Nashville Patriot.

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

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

Office, No. 18, Deaderick Street.

THURSDAY,..... MARCH 18, 1858.

☞ On the 11th inst., Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, Chairman of the Select Committee on Kansas affairs, claimed to present to the House of Representatives a question of privilege, which he stated to be founded upon the fact that the majority of the committee had disregarded the order of the House, by cutting short the investigation with which the committee had been charged. The Speaker decided that it was not a question of privilege, and that the minority could not make a statement until the committee had reported, and then the minority were usually allowed a counter-report only as a matter of courtesy. Mr. HARRIS appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved to lay the appeal on the table. After various suggestions, the vote was taken on motion of Mr. STEPHENS to lay the appeal of Mr. HARRIS on the table, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of 97 to 112. Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, was present and voted against the motion to lay on the table. The defeat of the motion was claimed by the anti-Lecompton men as a victory. Inasmuch as we have claimed Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, as in favor of the Lecompton constitution, the *Union and American* asks us to explain his vote on this question. This explanation, Mr. HARRIS must make himself. In the early part of February, a meeting of American members of Congress was held, and it was ascertained that all of the American members of the House, except Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, were in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. Such, at any rate, was the impression made upon gentlemen present at the meeting. The fact was communicated to us; and, we mentioned it in the PATRIOT. The *Union and American* apparently distrusted the correctness of the information. When its article got to Washington, it called out another letter to us in which we were informed that particular inquiries had since been made, as to Mr. HARRIS's position; and, it was such as we had stated. The vote of Mr. HARRIS, given on the 11th inst., would seem to indicate that he, in company with Messrs. MARSHALL, UNDERWOOD, and GILMER, had changed his ground. We hope we may be mistaken; but, we fear neither of these gentlemen can now be relied upon. This apprehension is a source of regret to us; for if they prove recreant, the success of the petition of Kansas for admission as a slave State into the Union may be "seriously jeoparded."

The following despatch to the New York *Herald* indicates that these gentlemen will not change their first position, when the final test comes:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1858.

The vote in the House to-day is indicative of a majority favorable to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Harris so construed it, and withdrew his appeal from the decision of the Speaker which he made yesterday. Four of the South Americans who voted with the republicans to-day will vote for Lecompton when the question cames up. It is now settled, beyond all question, that as soon as the vote can be had Kansas will be admitted.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

IMPORTANT REPORT OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS OF GEO., FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

[CONCLUDED.]

As before stated, the Lecompton convention did submit the slavery question to a popular vote. This was a matter entirely discretionary with themselves. In doing it, they were doubtless actuated by the most patriotic motives. This was the origin of all the strife in the Territory. This was the subject which Mr. Stanton had stated with so much confidence would "*in some way*" be submitted to a direct vote of the people. On the submission every *bona fide* citizen in the Territory entitled to the elective franchise had a full and perfect right to vote upon it. If any abstained from voting, the fault was their own. They have no just cause to complain of Congress for admitting the State under a constitution with a clause which they do not like when they had a fair opportunity to vote it down, if they really have, as they pretend, a majority in the Territory. The official vote on the ratification, when so submitted, as will be seen by exhibit No. 6, was as follows:

Constitution with slavery	6,226
Constitution without slavery	569

Making an aggregate of 6,795 voting on the question, and a majority of 5,657 for the constitution as now presented. This is certainly a very large majority of those joining in the election, if not a majority of all the voters in the Territory in favor of the constitution as it is now before Congress; and according to the doctrine of Gov. Walker, in his inaugural address, "those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorized those who did vote to act for them, and the absentees are as much bound under the law as if all had participated in the election." If this view be correct, then no constitution ever came up with a stronger endorsement by popular vote, and every objection to its validity on the ground of its wanting even this sanction is utterly without foundation.

Another objection of the same class is that no enabling act was passed by Congress, or, in other words that the legislature of Kansas did not have the legal right to call the convention that formed the constitution. This objection is equally untenable both on principle and authority. The power to call a convention to form a State constitution is clearly within the "*rightful subjects*," of legislation granted in the organic act. But even without that the precedents are numerous where conventions have been called without such a grant. Out of the eighteen new States heretofore admitted nearly half of them have come in under constitutions formed without any direct authority of Congress. Amongst these may be named Tennessee, Michigan, Iowa, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Florida, and California. In addition to this, it may be added that the most prominent of those who now urge this objection are estopped by their own declarations and admissions. Governor Walker, for instance, in his inaugural address in relation to the *right of the territorial legislature* to call a convention, uses this language:

"But it is said that the convention is not legally called, and that the election will not be freely and fairly conducted. The territorial legislature is the power ordained for this purpose by the Congress of the United States, and in opposing it you resist the authority of the general government."

And again he says:

"This territorial legislature, then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress."

Mr. Stanton expresses similar sentiments in that part of his inaugural address before quoted. Judge Douglas, in his Springfield speech, also quoted, does not intimate that he then thought there was any necessity for an enabling act. Moreover, his position on the admission of California is well known. In that case a constitution had been sent up formed by a convention called together without the slightest pretext of legal authority, either from Congress or any territorial organization. A proclamation of a military commander was the sole foundation for it, and yet upon that occasion Judge Douglas said:

"I hold that the people of California had a right to do what they have done, yes, they had a moral, political, and a legal right to do all they have done."

How any person could maintain the legality of the proceedings in the California case and deny them in Kansas, or hold that an enabling act by Congress was necessary in the Kansas case, when it was not necessary in California, is incomprehensible to this committee. They dismiss this point without further remark.

But other objections of a different class and character have been started. These relate to the fairness of the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. On this head it is said that quite a number of counties, 19 in all, making more than half of the counties in the Territory, were disfranchised by the law of the 19th Feb'y., 1857, and were wholly unrepresented in the convention. By the statutes of Kansas, as all can see by reference, there are 37 counties laid out with names and boundaries in the Territory. Three of these—to wit: Washington, Clay and Dickinson—were omitted in the act of the 19th February creating districts for the election of delegates. They lie in the extreme western frontier of the Territory, as will be seen by the map, and exist mainly in law and on paper. They seem to be destitute of population, without officers and civil organization. The 34 organized counties were all embraced in the act, as will be seen in the 17th section. By that section they are arranged into the election districts, as follows:

1st district,	Doniphan county.
2d "	Brown and Nemeha counties.
3d "	Atchison county.
4th "	Leavenworth county.
5th "	Jefferson county.
6th "	Calhoun county.
7th "	Marshall county.
8th "	Riley and Pottawatomie counties.
9th "	Johnson county.
10th "	Douglas county.
11th "	Shawnee, Richardson and Davis counties.
12th "	Lykings county.
13th "	Franklin county.
14th "	Weller, Breckinridge, Wise and Madison counties.
15th "	Butler and Coffee counties.
16th "	Lynn county.
17th "	Anderson county.
18th "	Bourbon, McGee, Dorn and Allen counties.
19th "	Woodson, Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood and Hunter counties.

The object of the law, as all its details plainly show, was to have as fair an election as possible. The registry of voters as required was made and returned for these districts as follows, as will be seen by Mr. Stanton's proclamation. (exhibit No. 3.)

No. of district.	Names of counties.	No of legal voters.
1st—Doniphan		1,086
2d—Brown		206
Nemeha		140
3d—Atchison		804
4th—Leavenworth		1,837
5th—Jefferson		555
6th—Calhoun		291
7th—Marshall		299
8th—Riley		353
Pottawatomie		205
9th—Johnson		496
10th—Douglas		1,318
11th—Shawnee, Richardson and Davis		283
12th—Lykings		413
13th—Franklin		no return
14th—4 counties		no return
15th—2 "		no return
16th—Lynn		413
17th—1 (Anderson)		no return
18th—Bourbon, McGee, Allen and Dorn		645
19th—5 counties		no return
Total		9,251

Upon this return of registration, showing 9,251 voters, (which upon all reasonable probabilities, must have been within one or two thousand of all the legal voters at that time in the Territory,) the acting governor, as will be seen from the same exhibit, made an apportionment of representation, according to the provisions of the act. This was done by dividing the whole number of voters (9,251) by 60, the number of delegates constituting the convention, and apportioning the delegates to the respective counties in districts, as above set forth, from which a registry had been reported. The appointment was as follows:

1st district,	Doniphan county,	7 delegates.
2d "	Brown and Nemeha,	2 "
3d "	Atchison,	5 "
4th "	Leavenworth,	12 "
5th "	Jefferson,	4 "
6th "	Calhoun,	2 "
7th "	Marshall,	1 "
8th "	Riley and Pottawatomie	4 "
9th "	Johnson,	3 "
10th "	Douglas,	8 "
11th "	Shawnee, Richardson and Davis,	2 "
12th "	Lykings,	3 "
16th "	Lynn,	3 "
18th "	Bourbon, McGee, Dorn and Allen,	4 "

From this it will be seen that twenty-one out of the thirty-four organized counties were embraced in the apportionment; and the journals of the convention (exhibit No. 4) show that all these were represented in that body. From the same proclamation it will be seen that five election districts, embracing thirteen counties, were left out of the apportionment. These were, as will appear from what has been stated, the 13th district, being Franklin county; the 14th, including Weller, Breckinridge, Wise and Madison; the 15th, Butler and Coffee; the 17th, Anderson county; and the 19th, Woodson, Wilson, Greenwood, Godfrey and Hunter.

Of these thirteen counties nine had but a small population in them. This (apart from the statement of Mr. Calhoun and other reliable information clearly appears from the returns of the election on the 4th January last, the official announcement of which is filled with the papers of this report. From that it will be seen that not a vote was returned as having been cast in that election in *seven* of these *thirteen* counties about the disfranchisement of which so much complaint has been made. These seven counties are Weller, Wise, Butler, Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood and Hunter. Nor was there a vote at that election in either of the three unorganized counties of Washington, Clay and Dickinson.

In two of the thirteen counties stated above—to-wit: Madison and Woodson—there were but 90 votes cast—40 in the former and 50 in the latter; and but 1,135 in the four remaining—to-wit: Franklin, 304; Breckenride, 191; Coffee, 453; and Anderson, 177; so that if the election of the 4th January should be received as evidence of anything, it would prove nothing more conclusively than that the clamor about the disfranchisement of half the people, or even a considerable portion of the people of the Territory, is utterly groundless, and resorted to only as a pretext for the want of something more solid. This pretext becomes the more glaring when the cause of there being no registry in these four counties of Franklin, Breckinridge, Anderson, and Coffee is understood. This is fully explained not only by the statement of Mr. Calhoun alluded to, but by the deposition of Geo. Wilson, to be found in Senate Document No. 82, at this session. From these and other notorious facts, the real and true cause of a failure of registry of voters in these counties, and a consequent failure of representation being apportioned to them in the convention, too clearly appears to need much explanation. The parties in whose behalf the cry of disfranchisement is now raised prevented the registry themselves. Since the organization of that Territory there has been in it a class of men whose avowed object was to oppose and overthrow all legal authority. They went there with this purpose. Their object was to set up an *imperium in imperio*. In the language of the President, they have been in a "state of rebellion" against the legally constituted authorities from the beginning. This is fully established by numerous reports of Governors Shannon, Geary, and Walker, and Secretary Stanton. They were, to a great extent, the emissaries of those who denounced the Kansas bill when it passed as a great "wrong" and an "outrage," and who were resolved to defeat its peaceful operation.

To show the groundlessness of the first clamor, as well as the last, we might here inquire what was the wrong or outrage of that bill? Was it a great wrong or outrage to permit the people of New York, Massachusetts, or other States of the North, as well as the people of the South going into a new Territory, the common property of all, to be as free as they were at their native homes; and in forming new States to enjoy the same rights which their fathers did in the formation of all our present State constitutions and governments? This is just what that bill did on the main question of controversy in Kansas—nothing more—nothing less. But, rather than see this great principle of right, justice, and equality carried out, this class of men went to that Territory to defeat it at every hazard. Setting themselves up in defiance of law from the beginning, they now denounce a constitution made by those who conformed to law as "a fraud," "a cheat," and "a swindle." But the more *ultra* of the same party elsewhere have long since said much worse things of the constitution of the United States. This class of malcontents in Kansas are organized in a party having the control of some of the counties. They refused to recognize the validity of the law requiring the registry to be made. They opposed its execution, both by withholding their own names in some instances, and in others by driving the officers, whose duty it was to make it, from the country, with threats to take the life of any who should attempt it. This was particularly the case in Anderson and Franklin counties. If, then, these counties were unrepresented in the convention, their *disfranchisement* was the work of their own people. Another significant fact to be noticed from their registry and apportionment together with the official report of the 4th January, is this: that the five counties—to-wit: Leavenworth, Atchison, Douglas, Doniphan, and Jefferson—at that election cast an aggregate vote of 5,118, which is a majority of the whole vote reported to have been cast throughout the entire Territory against the constitution. And yet all these counties were represented in the convention. They had 36 of the 60 delegates of which that body was composed. Now, if it be true that the opponents of the constitution are so largely in the majority in those counties, and are so violent in their opposition, as they are represented to be, why did they not elect men to the convention, who would have formed a constitution more to their liking? These counties alone, by the registry, had within four votes of two-thirds of the convention, and could have made just such a constitution as would have been most agreeable to their people. If they refused to act at the proper time, why do they complain now? If others, conforming to the law, went into the convention and formed a constitution to suit themselves, was it not their fair, just, and legal right to do it? These complaints come too late, even if they come from orderly, law-abiding citizens. As well might the thousands who abstained from the polls, or threw away their votes, at the last presidential election, now come forward and claim that the present administration is illegal, and should be set aside, because the inaugurated Chief Magistrate did not receive a majority of all the legal voters of the United States, as for these people now to complain of the result of their own *laches* or illegal acts, or to seek to remedy it by any such irregular proceedings as the vote taken on the 4th January against the constitution, after it had been legally adopted.

But the inquiry is made whether the constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas. This is a matter the committee could not ascertain and report upon with certainty without polling every legal voter in the Territory; and if they had gone there and taken the vote themselves for and against the constitution, perhaps the majority might have varied from one side to the other, by death emigration, or change of opinion, before their report could have been made. That course of investigation is wholly impracticable. The only proper mode of pursuing the legitimate inquiry before Congress, in the judgement of the committee, is to ascertain whether the constitution imbodied the legally and fairly-expressed will of those who by their acts acknowledge themselves to be *bona fide* citizens and constituent elements of the society or political community to be organized in a State within its jurisdiction. Those who by their acts show themselves not to be *bona fide* citizens, but *mala fide* residents, and even self-acknowledged outlaws by their open hostility to all civil authority, should not be considered or taken in the count. The convention that formed the constitution was as fairly constituted as could be with the view of allowing every *bona fide* citizen in Kansas entitled to vote to have afree opportunity to be heard in its formation. This Mr. Stanton sale. this Gov. Walker said; this Judge Douglas said; this also abundantly appears from the facts and evidence now submitted. The only correct test of the will of a majority of the *bona fide* voters of Kansas upon the subject of their constitution is that of the ballot-box, and such an expression of their will as has been there given at the proper time and place, in conformity to law. By this test a majority of them is certainly in favor of it. The majority of those going to the polls when the election of delegates, with full and plenary power, took place, was largely in favor of those who made the constitution; and when the direct question on the slavery clause was submitted on the 21st December, the like majority was overwhelmingly in favor of it. On the 4th January, in the election of State officers under the constitution, it is well known that both parties joined in a vigorous contest for the origanization of the State under it. Upwards of 12,000 voters participated in that election. That vote shows most clearly that the constitution is not only *acceptable*, but has *been accepted* by at least four-fifths of the voters of the Territory, though it may not be entirely *satisfactory* to all of them.

As to the alleged frauds on the 4th January for State officers under the constitution, the committee have not deemed it pertinent or proper for them to enter into any investigation. They are matters to be inquired into and tried by other tribunals, as all frauds in other State elections are. This House can have no jurisdiction over them in any way—no more than they have over the frauds, if any, in the States of New York, Indiana, Illinois, or any other State in elections for State officers. Should Kansas be admitted, and the seat of the member returned to this House be contested on the ground of alleged frauds, then this House would be the proper tribunal to decide that question. There will be other legitimate tribunals to decide all others.

Upon a review, then, of all these facts, and a survey of the whole field here presented as a question of public policy, looking not only to the present and future welfare of the people of Kansas, but to the peace and harmony of the whole Union, the committee, in conclusion, express their entire agreement with the President in his recommendation of the immediate admission of the State.

That a large number of the States would look upon her rejection under all the circumstances with extreme sensitiveness, if not alarm, cannot be denied or doubted. This is natural. When they see that no new State has ever presented herself for admission with a constitution formed and adopted with greter regularity and more strictly in conformity to law—when they remember the irregularities that were waived on the admission of California, whose constitution was formed without any legal authority—when they see the irregularities in the case of Minnesota now applying, which will doubtless be waived—when they feel and know that no valid or well-founded objection can be made to the constitution of Kansas either in its substance or manner of adoption, except that it recognises slavery so long as the sovereign State may choose to allow it—when they know that the fiat has gone forth by that party which mainly urges these unusual objections that no State whose constitution recognises slavery shall ever hereafter be admitted into the Union, and that the rejection of Kansas would increase and inflame that factious, sectional, and unconstitutional spirit—is it not natural that the should come to the conclusion that the real secret of its rejection is this bare recognition of an institution which forms the basis of their civil soicety? Is it not natural that this act would strongly tend to produce distrust towards the common government, by awakening a conviction that a determination is fixed by the majority never to allow another member of the federal family to enter the Union with institutions similar to theirs? Will not her rejection tend to weaken the bonds which hold the States together.

These are grave questions, involving in their solution the destinies of the future. The committee barely allude to them; they are suggestive enough of themselves without comment or enlargement. But the committee urge their calm and dispassionate consideration, especially as it is believed by them the peace, quiet, welfare, and prosperity of Kansas herself will be promoted by her admission, as well as the general harmony of all the States. If it be true, that a majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the institution of slavery as now recognised by her constitution, what easier mode could be adopted for them to rid themselves of it than to allow them to take charge of this with all other matters of internal policy, clothed with the exercise of all powers belonging to them as a sovereign State of the Union? There is nothing now in their constitution more objectionable on this point than is to be found in their organic act and the constitution of the United States, under which they must continue so long as they remain in a territorial condition. The argument that Congress, by the admission, will be forcing any institution whatever upon an unwilling people, is as gratuitous as it is groundless, even if a majority there be opposed to slavery. For by the constitution of the United States slavery is as much forced upon them as by the constitution of Kansas. This Congress cannot prevent, and this will continue to be the case until it is removed, if ever, by the sovereign power of the State.

The committee, therefore, report the following resolution:

Resolved, That Kansas ought to be admitted as a State into the Union under the Lecompton constitution on an equal footing with the other States as recommended by the President.

From the Chicago Democrat.

Reminiscences of Senator Douglas and Postmaster Cook, by Long John Wentworth.

Judge Douglas in the Senate is attacking Mr. Cook for events that transpired many years ago. Since they transpired hundreds of our citizens have seen Mr. Cook and Judge Douglas and his family, not only going to the theatre and other places together, but riding through our streets in an open carriage, with liveried drivers, and all at the expense of Isaac Cook.

Mr. Cook then had a son whom Judge Douglas used to take delight in standing upon his knee and showing to the spectators as he passed. That boy has now got to be nearly twelve years of age, and still bears the name of Stephen Arnold Douglas Cook.

Mr. Cook had a large suit of parlors in his hotel, which was never defiled by mortal feet save by those of Stephen A. Douglas and such men as he invited into it. On the outside of the door was written, "Sacred to Stephen A. Douglas." Judge Douglas always carried the key to this suite.

In the absence of Douglas from our city, this suite of rooms was invariably closed as was the Roman Temple of Janus in time of peace. A light in that room on an evening was as sure an indication of the arrival and presence of Douglas in our city as the pointing of the needle indicates the direction of the pole. The building itself, in honor of Judge Douglas, was named "Young America."

In a closet in this suite of rooms was a three gallon demijohn of brandy, and on the tag was written as follows:

"Never to be drank until Stephen A. Douglas is President of the United States."

We have often felt bad for that brandy, because we believe that all good brandy was made to be drank, and we have no doubt it was good, for Mr. Cook selected it, and there is no better judge than Isaac; and it is due to the people of Washington to inform them that all the brandy they have drank at Douglas's house has been selected by Mr. Cook.

There seems to be now a prospect that the brandy may yet be drunk. We the Republicans will elect the next President of the United States, and Judge Douglas is bidding high for the nomination.

If Judge Douglas is the Republican nominee we shall have to support him; and if all of his present supporters come over to the Republican ranks with him, there is no doubt about our success. If so, we calculate to have at least one drink out of that three gallon demijohn of brandy.

But alas for Cook, we are afraid that he will decline to partake of the luxury of his own choosing, which has been so long preserved.

These are a few among the numerous incidents that we can remember, showing the almost idolatry with which Isaac Cook worshipped Judge Douglas. Mr. Cook in those days had a bank, and although a very strong anti-bank democrat, we venture the prediction, that there has not been a day for the last dozen years that Judge Douglas has not had accommodations, at least at one, and often at several banks. Judge Douglas had a free run of Mr. Cook's bank as he had of Mr. Cook's bar and kitchen. Indeed, everything that Mr. Cook had, seemed subject to the use and enjoyment of Judge Douglas.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to preserve the coupon bonds of the State and to prevent fraud or loss.

Mr. Bullen offered a resolution to provide for the preservation of the stationery, carpets, coal, &c., now on hand until the next session of the Legislature. Adopted.

Several bills passed the second time

The following House bills passed the third time:

To amend the act of 1849–50, chap. 77, sec. 2, in the absence of a County Surveyor to give Courts power to appoint one to lay of dower, &c.

To amend the act in regard to the sale of land for taxes.

To appoint inspectors of flour at Nashville, Clarksville and adjacent landings.

To provide for submitting to the people a proposition to call a Constitutional Convention.

To amend the criminal laws so as to punish the injuring or destroying of flat boats and floating mills.

Directory to Clerks and Assessors.

The following were rejected:

Limiting State aid to railroads.

To increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 22d inst. was concurred in.

House bill to incorporate the Relief Fire Company of Memphis, and to establish associations of Fire Police in Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, and Chattanooga passed the first time.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was occupied in the consideration of House messages, a number of which were disposed of.

Adjourned till 9½ o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 16, 1858.

The following House bills passed 2d read ing:

To preserve the Sabbath.

For the benefit of Mr. B. Bate.

To amend the act of 41, ch. 5, sec. 9.

A large number of bills were rejected.

March 17, 9 A. M.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Davie's amendment to Senate amendment to House bill, repealing aid and granted at this session to the above road from Paris to the Tennessee river, and it was adopted—ayes 32, noes 20.

Mr. Lamb offered an amendment repealing all laws granting State aid to the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisiana Railroad.

Mr. Davie moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Other amendments were ordered, and Mr. Brazelton called the previous question, which was concurred in, and all further amendments cut off.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Senate amendment providing for the sale of the old Lunatic Hospital property, and appropriating the proceeds to Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, for Hospital purposes.

Mr. Thompson offered an amendment providing for paying the proceeds into the Treasury, which the previous question cut off, and the origin alamendment was non-concurred in.

Senate amendment providing that Railroad Companies may use surplus bonds to be applied to trusseling and construction—County courts may sell county railroad stock—concurred in.

Senate's amendment to the bill to provide for the Blind school—proposing a commission to report on the propriety of sale of Penitentiary grounds, and change of convict labor to working marble and iron—appropriating $10,000 for extending the Penitentiary, were read.

And Mr. Ewing offered an amendment providing for leasing, out the Penitentiary, which was tabled.

Mr. Richardson offered an amendment to compensate Rev. Dr. Wharton for ministerial services. Adopted, and bill passed.

The vote non-concurring in Senate amendment appropriating $10.000 to build cells in the Penitentiary, was reconsidered and the amendment concurred in.

After some further business,

The House adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills were passed regulating the time of holding the Chancery and Circuit Courts.

Senate bill to extend the time of acceptance by the Free Banks, &c., was read a second time, amended and passed.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Decline of Abolitionism.

A late number of the *Liberator* contains the following statement, in explanation of the admitted fact that the abolition party in the North is growing smaller and smaller:

"One has abandoned it because its advocates disagreed among themselves; another has dropped it because it has run into politics; still another has withdrawn from it because it tends to dissolve the Union; a very large number have quitted it because it disturbs the peace of the Church; some would-be-respectable people have separated from it because it stands directly in the pathway of popularity; some have abandoned it when they found that its principles required them to treat the colored man as an equal brother in all the relations of life. This last has proved too much for the abolitionism of thousands, especially of heads of families, who want their children to be respected and honored in the world."

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—Mr. Aleaxder Richards, of Macon, Ga.) borrowed money from a Loan Association in that city, and refusing to pay it upon a plea of usury, a suit was commenced on the mortgage The *State Press* says:

"The case was before the Supreme Court twelve months ago, when the Court determined that the Association was authorized to loan money according to their constitution, and that the plea of usury could not be sustained. The case was up during the present term, and the questions were whether the Association was entitle to recover the full amount of their claim against Richards, and whether the Association could foreclose their mortgages at law—the plea being that a foreclosure in such a case could only be had in Equity. The Supreme Court determined both of those questions in favor of the Association-affirming the decision of Judge Powers. The Association recover, therefore, the full amount of their claim against Richards and the case is thus brought to an end."

Seven Hundred Bales of Cotton Burned.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—A fire occurred early this morning, by which seven hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. The loss it is understood, is fully covered by insurance. About $30.000 is insured in the office of the Agent of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Shippers.

THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

HAVING declined continuing a THROUGH RATE ON COTTON, to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Notice is given that on and after the 20th inst., all Cotton shipped to those points, will be charged at the Local Rate of each Road over which it passes.

CHARLES W. ANDERSON, General Agent.

mar17-tf

Fine Pianos at Private Sale.

BENJ. F. SHIELS has now, and will be receiving regularly direct from the manufacturers, a fine assortment of the best make and styles, which we are authorized to sell on the most liberal terms.

Mar8. BENJ. F. SHIELS, Agent.

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

Ninth night of the

EMINENT TRAGIC ACTRESS

MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE,

On which occasion she will appear in her far famed character of

EVADNE.

On Thursday Evening, March 18th, 1858,

Will be acted Shell's great prize play, in five acts, entitled *EVADNE; Or, THE STATUES.* Evadne, Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE; Ludovico, Mr. P. A. FITZGERALD. Favorite Dance, Miss E. HENRADE. To conclude with the popular Farce of *ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS.*

For full particulars see programme bills. mar18

DANCING.

MR. GOODWIN

HAS the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Nashville and vicinity that his School will open on Saturday morning, March 20th at 9 o'clock A. M., at his rooms over Mr. Beech's Store on College street. A class for Gentlemen will commence Monday night at half-past 7. Mr. G. will introduce all the fancy dances. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be given on his part to the rapid advancement of the pupils with whom he may be entrusted. mar16-1w

HIGHLANDER.

THIS very superior and famous Horse is located for the season of 1858, at my farm adjoining Nashville. Mares will be received from 10th of March to 10th of July at $30 each, and $1 to the Groom, due 10th July; in all cases of failure they may be returned gratis next year.

HIGHLANDER was bred by Thomas Taylor, of S. C., in 49, he was got by Glencoe, imp., his dam Castanet, a winner at all distances, by Monarch, imp., &c., his pedigree is *full, pure and fashionable*, and like the horse himself excites the admiration of the most critical observers.

HIGHLANDER is a rich chestnut, of excellent constitution and temper, measuring 16 hands in height, and has unusual length and stoutness of frame, coupled with surpassing beauty of form and action. As a great racehorse, Highlander's reputation throughout the Union, was, for some time, hardly equalled, having beaten, in the best style, all of his many competitors in South Carolina and Georgia, until about five years old, when he was sold for $10,000, and at once went forth to meet other formidable rivals, wherever to be found.

In this extremely trying career, Highlander gained as large a share of success as has ever attended any race-horse, under like circumstances—constantly traveling and running all distances as he did, whether in good or bad health and condition.

All who have examined HIGHLANDER and his colts freely express the opinion, that, as a breeder of superior stock, for *every use*, he will take rank among the most reputable horses of the country.

mar15-tf D. T. McGAVOCK.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

Canada Prolific Corn.

PRODUCING from 8 to 16 ears to the grain. A small lot of the seed for sale by

WELLS, HOOPER & CO., 21 Cedar street, And E. C. MINCHIN, Lincoln Hall.

mar13-1m

For Cairo and St. Louis, Tuesday, March 23d.

THE regular passenger and freight steamer, SALLIE WEST, J. N. COMBRY, Master, will ... for the above and all intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, March 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

mar17—td A. HAMILTON, Agent.

Fresh Arrivals.

SNYDER & FRIZZELL

ARE in receipt of

Ladies Fine Kid Heel Boots;
Ladies Fine Lasting Heel Gaiters;
Misses Fine Kid Heel Boots;
Misses Lasting Heel Gaiters;

Also, Ladies and Misses Kid Boots without heels, all of which are offered *Cheap for Cash*.

SNYDER & FRIZZELL, 21 Public Square.

mar17-tf

SNYDER & FRIZZELL

HAVE in store a fine stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, which they are offering at low prices. mar17-tf

Star and Adamantine CANDLES.

THE undersigned continue the manufacture of their celebrated Candles, of the different sizes, four, five, six and seven to the pound.

All Warranted Full Weight.

Consumers will find it greatly to their interest to use these Candles in preference to those that are sold by COUNT. Many Candles that are really seven to the pound are branded and sold as sixes, making a difference against the consumer of five pounds to the box. The variation usually made in the price is not proportioned to this difference, as the following statement shows:

A box of Sevens contain 247 Candles, and is sold for 35 pounds, which is the actual weight.

A box of 14 oz., or "Short Weight Sizes," contains only 240 Candles, same size as the Sevens, and is sold for 40 pounds.

Supposing the price of the former to be 20 cents, and the latter 18 cents, there will be a difference of 20 cents in price and 7 Candles in count per box, in favor of the full weight Candle to retailers and consumers; and this will be increased five cents per box for every cent advance in price.

Those interested would do well to examine the subject for themselves.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE, 24 West Second street.

mar17-2m

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

$25,000 Worth of Fine Gifts

FOR THE PEOPLE.

A. S. BURLEIGH, Proprietor,

New Albany, Indiana.

WISHING to introduce P. CHILDS & Co.'s Oriental and Sovereign Balm Pills and the Egyptian Salve, or Rhumatic Plaster, throughout every part of the United States, I am offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers. The Pills and Salve are sold at 25 cents each, and every purchaser that buys to the amount of $1 00 worth of the above medicine receives a free gift that varies in value from 25 cents to $50.

The Proprietor has such unbounded confidence in the medicinal worth of the above medicine that he (or his Agents) will refund the money back freely to those who after a fair trial are not fully satisfied.

The Gifts

Consist of Watches, fine Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Earrings, Lockets, Work Boxes, Port Monnaies, Gift Books, Letter Paper, &c.

HONGON & RICHARDS, Druggists, Corner of Summer and Broad streets, Agents for Nashville.

feb27—d&w3m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between WILL. L. BOYD, Jr., and Jos. W. DABBS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and WILL. L. BOYD, jr., alone is authorized to settle the accounts of Boyd & Co.

JOS. W. DABBS, WILL. L. BOYD, Jr.

Feb. 26, 1858.

In retiring from the business of BOYD & Co., I heartily recommend my late partner to the public, as worthy in every respect of their confidence, and I earnestly solicit for him a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.

mar12-tf UAG JOS. W. DABBS.

J. W. WILSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MACKENZIE & WILSON,

No. 17 College Street,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin Ware and Castings.

COAL Cooking Ranges, 4 sizes;
Coal Cooking Stoves, large and small;
Cooking Stoves for wood, all sizes;
Office and Common Heating Stoves;
Mantle and Plain Grates,
A few pairs very fine silver laid Grates;
Tin, Copper and Japan Ware, a full and good supply.

House Furnishing Goods of all Kinds.

The manufacturing department, making and putting up Gutters, Pipes, Roofing, &c., will be under the management of W. W. Jones, a skillful workman, and will be done with promptness, and satisfaction warranted.

As I intend confining myself more to a cash business or short payments, my prices will be lower than heretofore, and I hope by strict and prompt attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

mar15-tf J. W. WILSON.

NEW GOODS.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WARD & BERMINGHAM, No. 7, Cedar street have received their stock of Spring and Summer Goods which we now open for inspection. They are of the latest and most desirable styles, and cannot be surpassed for elegance. They invite the attention of their old friends and the public generally.

Also, a good stock of Furnishing Goods.

mar8—1m

Partner Wanted.

ANY gentleman, possessing a good business qualification, and having a small capital to invest in a lucrative and well established business, can hear of an opportunity of so doing by application at

feb5—tf THIS OFFICE

Baltimore Coffee.

500 BAGS Prime Baltimore Coffee just received by CARTER, M'KAY & CO.

mar8-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Always on hand and in the Wheat Market.

WANTED!

250,000 Bushels Prime Red, White, and Mediteranean Wheat!

WE WILL, AT ALL TIMES, from now henceforward, give the highest market price in cash, for PRIME WHEAT of all VARIETIES, delivered to us at our Mills, corner of Line and Cherry streets, Nashville, Tenn. As OUR purchases are SOLELY for the purpose of MAKING FLOUR IN THIS CITY, we do not stop buying at ANY TIME, but give the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE in CASH at ALL TIMES, notwithstanding the cry of HARD TIMES and no MONEY. For full particulars enquire either at the MILL or at W. H. GORDON & CO.'S, Market street.

CARTER BEAUMAN & CO.

☞ N. B.—Sacks furnished to all parties delivering Wheat mar5—dawtm

Pianos! Pianos!

BENJ. F. SHIELDS

WOULD call the attention of persons wishing fine PIANOS to an invoice of seven more, received this day per steamer Tempest. These instruments are from celebrated makers, modern styles, and warranted in every particular. Prices to suit the times

feb18-tf

Book List.

OLD ENGLISH BOOKS.

W. T. BERRY & CO. have on sale a fine collection of OLD ENGLISH BOOKS, among which are the following—

History of the Antient City of Canterbury, Civil and Ecclesiastical, &c., Illustrated with Maps, Charts, and other Engravings. 1v. folio.

Stackhouse's History of the Holy Bible, 3 vols. 4 to., half calf.

Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 4 vols. 4 to., old calf.

The Works of Dr. Isaac Watts, 6 vols. 4 to., half Morocco.

Bayles' (Peter) Historical Dictionary, 4 vls. 12mo. half morocco, abridged.

Richardson's Novels, 19 vls., half calf.

Life of Catherine II., Empress of Russia, 3 vols. 8mo.

Hoole's Orlando Furioso, 5 vols., old calf.

Life of Agrippina, Wife of Germanicus, 2 vols.

Hume's History of England, 15 vols., old calf.

Orations of Demos