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W. H. SMITH, ANTHONY S. CAMP, THOMAS CALLENDER, IRA P. JONES,
SMITH, CAMP & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

W. HY. SMITH, IRA P. JONES, } Editors.

Office, No. 16, Deaderick Street.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

Gen. Walker's Speech.

A large number of the old friends and acquaintances of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, and others, assembled at Odd Fellow's Hall, to hear that gentleman, on Saturday night. He spoke one hour and a half, taking a general review of his efforts in Nicaragua, and the course which this government had chosen to pursue towards those engaged in that enterprize.

He commenced by referring to the opinions of Col. AARON BURR and Gen. JACKSON on the subject of Americanizing Spanish America; these were the representative men of two distinct generations, and held opinions which would sooner or later become the fixed opinions of the country. There are two modes or policies by which these ideas can be carried out, that of the diplomatist and that of the soldier. The latter only is practical. Texas had been Americanized by peaceful emigration and colonization; and within a few months past, it has been urged to pursue the same line of policy towards Nicaragua and other Central American States; but in Texas there was scarcely a vestige of the Mexican population left after the revolution. Texas was hardly an integral part of the Mexican government, but was a frontier province, a mere dependency. What was practical in the one case would not do in the other. The policy of the soldier was the only one that promised success in the Americanization of Central Spanish America.

It has been alleged that the Americans in Nicaragua had no friends or supporters among the native population. Besides being invited there in the first instance by the highest authorities of the country, many of the native people stood with them and fought with them up to the moment when Capt. DAVIS, an American naval officer, forced them to capitulate and evacuate Rivas in May 1857. And this capitulation was not agreed to, and would not have been agreed to till all the civil rights and privileges were solemnly guaranteed to those natives who were then in Rivas. Yet this guaranty was deliberately and shamelessly violated. When, last November he returned and took Fort Castillo, he there found in the ranks of the garrison, an officer of the Costa Rican Army, whom he had formerly made prisoner and discharged on his parol of honor, and who had been deprived of his rank and forced to bear arms in the ranks with fetters upon his limbs, contrary to his parol. This man and the whole garrison of Castillo, felt, and so expressed themselves, that the arrival of the Americans was a release from an ignominious and tyrannical servitude, which they rejoiced in. These facts were sufficient to show whether the Americans had friends among the native population.

On his compulsory return to the United States he had expressed the determination to return to Nicaragua. He had violated no law of the United States. The right of expatriation had been declared by WEBSTER and JACKSON, it was one of the grounds upon which the war of 1812-15 was based—and lay at the foundation of American liberty. He ascertained that the present Government conceded this right, and would offer no obstacle to his return. And this was his understanding, until the President caused the issue of a proclamation in September last, to prevent the sailing of an unlawful expedition, which it was alledged was being fitted out in this country for the purpose of making a military descent upon Nicaragua. This proclamation was issued at the instance of a couple of Central Americans, who had not been recognised as ministers to this country. They were foreigners who had made their way to Washington, and assumed to dictate to the Government what was a violation of its laws, and what course the Government should pursue. This was a disgrace to the Government, and instead of receiving and submitting to it, the Secretary of State, if he had been mindful of the character and dignity of the United States, would have thrown the complaint into the streets, and spurred its authors from his presence.

He left Mobile on the 14th of November; the next day was Sunday; and the next day, the 16th, YRISARRI and MOLINA were received as Ministers from Central America to this Government, and on that or the next day a treaty was proclaimed between the President and the Ministers. The Minister from Nicaragua, had no authority or credentials from his own government. He presented an appointment from DON PATRICIO RIVAS, who himself had ceased to exercise authority in Nicaragua nearly two years ago. It is strange that as soon as the departure of the Americans from Mobile, was telegraphed to Washington, these men, one of whom had been hanging around the Departments for months, should have been formally received, and on that or the next day, a treaty should have been formed and proclaimed. The fact is also significant, that the persons most benefitted by that treaty, in the matter of the transit route, were men notorious for their political crimes and unbounded corruption. These were JOSEPH L. WHITE, of New York—W. D. WALLACH, Editor of the Washington *Star*, and YRISARRI. Such were the influences brought to bear in this proceeding.

When the Americans arrived on the soil of Nicaragua, on their own soil, took possession of Fort Castillo, and had within their grasp all the rights of which they had been deprived by the unlawful interference of the United States government, a Commodore of the United States navy appears, frames an indictment; charging the Americans with being outlaws and pirates, determines the law for himself, acts the part of a pettit jury, and renders a verdict, and forces them to haul down their flag and again return to this country. At the moment this was being done, there was in the cabin of the Flag-ship a British naval officer, in consultation and advisement with Commodore Paulding. Thus while they held the key to the country, and had nothing to do but reach forth and take the rights which they possess in Nicaragua, rights as clearly and well defined as the civil rights of any citizen in this country, they are, by British intrigue and a gross violation of the laws of the United States, forced to retire and return to this country. When the President is called on for information in regard to this proceeding he transmits to Congress, a message in which the violation of the law is admitted, but the illegal act excused on the ground that the motives of Com. PAULDING were proper, and the Commodore sustained. This message contains the seeds which will destroy the liberties of this people. It contains a denial of the right of expatriation, and the worst of all Jesuitical doctrines, that the end justifies the means. He did not believe that the American people, always alive to their rights, would suffer these official enormities to go unpunished.

He could trace all this fierce opposition to the efforts of the Americans in Nicaragua to other motives than a jealous regard for the laws. The true motive was the same which induced the bitterest of all the enemies of Southern institutions, Mr. SEWARD, to rise in his seat, and sustain the acts of Commodore PAULDING. The true secret of this heated opposition, and personal detraction of himself, was hostility to the South, and the extension of her social institutions.

When he returned to Washington in the custody of a United States officer, he was discharged, there being no official proceeding against him, and he was forced to go to New Orleans, and as much as demand an indictment in order that he might be able to vindicate himself, and show who were the real violaters of the law.

The speech of Gen. WALKER was an elaborate one, embracing a searching review of all the points made against the movement in which he is engaged. We should have been pleased to have obtained a fuller report of it, as well of the eloquent language as the substantial points and arguments.

When the General had concluded there was an enthusiastic call for Col. JOHN L. T. SNEED, the able Attorney General and Reporter of the State, who responded in a brief address, in which he referred to the march of civilization and the spread of American ideas of liberty, expressed warm sympathy in the cause of Gen. WALKER, denying that he was a robber, a pirate or a fillibuster in the criminal sense of that term, and saying that if he believed such to be the fact, so far from saying anything on that occasion, he would not even have been present as a spectator. Mr. SNEED thought it was the "manifest destiny" of American institutions to spread themselves over the continent, and looked beyond but a brief intervening period when they would be firmly established in Central America; whether the glory of the achievement would encircle the brow of Gen. WALKER or another, it would certainly be accomplished.

Mr. JAMES M. DAVIDSON, the Representative in the Legislature, from Lincoln county, was next called, and responed in a short and pointed speech, warmly endorsing the course of Gen. WALKER, and expressing himself in favor of his enterprize, regardless of who opposed him. He excused the Legislature for refusing Gen. Walker the use of the Representative Hall, which, out of kindness, we omit. Mr. DAVIDSON's remarks were frank, out-spoken and felicitous.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 16.

Mr. Andrew H. H. Dawson's Oration in behalf of the Mount Vernon Association.

The earnest and elaborate oration of Mr. Dawson, delivered in the Metropolitan Hall on Thursday night last, was full of glowing truths and forcible arguments well worthy of consideration by the men, matrons and maidens of Virginia. It is to be regretted that it was pronounced under very unfavorable circumstances. Mr. D. was seriously unwell, and it was plainly perceivable he was suffering during the whole time of its delivery. And beside, the address was marred by a fault, not usually chargeable upon popular orations, it was too crowded with thoughts, demanding closer attention and greater patience than this "fast age" is generally willing to give. It perhaps thus failed to make as profound an impression upon the minds of some, as its massive merits deserved. Yet, the large audience were sufficiently held to give their earnest attention. More than usual power is needed, thus to bind a Richmond auditory.

We venture to furnish a brief synopsis of this convincing argument and appeal, in order to concentrate its points for the reconsideration of those who heard it, and for the gratification and instruction of those who were not so fortunate.

Gracefully introducing his theme, by a comparison of the results of Cæsar's triumphs with those inaugurated by Washington, by an allusion to the reverence everywhere cherished for his name, Mr. D. proceeded to speak in glowing eulogy of his character, virtues and achievements. Naturally he reverted to Mount Vernon as associated in the minds of the people with the life and deeds of Washington. Among these associations, he thus touchingly referred to the customary prayers of Washington, in that dear home: "In the prayers that from that ingle-side altar, ascended, so oft from his pure lips to, 'Our Father in Heaven,' for his country, comprehending you, your children—your children's children and their descendants, to the latest generation of freemen, who are to be dwellers in this land, benign benedictions were invoked, *et sudi nostrum et qui nascentur ab illis.*'—How unutterably sacred that spot ought to be to every American heart. How pregnant with potential awe are the mighty memories which cluster around it. From thence it was those invocations went up, Heaven's answer to which sent the glad tidings of political regeneration resounding round the world.—What other scene known to the history of the human race, equals in its moral sublimity the spectacle made then at Mount Vernon, of Washington at prayer? * * * * A court is in session and it is the court of Heaven. A cause is progressing; and it is a nation's cause. The advocate, is a patriot—The judge, Jehovah—The complaint, oppression—The decree, resistance—The consequence, Revolution—The result, Liberty."

He then referred to the anomalous and humiliating fact, that among the tombs of the great heroes of earth, that of Washington alone, is "private property." He spoke of the possibility of its being brought into the market, and perhaps sold to a foreigner, whose avarice might turn it into a bear garden, and whose strange accents might bid the patriot pilgrim from its soil. He insisted that gratitude demanded its rescue from the possibility of desecration of any kind. "Here," said he, "is a tax sought to be levied upon the gratitude and national pride of the American people, by the legislation of events. Its prompt payment is pressed by a crisis—a crisis, the issues of which are to involve the loss or preservation of the honor of an enlightened nation. Now, am I to be met with the answer: You have no *authority*, sir, to levy such a tax, no legal power wherewith to enforce the payment? Can those be found capable of replying to such a call, you cannot compel me to give anything? My reply to such magnanimous patriots would be, Washington was not drafted; but when he was not *compelled* to serve his country, did nevertheless, volunteer to do it. But I cannot believe that, because forsooth, we control no compulsory process, cannot file a petition, enter upon a judgment, issue a *fi fa*, and make a levy, we must, therefore, fail."

He spoke of the proposal to convert Mount Vernon into a National Cemetery—a grand American Westminster Abbey—where the honored of the nation might sleep together 'after life's fitful fever;' and of the influence which such an ambition might exert over the energies, valor or patriotism of the living, citing among the many illustrations the aspiring war cry of Nelson,

"Victory, or Westminster Abbey!"

Mr. Dawson then stated strongly the objections that were urged against this scheme, and gave the answer to them all.

If the price demanded is above the intrinsic value of the property, it asks no larger contribution from each than each ought to be ready to give if it were less. If it were too much to ask, it is not too much for a great nation to give. It may require more labor to gather, but not larger contributions from individuals.

After dwelling in eloquent terms upon the littleness and avarice that, over the grave of Washington, would bandy words about its value, he proceeded to meet the objection that the plan was projected, and is fostered by woman. He deemed it the most hopeful feature of the scheme, and said:

"But its origin is feminine. That is true, and as an American citizen my heart exults with pride alike over the fact that our country has produced a woman capable of conceiving a thought of such infinite moral grandeur, and thousands of women equally capable of appreciating such a thought. There is in it the germs of a country's salvation. Like the auroral beauties of the god of day-break through the lagging mists of the morning, its redemptive effulgence flashes through the lurid haze of that prejudice in which party bickerings and sectional strife would fain shroud the dearest hopes of mankind. Over the green sward of Mount Vernon, beautiful as the feet of angels upon the mountain comes its spangling coruscations, tripping like winged wavelets fluttering o'er an ideal sea. Its promises are prosperity, happiness and honor.—Amid the fitful pauses of Fanaticism's fiercest blasts, its silver voice is heard whispering in tones sweeter than the music of an agel's harp, 'Peace, be still.' It points to the inviolable spot where he who *loved us all* 'sleeps his last sleep,' and counsels us to meet there fraternally together, to bow there devotionally, to part there affectionately, and as often as we are threatened with internal dissensions, to return there as frequently. It has already electrified a hemisphere, and interwoven the sympathies of millions of strangers. Already have the lips of millions repeated the involuntary exclamation, 'God bless a Southern Matron'—and down the tide of time that coy *nom de plume*, is destined, with the name of Washington, to

"'Roll, mingling with his fame forever.'"

Numerous instances were adduced in which woman had originated measures of great practical utility, and sustained them with a courage, energy and perseverance that mascuine powers had never excelled. He insisted that woman's patriotism was as enduring, intense and purer than man's, and he copiously illustrated the position from the pages of history. He contended that woman is more disinterested, less selfishly egotistic than man, and that therefore the work was in the best hands.

We have thus given a very imperfect sketch of the generel line of thought of this admirable address.—We cannot doubt, that a measure, even of so great magnitude, thus pleaded for by woman, and defended by such champions as Everett and Yancey and Dawson, will prove successful, if our Legislature will but grant the temporary encouragement that is sought.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, of the 16th.

The Production and Manufacture of Iron in the United States.

In following out the inquiries into the production and manufacture of iron undertaken for this city and its vicinity, we have been furnished with the material for the following *extended statement for the entire production of iron for the whole country, which will be found the most thorough and reliable ever given to the public.* It is also, we are able to say, much more accurately made up than the British statements some times given in their trade circulars. For the purpose of this statement we may distinguish three principal departments of the iron production, the first represented by the blast furnaces, using either anthracite, charcoal, raw or coked bituminous coal; the second by the bloomeries or mountain forges, which turn ore or cast iron into blooms or malleable iron; and the third by the rolling mills which convert these into bar, rod, sheet, and nail plate iron. Beyond this point the manufacture ramifies into an infinite number of branches among all the mechanic arts.

Of these three kinds there are about 1,100 iron works in the United States, viz: 121 anthracite furnaces, and 500 charcoal and coke, 300 forges and 210 rolling mills.

The furnaces produced in 1856 about 787,958 tons of pig metal, from the various ores, to which must be added 6,500 tons produced from the ore by the bloomery forges. The entire production of iron in 1856 was nearly 800,000 tons.

The annual change in the amount of iron produced is not so great, on the whole, as was once thought, or as is the case at the present chief centres of production. There were produced,

In 1854	713,266 tons.
In 1855	765,745 tons.
In 1856	782,958 tons.

Yet the local fluctuations are very great. The anthracite production during these three years rapidly increased, by the enlargement and better handling of old furnaces and the erection of new ones.

In 1849 it was only	167,256 tons.
In 1854 it was	397,110 tons.
In 1855 it was	445,755 tons.
In 1856 it was	355,509 tons.

There was, of course, a proportionate decrease of the manufacture of charcoal iron.—Where this has taken place will appear by the following table:

PRODUCTION OF IRON BY

ANTHRACITE FURNACES.	1854.	1855.	1856.
In Pennsylvania	208,703	255,326	300,966
Out of Pennsylvania	99,007	87,779	86,543
CHARCOAL AND COKE FURNACES.			
East Pennsylvania	62,724	60,596	51,775
N. W. Pennsylvania	28,967	29,588	20,587
S. W. Pennsylvania	11,052	18,217	29,400
CHARCOAL FURNACES.			
East of the Hudson	30,420	30,926	27,837
North'n & West'n N. Y.	19,467	19,756	18,847
South'n N. Y. & N. J.	13,435	7,901	5,683
Maryland	55,658	50,369	39,398
N. Western Virginia	1,950	2,342	1,467
East'n & Middle Virginia	5,880	6,926	5,730
North & South Carolina	1,820	1,858	1,956
Georgia & Alabama	3,694	3,682	4,392
Tennessee	38,596	50,029	30,000
Missouri	5,213	6,000	13,201
West Kentucky	5,000	5,000	5,900
East Kentucky	22,830	15,580	21,160
S. Ohio, (char. & coke)	56,981	47,182	69,605
N. Ohio, (do do)	8,289	6,025	7,901
Ill., Indiana, Michigan			
Wisconsin & Minn.	5,000	5,000	50,000
Total tons	713,266	765,745	782,958

There are ten principal centers of the iron manufacture in the United States.

1. Northern New York, once including Vermont, and using the fine primitive ores of the Adirondac mountains. Here are forty bloomeries and three anthracite furnaces.

2. The Highlands, a narrow belt extending through Berkshire, Massachusetts, into southern Vermont, and through northern New Jersey into Pennsylvania, containing forty-four charcoal and twenty-two anthracite furnaces and sixty forges, using hematite and magnetic ores.

3. Eastern Pennsylvania and northeastern Maryland, with ninety-eight anthracite furnaces, one hundred and three charcoal furnaces, and one hundred and seventeen forges; none of which last, however, produce iron from the ore. This great iron region is itself divisible into distinct smaller area, some of them using magnetic, some hematite, and some fossil ores.

4. Northwestern Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania is a distinct region on the eastern outcrop of the lower coal measures, with forty-two charcoal furnaces, and two or three forges, and using carbonate of iron. It includes the Cambria iron works, which accounts for its apparent growth.

5. Northwestern Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio, with sixty-six furnaces, using the ores of the northwestern outcrop of the lower coal measures. The charcoal furnaces of this region are all going out, and the coke and raw bituminous furnaces are increasing in number, size and efficiency. All the forging of this region is done by the rolling mills at Pittsburgh.

6. The Hanging Rock, or Ironton region, crosses the Ohio River as a belt of charcoal furnaces about fifteen miles wide and one hundred long; forty-five in number on the Ohio side, and seventeen on the Kentucky side. Its ores are all from the lower coal measures, and at its northern end it is beginning to use stone coal for fuel.

7. The old manufacturing region of middle and eastern Virginia is a prolongation southward of the eastern Pennsylvania with the same ores, but using charcoal exclusively as a fuel. East of the Blue Ridge are sixteen furnaces, only one of which remains in blast, and west of the Blue Ridge thirty. There are thirty-five forges.

8. Northeastern Tennessee and northwestern North Carolina have nine furnaces and forty-one bloomery forges in a compact area. Along the base of the Cumberland Mountains five furnaces and fourteen forges use the Dyestone, fossil, upper Silurian ore. In the southwestern corner of North Carolina are five forges, and through the middle of the State runs a belt of five furnaces and twenty-seven forges. This whole country possesses incalculable resources for iron making, and must become at some distant day one of the great centers.

9. In western Tennessee and Kentucky, around Clarksville and Eddyville, lies the principal and, at present, only important iron region of the far West. It contains forty-five furnaces and some forges.

10. In Missouri a beginning has been made with seven furnaces, which must develop into a great iron-making region around the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, when fed by coals from Western Missouri and Kansas.

The Lake Superior iron region has been opened as a mining region only within two or three years, though it is worked with great success at various points near the copper mines, in Michigan, and on the Western shore in Minnesota. Most of the ore is shipped to Detroit and Cleveland, for the use of the rolling mills of the West. The total production of these ores was probably 15,000 tons in 1857. This will, at no distant day, be a principal iron making region.

Tabulating these regions on the scale of their importance, we have—

	TONS.
1. East Pennsylvania and Maryland—charcoal 87,775, anthracite 341,928	429,701
2. Ironton Region, S. Ohio	90,765
3. Highland Reh	70,872
4. Pittsburg Region	67,488
5. Clarksville and Eddyville Region	33,300
6. Adirondac Region	34,464
7. Monongahela Region	30,867
8. Missouri Region	13,201
9. East Tennessee and Carolina Region	6,820
10. Virginia	5,700
	782,958

Bloomery Forges are small open blast furnaces, or very large smith fires closed in to hold a quarter of a ton of some rich ore, which when smelted is hooked out in the form of a ball of malleable iron, and hammered round or flat under a tilt hammer. All the forges are adjuncts to the blast furnaces, treating their pig iron in the same manner as if it were so much ore, and preparing it for the rolling mill. It is a great geographical feature of the manufacture that the forges are to be found almost exclusively east of the Alleghany mountains. The geological reason for which is, that here alone are found the magnetic primary, or high per cent ores. Lake Superior and Missouri are the only Western forge regions. The West once had many forges for blooming pig iron, but these have all been abandoned, and that work is now done by the puddling furnaces, squeezers, and muck rolls of the rolling mills. There is a third division of forges which use either trip or steam hammers for turning bloomed and rolled iron into various shapes for mechanical purposes engine cranks and shafts, car axles, &c.

Rolling Mills (commonly with nail factories attached) are divided into railroad and merchant mills. The principal railroad mills in the United States are given in the following table, with their make in 1856:

Bay State, Boston	17,811
Rensselaer, Troy	15,512
Trenton, New Jersey	about 12,000
Phœnix, Pennsylvania	18,592
Pottsville, "	3,021
Lackawanna, "	11,288
Rough and Ready, Danville, Pa	5,359
Montour, " "	17,538
Safe Harbor, Lancaster co., "	7,347
Mt. Savage, Md	7,159
Cambria, Pa	7,533
Brady's Bend, W. Pa	13,206
Washington, Wheeling, Va	2,555
McNickle, Covington, Ky	1,976
Railroad Mill, Cleveland, Ohio	1,800
Newburg " " "	1,000
Wyandotte, near Detroit	6,000
	147,507

The Fairmount, at Philadelphia, has been recently adapted to rolling railroad iron, and the Palo Alto, at Pottsville, rolled about 1,000 tons in 1856. The Newburg mill commenced making rails late in 1857. Most of these mills are now stopped, and a number to be erected in the West, at Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., will be obliged to wait for better times. The Western mills chiefly reroll old rails. The extension of this business in the past four years can be seen from the following figures:

	R. R. Iron made.	Imported.	Consumed.
1853	105,000 tons.	208,995	403,995
1854	121,000	288,206	409,806
1855	134,000	127,915	261,915
1856	147,507	155,995	303,502

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1858.

Mr. Munday presented a petition in reference to a turnpike road in Sumner County.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill to regulate public Schools.

Mr. Goff, a bill to protect fish.

Mr. Heiskell offered a resolution authorizing the State Librarian to take charge of certain Maps in the office of the Secretary of State. Adopted.

Resolutions to appoint commissioners upon the claims of J. S. Milligan, and directory to the Judiciary Committee, were rejected.

The resolution providing that no new business shall be introduced after the first of March, except in certain contingencies, was adopted.

House bill to change time of electing Common School commissioners, was rejected.

House bills for the benefit of jailors, and to pay John Blair and others, both passed the third time.

House resolution in relation to the branch of the State Bank of Sparta, was referred to the Bank Committee.

The joint resolution tendering a vote of thanks to the acting code Committee, was adopted.

The bill for the benefit of Wm. Moore passed the third time.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Title 17 of the revised code was read the third time and passed.

Several bills passed the second time.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 22nd, 1858.

On account of the absence of the first and second clerks, the regular morning business was postponed, and part 16 of the code was taken up, read a third time, and passed. The second clerk having taken his seat, the journal was read, and the House proceeded to the morning business.

Mr. St. John presented a petition from Cannon county, in relation to changing the line between that and DeKalb counties.

Mr. Bently, a petition in relation to the change of the line between Giles and Lawrence county.

Mr. Vaughn introduced a bill appropriating 100,000 for the completion of the State Capitol.

Mr. Turner, of Sumner, a bill for the benefit of Wm. B. Bate.

Mr. Brazelton, offered a resolution directing the deduct from the pay of members, the eleven days of the adjournment during the holidays. Lies over.

Senate resolution directing the finance committee to investigate and report the present and prospective liabilities of the State, was adopted.

Senate resolution to amend the constitution so as to make the election of Governor, members of the Legislature, &c., quadrennial, passed first reading.

Several Senate messages were taken up and disposed of.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House proceeded to consider bills on second reading.

The bill to secure more effectually the collection of the revenue, requiring collectors to receive nothing but gold and silver, or the notes of the Bank of Tennessee, and its branches, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to change the lines between the counties of Haywood, Gibson, Dyer and Madison was rejected.

The bill for the inspection of Flour at Nashville and Clarksville, passed third reading.

The following bills were also disposed of on third reading:

To amend the Act of 1825, ch. 21. Passed.

To amend the Act requiring the sale of land and negroes to be advertised. Indefinitely postponed.

To authorize Courts of Law to afford relief to persons exposed to claims by two or more adverse parties. Passed.

To regulate the commissions of revenue collectors and county trustees. Passed.

To amend the Act of 1821, ch. 22, to secure counsel for the poor. Passed.

For the benefit of illegitimate children. Passed.

To amend the Mechanic's lien law. Passed.

To secure medical fees in certain cases. Passed.

Adjourned till 7, P. M.

Actors and Actresses.

From Appleton's New American Cyclopædia.

From the period immediately preceding the Shakespearian epoch, down to our own time, religious excommunication and social ban have rested on the (theatrical) profession. Occasionally there have been great spirits, like Garrick and the Kembles, who, also, to some extent, have thrown off the general stigma and risen proudly above it by the force of individual character; but as a body, actors and actresses have been, down to a very recent period, and are still to some extent, regarded as social pariahs. With the increase of intelligence and liberality this feeling is fast passing away, and actors and actresses are beginning to be judged, like the members of all other professions, by their public capacity and private worth.

The profession of the stage is perhaps the most laborious of all crafts, requiring almost unceasing mental and physical effort. The duties of an actor comprise a study of new parts, and recovery of old ones, occupying, on an average, from two to four hours a day; an attendance at rehearsal in the morning, occupying about two hours a day; and a performance each evening occupying in winter four, and in summer about three hours.

The salaries of actors vary considerably; they may, however, be set down as averaging: in France, from 20 to 200 francs a month; in England, from £4 to £20 a month; and in the United States from $50 to $150 a month. Actors who have some acknowledged excellence, or peculiar individuality, or are especially attractive, are called stars, and earn generally from $400 to $2,500 a month.

Actors and actresses, as the records of the stage attest, are proverbially long lived, and free from bodily infirmity. Performances are seldom changed by the illness of the performers. In many theatres a season has passed without a single alteration, even of a part, from illness. This healthiness is doubtless owing to their necessarily active life, and regular exercise, not only of the limbs, but also of the internal organs of the thrust and lungs, thereby fortifying the weakest portion of the human system. When not addicted to intemperance, to which the exciting character of the life inclines too many of the male portion of the profession, many actors have reached the very longest period of the duration of human life. Of all classes they are freest from crime. This is owing mainly to the constant occupation of mind, time and body in their pursuit; but it may in some degree also be attributed to their softness of feeling, and sympathy of character. They are charitable, almost to recklessness.

☞ Ex-President Fillmore's marriage took place quite privately in Albany, only his son, Judge Hall, and a few other friends being present. The bride is the widow of the late Ezekiel M. McIntosh, and she has for some time occupied the "Schuyler Mansion," formerly the residence of Alexander Hamilton, (where he married his wife,) and subsequently occupied by the celebrated Col. Schuyler. The bride will accompany her husband to Buffalo to reside.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.—This invaluable compound, we are glad to know, has become the most popular remedy in the United States. Nearly every family keeps it on hand. They find it saves physicians' bills. A small quantity given in season will ward off Fevers, or any prevalent disease. For sale by all druggists in this place. See the advertisement in another column. fe22–1w.

New Advertisements.

For Cairo and Memphis.

THE fine passenger packet, and regular United States Mail Steamer, CITY OF HUNTSVILLE, WASH. WEAVER, Master, will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the above and all intermediate ports. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. L. DAVIS, Agent.
feb23–2t

For New Orleans, Wednesday, February 24, 1858.

THE fast steamer and regular passenger packet, JAMES H. LUCAS, H. G. McCOMAS, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Wednesday, Feb. 24th, at 12 o'clock M., positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. HAMILTON, Agent.
feb23–2t

Lawrenceburg Money.

WE are taking Lawrenceburg Bank Notes at par in payment of all accounts due us and for any article we have for sale.
W. H. GORDON & CO.
feb23–tf

Pianos at Auction on Time.

Benj. F. Shields

WILL SELL at Auction, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3D, at 10 o'clock, 7 Splendid Iron Frame (6½ and 7 octave) Pianos, of the most approved styles, and from the best manufactories.

Terms—4 months, for approved endorsed notes, payable in one of the City Banks.

ALSO:

For Cash, several second-hand Pianos to close consignments. BENJ. F. SHIELDS.
feb22.—tf

Lectures on Europe.

THE REV. DR. BAIRD,

WHO has resided and traveled much in Europe, the last twenty years, will give a series of eight Historical Lectures on that important part of the World, illustrated by large and admirable maps, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this city, in the course of this week and the two following. The *first*, which will be introductory and *free*, will be delivered TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) and will relate to the present political state of Europe, and the principal rulers: Louis Napoleon, the Czar, Frederick William IV, Queen Victoria, etc. The second will be given on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, and will relate to Poland and Russia; the third on FRIDAY NIGHT, on Greece and Turkey, and the late war in the East. The remaining Lectures (on Germany, France, Italy, etc.,) will be given next week and the week following.

TERMS.—A Ticket for the Course $1 50, two Tickets $2 50, and five Tickets $5 00. Students and Clerks $1 00. Admission to a single Lecture 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the Book-stores of W. T. Berry & Co., Chas. W. Smith and John York & Co., and at the door. The Lectures commence at 7½ o'clock.
feb22–tf

Time Sale of Groceries

BY

HARRIS & CO.,

(At W. H. Gordon & Co.'s Warehouse.)

ON TUESDAY, MARCH THE 2D, we will offer for sale at Auction at W. H. Gordon & Co.'s Warehouse:

250 hhds. New Orleans Sugar, all grades;	1000 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; various brands.
500 bags Rio Coffee;	500 boxes Soap;
250 hhds. Molasses;	200 doz. Painted Buckets;
150 half do. do;	100 nests Tubs;
200 boxes Star Candles;	500 kegs Nails;
200 half do. do;	

With many other articles:

These goods will be offered in large lots with liberal privileges.

TERMS.

All sums under $500 cash; over $500 and under $1000 45 days; over $1000 60 days, for approved endorsed notes payable in Bank.
feb23–td HARRIS & CO.

Auction Sale of Groceries

BY

Carter, McKay & Co.

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, we will offer for sale in front of our Warehouse, No. 73 Public Square, a large and complete assortment of Groceries, viz:

75 hhds. N. O Sugar;	100 bbls. Orange Valley Whisky;
50 bbls. Crushed Sugar;	25 bbls. pure old Bourbon Whisky;
10 " Powdered Sugar;	25 bbls. old Rye Whisky;
20 kegs Golden Syrup;	25 " Smith's Reserve do;
100 bags Coffee;	10 casks Porter;
50 boxes M. R. Raisins;	10 " Ale;
25 doz. Cove Oysters;	25 bas. Champaigne Wine;
20 chests Teas;	25 bbls. Cider;
15 bbls. Fresh Pecans;	300 bbls. Vinegar;
5 tierces Rice;	45 nests Painted Tubs;
350 kegs Nails;	100 doz Painted Buckets;
100 boxes Glassware;	75 doz. Wash boards;
5 cases Matches;	50 boxes Codfish;
50,000 G. D. Caps;	100 " Herrings;
150 rms. Wrapping Paper;	
100 bbls. Green Apples;	

The above, with many other articles, will be put up and sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
feb23–td CARTER, McKAY & CO.

Auction Sale of Groceries

BY

Lanier, Phillips & Co

ON Monday, March 1st, 1858, we will sell for Cash, in front of our Warehouse, a complete assortment of Groceries, consisting in part as follows, viz:

40 hhds. New Sugar;	100 boxes Star Candles
200 bags Coffee;	100 bbls. & qrs. Cheese;
75 bbls. New Molasses;	100 bbls. White Whisky
40 bbls. crushed and powdered Sugar;	75 boxes selected W.
45 kits Mackerel;	15 " N. Y. Brandy;
150 pkgs. M. R. Raisins;	15 " Holland Gin;
10 sacks Pecans;	10 " N. E. Rum;
8 sacks Almonds;	500 kegs Nails;
12 cases Sardines;	25 doz. Painted Buckets;
20 boxes Cove Oysters;	30 nests Tubs;
10 bags Pepper;	45 boxes Starch;
25 chests Tea;	150 " Soap;
20 bales Cotton Twine;	75 " Doyle's Candles
35 coils Rope;	100 doz. Mason's Blacking;
15 cases Matches;	100 boxes Flasks;

Together with numerous other articles to make up a complete sale. LANIER, PHILLIPS & CO.,
feb23–td No. 39 Market street.

THEATRICAL WARDROBE!!

THE Gentleman who purchased a Theatrical Wardrobe in Louisville, can find purchaser for it, if he wishes to dispose of it on reasonable terms.

Apply at this office for further information.
Feb. 22–dtf.

MALTESE JACK FOR SALE.

A LARGE and remarkably well formed MALTESE JACK, is offered for sale, at a great bargain. He can be seen at the Nashville Livery Stable on Front Street.
Feb. 22–tlw.

Coal Cooking Stoves.

WE have just received from Cincinnati a supply of COAL COOKING STOVES, which can be recommended as a first-rate article. Also, COAL RANGES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE OVENS, cheap for Cash.
WILLIAM STEWART,
feb22–1md 14 Market street.

Magazines for March.

Graham's Magazine for March;
Gody's Lady's Book "
Frank Leslie's Magazine "
Yankee Notions "
For sale by F. HAGAN.
feb22–tf

FREIGHT RATES

FROM

Charleston and Savannah

TO

Nashville and Stations on N. & C. Railroad, west of Stevenson.

First Class, (including Hatt) per 100	$1 15
Second Class " "	1 00
Third Class " "	80
Special Rates for Furniture, &c "	2 50

COMPETITION between Steamers and Propellers plying between New York and Charleston and Savannah has caused a reduction in Steamers freights on through Goods. As their charges may fluctuate we give above the rates from Charleston or Savannah to Nashville. At the same time we guarantee the cost shall not exceed, at any time prior to 1st of June, the rates as heretofore advertised as Through Rates from New York and Philadelphia to Nashville in connection with Charleston and Savannah Steamship Lines, viz:

First Class, per 100	$1 90
Second Class "	1 75
Third Class "	1 55
Special Rates "	3 80

Consign Goods to Agent Central Railroad Savannah, and to Agent South Carolina Railroad Charleston.

Overcharges and damages (except damages occurring at sea) will be promptly settled as heretofore.

For further information or Cards giving classification, &c., apply to me at the N. & C. Railroad Depot, or by mail to CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
feb22–tf General Agent.

FOR RENT.

TWO new Frame Houses (just finished) neat, comfortable and conveniently arranged, situated west of Franklin Turnpike, and near the railroad crossing on same.
JNO. E. GLEAVES.
feb20–tf

Coal Ranges and Cook Stoves.

WE have just received a supply of the best patterns of Louisville and Cincinnati COAL RANGES, which cook with the smallest quantity of coal and which we will put up at the lowest prices.

Coal Cooking Stoves,

Of various patterns, warranted to be of the best quality, and of different sizes. Wrought Iron Cooking Stoves, which have never been excelled, for either coal or wood.
feb20–tf McKENZIE & WILSON.

BIRD CAGES.

WE have a great variety of beautiful Bird Cages, the handsomest assortment ever brought to Nashville, which we will sell cheap for cash.
feb20–tf McKENZIE & WILSON.

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

BENEFIT OF

MR. W. H. EVERETT,

And last appearance positively of the distinguished Artists

MR. A