Nashville Patriot.

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

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IRA P. JONES, }

Office, No. 16, Deaderick Street.

FRIDAY, ... MARCH 19, 1858.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

This body is appointed to meet at Montgomery, Ala., on the first Monday in May. It promises to be as largely attended as usual. It has heretofore been composed of men of warm impulses, of great zeal for the institutions and prosperity of the South, and a towering desire to see the commercial interests of the South free and independent. These have been generally divided into two classes: first, mere theorists—the second mere politicians. The first are purely speculative, the second chiefly inflamatory. The one builds navies and manufactories in the clouds, the other makes the whole subject ridiculous by a frothy rant about sectionalism. It is needless to state the consequence; it follows very naturally and inevitably that nothing has been accomplished. While these annually recurring conventions have served to excite public attention to their professed object, they have not less served to excite the public contempt for their inefficiency. The Montgomery convention is not likely to depart from the course and policy of its predecessors, either in action or result. Most of its members will acquire a temporary local renown, by appearing in the reports, others going extremer lengths may entitle themselves to a whole year's newspaper paragraph notoriety, as chairmen of committees and commercial ambassadors. This is a short and convenient mode of gratifying a petty ambition; but it is a very poor way to build ships, establish ocean steam ferries and erect manufactories.

We hold it not improper for the South to seek that direct commercial importance and intercourse with the rest of the world, which her resources and productions entitle her to; and in so seeking to hold her councils and conventions. The motive is a high and honerable one; but the object can never be attained by speeches and resolutions, simply.

The South is unquestionably dependent on the capital and enterprise of the North and Europe for the prompt supply of all her great commercinl necessities, both in the matter of exporting and importing. But it is no less true that she has the capacity to achieve her independence. She may do it by a careful, systematic and persevering effort—and with this the struggle will be long and arduous.

In the first place the South has neither shipbuilders nor sailors. The State of Maine will send out more ships and sailors in one year than the South has furnished in fifty. Yet she has the ship timber, the sea-coast and the men. She has the power to make ships and sailors—she has the money and the will, and only requires an executive hand. The energies of the Southern population have never been turned to this channel. We are preëminently an agricultural people. We have been content to furnish the world with the largest proportion of their cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and we might add no inconsiderable amount of grain, pork and beef. Our policy, at least our practice, has been to do this, and allow the world to run their keels into our ports and carry away what we had prepared for it; and indeed have consented to accept its manufactures of our own materials in payment—and hence we have no manufactories of our own—comparatively none. Year by year our production has increased—we send out more cotton, more sugar, more everything, and receive more of their exchangeable and consumable commodities in return. It requires but a small degree of reason and discrimination to discover that we have contributed largely to the support and absolute wealth of the rest of the world. It is not the peculiar task of the astute political economist to prove that if the South should raise and manufacture every article of her consumption, and an overplus, the overplus would be so much clear gain—and that if we transported that overplus to other or foreign markets, in our own ships it would be so much additional clear gain. That is a suggestion of common sense that any one can appreciate. But so long as the South leaves to others the bringing and carryiag trade, and the business of manufacturing our own raw material for our own consumption, she can not be indpendent. She must therefore turn her attention to building ships and manufactories. This is not the work of a day, nor of paper resolutions. We hope that the Montgomery convention may distinguish itself from its forerunners and that something feasable and practicable may be set on foot.

Another Funny Incident of the Fight in Congress.

Our readers, says an exchange, who remember the funny account, told, we believe, by John Smith, of Arkansas, of the way in which the smitten Frenchman, being in the dress circle of a New Orleans theatre, kissed a pretty actress on the stage, will enjoy the following which he cut from the Washington correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat:*

An amusing personal explanation was made in the House to-day. Potter, of Wisconsin, who of all the pugilists in Congress is entitled to wear the belt, had a paragraph published in the Norfolk Argus read at the clerk's desk, stating that he (Potter) had received a kicking from Wright (Tenn.) the night the House was in session. There is not a word of truth in it, as far as Potter is concerned, for though he gave and received blows, they were dealt in either case with fists and not with feet. Wright, who is one of the smallest men in the House, would fare badly in attempting to kick such a Hercules as Potter. But there was an independent affair that night between Wright and Walbridge from Michigan. At one time the Speaker, in order to keep the national Democrats to their work, gave orders to the doorkeeper to let no one in or out. This excluded Wright and a brother member who had been down stairs taking a drink. On their return, they tried to prevail on the doorkeeper at one of the side lobbies to admit them, but Walbridge, who was in the lobby, objected. A quarrel ensued. The doorkeepers interposed, and one of them held Wright, who, while in that situation, kept kicking at Walbridge, who was fifteen feet distant. Wright certainly kicked, but the kicks fell short of the mark by twelve and a half feet, for I consider two and a half a liberal allowance for the length of his legs. The only damage done was to the doorkeeper who held Wright, and who, to use his own expression, had his shins barked.

FREAK OF FASHION.—Some notion of the pitch of rivalry in the costumes worn at the nuptials of the English Princess Royal may be gathered from the fact, that a noble lady, distinguished alike for her amiability, and her excellent taste in the matter of dress, ordered that the loom should be destroyed on which that *chef d'œuvre* of British skill had been made, which composed her costume on the 25th.

SMALL.—The American merchants of Shanghai, China, patriotically prompted, procured and forwarded a block of marble to this country for the Washington monument. Not anticipating the charge, they had neglected to provide for the payment of duty—fifteen dollars. The matter was referred to the Secretary Cobb, and he refused to remit the duty, which was paid by Adams & Co.

THE LETTER REGISTERING SYSTEM A FAILURE.—Our experience, thus far, says the *Journal of Commerce*, goes to establish the fact that a much larger proportion of *registered* letters fail to reach their destination than those that are not registered. The reason doubtless is, that the register mark is a distinct announcement to every one who has access to a letter thus distinguished, that it contained money, or something else of value. And as there are dishonest men here and there, it is not strange that such letters frequently miscarry. The system of post office drafts is already in operation in England with the best success. It would be a great convenience here.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Several leading Democrats in the Senate manifest resentment at Mr. Selden's nomination as marshal of the district, and threaten opposition to his confirmation. Messrs. Bright, Benjamin, Bayard, and Slidell exerted their personal influence for Mr. Ould, of Georgetown, and feel their defeat keenly. The office and perquisites are worth $15,000 a year.

Intelligence has been received at the War Department from Captain Pope, who has charge of the artesan well expedition in Texas. He states that everything indicates a favorable conclusion to the expedition.

The House military committee have before them and under examination the Indian war debt of Oregon and Washington Territories, which amounts to six millions of dollars. As it has already been examined by a board of army officers and pronouncad as correct, the committee will, it is understood, report it to the House.

Canary Birds.

There is an association, composed of about thirty persons, mostly Germans, in Philadelphia, who aim to improve the breed of canary birds, and their thirteenth annual public exhibition was held last week. The Ledger says:

The association do not import the birds directly, but purchase them from the importers, of whom there are but one or two in this city, and then breed them. The trade is confined principally to Germans. The bird importers usually start for Europe about the first of August, and after having made their purchases return in the course of a few months.

The great majority of these birds were obtained from Belgium, where they are bred in houses by the peasants, who raise them in houses as a pastime. There are what are called "long" and "short" breeds. Birds of the long breed are procured from Brussels, Antwerp, and Dietz, where they sometimes obtain extravagant prices.

Their cost depends upon the color and shape, the pure golden yellow being most esteemed. They are only used for the purpose of breeding, and oftimes sell for $3 50 a pair. The short breed is raised by the people of the Hartz Mountains. Next to the Belgian the French bird is most prized. The common or original canary is the lowest in the scale of value.

The trade in these birds is said to be very extensive, the yearly sales averaging about 5,000 pairs, the price of which varies considerably, the best bringing from $8 to $10 a pair, while the common canaries may be had as low as 2 per pair. It may be safely said that $30,000 is yearly expended in this city for these birds; and when the sale of other birds is taken into consideration, the amount will swell to $40,000.

Alexander Dumas, the Novelist.

Our readers are aware that DUMAS has been sued by a gentleman named MAQUET, who claimed to be coäuthor and co-proprietor of the the works given to the public under the name of DUMAS. The suit has been decided; and, we give below the principal facts involved, as detailed by the Paris correspondent of the Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer:*

An *expose* of Dumas' novel manufactory was recently brought before the civil Tribunal of Paris under the title of *The Monte Christo Novel*, and excited unusual interest in the literary world.

Mr. Maquet, the well known writer, brought an action against Mr. Alexander Dumas, Sr., to have it declared that he was the coäuthor of eighteen novels, published by that author in his own name, including "*Monte Christo*," "*Vingt ans Apres*," "*Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge*," etc., etc., also to obtain a share in the sums received for those works. Mr. Maquet's advocate, after expressing that gentleman's regret at having to resort to law proceedings against a man with whom he had long been on the most intimate terms, and stating that he was obliged to do so in consequence of Mr. Dumas having violated all the promises which he had made to him, proceeded to represent that Mr. Maquet was not, as many persons had supposed, merely a sort of Secretary of Mr. Dumas, charged to collect material for novels and chronicles, but that he was really the coauthor of the works named, having with Mr. Dumas drawn up the plan of them, conceived many of the scenes, and actually written a great part of them. "The mode in which the two writers proceeded," said the advocate, "was this: In repeated conversations they drew up and settled the general plan of a work and chose their personages. Then each set to work to make their personages act, and speak in accordance with the plan; the complications which one created were removed by the other; when one wrote a comic scene, the other proceeded with a dramatic one, so well did their respective creations concord that no one could have supposed that their works were the productions of two minds. In support of this statement the advocate read extracts from a vast number of letters from Alexander Dumas to Mr. Maquet; he then went on to show that that gentleman had not received a due compensation for his share in the labor.

Mr. Alexander Dumas' advocate then plead his client's cause, and stated that Maquet had presented himself to Dumas as early as 1837, with a work no one would purchase, and for which the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* refused to give even a hundred francs; and that Dumas re-wrote the tale, splaning it out to four volumes, called "Le Chevalier d' Hermental," and that he had given Maquet two hundred and forty dollars for it. Maquet subsequently brought several tales to Dumas, who re-wrote and lengthened them, always paying a reasonable sum for them, but upon Maquet's presenting other tales to him, he refused to take them, objecting to the immense labor he was subjected to in re-writing the works, but he made the following proposition to him: "If you are desirous that we should work together, this is what we will do. I will communicate to you the idea of a novel; you shall then write a work on that plan, and I will re-write the work, which shall be definite." And, according to Dumas' advocate, Maquet accepted, and from the beginning to the end of this connection with Dumas, it was the latter who conceived the idea, wrote the plan and drew up a complete list of the different chapters of every work; Maquet only writing a sort of rough draft of each chapter. In support of this statement several letters written by Dumas to Mr. Maquet were produced. Afterwards some slips of Maquet's copy of a chapter of the "Tulipe Noire" were produced as well as also the same chapter rewritten by Dumas; and the latter was proved to be not only larger but considerably more animated, and to contain scarcely a line that was in the other. It was alleged that the same was the case with "Monte Clristo," and other works. Arriving at the pecuniary part of the question, it was alleged by the learned counsel, that it had been originally agreed that Maquet should receive one hundred dollars per volume, but his remuneration had afterwards increased to two hundred dollars, and at a later period, to three hundred dollars, and he asserted that Mr. Dumas had always taken special care to pay him regularly. In proof that Dumas had done so, several letters were then read from him to Maquet, in this style: "Thirty or forty pages more about Chicot, and then to-morrow, if you can, a chapter of the 'Maison Rouge.' Then day after to-morrow, come and breakfast with me, take one hundred dollars; and we will work at 'Monte Christo.' Come on one hundred dollars to-morrow, and one hundred dollars more for the end of the month, but work; work hard!" Those payments, the advocate maintained, had been made by Dumas and accepted by Maquet as a definite remuneration for the latter's services, and he had therefore no right now to demand a share in the proceeds of the copy right of the works.

Judgment was given in this case in which Maquet claimed not only to be declared coauthor and co-proprietor with Mr. Alexander Dumas in the production of the works produced in the name of this latter gentleman, but also to be adjudged a very considerable sum of money, which he affirmed due to him for his literary aid. The judgment of the Court, after recapitulating the circumstances of the case, declares that Maquet cannot be considered as anything but the paid assistant of Dumas, and that as such he has no claim whatever to the authorship or proprietorship of the works published by this latter, and likewise cannot call on him to pay anything beyond what had been originally agreed on. In consequence, it declared Maquet non-suited and condemned to pay costs."

Catastrophe.

BY ROB BRAMBLE.

Sweet Julia in the waltching dance
Received full many an ardent glance
From manly, love-lit eyes,
But with a toss of her fair head,
She motioned, as if she had said,
"In vain are all your sighs!"

She was a creature full of pride,
And full of lofty aira beside.
She would not smile on any—
Her suitors watched her every gaze,
Her glances set their hearts ablaze,
And these were rich and many.

She waltzed with grace, and polka'd too,
There were no figures but she knew,
How stately were her motions!
Her taper fingers sweetly gloved
Seemed all the things in life she loved,
All else were simply "notions."

Thus whirling in the graceful dance,
And trying every charm to enhance—
She paused! and blushed! While o'er
Her cheeks ran tears! how pride was crust!
The string she trusted, too, had burst!
Her *beaux* lay on the floor.

She gathered them up, and ran as speedily as possible to the dressing room, and from there home, and for several weeks was seen no more.

AMHERST, N. Y., Feb. 1858.

From the London Times, Feb. 24.

The Leviathan.

It is a long time since the public have heard anything of their old friend the Leviathan, which lately occupied so much of their attention, and the bulletins about which chronicled almost hourly how many or how few inches she had progressed towards her final destination—the water. The fact, however, is that very little has been done in the way of actual progress since the vessel was floated off her cradles, and she still remains moored stem and stern in the centre of the river, a little below the old building yard, from which for so many months she kept out the light and air, and in which for so many weeks grave fears were entertained that she would remain, a permanent adornment of the river's bank. But though as we have said, nothing worth speaking of in the way of work, has been done about the Leviathan herself; a very great deal has been perfected, and we believe the arrangements are being made for her final completion and fitting out for sea. With regard to this point, a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist with the public as to the total outlay necessary to fit her out, and the time it will require to get her ready in all respects for a sea-going service.

As far as the first named subject is concerned, we believe we shall be found correct in stating that the total cost of completing her fittings, putting on board stores, &c., and making her in all respects ready for sea, will not exceed £120,000, and that the time acquired to do this will certainly not extend beyond the month of July. Four months is estimated as being the utmost time necessary to fit her, but circumstances have arisen, such as the company being obliged to give up possession of the yard at Millwall, which may occasion hindrances that will probably delay her completion till the time we have stated. In order, however, to insure the work being done in the shortest space of time, and at the lowest rate consistent with good workmanship, it has been decided to sub-divide what remains to be done about the vessel among several contractors. Thus the building of the cabins and saloons will be given to one person, while another contracts for the decks, bulwarks, &c., a third for the rigging, a fourth for the boats, a fifth for the internal fittings, and so on. By this arrangement of course every part will progress simultaneously, and each be effected at the lowest cost and in the best style.

No less than 10 anchors are now required to hold the monster vessel at her present moorings—five at the stem and five at the stern, and each with lengths of cable attached, varying from 40 to 160 fathoms. When first anchored in the river eight sufficed to hold her; but during half a gale which blew shortly after her launch, she dragged at the stern in such a manner as to swing more into the tide-ways, and required two of Trotman's largest patent anchors in addition to the others, since which she has been brought up effectually, and now apparently nothing short of a hurricane would be sufficient to move her. As the fittings of the ship progress, a pair of powerful shears will be fitted on deck for the purpose of hoisting in the iron work of the masts, the intermediate shafts, heavy boats, standing rigging, and other portions of her equipment which are too ponderous to raise by ordinary means. The masts are at present being made at Millwall in pieces, and a good deal of the mainmasts has already been completed, though of course they will not be put together until they are actually on board.

There are to be six masts in all, three square-rigged and three rigged with fore and aft sails. All these masts will be composed of plates of wrought iron one inch in thickness, and rivetted together in the same manner as the sides of the ship, or a steam-boiler of the strongest description. They will vary in height from 130 to 170 feet from the keel to the truck, each will be three feet four inches in diameter at the deck, and each will weigh from 30 to 40 tons exclusive of yards or rigging. Each mast rests on a square column of plate iron which reaches direct from the keel to the upper deck, and is riveted and built into all at the successive decks through which it passes. In case of it ever becoming necessary to cut away the masts, at the base of them all, at about three feet above the deck, will be fixed a peculiar apparatus, which, working by means of a powerful screw, it is made to compress two sides of the mast together in such a manner as to completely crush them in, and let the mast fall over the side immediately. As, however, all the masts will be stayed by the usual standing, rigging, which, in the case of the Leviathan, will be all of wire rope and of the most massive kind, other precautions have to be taken in order to get rid of the masts when necessary.

To effect this, then, all the shrouds and stays are fastened at the ends through iron rings in such a manner that as far as any exertion of strength or skill is concerned, a single man would be sufficient to cast loose all the fastenings of each mast in five minutes, though until the rings are opened the sides might be torn from the ship before they would yield an inch. All the main and top-mast yards of the square-rigged mast will be also of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet long, or about 40 feet longer than the mainyard of our largest line of battle ships, about four times the strength of any mainyard yet constructed, and several tons lighter than if it was made of wood, as is usually the case.

We have said that the Company are about to remove their plans and materials to another yard on the Surrey side of the river, and such is the fact, and all the works of Millwall are in the chaotic state which usually portends a change of location even in small establishments, and which, of course, displays itself in ten-fold intensity in a yard where the largest ship of which the world has ever seen or heard has just been turned off to its moorings.

But great as is the change which these preparations make and imply it is really nothing to what the absence of the Leviathan herself from the yard has already occasioned. In fact, it seems at the first glance as if one whole side of the yard had been taken away, or swept into the river by some extraordinary flood tide. The *debris*, too, of the launching apparatus, the piles of gigantic timbers, masses of rails, hydraulic rams, screw jacks, iron drums, chain cables, groups of piles, windlasses, &c., all huddled together in inextricable confusion, give to the whole place the aspect of some gigantic work-shop which has suddenly been levelled with the earth, and ruined by some tremendous catastrophe. We believe no attempt will be made to draw out any of the many hundred piles driven into the earth for one purpose or another during the course of the launch. More with a view of satisfying scruples on this subject than with any other object some one or two have been "extracted;" but the efforts required to draw them involves such heavy labor that the wages of the workmen employed amounted to more than double the value of the piles themselves.

They will therefore be suffered to remain where they are, only sawing off the uppermost parts level with the earth. In one portion of the yard the men are employed night and day in turning the monstrous intermediate shaft for the paddle-engines. This shaft is probably for its size the finest specimen of forged iron that has ever been produced at any works. It was made at Glasgow, and in the rough weighed some 34 tons. This is the third that has been forged for the paddle-engines of the Leviathan. In both the former ones when the manufacture was almost completed, such flaws were discovered in their substance as made them worthless; and from the immense size of the shaft, and the necessity for its being of the most perfect strength and solidity throughout, considerable anxiety was at one time entertained as to the possibility of getting one made at all in time for the starting of the vessel next autumn. All doubts have, forever, been set at rest by the arrival of the present shaft, which is now being completed in the turning lathe. There are not many lathes in the kingdom of sufficient size and strength, to turn a shaft of this kind, since apart from its own weight, it has counterbalancing masses of iron to relieve the strain on the lathe in turning it round, which brings up the whole mass to about 90 tons.

This is turned slowly at about one revolution per minute, the cutters, of which there are two, one at each side, shaving off long thin strips of the cold metal at the rate of about one hundred weight per hour. By the company turning this shaft for themselves, they effect an immense saving per hundred weight in its entire cost, which, in a piece of metal-work of such size, and one in the manufacture of which so many risks had to be encountered, of course amounts to a considerable sum. With regard to the future of the Leviathan herself, there is perhaps no question more frequently asked by the public than that of where she is to be docked in case of her wanting repairs, or her bottom requiring cleaning. This question, however, has, we are glad to say, been satisfactorily decided, though not quite as regards docking her.

There are some docks, we believe, in Liverpool which are long enough to take in the Leviathan if their entrances were only wide in proportion; but, as they all fail in this latter important particular, the great vessel when she wants cleaning will have to be gridironed, as the screw colliers are—that is, run aground on rows of piles laid along the river's side for the purpose, and the tide will of course leave her dry at each low water. A spot has been chosen for this purpose in the Mersey, between Woodside and Birkenhead, and to this place the Leviathan will be taken as often as she needs repairs or cleaning. It is almost a pity, however, that no "gridiron" of sufficient length could be formed or made in the Thames or any other river in the Kingdom but the Mersey, which is one of the most rapid and dangerous, and in which, we should think, the Leviathan, even with all the aid which Trotman's anchors give her, must run more or less risk in either navigation or staying at anchor.

☞ Night before last, while the Senate was in executive session, two Administration Senators had a personal collision in one of the lobbies. They were parted, however, before any blows were struck. One of them was the President's mouth-piece (Bigler), who had, in some manner, offended an Arkansas Senator! The latter was about to chastise the Pennsylvanian, when a New England Senator and a Mississippi Senator interfered and parted them.—*Washington Letter, N. Y. Post.*

A WINDFALL.—The Detroit *Advertiser* says that Mrs. Thomas, a washerwoman of that city, has recently become heir to a fortune of a million of dollars, in Europe.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 18, 1858.

Mr. Goodpasture offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to investigate certain matters in the Comptroller's office, relating to Free Bank securities. Adopted.

The following House bills passed the third time:

Requiring survey and notice before county lines can be changed, and for other purposes.

To provide the annual support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and for the benefit of the Nashville House of Industry.

To incorporate the Memphis Christian Advocate and Book Depository.

The bill to establish and regulate the office of County Judge in the county of Hamilton, and to abolish the office of County Judge in Williamson county, was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House bill to systematize and prescribe the times of holding the Chancery Courts in this State; and

House bill to regulate the salaries of officers of the Penitentiary, passed the third reading.

Several House bills passed the second time.

Sund y House messages were taken up and disposed of.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

March 17, 1858.

The appropriation bill passed 2nd reading, and a large number of Senate Bills passed 1st and 2nd reading.

THURSDAY, March 18—9 A. M.

Senate Bills on second reading were taken up and several passed, whan the special order the Bank bill, came up.

BANKING.

Mr. Davidson moved to strike out the amendment, adopted yesterday, leaving the resumption of the Bank of Tennessee contingent upon the acceptance of the provisions of the Act of Jan. '58.

Mr. Richardson read an amendment which he desired to offer in lieu of the above amendment, providing that in case the Union and Planters' banks do not accept the provisions of the Act of January, '58, the provisions of said Act shall not be binding upon the Bank of Tennessee; but requiring said Bank of Tennessee to resume within one month after the aforementioned banks resume, unless said resumption occurs before the 1st of November, in which case said Bank of Tennessee shall resume by the 1st of November; also leaves it discretionary with the Bank of Tennessee to use their capital in exchanges according to their own discretion. Tabled, ayes 41, noes 23.

The motion was lost, ayes 24, noes 37.

Mr. Bradford offered an amendment providing for the sale of $400,000 stock of the Union and Planters' Banks, and the establishment of branches in Memphis and Knoxville; provided said stock shall not be sold at less than par in specie. Adopted—ayes 46, noes 18.

Mr. Cooper offered an amendment authorizing the Bank of America, Bank of Chattanooga and Ocoee Bank to establish branches, the first named, three, and the last two one each. The Ocoee Bank was stricken out, on motion by Mr. Cooper, and laid on the table; ayes 32, noes 29.

Mr. Thompson offered an amendment removing the restriction in the charter of the Bank of Tennessee in regard to dealing in bills of exchange, as far as regards the mother Bank and the proposed Branches at Memphis and Knoxville.

Mr. Frazier offered an amendment in lieu, which was tabled.

Mr. Frazier moved to amend the amendment so that it apply to all the branches. Tabled.

Another bill passed third reading—ayes 43, noes 18.

Adjourned to 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House spent the afternoon upon Senate bills on second reading.

The bill changing the bond of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Knoxville was defeated.

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

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., by Rev. J. B. Ferguson, Mr. EUGENE O'NEILL to Miss BERTHA STRASCHUR, all of this city.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

A HANDSOME and comfortable family residence in Edgefield near the bridge, with Carriage-house and stable attached, for the balance of the year. Possession given immediately. Apply to
LYONS & CO.,
mar19-tf 71 Public square

A COURSE OF LECTURES

AT *ODD FELLOW'S HALL*, by A. O'LEARY, will be commenced March 22d, on

PHRENOLOGY,

And kindred subjects, Physiology, the Laws of Life, Health and Beauty, illustrated by a large and costly cabinet of Oil Paintings, French Manikin, skeleton, skulls of men and animals, &c., &c., the largest and finest collection of the kind in the United States. These Lectures have been enthusiastically received in the large cities of the west and south.

Professional delineation of character, with full advice regarding health, self-culture and best pursuits in life, written and verbal, given daily at the Sewanee Hotel, Room No. 1, at head of private entrance.
mar19—2t VIRGIAN

NEW BOOKS.

The Three Beauties, by Mr. SOUTHWORTH, author of the "Lost Heiress, &c." This "is a picture of life, manners and scenery, in the sunny South," and is one of the best of the authoresses works.

The Lost Daughter, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz author of "Linda," &c. This is esteemed one of the fair authoress' best works, and we agree with the Cincinnati Gazette, that among American authors of fiction there is none more pleasing and instructive than Mrs. Hentz.

The Belle of Washington, by Mrs. N. P. LAWSHE. Though a work of fiction, the scenes portrayed in this book are said to be "not fancy sketches, but a true picture of life in Washington," which can be easily recognized by those familiar with society in the metropolis.

The Two Apprentices, with a history of their Lazy Tour; and

The Perils of certain English Prisoners, and their treasure in woman, children, silver and jewels Both of these books are from the prolific pen of Charles Dickens.

For sale by
mar19-tf F. HAGAN, Market street.

New Advertisements.

Graham's Magazine for April

JUST received by F. HAGAN,
mar19-tf Market street.

Auction Sale

OF Furniture, Feather Beds, &c., on *SATURDAY MORNING*, March 20th, at 10 o'clock, by BENJ. F. SHIELDS.
mar19-td No. 42 Public square.

Administrator's Sale.

THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late JOHN BARRY, Esq., in Edgefield, a full assortment of Furniture, Beds and Bedding, with every article appertaining to House-keeping.
mar19-1t BENJ. F. SHIELDS, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION GENTLEMEN!!!

We are now every day in receipt of

Handsome Spring Goods,

CONSISTING in part of **Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,** of every color and design, and we are prepared to make up these goods for our customers in the best possible manner and upon reasonable terms, under the superintendence of

HARVEY,

Who is every where acknowledged to be the first in his line of business, and a man of most excellent taste and judgment in his selections.
CLIFTON & ABBOTT,
mar16-tf 15 Cedar street.

Cheaper than ever for Cash!!

SPRING AND SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS.

Fresh Arrivals.

B. R. CUTTER,

No. 36 & 59 Corner of College and Broadway, NASHVILLE, TENN.,

HAS received his stock of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, and TRUNKS, for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part as follows, viz:

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco Bootees, thin and thick sole, with heels;
" fine kid and " " plain and trimmed;
" " Lasting Gaiters, side and front laced, with heels.
" " Congress "
" " kid " Buskins and Front Ties;
Misses fine Kid and Morocco Slippers and Bootees;
" and childrens' Lasting Gaiters and "
Childrens' fine Kid and Morocco thick and pump sole;
" " Fancy " " Boots and Slippers;
Womens' extra size Kid Boots, Buskins, &c.
" " " " Morocco Boots and Buskins;
Servants' heavy Calf, Kip and Morocco, extra sizes.

For Gents and Boys.

Gents' fine Pegged and Laced Boots;
" " " Opera "
" " " patent kid and buck-skin Congress Gaiters;
" " " " kid and " Oxford Ties;
" " " Broad strap Shoes, pump and welt;
For sale by B. R. CUTTER,
No. 36 and 59, cor. College and Broadway,
mar 13 Nashville, Tenn.

Boys, Youths and Children's

FINE Calf Boots, Brogans and Oxford Ties;
Mens' Boys' and Youths' coarse Brogans and Boots, of the best quality and extra sizes, made expressly to order and for good service. For sale by
mar 13 B. R. CUTTER.

R. C. McNAIRY & CO.

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS,

120 DOZ. Alexander's Kid Gloves;
10 doz. Extension S. S. Skirts, white & col'd;
10 cartons Ducals, new styles;
10 do. Mouslin de Chene;
3 do. New style Stella Shawls, for early Spring;
500 Pique Collars and Sleeves, new styles;
Crape Collars and Sleeves, do;
Breakfast Caps, do;
Illusion Capes and Berthes, do;

Our Mr. McNairy is now in the Eastern cities, and we will be getting New Goods every few days during the season and solicit a call from our friends and the public generally.
R. C. McNAIRY & CO.
mar10—tf

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

SQUARE CEDAR and all other kinds of Lumber can be had at the Lavergne Saw Mills, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 16 miles from Nashville.
jan26—6m J. W. BIRDWELL.

ST. ALBANS.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE LOTS.

On Wednesday, the 31st day of March next,

ON the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., we will sell to the highest bidder between 40 and 50 **Building Lots,** the remaining unsold portions of St. Albans.

The above sale is positive, and without reserve.

TERMS OF SALE—A credit of one and two years, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest, payable in bank and a lien retained.

This sale is made by virtue of a deed of trust executed by M. W. Wetmore to A. V. S. Lindsley, on the first day of May, 1856, which is duly recorded in the Register's Office of Davidson county, Book No. 24, pages 220, 221 and 222.

A more particular description of the property to be sold will be given in hand bills.
M. W. WETMORE.
A. V. S. LINDSLEY, Trustee. mar1—tf

$100 REWARD! HORSE STOLEN!

ON Thursday night, about 7 or 8 o'clock, some time stolen from my residence, in Edgefield, a DARK BAY **FILLY,** two years old this Spring, some hair on both sides of her jaws was rubbed off, no other marks remembered. She was an extra fine animal. I will give $25 for the recovery of the mare, and $75 for the arrest of the thief.
HIRAM VAUGHN.
feb27-tf

Railroad Scrapers.

10 RAILROAD Scrapers just received and for sale by
(feb16) D. B. DICKEY

LEATHER BELTING.

3,000 FEET on hand, of all sizes, from two to twelve inches wide. An extra lot of strong Dace Leather; to all of which I invite the attention of all planters and machinest to the above articles, which will be sold on the best terms for cash, at Nos. 56 and 59, corner of Broadway and College streets.
mar 13 B. R. CUTTER.

WHOLESALE.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ladies' Dress Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Straw Goods,
Hardware & Queensware,
BY

TRABUE & LUCUS.

WE are now receiving our regular stock of every description of Goods as above, to which we respectfully call the special attention of city and country merchants. Come and look before you purchase. We have also several large lots of almost every description of Goods consigned to us, which can be bought at great sacrifice for cash.
mar13-tf TRABUE & LUCUS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received his Spring Stock of Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Music Books and sheet Music, which is his for the largest and best selected stock ever offered in this city. The Pianos are from the world-renowned makers A. H. Gale & Co., and Steinway & Sons. Every Piano is warranted for five years, and will be sold at New York prices. Freights only added.

My stock of Sheet Music is very large, embracing all the new and popular pieces of the day. If you want the best Piano, and at the lowest prices, call at 33, Union street.
JAMES A. McCLURE.

N. B.—A fresh supply of the very popular songs "I'm Twenty-Five," "Gentle Annie," "Rosalie," &c., &c. (mar19—tf.)

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

Broadway, corner of Houston street, New York.

THIS popular Hotel, conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN, located in the most costly and desirable quarter of the Metropolis, having weathered, successfully, the commercial revulsion enters upon the reviving future with renewed determination by the manager to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage its efforts have heretofore received. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $100 per day. Double rooms and Parlors $1 50 to $3 00 per day. Meals extra at all hours and as ordered. In summer this house is one of the coolest and best ventilated in the city, and in winter it commands, without fire, the temperature of the tropics, being heated throughout by steam.
CHARLES P. SMITH, Proprietor
SAMUEL E. MEAD, Manager.

☞ The subscriber's LAW BUSINESS will be conducted as usual. His offices are in the Hotel and at 15 Nassau street. All business intrusted to him will be punctually attended to.
CHARLES H. SMITH,
mar9—3m Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Spring and Summer Goods.

I AM now receiving my Stock of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, to which I invite the attention of my customers and the public generally.
SAM. PRITCHETT,
feb27—1m SOUTHERN 54 College st

Fine Fruit Trees.

WILL be on sale, Thursday, March 18th, a fresh lot of Edward's finest varieties.
mar17—3 BENJ. F. SHIELDS.

For the Cold Weather.

JUST received Gent's Lace "stitched down" Shoes; Gent's broad bottom "stitched down" Boots;
Do do Peg'd Water proof Boots;
At No. 21, Public Square.
feb9 SNYDER & FRIZZELL.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of HARGROVE & WILSON was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 7th ult. J. W. WILSON has purchased the entire interest of ALEX. HARGROVE in said firm, and will continue the business under his own name. He is duly authorized to receive the payment of all the debts of the firm, and is also authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
ALEX. HARGROVE,
mar16-tf J. W. WILSON.

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

First night of a New Original Tragic Play, in which **MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE,** will represent the heart-broken daughter, wife and mother,

GRISELDIS.

On Friday Evening, March 19th, 1858,

Will be acted a new Tragic play, in five acts, written expressly for MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, entitled *GRISELDIS.* Griseldis, Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE; Percival of Wales, Mr. C. C. HAMILTON. So conclude with the capital Farce of *SLASHER AND CRASHER.*

For full particulars see programme bills. mar19

DANCING.

MR. GOODWIN

HAS the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentleman 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.