# Nashville Patriot.

DAILY $8: TRI-WEEKLY $6: WEEKLY $3

BY SMITH, CAMP & CO.

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

Office, No. 16 Deaderick Street.

TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 2, 1858


### Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company held their regular meeting on the 1st of October, when the officers of the Company presented their sixth annual report. We are gratified that we can lay before our readers some interesting facts about the progress of the railroad, gathered from it.

Being a link in the great commercial chain between the grain states of the North and the cotton states of the South, no road, we believe, offers higher expectations to Middle Tennessee, of future usefulness and prosperity. Since the 27th of September, the cars have been regularly running to Upton, a distance of sixty miles south from Louisville, whence the tracklayers have been putting down the rails at the rapid rate of two miles per week, and expect to reach Munfordsville, seventy-three miles out from Louisville by the 15th instant. There, the tracklaying will be suspended, until after the completion of the bridge over Green river, and a further supply of rails is procured. From Nashville, the track is laid and in daily use to Gallatin, twenty six and a half miles, to which place it was completed the 29th September last. On this portion of the road two trains each way are run daily. At this place, the tracklaying will be resumed in the coming spring, and will then continue without hindrance to completion, 45½ miles to the Kentucky line. In the course of two weeks, thirteen additional miles on the Louisville end of the track will be opened for business, which added to that now opened, will put in operation 99½ miles of track, and will reduce the stage travel between Nashville and Louisville to 85½ miles.

The graduation of the road between Munfordsville Ky., and Gallatin Tennessee, is being rapidly prosecuted, and it is believed, will be ready for the superstructure by June next, if the proper energy shall be used. We have the prospect of an easy winter, and the encouragement of a rapid rise in the value of Railroad bonds and stocks. Everything seems to favor the belief of its rapid instruction. It is gratifying to know that of the 85½ miles uncompleted, only about thirty miles of grading remain to be done, to prepare the entire roadway for the rails; and that of these thirty miles, only six offer much heavy work. From Bowling Green to the Tennessee line, twenty seven miles, are already graded, with the exception of two unfinished sections of a mile each. In Tennessee, the unfinished grading is all light work, and will be done early in the coming spring. There is however some heavy work upon and near the two tunnels under construction in the Cumberland ridge, seven miles north of Gallatin, which can with difficulty be completed before June next. These tunnels, the bridges over Green and Barren rivers, and the Muldrough's hill tunnel 2,300 feet long, are the chief obstacles impeding the earlier completion of the road than by October 1859.

With the necessary number of hands and supply of rails, distributed as recommended by the able chief Engineer of the work, we see no reason why the entire track cannot be completed by the 1st of October next. He advises, the purchase of 9,000 tons of rails. 2,000 tons to be sent to Nashville for the Tennessee portion of the road; 5,000 tons to Bowling Green for the road between the Tennessee line and Bell's; and the remaining 2,000 to Louisville, for the track between Munfordsville and Bell's. The rails to be delivered early in the spring. He says, "We may not be able to accomplish an object so important in the time specified, but as it is not absolutely impossible to do it, the most prompt and efficient measures should be taken to bring it to pass. If a full supply of iron to finish the road be not secured before the close of the next boating season, the completion of the road must inevitably be postponed until the spring, and possibly till the Summer of 1860."

On this end of the road, at Edgefield, the company are erecting a turntable and an engine house, that will accommodate four locomotives. They design, also, the erection of a machine shop, a passenger house, and a tank there. But the report does not say when these buildings will be constructed. It is a little surprising that the company have made no arrangements for Depot buildings in this city, when the completion of their work is so soon looked for, and when they know too that they *must* have a habitation on this side of the Cumberland. The report says, "at any time after December 15th, the track can be extended from Edgfield across the Cumberland river into the city of Nashville, and arrangements should be made at an early day, to obtain a piece of ground in that city, upon which to erect a suitable freight and passenger house for the southern terminus of the road. It is also a matter to be considered whether the company will erect buildings of its own, or join with other companies, whose improvements center in Nashville, in constructing upon a large scale, accommodations for them all under one roof."

The expenditures for the past year, for graduation, masonry and bridge superstructures upon the main road have been $1,418,153. Of this sum there was expended in Tennessee $469,349, a little more than $10,000 per mile. To complete the graduation, masonry and bridges on the whole road, the expenditures yet to be incurred are estimated at $585,256. The estimates are increased over the last estimates in the sum of $65,274 because the Company have ordered iron bridges over Green and Barren rivers instead of wooden structures. Both these bridges are to be constructed upon Fink's Patent Iron Suspension Truss plan, and will cost respectively $75 and $83 per lineal foot. The former will be 960 feet long and 60 feet above the water, and the latter 400 feet long and 114 feet above the water.

To complete and properly equip the entire road, the sum of $1,642,755 is required by the estimates. Of this amount $115,375 are to be paid the company in county bonds at par, which, when deducted from the $1,642,755, leaves to be raised $1,527,380. The company has on hand and will receive assets amounting to $726,339 49, which will be reduced by the liabilities of the company to $408,207 70, showing yet to be raised $1,121,172 21 to meet the estimates for the future. To create a fund, with which to bring the work to final completion, mortgage bonds of the company amounting to $2,000,000 have been executed, which will constitute a lien upon all the property and franchises of the road in Kentucky, and a lien upon the road in Tennessee secondary to the State's lien of $550,000 for its aid of $10,000 per mile.

Considering the future through connections of this great road, together with the solid character of the country through which it will run; that the bridges are free from the danger of high water; that the rails used are American iron; that there will be no competing road built near it; and that it can be operated at an expenditure of forty-five per cent. of its earnings, it is believed it will be one of the best paying roads in the country. We rejoice at the prospect of the early completion of this important road, to Middle Tennessee; and it pleases us, that we can commend the superior energy and sleepless care of its President, to whose perseverance we owe the present forward state of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; to whose will in truth, we owe its resuscitation and success.

### Elections To-day.

Important elections take place to-day in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois and Michigan. The result of these elections will, probably, determine the political cast of the next House of Representatives.

The contest in Illinois has been regarded with great interest in all sections of the country. There, the President has directly interfered in the elections against the regular democracy, and, by inducing candidates adhering to his fortunes, to run, given the black republican enemies of the South "aid and comfort," such as may give them an increased representation in the House of Representatives from Illinois, and send the arch republican, LINCOLN, to the Senate. DOUGLAS and his friends have made the most vigorous campaign known to American politics, and, but for the intervention of the President, there could be no doubt of their triumph. If defeated, and an increase of the black republican strength in Congress, follows, Mr. BUCHANAN can share the glory and the honor of the result, with LINCOLN, and TRUMBULL, and LOVEJOY, and the other republican leaders, who are engaged with him in the work of cutting down the "Little Giant:"

In New York, since the October elections, the administration candidates have been losing ground so rapidly, that scarcely any hopes of success are entertained for the State ticket even by the *N. Y. Herald*, the chief administration organ; whilst the opposition confidently expect a gain of five or six members of Congress. As there are three tickets for State officers in the field, we shall be surprised if the *Herald's* apprehensions prove well grounded.

In New Jersey the opposition predict a gain of two members of Congress.

In Massachusetts, whose delegation is now a unit, there has been some chance for a gain of one or two members to the administration; but during the past fortnight, the opposition have been more zealous and confident. We doubt whether any change will be made there.

Michigan, the home of Cass, who once prayed for the abolition of slavery every where, has long since joined the army of the negro worshippers. There is not one cheering indication in her political firmament—all is dark. She may be given over for the present to her ebon idol.

So much for the States that vote to-day. The prospect for the administration is decidedly uninviting, if we have interpreted the signs correctly.

### A Voice from the Maury Democracy.

A correspondent of the Columbia Democratic *Herald*, over the signiture of "An Old Democrat," and whom that paper characterizes as one of thirty years standing, takes bold ground against the propositions recommended by the Johnson-Nicholson caucus. It will be seen from the subjoined extract that he cannot divest himself of the idea that this caucus has attempted a small experiment at dictation. This, of course, is vehemently denied by all the democratic papers that fall into line at the word of command. But when the people come to consider its origin, its material, its action, and above all the time and manner of its convocation, there will be little difficulty in apprehending its true designs. There had been no primary meetings held by the people; no direct expression of opinion on the part of the masses of the people on those questions embraced by the action of the caucus; and there can be very little doubt but that it was intended to forestall democratic public opinion, in order that a concurrent sentiment might be moulded by it and sent up through the primary meetings to the State Convention. And this will be the result, in all human probability. "An old Democrat" says: "My opinion is that a majority of the democratic party think with me, and that your party, instead of being the regular democracy, are more properly to be styled the *hard money* party." We think it probable, if left to their free and unbiassed judgments, a majority of the reflecting democrats would think with "An Old Democrat;" but under the despotism of party and the lash of party leaders, we think the wil fall in a minority. But we trust that that minority of independent democrats will be sufficient, united with a conservative opposition, to prevent the "hard money party" from engrafting their radical and mischievous measures upon the policy of the State. But to the extract, which we commend to our democratic friends:

"It is well remembered that in the canvass between ex-Gov. Jones and Polk, Jones on every stump charged Polk with being a hard money man, and that Polk always denied it. It is true the Democratic party were opposed to the Bank of the United States, and most highly esteem President Tyler for his final veto of the monstrous charter introduced and passed by Mr. Clay in a Whig Congress. But this has nothing to do with the present question. Virginia has been and is the soundest Democratic State in the Union. She opposed the United States Bank, but has always had a sufficient number of sound banks to carry on her commerce. Every Democratic State in the Union has a full supply of sound banks, and you hear of no proposition to destroy them, except by a newly organized party in Tennessee, claiming to be the Democratic party. It is true that a few men of high position, (two of them being Senators in Congress,) did meet in caucus at Nashville and *dictate* to the Democracy a new doctrine which I honestly believe a majority will repudiate. Messrs. Johnson, Nicholson and a few others, are not the Democratic party and have no right to dictate to it. You say:

'It is due to the truth of history to state that while the Democratic party adopted the hard money doctrine as one of its best principles, in regard to the Federal Government, it was not adopted as a test of test of party orthodoxy in regard to the currency of the State Government.'

Notwithstanding this plain admission, you directly say:

'We set down the Democratic party as opposed to the re-charter and their opponents as its advocates.'

This is a bold position you take in behalf of the *hard money party*, and I conceive it to be entirely unauthorized. You have no right to read out of the Democratic party all who are opposed to your principles upon a question of State policy. My opinion is that a majority of the Democratic party think with me, and that your party, instead of being the regular Democracy, are more properly to be styled the *hard money party*. The caucus which met at Nashville and dictated to the people, were not the representative of the people of the Democratic party—they were not sent there by the people, but assembled of their own accord, as private individuals, giving secret notice to such as they wished to assemble. I have reliable information that a considerable number of those who did attend opposed the hard money movement. It was proposed at the meeting to turn out of the Democratic party all who refused to obey the dictation, which was violently opposed and withdrawn. I have this information from one who was present. The *split* which it may be said has taken place, has then undoubtedly been produced by the hard money party. Whatever mischief may grow out of it they are responsible for."

☞ Elections take place to-day.

In Massachusetts for Governor, State officers and Congressmen;

In New York for Governor, State officers and Congressmen;

In New Jersey for Congressmen;

In Illinois for State officers, Legislature and Congressmen;

In Michigan for Governor, State officers and Congressmen;

In Wisconsin for Congressmen.

### Opening of Tehuantapec.

The steamship Quaker City sailed from N. Orleans, on Wednesday last, 27th ult., as the pioneer steamer on the transit route across the Isthmus of Tehuantapec. She is in the service of the company of which the Hon. EMILE LA SERE is President, and will depart regularly on the 12th and 27th of each month. Some fifteen months since the Company set about improving the navigation of the river Coatzacoalcos, which they accomplished for practical purposes as far as Suchil, 87 miles. They have also constructed a stage road from Suchil to Ventosa on the Pacific shore, a distance of 112 miles. The steamer Oregon connects the service between Ventosa and Acapulco, where the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will take the mails, passengers and freights to San Francisco. The port on this side is Minatitlan, at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos—the distance overland across the Isthmus is 199 miles—87 by river steamer and 112 by stage. It is the intention of the company to build a Railroad for this transit. Under present arrangements it is claimed that this route will save 8 days of time between San Francisco and New Orleans over any other. The N. O. papers are eloquent in support of the enterprise, holding that its inauguration and successful operation will mark a new era in the commercial prosperity of that city. The claim is certainly well-founded, if the trip from "the States" to California is shortened 8 days. It will shortly become the great thoroughfare for business and travel between the two great oceans.

### Commercial Failures.

At occasional intervals we see tables of "*Commercial Failures*" going the rounds of the newspapers, generally without credit. The last one that we have met appears in the Memphis *Ledger*, of last Thursday, purporting to give the number and amount of failures that have occurred in the United States and Territories, for six months, from the first of April to the first of October, 1858. In this table the number of failures in Tennessee is stated at 33, amounting to $1,050,000. In noticing this statement we have only to say that we have no information which would justify it. There have been a few bank suspensions within the last six months, but we doubt if their whole indebtedness of every description, without the payment of a single dollar, were counted, the amount would not reach to that stated by the *Ledger*. We have no idea that the creditors of Tennessee business men have lost ten per cent. of $1,050,000 in the last six months. The mercantile corps of Tennessee take rank among the most prompt and solvent in the country. Notwithstanding the deranged state of our currency, the enormous rate of exchange, and the general depression of trade, there was not a mercantile failure in Nashville, nor one of any consequence in the State, during the commercial tornado of last fall.

We apprehend the *Ledger* has been misled in the making of its table—and inasmuch as such statements tend to weaken the credit of the State and its commercial men, we call its attention to the fact.

UNEXPECTED ENDORSEMENT.—We learn from the Boston papers that the democrats of Wards 3 and 6, of that city, held meetings on the 23d ult., to elect delegates to the Senatorial and Councillor Conventions. At the caucus in Ward 6, Mr. J. D. McGill offered the following resolution, which was warmly supported by Hon. B. F. HALLETT, and adopted by the meeting:—

"Whereas, the Democracy of Ward 6 regard the defeat of Henry Wilson as of paramount importance; therefore,

Resolved, That all national men, of whatever name, should unite to effect an object so dear to every patriot's heart; and to attain this laudable consummation, we recommend our delegates to the coming Conventions to support only those national men most likely to be chosen to the next Legislature, whether American, Whig, or Democratic.

Resolved, That we urge a similar course on all Unionists of the City and State."

Here is not only a confession of the existence of the American party in Massachusetts, but an endorsement of its nationality and conservatism, by B. F. HALLETT, one of the great northern oracles of the democracy.—After this we shall expect to hear nothing more of that miserable whine which is occasionally sent forth by sham democrats of the South, about the "abolitionism of knownothingism."

### Factors' Row.

The lofty, snowy-white mass of building, extending from the upper corner of Perdido and Carondelet streets a goodly distance towards Baronne, caps the climax of progress so far in ministration to the architectural wants, and comforts, and conveniences of that numerous, wealthy and influential portion of our business community, the buyers and sellers of the great staple cotton.

It is but a few years since Carondelet street began to gather to itself the officers and soldiers that march under the banner of King Cotton, and square after square of that avenue has rapidly been taken possession of for the purposes of this monarch, until now he holds complete sway over the better part of the street, and is obtaining a grasp, too, on the side avenues and thoroughfares.

With each new block of buildings put up season after season for the accommodation of more and more "cotton men," it was the opinion of these gentry that improvement could no further go; but they must acknowledge their error in looking at the tall, massive, yet elegant edifice, above mentioned, which owes its erection to the taste, skill and enterprise of Messrs. Jamison & McIntosh, the builders, whose handiwork in this instance must assuredly command unqualified praise, though there can be nothing but praise bestowed on the other rows of counting rooms and banking edifices designed and erected by these gentlemen on Carondelet street.

The block is composed of six buildings, four stories high, fronting on Perdido street, and built in the most substantial manner, with iron pillars, iron arched window frames and iron gallery, cast in ornamental style.—Every attention has been given to the arrangement of counting rooms, cotton rooms, &c., leaving nothing to complain of in that way. Glass partitions, glass doors and windows, abound, so that abundance of air and light will be had in the lofty apartments.—Large iron vaults, with double iron doors, and bricked up project from the wall in the first and second stories of each of the six buildings, and form a partial separation between the front counting room and the rear cotton room. Grates, marble washstands, gas, and a multitude of other conveniences are liberally distributed.

We noticed, too, the ingenuity and care bestowed on the arrangement of the yards, which are flagged and graded and drained, so as to save no chance of moisture or damp remaining there or spreading to the other parts of the building.

The building at the corner of Carondelet and Perdido and that next to it belong to the builders, Messrs. Jamison & McIntosh; the third one, on Perdido street, to Mr. P. H. Foy, of the firm of Bogart, Foley & Avery; the fourth to Mr. W. A. Johnson & Co.; the fifth to Mr. J. W. Carroll, of Carroll, Hoy & Co.; and the sixth to Mr. Wm. Massey, of Massey & Huston.

A decidedly prominent and picturesque feature of Carondelet street is this gleaming white edifice, which towers so conspicuously and leaves the eye resting at last on the bright, gilded finish to the pile, which tells the looker-on that this is "Factors' Row."—*N. O. Picayune, Oct. 23.*

MATRIMONIAL EPIDEMIC IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal says: "The annubial fever is epidemic, and its ravages are very extensive and startling. The victims of undue exposure to the moonlight, and over-indulgence in music, murmurs, and the waltz, may be counted by scores. The skill of experienced parental practitioners has, in all these cases, proved unvailing, and in several instances only served to hasten the sad catastrophe. The truth is mighty and prevails notwithstanding the inability of the table and front-window faculty to account for it that all the young people are going off this way."

### The Smack in School.

The following incident in a District School described by Mr. William Patt Palmer, of New York, in an address before "The Literary Society," in Stockbridge, Mass., his native home, will take many whose heads are now steaked with silvery hairs a journey back to boyhood and early life:

A District School, not far away
'Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day
Was humming with its wonted noise
Of three score mingled girls and boys—
Some few upon their tasks intent,
But more on furtive mischief bent;
The while the Master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy-book—
Rose sharp and clear a rousing SMACK!
As 'twere a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss!
"What's that?" the startled Master cries:
"That thir," a little imp replies,
"Wath William Willith, if you pleathe—
I saw him kith Thuthannah Peathe!"
With frown to make a statue thrill,
The Master thundered, "Hither, Will!"
Like wretch o'ertaken in his track,
With stolen chattels on his back,
Will hung his head in fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came—
A great, green, bashful simpleton,
The butt of all good-natured fun—
With smile suppressed, and birch unpraised,
The threat'ner faltered—"I'm amazed
That you my biggest pupil, should
Be guilty of an act so rude!
Before the whole set school to boot—
What evil genius put you to it?"
"'Twas she, herself sir," sobbed the lad,
"I didn't mean to be so bad—
But when Susannah shook her curls,
And whispered I was 'afraid of girls,
And durstn't kissed a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it, sir, at all!
But up and kissed her on the spot,
I know—boo-hoo—I ought to not,
But, somehow, from her looks—boo-hoo—
I thought she kind o' wished me too!"

### Extraordinary Revelation in Russia.

The London *News* of the 16th ult., contains a letter from St. Petersburg which makes the following remarkable disclosure:

The result of the calculations lately made by the well-known astronomer, Professor Strave, of the University of Dorpat, relative to the true geographical positions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the distance between the two capitals of the empire, is, that the actual length of the railroad is, by astronomical measurement, no less than 88½ verstes (about 60 miles) shorter than its nominal length of 607 verstes, or, in other words, that the government, for whose account the railroad was constructed, has had to pay about one-seventh of the value, or twelve millions of roubles, more than it ought to have paid. As the rolling stock of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway is furnished by American company, who paid for the same at so much per verst, it follows that that in this quarter the government have been paying also a most fearful overcharge. The poles created along the line to denote the distances have been systematically fixed in the wrong places, so as to mislead both the government and the public.

The Emperor was in the most violent state of excitement on learning the above, and gave immediate orders for the strictest investigation into the facts of the case to be made, with the view to inflict the most summary punishment on the parties inculpated in this nefarious transaction.

☞ What do our cotton factors think of the following paragraph from the Memphis *Appeal*.

GILES COUNTY COTTON.—As the railroads are extended, the avenues of Memphis commerce spread wider and wider. The branch extension on the Charleston Road, from Decatur to Athens, which was completed a short time ago, is diverting the Giles county cotton from Nashville, where it has always gone hitherto to this place; and Giles county produces some of the very best cotton that is raised in Middle Tennessee. BAUGH & CO. have received a consignment of this cotton, and they yesterday sold a lot of it, raised by Mr. J. SCRUGGS, for eleven and five sixteenth cents. The expense of carriage from Athens to this place was sixty cents a hundred. Mr. SCRUGGS was well satisfied with the price he obtained for his cotton, and his satisfaction became delight when Mr. BAUGH handed over to him the proceeds of the sale in solid, ringing gold. He says his country intends, for the future to make Memphis their market.

### Our Diplomatists Abroad.

The *True Delta* has the following hard hit at our system of foreign representation:

"Of all the absurd, expensive and nonsensical shams in which our Government is singularly allowed by the people to indulge, that of keeping a batch of resident Ministers, on pitiful salaries, to represent the United States at foreign courts, is the most egregious.—Generally speaking, the ridiculousness of the proceeding is seen in the circumstance that the persons usually selected are alike ignorant of the language customs, manners and habits of the peoples to whom they are accredited—men of desperate political fortunes, broken-down congressmen, or governors, or other pensionaries of faction, or else the selection is made from among the parvenue class of traders, the purse-proud, inflated, presumptuous and half-educated political hybrids, of New England, or the Middle States, to enable them and their bedizened feminine accompaniments to show off their finery and vulgarity at foreign courts, among an aristocracy who laugh at their ignorance, deride their silly airs and pretensions, despise their acquaintance and shun, as they would the plague or leprosy their contact and association."

There is unfortunately too much truth in the above—too much for the honor and dignity of a great republic.—*N. O. Delta.*

A GOVERNOR NON-PLUSSED.—The other night, as the Ministers were returning from Conference, on the E. T. & Ga. Railroad, an amusing occurrence took place between Governor Brown and Parson Brownlow. Just before the cars arrived at Knoxville, Gov. Brown came up, and taking the Parson by the hand, remarked:

"How do you do, brother Brownlow? I am happy to see you."

The courtesy was returned, when the Governor continued:

"I hope you will moderate in all your notions of propriety in regard to your fellow-citizens—live a good christian—and last, though not least, become a good Democrat."

The Parson with the eccentric look peculiar to himself, stretched himself up and remarked:

"Governor, an old gentleman of your politics, many hundred years ago, took our Savior upon a mountain and preached just such a sermon."

The outburst of laughter can be better imagined than described.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—About sundown, on Thursday evening, James Steel shot his brother William, with a pistol, the ball entering the temple near the eye, which caused his death in a very short time. The occurrence was purely accidental, the pistol going off in the yard of their mother's dwelling, a widow lady, who mainly depended upon these boys for her support. The one is 19, the other 20 to 21 years of age. A warning this, to boys and young men, not to tamper with fire arms in this careless manner. *Knoxville Whig.*

RACE HORSES SOLD.—Mr. Wm. Roundtree, proprietor of the Memphis Race Course, has sold one half of his Epsilon colt Bill Alexander, the winner of the Colt Stake last week, to J. R. Stoner of this city. James Jackson has purchased a similar interest in W. T. Cheatham's Yorkshire colt, Hempland. The price paid for the half in each case was $1,000 cash.—*Memphis Ledger.*

### DIED,

At her residence, in this city, on the 1st inst., Mrs. CATHARINE H. WILLIS, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her residence, on South High street, at 2½ o'clock this evening.

The deceased has been for many years a resident of this city, during which time she has, by her many ennobling traits of character, justly won for herself the confidence and esteem of a large and extensive circle of friends who will deeply mourn her loss, and who will sympathize with the family to whom she was so tenderly and warmly attached, in their sad and truly distressing bereavement. And though she is now slumbering in the cold arms of death, we should not lament her; for she is now free from the sorrows and ills of this uncertain life, and gone, we hope, to a world far more bright, where no sorrow comes, and where she will meet with her children who have gone before her, there to mingle with them in everlasting joys.

At Holly Springs, Miss., on Sunday, the 24th ult., Mr. THOMAS N. LOVING, in the 76th year of his age.


### Nervousness, or Weakness of any Kind.

If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness, or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of "BERRIAN'S HOLLAND BITTERS." We have tried it and can recommend it confidently, as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.—*Daily Enterprise* oct26-1w


## New Advertisements.


CRISP'S GAIETY.

KELLER TROUPE.

NINTH NIGHT of the World-Renowned KELLER TROUPE, and the Young America Ballet Corps Sixty Talented Artists.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 2d, 1858,

Will be repeated by express desire, the Admired Drama of the NAIAD QUEEN, by the unprecedented Keller Troupe. Overture by the Orchestra. After which the New Comic Pantomime, called the HARLEQUIN ANGLER, by the Renowned Young America Ballet Corps. To be followed by the National Sketch called THE DAWN OF FREEDOM. To conclude with Keller's celebrated Picture of WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

Buckwheat Flour.

25 SACKS on hand and for sale by [nov2] MKS D. D. DICKEY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

T. O. HARRIS, W. H. GORDON, W. O. HARRIS, and F. B. HARRIS, have this day associated themselves together under the style of

HARRIS, GORDON & CO.,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSACTING A

General Commission & Forwarding Business,

*At the old stand of W. H. Gordon & Co.,*

Nashville, Tenn.

W. H. GORDON & CO., will continue the Factory and Mill Agency as heretofore in the warehouse now being erected, adjoining the one occupied by Harris, Gordon & Co.

Nashville, Nov. 1, 1858.

Star Candles.

300 BOXES Work and Thelett's Star Candles, in store and for sale by nov2. HARRIS, GORDON & CO.

Whisky.

500 BARRELS Dean's Aurora Whisky; 200 do Sam Hale's do. In store and for sale by nov2. HARRIS, GORDON & CO.

Turk's Island Salt.

2000 BAGS T. I. Salt, in store and for sale by [nov2.] HARRIS, GORDON & CO.

Cotton Rope.

300 REELS Bed Cord and Plough Line, size Cotton Cord, in store and for sale by nov2. HARRIS, GORDON & CO.

Sundries.

75 HALF barre's Molasses: 165 do Land Plaster; 25 bags Allspice; 300 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap; In store and for sale by nov2. HARRIS, GORDON & CO.

Tobacco.

200 BOXES Langhorne & Son's ex. Gold Leaf Tobacco; 50 boxes P. M. Boar's No. 1 Tobacco; 50 do Jones S. Hodges's Plug Tobacco; 50 do Keen & Smith's Tin Foil Tobacco; In store and for sale by nov2. HARRIS, GORDON & CO.

Fairbank's Scales.

A FULL stock of all sizes, in store and for sale by [nov2.] HARRIS, GORDON & CO.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Nashville Commercial Insurance Company was this day declared by the Directors, out of the profits of the last six months.

Nov 1, 1858. JAMES WALKER, Sec'y. nov2-1m

THE GLOBE:

The Official Paper of Congress.

I SHALL publish the Daily Globe, and the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the next session of Congress. The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by my reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short hand writers in this, or in any other country. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the Speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Reports of Committees of Congress on important subjects of general interest, the Laws passed during the session and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages, averaging 2,397 words per page. The whole will make between 1700 and 2000 pages. It is believed that no book has ever been published at so low a rate. Last year I advertised in the Daily Globe, for six months, and in about one hundred other newspapers in the United States, a reward of $215, to be paid to any person who would produce a book published at so low a rate, and none was produced. The large number of copies subscribed for by Congress enables me to afford the debates to subscribers so cheap.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress on the 6th August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, so make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contains the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

Terms.

| | |
|---|---|
| For a copy of the Daily Globe four months, | $3 00 |
| For a copy for a less time, (per month), | 1 00 |
| For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session, | 3 00 |

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which are preferable to any currency, except gold or silver. Where bank notes under $5 cannot be procured, I will send two copies for $5.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe, but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectus three times before the first Monday next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it. The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be stereotyped; and, therefore, I shall be able to send back numbers for this session to all who may subscribe after the session commences but if the first edition shall have been exhausted before the subscription money is received, I shall charge $1 additional to pay the expense of putting the plates on the press. Subscriptions should reach me as early as the first week of December to insure complete copies at the prices advertised above.

JOHN C. RIVES

Washington, October 12, 1858. nov2-3t

Auction Sale of Groceries

BY

Carter, McKay & Co.

ON Thursday, Nov'r 4th, we will offer for sale in front of our Warehouse, No. 73 Public Square, a large and complete assortment of Groceries, consisting in part as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 hhds. N. O Sugar; | 100 hhds. old Rye and |
| 25 bbls. Crushed Sugar; | Bourbon Whisky; |
| 15 " Powdered Sugar; | 50 hhds. N. York Brandy; |
| 25 " Loaf Sugar; | 25 " " Pure Gin; |
| 75 bbls. Molasses; | 25 half bbls. " Medius |
| 50 " Golden Syrup; | Ras" Malaga; |
| 25 kegs do. do. | 25 half bbls. Sweet Malaga |
| 200 bags Bait Coffee; | Wine; |
| 15 " Pepper; | 100 eighth c'ks Hennessey |
| 15 " Spice; | Brandy; |
| 50 doz. Brooms; | 100 bbls. Rectified Whisky; |
| 50 doz. Washboards; | 100 " Memphis Vinegar; |
| 250 doz. Painted Buckets; | 100 " Cincinnati do. |
| 25 nests Tubs; | 50 hhds. Champagne Wine; |
| 200 boxes Star Candles; | 100 bbls. Cider; |
| 100 " Tallow do. | 10 casks Brown Stout; |
| 50 " (36 bars) Soap; | 20 " Ale; |
| 50 casks English Soda; | 100 boxes Glassware; |
| 25 bbls. No. 3, large | 50 doz. Ground Mustard; |
| Mackerel fresh; | 50 " " Pepper, pure; |
| 30 half bbls. Mackerel; | 50 " " Lemon Syrup; |
| 20 bbls Lake Fish, fresh; | 20 " " Strawberry and |
| 50 hf do do do; | Pine Apple Syrup; |
| 500 kegs Nails; | 20 boxes quart Pickles; |
| 200 boxes Manf. Tobacco; | 20 reels Cotton Card; |
| 50 bales Smoking do; | 50 doz. Cotton Lines; |

☞ In addition to the above, we will offer, on a credit of four months—

35 BOXES OF VIRGINIA TOBACCO, in lots to suit purchasers, for notes with approved endorsers, payable in bank. C., McK. & CO.

Auction Sale of Groceries,

Tuesday Morning, November 2, at 11 o'clock

DILLON & CO.,

No. 15 College street.

Nashville, Tennessee,

WILL sell in front of their Warehouse the following articles at Auction:

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 bags prime Rio Coffee; | 200 dozen Mason's Black-ing; |
| 50 boxes Hyson Tea; | 300 kegs Nails, assorted sizes; |
| 10 cases Ginger Wine, a nice article; | 100 barrels Whisky, assorted brands; |
| 40 boxes extra Virginia Tobacco; | 20 barrels Holland Gin; |
| 27 boxes various brands of Tobacco; | 15 hf " " " |
| 10 boxes Kentucky Leaf Tobacco; | 50 bbls J. H. Smith's Old Reserve Whisky; |
| 20 half bbls. extra Whisky; | 25 " Old Bourbon Whisky; |
| 5,000 fine Havana Segars, assorted brands; | 15 " Old Monongahela Whisky; |
| 10 cases Aromatic Bitters; | 30 " Malaga Wine; |
| 150 reams Wrapping Paper; | 75 one-half casks Cognac Brandy; |
| 50 boxes Whisky; | 50 boxes Brandy; |

Together with numerous other articles to make up a complete sale. DILLON & CO., oct25-1 No. 15, College street.

MATCH RACE

FOR $2000,

To Run Three Hundred Yards.

On Wednesday, November 3, '58.

COL. TAYLOR, of East Tennessee, names b. m. POCAHONTAS, Ebbin Rose, of Bedford county, names b. h. KING DAVID. The Race to come off on Wednesday, November the 3d, at 2 o'clock.

nov1-td. SAMUEL J. CARTER, Proprietor.


## Real Estate Sales.


M'GAVOCK.

THE great number of neat Dwellings and other Buildings going up beyond Jefferson street, has caused a great demand for Lots that direction.

To accommodate those who are desirous of purchasing in that part of the city, I propose on

Thursday, 4th of November,

To bring off a sale of some 30 or 40 Lots, in Dr. D. T. McGavock's various additions, including several of those most valuable Lots in his first addition.

Among these Lots to be sold are on College street, Nos. 4, 5, half of No. 7, 16, 17, and 18. Cherry st., Nos. 28, 29, 30, 37, 48 and 58. Summer street, Nos 85, 86, 66, 67, 68 and 69.

These Lots are generally 95 feet front and run back 185 feet, to wide alleys. Among them are several prominent corner Lots.

ALSO—I shall offer some ten or fifteen Lots in the Additions west of Summer street.

TERMS—A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, for notes satisfactorily secured bearing interest, and a lien retained. A discount of 10 per cent per annum will be made to those who wish to pay the Cash.

For further particulars call on Dr. D. T. McGavock, F. R. Cheatham, and on A. V. S LINDSLEY, oct25-td 33 College street.

Important Public Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

On Tuesday, 2nd day of November,

THE Columbus Life and General Insurance Company, of Columbus, Miss., will offer for sale at public outcry, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, to the highest bidder, a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the county of Davidson, State of Tennessee, about 1 mile west of the city of Nashville, being that portion of said tract of land, owned by said company, on which H. P. Bostick, Esq., now resides, more particularly described as being situated South of the middle of Watkins Avenue, boundary line beginning at the middle point of intersection of Watkins Avenue and Besticks Avenue, as laid down in the plan of "Bostick's Addition to Nashville," running thence westward along the middle of Watkins Avenue, to the dividing line between Jesse Thomas and said Hardin P. Bostick, thence along said line, in a southern direction, to the middle of the Charlotte Turnpike, in an eastern direction, to a point opposite the middle of the Bostick Avenue, thence along the middle of Bostick Avenue to the beginning, containing 15 acres of ground or thereabouts.

Upon the above described premises is situated the very desirable dwelling house and other improvements known as the residence of Maj. Hardin P. Bostick, a full description of which cannot be given in this advertisement, but to those not acquainted with the property it is but justice to say that it is considered second to none of the most beautiful and valuable private residences in the environs of Nashville.

The property will be sold as one tract, or be divided into such lots as shall secure satisfaction to all concerned.

No cs with approved security will be required from the purchaser or purchasers, payable at the Bank of Tennessee, in Nashville, and which notes must be further secured by a lien upon the property.

The title is perfect, but any information respecting this may be obtained by reference to Gov. Neill S. Brown.

Maj. B stick who is in possession of the premises will cheerfully give any information that may be needed as to their merits, &c.

The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

Oct. 9-td. JAMES WHITFIELD, President.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE AND SLAVES.

PURSUANT to the power vested in me as Executor under and by the last will and testament of DANIEL CARMACK, deceased, I will sell, on

Friday, the 19th of November, 1858,

to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Daniel Carmack, deceased, 9 miles South of Nashville, near Smyrna