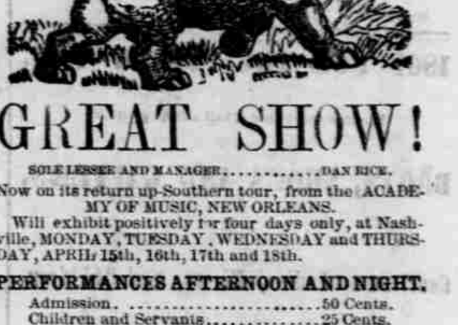
NEW SPRING GOODS
CHEAP FOR CASH.

I AM now receiving my stock of DRESS GOODS, which I propose to sell EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP. Doing an

EXCLUSIVELY CASH BUSINESS

enables me to do this, and I am sure I can make it to the interest of all to call and see my stock of
DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE AND LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTICS, of all kinds;
And in fact, everything one could desire.
I must again call the attention of all indebted to L C Nicholson & Co., Nicholson & Humphrey, or myself, to their unsettled accounts, for the times are such as to demand immediate action in such cases.
apr5—tf D. HUMPHREY.

DAN RICE'S



GREAT SHOW!

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER..........DAN RICE.
Now on its return up-Southern tour, from the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS.
Will exhibit positively for four days only, at Nashville, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, APRIL 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
Admission..........50 Cents.
Children and Servants..........25 Cents.

DAN RICE, MANAGER AND HUMORIST,

Respectfully informs his *numerous* personal friends that he has greatly Modified, *Additionized*, and Improved the

GREAT SHOW,

And is prepared to *give an entire new Series of SPECTACLES and FEATURES, by NEW ARTISTS and NEW HORSES, together with a*

RETENTION OF THE OLD FAVORITES,
on a similar plan so successfully observed by him for twelve consecutive weeks in the Crescent City.

First time in this city of the Oriental, Historical, and Actual representation of

Ward's Mission to China!

Or our American Minister in Pekin; introducing the Games and Festivities of the Celestial People, the MANDARIN'S COURT, and ROYAL RECEPTION, together with the far-famed

PROCESSION & MARCH OF LANTERNS.

MONS. ALEXANDER ZANFRETTE, the Creole Blondin, on the *Corde Tendue*.
The Performing Bear GARABALDI, in the ZOOLOGICAL and Homological comedy of

BEAR AND SENTINEL!

FRANK H. ROSSTON, the Champion Horseman, and Lion of the South in Equestrian splendors.
Re-engagement of

ELLA ZOYARA,

The Queen of the Ring, who will appear in her superb ACT DU MENAGE, introducing the Dancing Steed FRANCOIS, and leading the GORGEOUS CAVALCADE.

SYLIA, THE ANIMATED WREATH,
Or the Living Panorama of Flowers and Beauty.

The Female Rarey, Mrs. JACOB SHOWLES, will perform the American Cruiser,

DUN EAGLE.

All the Animals, including the
Rhinoceros, Kangaroo, Goat, Monkeys and
PONIES, EXCELSIOR, Jr.,
and the COMIC MULES, will be brought forward.

The Ancient and Modern Gymnasia,
By 47 Performere,
Introducing the Famous LEAP FOR LIFE.

DAN RICE
Will personally superintend each and every performance. R. S. DINGESS, AGENT.
apr4—tf

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.

Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries
BY
TERRASS BROTHERS.

ON Thursday morning next, April 11th, 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,		10 bbls assorted Nuts,	
50 " Oysters,		100 boxes Glassware,	
100 " Fire Crakers,		50 " Soap,	
100 " Schnapps,		25 " Pickles,	

Together with many other articles.
april5–td TERRASS BROTHERS.

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

Valuable Business House for Sale.

I PROPOSE to sell, for the purpose of closing a copartnership business, the new three story Brick House, situated on Cherry Street, a few doors South of Broad, now occupied by Messrs. BUSH BROS'., as a Grocery Store. The property fronts 25 feet on Cherry St., and runs back 91 feet. The third story is fitted up as a family residence, and affords ample room for a large family; and is free from taxation, State, county and city. It is one of the most eligible business locations in that part of the city, and will be sold AT A BARGAIN. For particulars as to the location and terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PAUL.
mar20–tf