NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

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NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NEXT, JULY 3rd, 1859, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Leave Nashville at 10:15 A. M. and 8 P. M.
" Stevenson at 5:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Arrive at Chattanooga at 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Chattanooga at 2:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
" Stevenson at 5:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville at 11:30 P. M. and 1:30 P. M.

BOTH Trains making close connections East and West at Stevenson, with Memphis and Charleston and other Railroads to New Orleans and other Southern cities, and at Chattanooga with the Georgia Rate Road, and by it with other Roads running through Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, and with East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad at Chattanooga, connecting link to the Virginia route, to Lynchburg, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington City, New York and other Eastern cities.

Through Tickets may be had at any hour on application to Ticket Agent, at office at Depot, to the following places, viz: New York, via. East Tennessee and Virginia route New York, via. Charleston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Petersburg, Richmond, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, Huntsville, Grand Junction, Memphis, New Orleans, Virginia Springs, Beersheba Springs and Mcminnville.

ja,1-tf — E. W. COLE, Superintendent.

Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

ON and after MONDAY, July 4th, 1859, the Trains will run as follows:

Going South.

Leave Nashville 7:45 A M and 3:30 P M.
Arrive at Columbia 10:30 A M and 6:10 P M.

Going North.

Leave Columbia 7:10 A M and 3:50 P M.
Arrive at Nashville 9:45 A M and 6:30 P M.

Sundays.

Will leave Nashville 7:45 A. M. and arrive at Columbia 10:30 A M
Will leave Columbia 3:30 P M, and arrive at Nashville 6:45 P M.

june30—tf — W. O'N. PERKINS, Superintendent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Great National Route.

TERMINATES AT WASHINGTON AND Baltimore on the East, and Wheeling, Benwood, and Parkersburg on the West, connecting at these points with Railroads, Steamers, &c., for and from all points in the

West, South-west and North-West.

Fare to New York and Boston ONE DOLLAR less than via any other route.

Two Trains leave Wheeling daily, 8:50 P. M., and 11:20 A. M.

Direct connections are made by these trains

For all the Eastern Cities.

This is the only route to Washington City.

Passengers by this Route can visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with the cost of a ticket to Boston alone, by other lines.

Through Tickets to the Eastern cities can be procured via Washington City at an additional charge of $2 00.

Quick time and sure connections.

Inquire for tickets via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at any of the principal Railroad offices in the West.

R. P. FULLER, Gen'l Western Agent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transportation. — ap14

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE CAPACITY OF THIS ROAD IS NOW EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS

BETWEEN PITTSBURG AND PHILADELPHIA,

CONNECTING direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburg, with Through Express Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of cars or conductors.

Sleeping Cars are attached to each train. Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express Runs Daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three Daily Trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Trains leave Pittsburg 2 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 9 P. M., and leaves Philadelphia 8 A. M., arrives at Pittsburg 9 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburg 8 A. M., arriving at Philadelphia 11 P. M., New York 4:30 A. M.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburg 12 M., arrives at Philadelphia 8 P. M., arrives at New York 2:30 P. M.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York. Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets (at all rates) are good on either of the above trains

Baggage Checked and Tickets Procured at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

Fare always as low as by any other Route.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURG.

The completion of the Western connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

The connecting tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburg, avoiding all transfer or breaking of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages really appreciated by Shippers of freight, and the traveling public.

Parties Shipping Eastward will find it to their advantage to ship by this route.

For Freight Contractions or Shipping Directors apply to or address either of the following agents of the company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg;
Doyle & Co., Steubenville, O; N. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; JJ Johnson, Ripley, O; R McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Jones & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H W Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O. R C Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; William Hingham, Louisville, Ky.; N W Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill; R H Pease, St Louis, Mo.; John H Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn; Clarke & Co., Chicago, Ill; W H H Koontz, Alton, Ill., Murphy & Walle, Dubuque, Iowa; or to Freight Agents at Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK,

And Good Accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS FORWARDED.

By this route Freight of all description can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, or Minnesota by Lake or River.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with elements by which goods can be forwarded to any point on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with all ports on the North Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of freight to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are all lines as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R. R."

Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East, will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following places before shipping or letters addressed to either of them on the subject of freights, will meet with prompt attention.

E. G. SNEIDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & SONS, 89 North street, Baltimore.
LERCH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 5 S. Wm. st., N. Y.
LEECH & Co., No. 54 Kilby street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
I. L. HODGE, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
THOS. A. SCOTT, General Sup't, Altoona, Pa. — jan8-tf

The Adams Express Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Adams' Express Company beg leave to announce to their patrons and the public of Nashville, that they have concluded arrangements with the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, under which they will extend the operations of their Express to the Road of that Road, commencing August 1st, 1859. On the completion of the Nashville end of the road to Bowling Green, about the 15th of August, 1859, messengers will run through between Nashville and Louisville.

For particulars as to rates, time, &c., apply to

A. K. HOLT, aug2-tf — No. 38 Market Street, Nashville, Tenn.

WM. STOCKELL, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PLASTERER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HYDRAULIC CEMENTS Plaster of Paris, Plastering Hair, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY TOPS, & TERRA COTTA WARE GENERALLY, No. 77 Broadway, Between Summer and Cherry Streets, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. march4-1yd

DAVIS & GAINES, Wholesale Grocers, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Liquors, No. 45 Broad Street, Nashville, Tenn The highest market price paid for Rags, Feathers, Beeswax, Ginseng, Flaxseed, and Bacon. aug5-tf

THE STAR GALLERY!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, MELAINOTYPES, SPHEREOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS. No 46, Union Street (next door to Wessel & Thompson's). R. F. SALTZMAN, (LATE OPERATOR AT HUBBS GALLERY.)

HAVING fitted up rooms as above, exclusively for that branch of business, is prepared to receive the ladies and gentlemen of Nashville and make *fine similes* of their faces, in the highest style of the art. No expense has been spared either in furnishing his apartments or procuring the latest and most improved apparatus and materials, and the subscriber confidently invites all who may want pictures to give him a call, pledging satisfaction in every case.

☞ Entrance next door (West) to Wessel & Thompson's. — m 5 — T. F. SALTZMAN.

L. D. ROZELL & CO., TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, MARKET STREET, *A few doors above Fisher Wholesale & Co.*,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and general assortment Virginia and Tennessee Tobaccos, and will sell them 10 to 25 per cent less than any regular Jobbing House in New York Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Merchants by calling at our Factory before purchasing elsewhere, will save at least from 15 to 20 per cent. Call and see for yourselves. — sept6-dawlm — L. D. ROZELL & CO.

CROSSS-TIES WANTED.

THE Nashville and North Western Railroad Company wish to contract for 40,000 Cedar Cross-Ties. 9 feet long, 6 inches thick, well hewn, to face at narrowest place not less than 8 inches clear of bark, timber to be sound, to be delivered at the grade line of the road in Nashville.

The contractors want to contract for 30,000 White or Post Oak Ties, of the same size as above, to be delivered on the line of the road in piles from section 14 to section 24, enough on each section to supply the same.

Persons wishing to bid will direct to the President and Directors of the Nashville and North-western Railroad Company, Nashville, Tenn — nov29-tf

COAL! COAL! COAL!

ALL persons wishing a *superior* article of Coal should call at the Rock Yard and examine the stock. It is guaranteed to give more heat, make less ashes and dirt, and last longer, with scarcely any smoke or soot. We only ask a trial from the most skeptical, knowing they will be pleased. Orders can be left in Box 94 Post-Office, or the Yard back of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Depot. — nov13 — SAMUEL J. AGNEW.

PRESERVES.

ALSO, on hand Preserves, Pine Apples, Pickles, Tomato Catsup, Sauces, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.; Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Citron, &c.; Cheese, Dried Beef, Beef Tongues, &c.; Spices, Teas, &c., to be sold cheap, either wholesale or retail.

CHAS. ROBERTSON, No 17 Market Street.

I HAVE in store a full assortment of Lippincott & Barr's celebrated Fire Proof Safes, all sizes, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices. S. N. POLLINGSWORTH, oct11 — No. 6 Market street.

Nashville Union and American.

Daily $8; Tri-Weekly $5; Weekly $2.

Rates of Advertising.

TEN LINES OR LESS CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.

IN THE DAILY.

One insertion,	$1 00	Each additional insertion,	50
1 Week	3 00	Each additional square,	1 50
2 "	4 50	" "	2 50
1 Month,	6 00	" "	3 00
2 "	9 00	" "	4 50
3 "	12 00	" "	6 00
6 "	18 00	" "	8 00
12 "	25 00	" "	10 00

RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE.

One Square, one year, $30—Each additional Square, $10.

Advertisers exceeding the space contracted for, will be charged for the excess.

IN THE WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR per Square for the first, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly, will be charged the usual daily rates with one-half the weekly rates added.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for at the time of insertion.

To Correspondents.

It will save us a great deal of unnecessary trouble if our friends, in writing to us, will bear in mind the following rules:

Always give the date, Post Office, county, and State in the body of your letter.

If you wish the Paper changed from one office to another, give both offices in full.

If you write on business and other matters, write on separate sheets of paper, or different leaves of one sheet.

Letters and communications are solicited upon all such facts and subjects as may be of information or interest to the public.

Anonymous communications of whatever character, will receive no attention.

Correspondents should write only upon one side of the paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

All letters on business should be directed to Messrs E. G. EASTMAN & CO., and not personally to either of the Proprietors

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 1, 1859.

The Senate was called to order at nine o'clock by the Speaker.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. STANTON offered the following resolution:

Whereas, we believe that the most important duty of this Legislature is to perfect some proposition relative the subject of banking, so as to restore public confidence and hope in the perpetuity and continuation of such facilities, and thereby revive the energies of commerce, trade and industry, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the rules of each house be and they are hereby so suspended that after the reading of the journal of each house, and after the morning's business shall have been disposed of, the first thing next in order shall be all bills and propositions in any manner relating to the subject of banking as aforesaid, until the final perfection or passage of some act upon that subject.

The resolution lies over under the rule.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALLEN, No. 151—To regulate the sale of spirituous liquors by the quart, not to be drunk where sold. Passed first reading and referred to the Committe on Tippling and Tippling Houses.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 101—To amend the law relative to special Criminal Courts, and also to amend the laws relative to bills of costs in criminal cases. Passed, ayes 20, noes 0.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

No. 150—To change the times of holding the Chancery Court at Sevierville. Passed.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 85—To prevent the marriage of cousins of the first degree.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, the bill was made the special order for Wednesday, the 7th inst.

No. 89—To provide for the liquidation and investment of the sinking fund on bonds issued and endorsed for railroads in this State. Passed, ayes 20, noes 0, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bradford, Hildreth, Horn, Johnson, Lane, Mickley, McClellan, McNeilly, Nash, Payne, Peters, Richardson, Stanton, Stokely, Stovall, Thompson, Wood and Speaker Newman—20.

Noes—None.

No. 118—To place the sale of liquors in incorporated towns and civil districts, under the control of the people.

Mr. ALLEN believed the passage of this bill would leave our liquor laws in a more odious condition than at present, and for this reason, he was unwilling to vote for it. He was clearly of opinion that the quart or jug law, as it was called, was infinitely worse than the present license law, in fostering intemperance. He could see no good to result from the passage of the bill, and should vote against it.

Mr. BRADFORD was afraid the bill would be killed by the kindness of its friends, who had offered so many amendments to it. He feared that was to be the result. He thought it covered what was desired by its friends, and hoped that they would now show their faith by their works, and pass the bill. He contended that the Legislature had the power to delegate to the people the power to rid themselves of the evils growing out of the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the manner this bill proposed. It was the duty of the Legislature to pass laws for the suppression of evil in whatever shape. He referred to the fact that laws had been enacted for the suppression of various kinds of vice, which had resulted in good to the community, and he hoped Senators would come up now and act for the good of the people.

Mr. ALLEN had offered an amendment to the bill to authorize the people to suppress the sale of liquor by the quart, but it was rejected. He desired to strike the evil at the root, and divest the traffic from the land. He went further than the Senator from Jefferson, (Mr. Bradford,) and he called upon him to come up and aid in making a clean sweep of the traffic, and then he could strike hands with him.

Mr. PAYNE did not understand this bill as restoring the quart law, for that was already in force. It left both the quart and the license law where they now are, except to place the matter of licensing retailers under the control of the people. If the people are in favor of having grogshops houses among them, they would vote for them, and if not they would vote against them. He desired to place the subject in their hands, and let the majority rule. They were interested in the matter, and should have the power to control it. That was the true principle. The power to elect their officers, to tax themselves, and to decide various questions, was given to them, and certainly they were competent to decide this matter.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. HORN, NASH, LANE and STOKELY, when

The ayes and noes were taken upon the passage of the bill, and resulted, ayes 10, noes 9; as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Boyd, Bradford, Horn, Lane, McClellan, Nash, Payne, Peters, Richardson, and Speaker Newman—9.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Hildreth, Johnson, Mickley, McNeilly, Stokely, Stovall, Thompson, and Speaker Newman—9.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The SPEAKER announced that all propositions to amend the constitution now before the Senate, were made the special order for late day, and directed that they be taken up in their order.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hildreth, and adopted in lieu of a resolution upon the same subject by Mr. Stokely, was taken up and read as follows:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That section 8 of article 2 of the constitution, be amended as follows:

"Sec. 8. The first session of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in October after the election in August, and shall not continue the session longer than ninety days."

Mr. LANE offered an amendment to the resolution fixing the salary of the members of the Legislature at six dollars a day during the ninety days.

Mr. PETERS offered a resolution in lieu of the amendment, which was read as follows:

"Resolved, That the members shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars only, and shall continue in session as long as the public interest requires."

Mr. LANE accepted the amendment of Mr. Peters and withdrew his own.

Mr. HILDRETH hoped that each proposition to amend the constitution would come up upon its own merits, and he desired to see each voted on separately. He thought there was no necessity for the amendment of the Senator from Hardeman, (Mr. Peters,) as the Legislature had the power to fix the salary of its members.

Mr. STOKELY'S object in introducing the original resolution was to limit the session of the Legislature as the surest means of preventing so much useless legislation as is transacted under the present system, and he desired to submit the question to the people for their decision.

Mr. LANE was opposed to limiting the sessions of the Legislature to ninety days, because it was impossible now to tell what time would be required to transact the business that might come before the body. He had offered his amendment because it would place the original resolution in a condition to vote against it, as he was opposed to raising the salary of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. STOKELY was not a Democrat and never expected to be, but he was in favor of submitting this proposition to the people. It was true the people had voted against the proposition of the last Legislature for a call of a convention to amend the constitution, because they did not know what sort of men would compose that convention, but this was a proposition that they would understand and which he proposed to submit directly to them.

Mr. HILDRETH thought that ninety days would give the Legislature ample time to transact the legislation necessary. The sessions of the Kentucky Legislature were limited to sixty days, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

Mr. PAYNE was old fogyish in regard to changing the constitution. There might be, and probably were some things in the constitution that ought to be changed, but he was opposed to the frequent reference of the subject to the people, as he was satisfied they did not desire to make changes. He believed the people wanted the members of the Legislature to transact the business for which they met, and not spend their time in tinkering with the constitution.

He saw no necessity for limiting the session of the Legislature, for there was no inducement for them to remain a day longer than was absolutely necessary to transact the business. Any man who is fit to fill the position of a legislator, could make more than the State pays him, and as to the honor, he would as soon be a militia captain or a country squire. The growing interests of the country demanded more legislation at each session, and it was impossible to tell what the next session would be called upon to do, and what time would be absolutely necessary for the transaction of the business.

Mr. STANTON thought that if the members of the Legislature knew when they took their seats, that at the end of ninety days the session was to terminate, they would go to work at once and transact the business for which they met, and be ready to adjourn at the time fixed by the constitution. The second session of Congress was limited to ninety days, and about as much business was done at the short as the long session. Much of the time of the early part of the sessions of the Legislature was spent in visiting agricultural fairs, and no business of consequence was transacted until the members should think of adjourning. During the present session he recollected a number of times when the Senate had remained in session but about one hour each day for the want of business to transact. Had the session been limited to ninety days, he contended this would not have occurred.

He thought there was too much legislation in this State. The Legislature met too often, and the consequence was the enactment of a great many laws which resulted in no good whatever. He desired to obviate this state of things, and with this view, he offered an amendment to the original resolution, providing that the Legislature shall meet once in every four years, unless convened in extra session by the Governor.

The question recurring upon the amendment offered by Mr. Peters, it was adopted without a division.

The question was then upon the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Stanton.

Mr. McNEILLY offered an amendment in lieu, providing that the members of the Legislature, Governor and all State officers shall be elected once in every three years.

Mr. McNEILLY said one object he sought to accomplish by his amendment was that the Legislature would at each session elect a United States Senator. Under the present system, the Legislature was compelled to elect two Senators at a time, or the State would not be fully represented in the Senate of the United States. His amendment would obviate this difficulty entirely, as a Senator would be elected at each session of the Legislature.

He thought the Legislature met too often. The people did not have time enough to become acquainted with the laws of one Legislature before another was in session. He ventured to say that there were very few of the people who had made themselves familiar with the laws of the last Legislature. Indeed, the lawyers, whose business it was to make themselves familiar with the laws, had not had time since those of the last Legislature were distributed to do so. He was also in favor of limiting the sessions of the Legislature to ninety days, not only as a matter of economy to the State, but it would bring out the best talent in the State. Men qualified for the position of legislators could be induced to leave ninety days once in three years, while they would not waste six months in every two years in making and unmaking laws. A short session once in three years would cut off a great deal of useless legislation and result in the enactment of such laws only as were wise and proper.

Mr. STANTON hoped the reporter would state that he voted against the amendment to increase the pay of members of the Legislature.

Mr. PAYNE did not desire it, but the reporter, if he stated any thing in regard to his vote upon the amendment, might say that he voted to increase the pay of the members, and that he did not consider that it was half enough.

Mr. STOKELY desired the reporter to state that he had voted against the amendment to increase the pay of the members.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. STANTON, McNEILLY, ALLEN and HORN.

Mr. STANTON said that as the amendment giving the members $600 had been adopted, he should be compelled to vote against the resolution, and he would withdraw his amendment and offer it as an independent proposition at some future time.

Mr. McNEILLY offered his proposition as an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. STOKELY asked leave to withdraw the resolution for amendment, and demanded the ayes and noes upon his request, which was taken and resulted ayes 8, noes 13, as follows:

Ayes—Bradford, Hildreth, Horn, Nash, Santon, Stokely, Stovall and Speaker Newman.—8.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, Mickley, McClellan, McNeilly, Payne, Peters, Richardson, Thompson and Wood.—13.

So leave was refused.

The question then recurring upon the amendment offered by Mr. McNeilly, it was adopted upon a division.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the resolution as amended,

Mr. STOKELY demanded a division of the question, which was ordered.

The question was then taken upon the original proposition, and the ayes and noes being taken, resulted ayes 11, noes 10, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bradford, Hildreth, Horn, McNeilly, Nash, Richardson, Santon, Stokely Stovall, Wood and Speaker Newman.—11.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, Mickley, McClellan, Payne, Peters and Thompson.—10.

So the proposition failed, a majority of all the Senators not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. STOKELY entered a motion to reconsider the vote.

The SPEAKER decided the motion was in order.

Mr. LANE moved to take up the motion to reconsider, and to lay it upon the table.

Mr. STOKELY demanded the ayes and noes upon the motion, which were taken and resulted ayes 12, noes 9, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Horn, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, Mickley, McClellan, Payne, Peters, Richardson and Thompson.—12.

Noes.—Messrs. Bradford, Hildreth, McNeilly, Nash, Santon, Stokely, Stovall, Wood and Speaker Newman.—9

Mr. RICHARDSON said, when his name was called, that he should vote "aye," because he believed the proposition was finally disposed of, when it failed for want of a constitutional majority.

So the motion was taken up and laid upon the table.

The SPEAKER decided that as the original proposition failed, the amendments would go with it.

The next proposition to amend the constitution was that offered by Mr. Newman, and was read as follows:

A proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.

The 5th section of the 11th article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall have no power to grant or renew Bank charters, unless first submitting the same to a vote of the people, at their regular elections for members of the Legislature; and no bank or corporation for banking privileges shall be granted, until it shall have received the approval of the majority of the legal voters of the State at large; nor shall the Legislature have power to authorize lotteries for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in this State.

The 9th section of the 11th article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall have no power to issue the bonds of the State for any purpose whatever; nor shall the credit of the State be given in aid of any person, association, municipality, or corporation, only under the following terms and conditions, to-wit: The Legislature may contract debts to meet casual deficits or failures in the revenue; but such deficit, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not, at any time, exceed four thousand dollars, and the money arising from loans creating such debts, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to repay such deb; nor shall the Legislature authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State, except for the above specified purpose, unless provisions be made therein to lay and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulated, and to discharge the debt within thirty years; nor shall such act take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it. *Provided*, that the Legislature may contract debts by borrowing money to pay any part of the debt of the State without submission to the people, and without making provisions in the act authorizing the same, for a tax to discharge the debt so contracted, or the interest thereon. *Provided*, further, that the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, to provide for the public defence.

Mr. NEWMAN (Mr. RICHARDSON in the chair) said he had presented this proposition because his constituents, without distinction of party, desired that the proposed amendment of the constitution should be made. He believed that nineteen-twentieths of them would vote for the amendment. It had been discussed during the canvass, and he knew he was but carrying out the wishes of those he represented in presenting this proposition to the Legislature. He believed the people should have the right to vote upon all propositions to charter banks. If they want banks—if it is their interest to have banks—he believed they had good sense enough to vote for them, and if they did not want banks, they would vote against them. His amendment would enable the people to put an effectual stop to the system of wild-cat banking, and if they decided to have banks at all, it would be such as are sound and reliable. A similar provision was incorporated in the constitution of Ohio, and the constitution of Missouri contained a provision more stringent than that proposed by his amendment. Illinois and Louisiana had also provisions in their constitutions giving the people the control of the matter, and the constitution of Louisiana contains a provision that no new banks are to be chartered after the expiration of those in existence.

He was in favor of the State meeting every dollar of her present indebtedness, and had so provided in his proposition. But for the future the people ought to have the right to say whether debts shall be created. He thought the policy of issuing bonds to railroad companies ought to be abolished, and he saw no way of accomplishing that object but to incorporate in the constitution a provision prohibiting the creation of a debt. If the policy of issuing State bonds was to be perpetuated—if the Legislature had decided upon that, then his proposition ought not to go before the people, for he felt sure it would be adopted by a very large majority. Kentucky had adopted a similar provision in her constitution, and while our bonds have gone down to ninety cents or lower, here are up to one hundred and ten. Other western and southwestern States have incorporated similar provisions in their constitutions, and they presented a degree of prosperity that claimed our admiration. While all the States around us have placed the subject of creating debt under the control of the people, Tennessee stands solitary and alone in this matter. The whole question resolved itself into this: Are the representatives of the people willing to trust their constituents with a voice in this matter? For one, he would vote for the proposition if no other one did.

In regard to amending the constitution, he had voted in the last Legislature against submitting to the people the proposition for a call of a convention, and had afterwards voted against calling the convention. He was opposed to calling a convention to amend the constitution, because he did not know what such a body might do. He did not know what wild and visionary spirits might be returned to such a convention, in whose hands he would be unwilling to trust the constitution. He was in favor of amending the constitution in the manner he proposed, and as that instrument itself provided. The people knew then wherein the constitution was proposed to be amended, and they could determine for themselves whether such amendment was desirable.

Mr. PAYNE was, as he had remarked when the previous proposition to amend the constitution was up, opposed to amending that instrument, and he was decidedly and emphatically opposed to the present amendment, and he would submit an illustration to show that it would not work well at all. Suppose the people of Knoxville wanted a bank. The proposition to charter such bank must be submitted to the people of the whole State, and a majority of all the legal voters must sanction such charter before the bank could go into operation. Now the people of West Tennessee would know nothing as to the wants of the people of Knoxville and its vicinity—they would perhaps never hear of the proposition until the day of election, and they would not care a gopher whether the charter was ever granted, and large masses would not vote at all upon the proposition. And this remark would apply with equal force to other sections of the State. The attempt might as well be made to build a turnpike to the moon, as to attempt to get a full expression of the people upon such a proposition. He did not believe a majority of those voting could be got to vote for a proposition to charter a bank in any portion of the State, much less a majority of all the legal voters in the State. The Senator from Franklin, (Mr. Newman,) had referred to Ohio as having such a provision in her constitution, but he could not consent to go to Ohio for lessons in political economy. Such an amendment, if incorporated in the constitution, would be completely inoperative in its very nature, and he believed it would be voted down by an overwhelming majority.

The Senator from Franklin (Mr. Newman,) said the object of the second proposition of his amendment was to check extravagance in creating a State debt, by the issuance of bonds to railroad companies. He met the Senator upon this ground, that there had been no extravagance in this matter. The debt which had been created in aiding our internal improvements, would have been judiciously expended if every dollar of it had to be paid out of the State treasury. It was not extravagance to give to the people the advantages of intercommunication, of wealth and of social position they now enjoyed. It was not extravagance which had enabled the State to rise like a young giant, and to throw off the shackles which trammeled the energies of her people. The men who inaugurated the system of internal improvements for which our present indebtedness was created, were benefactors and deserve a monument.

The Senator from Franklin (Mr. Newman) had referred to Kentucky as having a similar provision in her constitution. This reference would not help the Senator's amendment, for that State stands precisely where Tennessee stood twenty-five years ago. That provision has been an incubus upon the people of Kentucky, and with the exception of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, they have no connection with the great arteries of trade and travel which traverse the country. There was no inducement to bring out the energies of the people and develop the great agricultural resources of the State.

He did not believe there was a man in the State who would be willing to wipe out our internal improvements, if it would cancel the indebtedness of the State incurred in their construction. The Senator from Franklin himself would not do it. As for himself, he would rather have been one of the men who inaugurated this grand system, than to have received from a Roman Senate the crown of a conqueror upon returning from the sanguinary field of battle.

He could not afford to tie up the hands of the people in after years, when he knew nothing as to what their wants might require. He was willing to trust the matter to them as our fathers had trusted us.

A RECESS.

At half past one o'clock,

On motion of Mr. LANE, the Senate took a recess until three o'clock.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

At three o'clock the Senate was called to order.

Mr. NEWMAN (Mr. RICHARDSON in the chair) offered the following amendment to the first portion of his proposition:

"And the law shall provide the manner of voting."

The amendment was adopted.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. NEWMAN and PAYNE, when

Mr. NEWMAN moved to strike out the words in the first proposition, "a majority of the legal voters of the State," and insert "a majority of the votes cast in the election."

The motion was agreed to.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the proposition as amended,

Mr. NEWMAN demanded a division of the question, which was ordered.

The question was then taken upon the first proposition, and the ayes and noes being taken resulted ayes 8, noes 13, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Hildreth, Mickley, Peters, Stokely, Stovall, Thompson, Wood and Speaker Newman—8.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bradford, Horn, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, Minnis, McClellan, Nash, Payne, Richardson and Santon—13.

So the proposition failed.

The question then recurred upon the second proposition, and the ayes and noes being taken, resulted ayes 8, noes 13, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Hildreth, Mickley, McClellan, Peters, Stokely, Stovall, Wood and Speaker Newman—8.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bradford, Horn, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, Minnis, Nash, Payne, Richardson, Santon and Thompson—13.

So the proposition failed.

Mr. Nash's resolution was then taken up and read as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That article 4, section 1, of the constitution of the State of Tennessee be so amended that the word "county" first occurring shall be changed to the word "district," and after the word "election" first occurring in the section aforesaid, there shall be inserted the words "and three months in the county next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote," &c.

Mr. NASH said he had introduced this proposition to change the constitution at the request of a large number of his constituents. Under the section he proposed to amend, any citizen of the State changing his residence from one county to another, has to reside in the latter as long as if he had removed from another State, before he is entitled to vote. This was regarded as acting oppressively upon the citizens of this State.

The question occurring upon the adoption of the proposition, the ayes and noes were taken, and resulted ayes 6, noes 14, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Hill, Lane, McClellan, Nash, Santon and Stokely—6.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bradford, Hildreth, Hunter, Johnson, Minnis, Payne, Peters, Richardson, Stovall, Thompson, Wood and Speaker Newman—14.

So the proposition failed.

Mr. Stokely's resolution was then taken up and read, as follows:

Resolved, That section 28 of article 2 of the constitution be so amended that instead of reading "slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty years," the said section shall read "all slaves," and the other parts of the said section shall remain as they now are.

Mr. STOKELY said that young negroes were very valuable property. He knew of men who invested their money in young negroes, and he thought they should be taxed the same as uncultivated land is.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the proposition, the ayes and noes were taken, and resulted ayes 8, noes 13, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bradford, Hildreth, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, McClellan, Nash, Peters, Santon, Stokely and Speaker Newman—8.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bradford, Hunter, Johnson, Mickley, Minnis, McClellan, Payne, Richardson, Stovall Thompson and Wood—13.

So the proposition failed.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 122—To incorporate St. Mary's College. Passed, ayes 20, noes 0.

No. 145—For the relief of the Bank of Nashville. Passed, ayes 20, noes 0.

And then, at half past four o'clock,

On motion of Mr. STOVALL, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 1, 1859.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. C. T. Quintard.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced, and severally passed the first reading.

By Mr. VAUGHAN, 336, to prevent the education of slaves and free persons of color.

By Mr. DUDLY, 337, to prohibit pedlers from vending foreign goods in this State.

By r. MAYFIELD, 338, to modify section 5,581 of the Code of Tennessee.

WEST TENNESSEE REGISTER.

Mr. HURT offered a resolution providing that the Senate will meet the House of Representatives in joint convention on Thursday, the 8th of December a 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing a Register for the Land Office at Jackson.

The resolution lies on the table under the rules.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

The SPEAKER announced the order to be the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday—being Mr. Bayless' resolution, offered October 25, and printed on pages 80 and 87 of the LEGISLATIVE UNION AND AMERICAN. Mr. Davis had offered a resolution in lieu of the third to which Mr. Gantt offered an amendment, the question being upon Mr. Wisener's amendment in the third degree.

Mr. WISENER resumed and occupied nearly the whole of the morning session. His speech is reserved for revision and will be published hereafter.

Mr. BAYLESS, in the remarks he should make did not think it necessary to travel over the whole political field of the United States, but should endeavor to speak to the resolutions under consideration. In introducing those resolutions he did not expect they would call up a debate which would take such a wide range; but he sincerely hoped they embodied the sense of the Tennessee House of Representatives. He wished to secure undiminished the rights of the South, and when he saw our representatives going together cheek by cheek and jowl by jowl with the sectional Black Republican party of the North, he could not but desire to instruct them to course what they did, for such conduct on their part would certainly, eventually diminish the rights guaranteed to us under the constitution of our country. He gave way for the noon recess.

And then—

On motion, the House took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HARP