Nashville Patriot.

DAILY $8: TRI-WEEKLY $5: WEEKLY $3

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

ANTHONY S. CAMP. THOS. CALLENDER. IRA P. JONES.

WM. Y. SMITH, IRA P. JONES, } Editors
JOHN E. HATCHER, Associate Editor.

Office---No. 16 Deaderick Street.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner,
N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

Mr. NELSON of Tenn., has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to prohibit polygamy in the territories of the United States. This is a movement in the right direction. It is strange, when we consider the universal detestation and horror of the crime of polygamy, that laws prohibiting it, and punishing offenders, have not already been enacted. The toleration which has been observed by the government towards the Mormons, is discreditable to the nation—a stain upon her fair fame. The time is approaching when this will be generally felt and admitted. The isolated position of the Mormons—shut up as they are amidst the mountains of the farther West, and holding little intercourse with the outer world—prevents their evil example at present from contaminating others. But the march of population will, ere the lapse of many years, people the wilds which intervene, and Utah will be on the borders of civilization. Then, the "relic of barbarism," polygamy, may, unless it be speedily abolished, diffuse its poison into other communities, and be embraced even by men who now cannot think of it unless with bated breath. Vice is insidious. This species of it was not of sudden growth amongst the Mormons. It grew up so gradually that it was in full practice before the "Gentile" world was aware of it. And although barely palliated at first by the great mass of the Mormons, it is now a fixed institution, eagerly espoused and warmly defended. The government of the United States must, sooner or later, address itself to the stern duty of eradicating it. Its leniency is altogether misplaced. It has been of no practical service, and can be of none. The Mormons have not been propitiated by it. Never good citizens, they have presumed upon the forbearance shown them, and, to their abomination of polygamy, have added treason, and almost every crime in the catalogue. They are in open defiance of the religious sentiment of the country, and of the power and authority of the government. They have broken down and destroyed the courts, and whilst all appeals to justice are mere mockery, murder, robbery, arson, and other crimes of the first magnitude, are encouraged. In our opinion, the work of eradication should not be put off. Nothing is to be gained by delay. For such a people as the Mormons, unless they reform—and this we consider an impossibility, without a miracle—there should be no resting place on any territory belonging to the United States. They should be driven beyond our borders. As the first step towards ridding the country of this moral pestilence, we trust Mr. NELSON will push his bill vigorously through the House, and that it will be taken up in the Senate and made the law of the land. The success of the measure would be a "feather in his cap" of which he might justly be proud.

☞ Can the democracy be beaten by throwing the election of President into the House of Representatives? This is a question which some of the journals of the day are discussing. It is very easily answered, by the little monosyllable, *Yes!* But, is there any probability of such a defeat? Very easily answered again, but by the the monosyllable, *No!* The defeat could be effected in the House by a union of the Republican and Southern Opposition members on one candidate; but this is an event altogether improbable. The contest for Speaker showed that there could be no union between these parties. In a contest for the Presidency the same causes would keep them apart. Nor could the democratic members be induced to unite upon the Union candidate to defeat the Republicans; for the very good reason that they have but to prevent an election by the House, before the 4th of March, when the Vice President elected by the democratic Senate would become President. It may, therefore, be regarded as quite certain that if the election fails in the electoral colleges and goes to the House of Representatives, the next President will be furnished by the democracy. The only sure plan to prevent this result, is a union of all the elements of opposition upon one candidate. It is for the republicans to say whether this shall be done. Upon *their* platform it cannot—they must make a sacrifice, if they desire such a triumph.

From Washington.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

There is no foundation for the statement in *The Courier and Enquirer* that Spain has agreed to sell Cuba to the United States, or that France has been advised to that effect. Mr. Preston has never made any overture, because, when the President recommended the purchase to Congress, the Spanish Government officially announced that any such proposition would be regarded as an international affront, after its decided refusal.—When F. J. Grund, now Consul at Havre, was sent abroad as the secret agent of the Department of State, he presented this subject to the attention of Louis Napoleon, who suggested, as a mode of compromise, that the people of Cuba should purchase the island from Spain, to be guaranteed in their independence by the joint protection of England, France, and the United States. Upon this report being submitted to Mr. Buchanan, he said he did not like the partnership.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday says—

A railroad convention will assemble in our city to-day, composed of representatives of various Northern and Southern roads. The object of this meeting, as we understand, is to adopt a schedule of running time and a general system of prices with through tickets. The result of the convention, if wisdom guides its councils, will be of immense advantage to business men and travelers and productive of profit to the roads. It is to be hoped that close connections will be made, but made safely, with all the various roads between here and New Orleans so that traveling shall not exceed sixty hours. It is strange that preference thus far has been given to Southern travel, via Cairo, when the route by the way of Nashville, and through Louisville, is shorter and more expedient.

The Wheat Crop.

A friend, just returned from a trip through many of the counties in Middle Georgia, between the Georgia, Central and Macon Railroads, informs us that the Wheat crop was never more promising, and that should no mishap befal it, the yield will be very heavy. We are glad to hear such favorable accounts, as the question of food and its cost, is becoming one of great interest to consumers. The high price of Cotton has a tendency to encourage the putting of greater breadth into that crop, to the neglect of Wheat and Corn and provender for the winter feeding of stock. Much as Cotton is wanted, and extensive as the demand is at its present high price, our farmers should not forget that *bread* is quite as essential, and is less easily dispensed with. We hope the price of Cotton will not tempt them to sacrifice their Corn crop to it. They can make much more grain, and still make Cotton enough to supply the world.—*Atlanta (Ga.) American, March 20th.*

For the Daily Patriot.

The Theory of the Earth.

Dr. LESLIE, a member of the University of Edinborough, some years ago published a "Theory of the Earth." He described its outside crust as being about fifty miles thick; he stated also that its interior was filled with a brilliant and ethereal light. There have been various opinions upon this, but not much satisfactory information. We have had some lectures lately in this city on the subject of Geology, and as they lead the mind to reflection they do good, no matter how far they may be from the truth itself.

The opinions here offered are of course only those of speculation, like all that have gone before, but it does seem to me strange, that extraordinary phenomena should be called in to account for things that a little consideration and thought would make plain.

The smallest insect that can be conceived moves and exists under the same living principle that man does. Though too minute for the human eye, the vital action is kept up precisely in the same manner, the flowers of the field, the trees of the forest, all exist under the same principle. Mr. MILNE EDWARDS and Dr. BROWN have demonstrated satisfactorily that trees have pulsation, and that stones grow. With all these facts before us, why should we make such a grand exception with the earth. The beautiful uniformity *in all life* cannot but have drawn the attention of reflective minds. From the lowest insect to the mightiest monarch of creation the vital principle is the same. Open an artery in man, and the blood of his body will run out and cause death, just the same as girdling a tree stops the sap and causes that tree to die. While we have all this experience before us, why not apply it to the whole creation. What has the earth done that she should not participate in this grand scheme of universal action? There have been propositions made that the earth was a huge animal, and modern geologists tell us that at one time the earth was a molten mass, and that millions of years were required to cool it, that it is not cool now, and that after going a certain depth water becomes warmer, a statement which practical experience shows to be erroneous. It is not the intention here to enter into any argument to prove the fallacy of any opinion expressed by all or any of those who have written on this subject, but to suggest another theory that seems so simple and plain, that he who runs may read. That theory is, that the waters of the earth act on it precisely in the same way that the blood does on the human frame; that it is in point of fact a part and parcel of the same nature, acting on the same principle with all the rest of creation. Let us look into the Gulf of Mexico. Here are the mouths of the Mississippi, the Oronoco and the Amazon, the whole forming the gulf stream. That stream can be traced from the Gulf along the Atlantic to the Maelstroom. Let us reflect a little on this Maelstroom, a vortex of such extent that vessels once coming within its influence are lost; a body of water supplied by this gulf stream particularly, but by others imperceptily, forever, and might not be inaptly likened to a funnel which, on a small scale, exemplifies the maelstroom. The waters of the maelstroom go somewhere, and certainly into the bowels of the earth. The constant and for everlasting supply of water into this vortex, through ages, would certainly at last fill it up, unless there was some outlet for it. Where is that outlet? Our mountain springs, all our springs that never fail, no matter how hot the sun or how dry the soil, they still come oozing out and supplying first the branches, then the creeks, then the rivers, returning again into the same channels, and still forming their Mississippi, Oronoco and Amazon. But some tell us that all this water is supplied by rain, which is caused by evoporation, &c. It is just in the same proportion that man loses by evaporation in the way of perspiration, but no more; and with this difference, that the evaporation of the rivers descends again in the way of rain, combining with other influences to keep up the circulation necessary to the good health and the intention of that providence who has made every thing so beautifully in unison, that from the minutest insect to the earth itself, all moves on the same grand and uniform principle. Geologists account agreeably to their views for the manner in which they find the different strata covering the surface of this earth. They tell us about the sedementary deposits, and presume that after the earth had cooled sufficiently to allow anything to rest on it without being burned up, that the lower grade of animals began to exist, and they show it, *and correctly so too*, by the fossils found in each particular stratum clearly show the time of its formation in comparison with that of other strata exhibiting a different classification of fossiliferous remains. But how do we account for the lower silurian being found on the tops of our highest mountains? How is it that Nashville is on the lower silurian, and that running either north or south, you get on a higher grade of sedimentary deposit? We have here to refer to the Bible, which settles to any rational mind, the whole matter. The 7th chapter of Genesis, verse 11th, says, "the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened;" in other words that there was a convulsion on or in the earth and water changed places; that by its action every living soul was destroyed, that the different strata of rock were thrown out of their original bed into their present place. Thus we find sea shells on the tops of our highest mountains. We all know the power of water, and can readily understand how this could have been effected, and why not give a rational interpretation to circumstances which philosophy, science, and intelligence clearly lay before us. The fact of our having volcanoes, earthquakes, metallic strata, &c., do not at all affect this theory; they are but spots on the skin in comparison to the whole body. UMBRA.

VIRGINIA AND THE MERCHANTS' TAX.—The merchants and other citizens of Richmond, Va., have memorialized the Virginia Senate in an able and carefully collated address against the passage of the "merchants' tax law," which imposes a tax of one per cent. upon sales of all goods not directly imported, &c. The passage of the law by the lower branch of the Legislature has created the greatest excitement in Richmond and other commercial cities. The people of Virginia are already overburdened with taxes, and cry out for relief. The memorial sets forth that since 1856, over $5,000,000 of capital has been drawn from the city by the already unfavorable revenue system, which imposed a tax upon State bonds and such heavy impositions on capital. The memorial estimates that these with other injudicious financial measures have driven away, for investment out of the State, at least $10,000,000.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION AT CHARLESTON. MAJORITY FOR HUNTER.—Further reports from Virginia show that the Wheeling and Winchester districts have gone for Hunter, and the Norfolk district for Wise. It is now certain that Hunter will have the majority of the delegates to the Charleston Convention.

☞ The statement that was originated by some imaginative newspaper correspondent, to the effect that N. Longworth, Esq., had forwarded two hundred bottles of native wine as a present to Mr. Sherman, while his contest for the Speakership was in progress, has gone the rounds of the press. We are requested to state that the story is entirely without foundation.—*Cin. Com.*

Education and Habits of the Mormons.

On the 15th inst., Judge CRADLEBAUGH, late one of the United States Judges in Utah, made a speech at Circleville, Ohio, on the subject of Mormonism. We make a single extract—

The little education the children get consists in preparing them for the reception of polygamy. So at variance is that practice with all the instincts of humanity that it has to be pressed upon the people with a great assiduity as a part of their religious duty. To prepare the women for the reception of the revolting practice it is necessary to brutalize them by destroying their modesty. The sentiment of love is ridiculed, cavalier gallantry and attentions are laughed at, the emblematic devices of lovers and the winning kindness that with us they dout on are hooted at in Utah. The lesson they are taught, and that is inculcated above all others, is "increase and multiply," in order that Zion may be filled. The young people are familiarized to indecent exposures of all kind; the Mormons call their wives their cattle; they choose them pretty much as they choose their cattle; and that great pink of delicacy, Heber C. Kimball, the next in prominence, as also the next in sin to Young, calls his women his cows.

A man is not considered a good Mormon that does not uphold polygamy by precept and example, and he is a suspected Mormon that does not practice it. The higher the man is in the church the more wives he has. Brigham Young and Heber Kimball are supposed to have each between fifty and a hundred. The reverend Mormon bishops, apostles and the presidents of stakes have as many as they desire, and it is a common thing to see these hoary-headed old Turks surrounded by a troop of robust young wives. The common people take as many as they can support, and it is not uncommon to see a house with but two rooms, inhabited by a man, his half dozen of wives, and a proportionate number of children, like rabbits in a warren, and resembling very much the happy family that we read of—the prairie dog, the owl and the rabbit. Incest is common. Sometimes the same man has a daughter and her mother for wives at once; some have as wives their own nieces, and Aaron Johnson, of Springville, one of the most influential men in his parts, has in his harem of twelve women no less than five of his brothers' daughters. One Watts, a Scotchman, who is one of the church reporters, is married to his own half-sister. On her arriving in the country; he applied for permission to marry her, but Brigham at first refused, and settled the matter by taking her into his own harem; but in a few weeks he relented, the seal was broken, and he gave her to Watts.

To suppose that polygamy conduces to happiness is to suppose a total subversion of woman's nature. In the matter of affection woman is a complete monopolist; she must have all the heart or none. But in Utah she has to be contented with a small traction of that smallest of all hearts, a Mormon heart, little attention, and no devotion. The little home, which ought to be her throne and her empire, is lost to her. They are jealously watched, and dreadfully abused if they are seen to show, by even so much as a glance, that they are unhappy. But the long and anxious countenances of the "mothers in Israel" proclaim too plainly their entire misery. The ill-assorted children—the off-spring of one father and many mothers—run about like so many wild animals. The first thing they do, after learning vulgarity, is to wear a leather belt with a butcher-knife stuck in it; and the next is to steal from the Gentiles; then to ride animals; and as soon as they can, "by hook or by crook," get a horse, a pair of jingling Mexican spurs and a revolver, they are then Mormon cavaliers, and are fit to steal, rob and murder emigrants. The women and girls are coarse, masculine and uneducated, and are mostly drafted from the lowest stages of society. It is but seldom you meet handsome or attractive women among them.

The foreign element largely predominates in Utah. The persons emigrating to the Territory are generally from the mining, manufacturing and rural districts of England. The American portion of the Mormons are generally shrewder than the rest, and are chiefly from the New England States. Most of these men are no doubt fugitives from justice, and most of them are bankrupt in both fortune and character.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 20.

Two Mexican War Steamers Captured by U. S. Sloop-of-War Saratoga.

GRDAT EXCITEMENT AT VERA CRUZ.

[By the Balize Line.]

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, March 19.—The Mexican steamer Marquis de Habana has arrived inside the bar at this pass, as a U. S. prize, in charge of Lieut. Chapman, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga.

She left Vera Cruz on the 11th inst, but before reaching the mouth of the river, her engines broke down, and she was detained outside until the towboat Anglo-Saxon came to the rescue, and towed the prize inside the bar.

The Marquis de Habana brings full particulars of the capture of Commodore Marin's expedition, recently fitted out at Havana for the purpose of aiding Miramon in his operations against Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports on the Gulf.

Marin's two steamers were well supplied with provisions, ammunition and such other supplies as Miraman's army stands most in need of.

The Gen. Miramon which arrived at South west Pass, this morning, in charge of Lieut. Minor, and the Marquis de Habana were both taken off Anton Lizardo on the morning of the 6th inst., by the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga.

The steamer Marquis de Habana has on board a portion of the prisoners who were taken, and the United States steamer Preble, which was to have left Vera Cruz on the 14th is hourly expected with the remainder of the prisoners.

The officers in charge of the Marquis de Habana, report that the town of Alvarado, which had been previously dismantled by the Liberals, was in possession of Miramon's troops.

Miramon was actively besieging Vera Cruz, but with slight chance of success, now that his supplies and support from sea are cut off.

The liberal forces in the interior had been rapidly concentrating on the city of Mexico, which is now entirely surrounded.

Much bad feeling exists among the French and Spanish fleets against the Amiricans, and great excitement prevailed generally at Vera Cruz, in consequence of what is considered by many the high handed action of Commodore Turner, in capturing these steamers.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT VERA CRUZ.

The Marquis de Habana reports that the exequatur of the American Consul, at Vera Cruz had been revoked. No explanation of the act is given.

DISPOSITION OF THE PRIZES.

The steamer Marquis de Habana will get under way to-night, and go to the Head of the Passes where the Gen. Miramon is moored-awaiting orders, it is supposed, from Washington.

Lieut. R. T. Chapman leaves his prize there and proceeds to Washington as bearer of important dispatches from Coms. Turner and Jarvis.

Our informant was unable to get details of the action between the two prizes and the Saratoga, but assured us it was very brief and resulted in trifling loss, which was confined to the crew.

☞ In the Supreme Court of New York, on Friday, a verdict was rendered for the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel. James Patton, an agent of the road, arrived at the hotel of the defendants and asked for a room. Having in his pocket-book $228., he desired that the night clerk in attendance should place it in the safe provided for this purpose, and the clerk responded to him by saying that the clerk having the safe in charge had retired, and that he had no key and could not place the money in the safe. Their agent then retired to a bed provided for him in one of the parlors of the hotel, and placed his coat, containing his pocket-book, under his pillow, and retired. In the morning the money was gone, but the pocket-book remained. The plaintiffs bring this suit to recover of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel the sum so lost, as the plaintiffs allege, in the defendants' hotel.

☞ By the laws of Sardinia, no Papal excommunication is of force in the kingdom, until it receives the royal exequatur, and any priest publishing it without such authority, is publishable by death.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 22.

Standing Committees reported.

Mr. Lane entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a Notary Public, to reside at the Capitol.

Mr. McNeilly called up a motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Anson Chapel. The bill was reconsidered, and the Senate receded from all of its amendments.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS LYING OVER.

House resolution directing the State Treasurer to take possession of the Senate Chamber, House of Representatives, and the furniture and appurtenances thereto belonging at the close of the present session of the Legislature; adopted.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

Senate concurred in House amendments to Senate bill to incorporate Nashville & Edgefield Bridge Company.

Senate concurred in House amendments to make two terms of the Circuit Court for Davidson county.

Senate concurred in the House bill in lieu of Senate bill to establish the Eighth Chancery District.

Senate concurred in House amendments to prevent frauds in banking.

Senate concurred in House amendments to Senate bill to incorporate the Memphis Cotton Seed Oil Company.

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR THIS DAY.

The bill to remove the penitentiary from Nashville to Manchester, being the order of the day for 10 o'clock, was taken up and read, and also the bill in lieu.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the bill in lieu on the table, which was agreed to, 13 to 10.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the House bill.

Mr. Lane offered an amendment providing for a branch penitentiary at Knoxvile. Rejected.

The question came up on the adoption of the House bill, as amended, and it was passed 12 to 10.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

Senate concurred in House amendments to the bill chartering the Valley Bank of Tennessee at Dandridge.

Mr. Wood entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to remove the penitentiary to Manchester, and then moved to lay that motion on the table. The motion failed.

Senate concurred in House amendments to bill to incorporate the Memphis Coal Company.

Senate concurred in House amendments to bill to incorporate the town of Granville.

Senate concurred in House amendments to bill to charter Poytonsville Turnpike Company.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE MESSAGES—CONTINUED.

Senate concurred in House amendments to Senate bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of LaGrange, except the one relating to the incorporation of the town of Moscow, which was non-concurred in.

NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

Senate concurred in House amendments to Senate bill to enable the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad Company to consolidate with the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Mr. Trimble moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill, and then moved to lay that motion on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr Bumpass called up House bill to incorporate the 154th regiment of Tennessee Volunteers at Memphis, and on his motion the bill passed its third reading.

Senate concurred in House amendments to Senate bill to incorporate the Methodist Educational Fund of Memphis.

Mr. Payne introduced a resolution to authorize W. B. Bate, Attorney General of this district, to accept a fee in the suit of the State against the Union and Planters' Banks, to declare their charters forfeited. Under a suspension of the rule, the resolution passed.

Mr. Bradford called up a motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a Notary Public, to reside at Nashville. The motion to reconsider prevailed. The bill was then defeated by a vote of 12 to 10.

The bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the General Assembly, was then taken up, read and amended, and laid over till to-morrow morning.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to furnish all the magistrates with Justices' Guide, was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill for the benefit of the Catoosa and Chattooga Railroad Company, was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 22.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to issue a warrant to the Trustee of Wayne county; rule suspended and resolution adopted

The rule was suspended and Senate bill for the benefit of the Knoxville and Kentucky, and the Cincinnati and Cumberland Gap Railroads, was considered on its third reading and passed.

The rule was again suspended, and the bill to charter the Valley Bank of Tennessee at Dandridge, with a capital of one million dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to two millions, was passed.

Mr. Johnson entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to enable the Nashville and Northwestern to consolidate with the Mississippi Central Railroad. Mr. East demanded that the motion be at once disposed of, and moved to lay it on the table, which prevailed, yeas 33, nays 24.

The following Senate bills were disposed of on third reading:

To amend the revenue laws of this State; passed.

To repeal State aid to railroads not under contract; passed. Mr. Sheid entered a motion to reconsider.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Wisener offered a resolution granting permission to the descendents of Gen. James Robertson, one of the pioneer settlers of Tennessee, to place a marble statue of him in one of the niches of the Capitol; rule suspended, and resolution adopted.

The following Senate bills were disposed of on third reading:

To amend section 5271 of the Code; passed.

To amend section 4564 of the Code; passed.

To amend the law in relation to Jallors' fees; passed.

To regulate the time of taking depositions in Chancery; amended and passed.

To amend section 5294 of the Code; passed.

To amend the Mechanics' lien law; passed.

To collect and index the Records in the Land Offices in Middle, East and West Tennessee; passed.

To secure the payment of costs in certain cases; amended and passed.

To authorize the building of a road from Sneedville to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; amended and laid on the table.

To reapportion the capital of the Bank of Tennessee; laid on the table.

To incorporate the Avoca Springs company, in Sullivan county; passed.

To enable County Courts to clear the fords of rivers of obstructions; rejected.

Adjourned till 7½ p. m.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.—In behalf of a third Party the Richmond *Whig* asks:

With only two parties, both of which are dangerously sectional, reckless and corrupt, what will become of the Constitution and the Union which we all revere? And where are the sound, conservative, substantial, moderate, patriotic men of the nation to stand in the coming election, except with that third party which condemns and deprecates the violent extremes of the Democrats and Republicans?

CHANCES OF THE REPUBLICANS CARRYING PENNSYLVANIA.—Colonel Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, has been here for some days conferring with the leading republicans upon the course to be pursued at Chicago. He states his conviction that if Seward is nominated at Chicago that neither he (Curtin) nor Seward can carry the State. This announcement somewhat startled the black republicans. They may be compelled, therefore, to change their programme.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

H. H. Hanner
vs. } Attachment.
John W. Bailey.

THE defendant, Bailey, not being a resident of this State he is hereby notified that unless he comes forward within six months and plead to the above action, final judgment will be entered against him. JOSIAH FERRISS, J. P.

Nashville, March 20, 1860—w1m

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores Ulcers, Chilled Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns and Warts and is worth

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors,
mar2-1m New York.

Mrs Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing syrup for children cething; which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in nother column. une7dawly

No Merchant

Visiting Baltimore should fail to examine the stock of FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., offered for sale by

Fred. Fickey & Sons,
250 BALTIMORE STREET.

It is one of the most extensive in this country, and the proprietors are fully prepared to compete with Northern Cities. feb29—d2m

☞ For pretty and cheap Dry Goods call on Nicholson & Humphrey at No. 22 South side of the Square. They are receiving daily a fine stock of both Fancy and Staple Goods which they are selling a little cheaper than any other house in the city. mar15—tf

A. C. & A. B. BEECH,
AT
No. 57, COLLEGE STREET,

Are receiving and opening every day an elegant stock of Spring Good; they will be constantly receiving until the 15th of April. feb25—tf.

Amusements.

DOUGLAS' HALL.

The citizens of Nashville are respectfully informed that the

GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,

MR. SAM. COWELL,

After winning undying fame in the

CHIEF CITIES OF THE OLD WORLD.

As well as for the past four months in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, will appear in his great character Songs

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Thursday and Friday, March 22nd and 23rd, 1860,

Assisted by

MR. JAMES HICKS,

The eminent Concertina Soloist and Pianist, and

MRS. JAMES HICKS,

The charming **Scotch Ballad Singer.**

Admission, Fifty Cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½.
☞ Tickets can be procured at the Music Store of Jas. A. McClure. mar20—td

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL applications for the RENT of the "GAIETY THEATRE" to be addressed to
CHAS. F. CRISP,
mar23—tf Box 491, Nashville, Tenn.

CLARK, GREGORY & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

CLARK & FULLER'S

AMBROSIAL OIL,

To whom all orders must be addressed.

Agency of all the Standard Patent Medicines,

Ladies' Oil Toilet Cream, Cocoanut and Walnut Candy.

DEPOT,

1 College Street, Opposite Sewanee House,

Nashville, Tenn.

mar22—tf

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

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

Friday, April 13, 1860.

$66,000 DOLLARS

Sorteo Numero 634 Ordinario.

Capital Prize 100,000 Dollars

1 Prize of .....$100 000 | 50 " " 1,000
1 " " ..... 50,000 | 60 " " 500
4 " " ..... 30,000 | 153 " " 400
4 " " ..... 15,000 | 20 Approximations.. $,800
4 " " ..... 10,000 |

4 Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 do to $50,000 4 of 400 to $0,000, 4 of 400 to $20,000; 4 of 400 to $10,000.

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

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result is comes known.
☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, (care of City Post-) Charleston, So. Ca
m r25—td

TUESDAY PACKET.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

U. S. MAIL PACKET.

THE splendid new Steamer,
GEN. ANDERSON, JAMES RITES, Master, will leave here on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
A. HAMILTON, } Agents.
H. H. HARRISON, }
The Gen'l Anderson will leave here every Tuesday evening till the C. K. Hillman is finished.
mar22—tf

SHOES, BOOTS AND GAITERS.

JOHN RAMAGE,

No. 42 College street,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

Is now receiving from the very best manufacturers a very fine assortment of Shoes, comprising in part,

Ladies' extra fine French Lasting Congress Gaiters, with and without heels;
Ladies' extra fine French Lasting Lace Gaiters, with and without heels;
Ladies' medium French Lasting Lace Gaiters, with and without heels;
Ladies' fine Kid Pump trimmed Slippers, with and without heels;
Misses' fine white Kid Pump trimmed Slippers, with and without heels;
Gents' super French Calf Pump Sole Boots;
do. do. do. do. do. do. Stitched do;
do. do. do. do. do. do. Oxford ties;
do. do. do. do. do. Pump do. do;
Misses and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities;
All of which will be sold low for CASH.
mar19—tf

Read! Read! Read!

MR. H. M. DIGGINS,

THE Proprietor for the sale of Territory for the right of selling

MESSRS. BROWN & KENT'S

Patent Hot Blast Stoves,

is offering to sell the right of Tennessee on most accommodating terms, and is open for a trade with any person who may desire to engage in such an enterprise. That this stove eclipses any invention ever yet made; that it will cost less than one sixth the amount to run it of the cost to run any other Cooking Stove in the world; that it is better adapted, on account of its many merits, to doing all kinds of cooking than any other Stove in use, and that it is the only Stove in the world that will answer the demands of the public when once brought into practical use, are all facts established and affirmed to be so by every mechanic or scientific man who has ever seen it. We verily believe that there is a fortune to be made in Tennessee out of the Stove, and are so sanguine of the same that we will join any one or more enterprising men who may desire to purchase the State right. HARVEY BROWN & CO.

Auctioneers and General Agents,
mar17—tf 42 Public square.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores Ulcers, Chilled Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns and Warts and is worth

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors,
mar2—1m New York.

Mrs Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing syrup for children cething; which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in nother column. une7dawly

No Merchant

Visiting Baltimore should fail to examine the stock of FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., offered for sale by

Fred. Fickey & Sons,
250 BALTIMORE STREET.

It is one of the most extensive in this country, and the proprietors are fully prepared to compete with Northern Cities. feb29—d2m

☞ For pretty and cheap Dry Goods call on Nicholson & Humphrey at No. 22 South side of the Square. They are receiving daily a fine stock of both Fancy and Staple Goods which they are selling a little cheaper than any other house in the city. mar15—tf

A. C. & A. B. BEECH,
AT
No. 57, COLLEGE STREET,

Are receiving and opening every day an elegant stock of Spring Good; they will be constantly receiving until the 15th of April. feb25—tf.

New Advertisements.

R. C. M'NAIRY & CO.

CATALOGUE IN PART

OF

SPRING GOODS

1860.

Our Catalogue refers but partially to the GOODS (kept by us) in their respective departments.

To our friends and patrons we beg to say, that our stock will be equal, if not superior to any we have heretofore offered; and we most respectfully invite an examination of it, assuring all who may favor us with a call, that they will find our prices uniformly low, and our terms most liberal, allowing a handsome DISCOUNT for all cash bills. We are now receiving our stock daily.

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

AND

STUFF GOODS.

Black Italian Silks, all widths.
Gros DeRhines Lyons, every width and quality.
Lyons Gros D'Naps, bl'k and col'd.
Black Taffetas, medium and heavy.
Black Armure Royale.
Rich Poult De Sole.
Rich Poult De Sole, Bayadere and Plain.
Gros DeParis, full boiled.
Rich Chene, extra rich.
Rich Robes, two to ten volants
Black Velvet, Lyons.
Black Satins, "
White Silk Serges and Oil Silks.
Black and colored Challies.
Poplins, Bayadere, Chene and Broche.
Crapes, English and Italian, all colors.
Crape Leisse.
Oriental Bareges and Tissues.
Grenadines and Leons Cloths.
DeLaines, Plaid and Printed.
DeLaines, rich chintz colors.
Merinos, bl'k, white and col'd.
Alpaccas, bl'k, col'd and Brocade.
Black Bombazines, Winter and Summer fabric
Moreens for Skirts.
Grass Cloth for Skirts.
Hair " "
Clan Tartan Plaide, Scotch.

Ribbons and Trimmings.

French Fennet Ribbons, every style.
Paris Sash Ribbons, elegant.
Velvet Ribbons, full selvages.
Cap Ribbons.
Full Mourning Ribbons.
Fringes for Mantillas and Dresses.

Ladies' Promenade Suits.

We open this day a second Invoice of full Suits for Ladies. Made up.

Wrapping Department.

In this department will be found a very large and well selected stock of
Black Silk Mantillas.
Black Lace Mantillas.
Black Lace Points.
Handsome Grenadine Shawls.
Handsome Grenadine Scarfs.

Men's & Boys' Furnishing Goods.

In this department may be found every kind and quality of goods necessary to a Gentleman's complete outfit, consisting in part of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

To be made up.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

All sizes and qualities.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk and Lisle.

HOSIERY.

Every size and price.

Silk, Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs.

Suspenders, Cravats and Ties.

Underwear of every variety.

WHITE GOODS,

Consisting of a large Stock of Irish Linens of good width, and manufactured expressly for

R. C. McNAIRY & CO.

Also, Pillow Linen, Linen Sheeting, Table Damask, Table Cloths, all sizes. A complete assortment of Towels, Napkins, and Doilies, all sizes and prices. Cotton and Linen Diapers. White and Colored Toilet Quilts.

Jaconette Cambric,	Swiss.
Linen "	Fr. and Figured Swiss.
Jaconette Muslin.	White and Colored Tarleton.
French "	Bishop Lawn.
Book "	Linen "
Nainsook "	India Dimity.
Mull "	Corded "

BARGAIN COUNTER.

This is quite a feature in our store. Upon this Counter are sold a great many goods at less than half their cost. All new styles of any goods are sacrificed here, as well as many other very desirable goods.

R. C. McNairy & Co.
mar21—tf

Sit Lux et Lux Fuit

COAL OIL LAMPS

WE have just received another supply of Coal Oil Lamps, among which are some very handsome patterns for parlors, all fitted with the Collins burner which is the last improvement and is immeasurably superior to any other Lamp now before the public for softness and steadiness of light, freedom from smoke, simplicity in construction, beauty and elegance in finish, cleanness and economy. One Lamp will give the light of four candles and does not cost as much as one. The Oil we have imported to burn in these Lamps is a clear, beautiful article, free from any offensive odor, leaves no grease spot when spilt upon carpet or clothing and will not explode.

RAINS, BROWN & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Druggists, No. 18 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn. mar.1tf.

New Publications.