THE DAILY UNION.

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

[FOR THE NASHVILLE UNION.]

INAUGURAL ODE.....BY GABRIELLE.

AIR.—*Bruce's Address.*

From Umbagog's wood-fringed lake,
Where the Moose his thirst doth slake;
From Florida's sea-bound brake
Hear the loud, all hail!
Where Pacific's surges greet
Siera Madres' stoney feet,
Cadences returning, sweet,
Echo—hail, all hail!

Swell the notes o'er land and sea—
Swell the notes of victory!
Morn of gladness! jubilee!
Hail! auspicious day!
Trembles freedom's foemen now,
Pierce, the patriot, takes the bow—
Pierce, the strong armed, guides the prow,
Tyrants stand at bay!

Now from fed'ral misrule free,
Hail the nations jubilee!—
Triumph of democracy—
Sun-light on the way!
From Fanaticism pale,
Low, the monster's dying wail
Mingles with the loud—all hail
Inaug'ration day!

Vernal breezes, odors bring,
Patriot hearts bold peans sing,
Victory through Pierce and King—
Glorious victory!
Now to nations we will show—
Now shall Spain and England know
Ne'er our shadow less shall grow,
But o'er-span the sea!

While their glory sinks in night,
See! our Eagle in his might,
Plumes his wings for nobler flight
Over land and sea.
Nor will cease his onward pow'rs
While a foeman 'neath him cow'rs—
"The whole Continent is ours!"
'Tis our destiny!

Estelle, East Tennessee.

DETAILS OF THE CALIFORNIA NEWS—*Revolting Case of Crime.*—Through Adams & Co.'s express we received early last night the Sacramento papers. The main item of interest is that a crime was committed before daylight on the morning of Thursday, so utterly revolting and unheard-of before that it not only has no name in the calendar, but we hardly know in what terms to acquaint our readers with its nature. It seems that the wife of the proprietor of a German boarding-house, in Sacramento, died a few days since, and a young man, a Swiss by birth, named Conrad Jackson, volunteered to perform one of the last offices of kindness to the deceased, that of watching by the body during the night.

As the *Union* states, the duty was entrusted to him in full faith; but to asprise the public of the horrible manner in which he profaned it would be to pollute our columns and outrage the sensibilities of our readers. The person who had occasion to visit the room at the time, and who detected the wretch, immediately acquainted the police of the fact, and he was promptly arrested and detained until morning for examination before the recorder. But it was feared that the law did not reach the case and that the criminal would go unpunished, unless the people should take action.

P. S. We learn from Mr. John Benjamin, Adams & Co.'s express messenger, who arrived here at 6 P. M. yesterday, that the prisoner was taken yesterday morning before the recorder, and that, as there was no law to meet the case, the brute in human form was remanded to the prison brig.—While on the way there he was rescued from the custody of the marshal, and at 12½ o'clock, when the Antelope left, a jury of citizens were empanneled to try the case. The steamer Confidence may bring the result of the matter.

THE VERDICT.—The messenger of Adams & Co., who came down in the last Sacramento boat, yesterday, informs us that the prisoner was brought before the citizens' jury in the afternoon; the evidence was clear and direct, and, after considerable deliberation as to what character of punishment should be meted out to the culprit, it was finally decided that he should receive one hundred lashes on the bare back. Pending the infliction of this sentence, the boat left.—*Alta Cal.*

A correspondent writes as follows from Siskiyou and the North, under date of Shasta city, Jan. 20:

"On the 30th of December, I left the head of Scott Valley, with a party of forty men, for Shasta City. We started at daylight, to make Seeley's Ranch, on the head of Trinity river, before night; but, to our disappointment, it took us till midnight. The snow was twenty feet in depth on Scott mountain, as near as I could find. One member of our company would break the trail for a few rods, and then fall behind; and then the next would go ahead, and in this way we broke the trail over to Seeley's Ranch, which we found crushed to the ground, or nearly so, by the snow. Here we found two men lying in this house, nearly frozen to death. Some ten days previous to my departure, these two men started for Sacramento Valley, got lost in the mountains, and were out five days without provisions.—Both of them froze their feet and legs to their knees. I have since learned that they are dead.

"Here at this house we paid $2 a meal for barley only. The next day we made Very's Ranch near Swift creek, and here we found thirty-five men, who had arrived some four days before us. This party saw hard times. Twenty out of the thirty have froze their feet. Here meals with pilot bread were $2 each. The snow was about three feet deep on Trinity Bottoms. We were two days in making the fork of the North Fork. The river was so high that we had to go up ten miles before we crossed it. We crossed the Trinity river on the Weaverville bridge. There was no snow in the vicinity of Weaverville. The day that I crossed Clear creek, the ferry sunk and three mules and cargoes were lost and carried down the stream. We were two weeks in reaching Shasta City.

"This is the hardest winter in this region that has been experienced for ten years. It will be three months before provisions can be packed up in the Klamath gold region. My opinion is that many will die in that vicinity on account of starvation."

BARNUM ON ADVERTISING.—Almost every one is familiar with the name of BARNUM, and of his success in the world. From a poor boy he has risen to the position of the wealthiest in the Union, and all by the free use of "printers' ink." Here is his opinion of advertising; and coming from him it will be taken for practical experience:

"Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your calling or occupation may be, if it needs the support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and sufficiently, in some way or other; that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in my life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homœpathic doses of advertisements will not pay, perhaps—it is like a half portion of physic—making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent."

NEW YORK, March 2.—The *Herald* of this morning gives us a rumor that another expedition is being organnized to invade Cuba. The force already numbers 1,500 men, and is to be commanded by a colonel of the late Hungarian army, and that a commercial house in Boston is to furnish steamers for the transportation of the men.

The steamship Star of the West, from San Juan via Charleston, arrived this morning.

The frigate Constitution sailed this morning for the coast of Africa.

☞ Miss KATHLEEN FITZWILLIAM, the best ballad singer in England, visits the United States in the autumn. She accompanies the Julien troupe.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1853.

"A CONTRAST AND NOT A FLATTERING ONE."

We find in the New Orleans *Crescent*, (whig,) an article under this caption eminently suggestive of the timidity of the late FILLMORE administration. It is based upon the following extract from an Havana letter, and vouched for by the editor of the *Crescent* as entirely reliable:

"The British three-decker, Cumberland, arrived in Havana on the 17th, for the purpose of *demanding* explanations as to Gen. Canedo's conduct and ill-treatment, recently, of British subjects in Cuba, and about matters of slave trade.

"Explanations were demanded on the morning of the 18th, and Gen. Canedo offered ample apology, and promised to behave better in future."

We are no admirer of the British system of government. In our impartial judgment it is based upon a cold and heartless, though intelligent, comprehension of its interests, and has reduced its very feelings and emotions to a regularity and control akin to that of the ticking of a clock. Despite this, it must be admitted that in vindicating the rights of her citizens abroad, England is a model our government would do well to imitate. She never hesitates to indulge in the "bye-play" of diplomatic notes, or thread the labarynth of dilatory negotiation. She never pauses to reflect if, after all, her "subject" may not be in the wrong, but uncalculatingly converting an individual into a national wrong, opens negotiations through the port holes of her ships of war, and concludes them, if ample redress is not afforded, by an appeal to the arbitrament of battle.—A few years since she bombarded the seaports of China, because the laws of that Empire consigned to confiscation a few storages of Opium, owned by some of her "merchant Princes." But the other day she spoke the haughtiest of language to Spain and Portugal. Her bold protest against the punishment of McLeod is yet fresh in the memory of our citizens, and no reasonable man doubts that if that officer had been convicted and executed, his dangling corpse would have scarce been cut down, before the Battery at New York would have trembled 'neath the shock of British cannon. We would much like to see a similar high tone infused into our intercourse with foreign nations.

We have had much more to complain of than ever England had. And yet we have done nothing beyond some senseless negotiation. We have had, as the *Crescent* well remarks, our Georgiana and Susan Loud cases. We have had our trading vessels impertinently searched, and occasionally fired at.—We have had an U. S. Mail steamer warned off from Havana, because she had on board one "Purser SMITH" *suspected* of having written, said, or thought something disrespectful of Cuban authorities. And in reference to Mr. BRACE and other Americans in Austria, we have not obtained even the dignified satisfaction of a diplomatic apology. We have every assurance that this national humiliation will cease, and that for the next four years the honor and rights of both the nation and its citizens will be maintained.

In this connection we would like to see matters altered with respect to Cuba. Heretofore, when American citizens have been butchered at Havana, American Mail steamers warned not to land, or any other indignity offered us, and application for redress made, the demand has been evaded by a supercilious reference to the Court of Madrid. The Captain General, we have been told, is a mere military and commercial Governor, without any political power. Should another case for interference arise, we hope that our government will dispose of this question of etiquette, as the British government appears to have done, by sending around to Havana two or three of our best ships of the line.

☞ We find in the *Banner* of yesterday the following communication:

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.—The Whigs of District No. 20, ask their brethren in all sections of the county to deliberate upon the selection of the following legislative ticket for the next August election in this county. It is composed of good men and true—men who would give Davidson proper weight and influence in the General Assembly:

For the Senate—E. H. EWING.
For the House—JOHN M. LEA, B. M. BARNES.

The above ticket is "old fogy" out and out—from stem to stern. It is, in our opinion, a deliberate proscription of the young whigs of this city. W. N. BILBO, Esq., who canvassed East Tennessee with HASKELL, and started the Scott ball in this State by his Washington letter—GEO. MANEY, who used the military science he acquired in a worthier cause, in tramping our streets at the head of the Chippewa Guards—Cox whose adhesion to party is as sticking as that of a leech to a vein—and others who did the hard work, are put aside as superciliously as if they had no existence. These gentlemen put forward, have never, with the exception of Hon. E. H. EWING, done any thing for whiggery of which we are aware. If the young working whigs submit to this proscription, all that we have to say is, that they deserve to be, what they now are, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to these fogy Pharoahs.

☞ PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, wrote the other day, nearly two columns upon the subject of Jackasses. This editorial has created some astonishment. We cannot, however, participate in it. PRENTICE is a poet, and has consequently a prescriptive and admitted right to be *egotistical.*

☞ In the list of Graduates at the late Medical Commencement the name of WILLIAMSON R. SHAPARD, of Tennessee, was inadvertantly omitted.

KUNKLE'S OPERA TROUPE.—This company of burlesque opera singers commence their entertainments to-night at the Adelphi. They have elicited from the press the highest encomiums of praise wherever they have been. Give them a hearing this evening.

THE BURMESE WAR.—The war that England has been waging, in the name of the East India Company, against Burmah is about to be brought to a close in a manner that everybody has foreseen—by the seizure and annexation of a large portion of the Burmese territory. The plan, as announced by the English journals, is that the company shall take and hold just as much as it wants for the present, leaving some, for appearance sake, until the next quarrel shall furnish a pretext for a further appropriation. This war commenced about the sum of £400, said to be due a British subject on some account or other, which the Government at Rangoon refused to pay, or did not pay with the desired alacrity. Forthwith collectors were sent in the shape of an army, and the Burmese, as was natural, though not wise, defended themselves. Of course they were worsted at the game of war, and have to pay the £400 ten thousand or fifty thousand times over, or more.

Burmah is about the size of France, and if she gets off for one-half her territory, she will fare better than most of the Indian empires have done that have had collisions with that omniverous corporation, the East India Company.

BOSTON, March 8.—The Coalitionists, as far as heard from, have carried the Constitutional Convention.

☞ We find in the Louisville *Democrat* the detailed account of the first steamboat case under the new law. It originated from the collision of the "Pittsburg" and "Falls City" on the Marietta river. Below we give the decision of the Inspectors.—The safety of life and decent regard for its sacredness, prompt a rigid enforcement of this law, and we trust no mistaken "milk of human kindness" will interfere with its execution.

DECISION.

The evidence in the case of collision between the steamboats, "Fall City" and "Pittsburgh," on the morning of the 23d Feb., 1853, being somewhat conflicting, we have found some difficulty in forming a correct opinion upon all points involved.—Enough, however, has been shown by the testimony to warrant the following conclusions:

1st. The night was foggy, so much so as to retard the progress of both boats; and the rules and regulations, which expressly requires the "ringing of the bells and blowing the whistle at intervals of two minutes, when running in fog," were not complied with. Had this part of the "rules and regulations," been observed, the boats would have been notified of each other's approach, in time to prevent the collision. As it was, they did not discover each other until it was almost impossible to prevent the collision, though laudable efforts were made to prevent it on the part of both, particularly by the "Falls City."

2d. That the officers of both boats were deceived by the fog as to their distance apart, upon the first discovery of each other. They were much nearer together than either of them supposed. They proved to be so near that a collision was almost inevitable, and rendered altogether so by a misunderstanding of the signal bells given on both sides. Three witnesses, on the "Pittsburgh," say "their signal bell tapped once," and this signal was repeated, which signified their intention to go to the starboard.—And two of them state that they heard the bell of the "Falls City" tap "once," signifying her wish to go to the starboard. Had both parties made and understood these signals, they might possibly have missed each other.

Three of the witnesses on the "Falls City" say they tapped their signal bell twice, which signified their wish to go to the larboard, and one of them stated that he heard the bell of the "Pittsburgh," but could not say how often it was struck; hence both pilots steering in accordance with their signals, would necessarily bring the boats together, as some of the evidence shows they both sheered for the Virginia shore.

3d. The collision would have been rendered more harmless, if both boats had been instantly stopped upon the discovery of each other. On the part of the "Falls City," it seems this was done; but on the part of the "Pittsburgh" it was not done so promptly; on account, as the evidence shows, they supposed that the descending boat was the "Alleghany," wanting to say something—which really seems to us to be a better reason for stopping than going on.

In view of the whole testimony in the case, we find, 1st, That the engineers, Clement B. Marthens and John Shaffer, who were on duty at the time of the collision, are not in any way censurable.—2d, That the pilots, John White and Jeremiah Mason, are censurable, not for incompetency, nor any intention to injure each other's boats, but for not complying with that part of the "rule and regulations" which expressly requires "the bell to be struck, or the steam whistle to be sounded, every two minutes," when running in a fog. Therefore, the license of John White, the licensed pilot on duty on steamer "Pittsburgh," is suspended for twenty days. And the license of Jeremiah Mason, the licensed pilot on steamer "Falls City," is suspended for ten days. The suspension of both to date from March 1st, 1853.

We were inclined to lenity in our decisions in this case, from the fact that the law and the "rules and regulations" under it are new, and yet imperfectly understood, and no evidence appears against these officers of incompetency, or evil intentions, or recklessness in the ordinary sense of that term.—Yet, we find them neglecting one of those precautionary measures of the law, the importance of which is made apparent by the present case.

But in order to a full understanding of our position and purposes, and as a guide to all licensed officers and others concerned, the Board deem it their duty to now give notice, that in all future cases of collisions, or other disasters, placing "life in peril," coming under our supervision, the most rigorous penalties of the law will be imposed upon such as are found to neglect, or violate its requirement.

THOS. J. HALDEMAN.
W. W. GUTHRIE.
"Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers."

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

BOSTON, March 2.—Some weeks since, an Irish girl, about 17 years old, named Honora Cochran, who had been educated in the Catholic faith, but recently converted to Protestantism, mysteriously disappeared from her home in Charlestown. Her disappearance caused much anxiety to her Protestant friends, and her guardian, a wealthy and respectable merchant, has spared no efforts to learn her whereabouts. The community became excited on the subject, and handbills calling a meeting of citizens "opposed to religious oppression and imprisonment for opinion's sake" were posted upon the streets. The meeting was to take place this evening.

The Irish Catholics became excited, and to prevent a riot, the authorities of Charlestown ordered the Military and Fire Department of the City to be in readiness—100 special police were also enrolled. Four Military Companies of Boston are now under arms at their armories, by request of the Mayor of Charlestown, to render aid if called upon. A repetition of the Ursa line Convent riot is anticipated, but the strong force called out to sustain the law and order will probably prevent bloodshed or destruction of property. The excitement in Charlestown is intense, and thousands of people are thronging the streets. Mayor Frothingham, Bishop Fitzpatrick and others are present, endeavoring to calm the multitudes. The U. S. Marines at the Navy Yard are also under arms.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, March 2, 1853.—The mob numbering about five thousand people, gathered in the vicinity of the Catholic Church in Richmond street, and began to break down lamp posts, fences, &c., and also commenced the demolition of a small wooden building close to the Church.

Mayor Frothingham finding all his efforts to disperse the mob unavailing, and then read the riot act, to which no attention was paid.

Orders were then sent to the Charlestown Artillery and City Guards, (who were in readiness at their armories) who promptly appeared at the scene of the riot, with their muskets loaded with ball cartridges. The mob gave way to the right and left as the military advanced and very suddenly disappeared.

At 9½ o'clock the affair was over, and Richmond street nearly deserted. There are still some small gatherings at the corners of streets, but the disturbance is effectually quelled.

At 11 o'clock the mob gathered again to the number of some 200 or 300—forced the doors of the Unitarian Church on Main street and rang an alarm of fire. A large crowd immediately commenced gathering, when the Mayor despatched a messenger for the military of Boston. Four companies, under arms at Faneuil Hall, promptly marched to the scene of disturbance, and dispersed the mob.—Some twenty arrests were made. A few of the arrested were found to be armed with pistols.—At 2 o'clock the streets resumed their usual quiet.

It is feared unless the girl is produced, or her situation satisfactorily explained that another outbreak will take place. Her protestant friends assert that she was forced off to Canada and is now in prison in a convent.

A MONTH LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—The mail, with advices from Santa Fe to the 1st of February, has been received.

A difficulty, which threatened serious consequences, broke out at Albuquerque in the early part of January. It grew out of proceedings at law before the prefect's court. The office of the prefect was surrounded by an armed multitude, but no further demonstrations of violence were made. Gov. Lane immediately dispatched the marshal, district attorney, &c., to the scene of the difficulty.

The Territorial Legislature closed its session on the 14th of January, without having done much to advance the interests of the territory. No law levying a tax to meet the ordinary expenses of the country was passed.—*St. Louis Republican.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, March 10.

Business during the week has been without any remarkable change. The trade in cotton is visibly declining; the bulk of the crop in this region having passed on to market. Groceries have been arriving freely, and continue to change hands in large quantities for the supply of the large trade of the surrounding country, yearly augmenting. In the Wholesale Dry Goods trade, things are assuming the usual activity of the spring campaign.

The river has been steadily swelling during the week, and is now in excellent navigable condition.

COTTON.—The demand during the week for good cotton has been more than equal to the supply, and the prices have thereby been sustained, though transactions have been limited. There has been less than the usual quantity offering, and that mostly of inferior grades. At the close of our last week's review we quoted 6¼a8 40 as the range, and we continue the same figures. A light business was done Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday at the above figures, and Tuesday there was literally nothing doing. There was very little doing yesterday. Sales of two or three small lots at 6½a8 40, the figures continuing through the week and closing precisely the same as they opened.

The receipts of the week amount to 852, against 1792 for the same time last year, a falling off of 940 bales.

Total receipts since September 1st	84,426
" " for same time last year	82,729
Increase this year	1697

TOBACCO.—The sales during the week have been quite heavy, without any change in prices. Quotations have ranged from 3 80 to 5 65. Sales yesterday of 20 hhds. at Johnson & Horne's at 3 65a5 55.

GROCERIES.—We have no general changes in the character of the Grocery market to note this week. Trade maintains its usual healthy activity, and the supplies, occasionally reinforced by heavy arrivals from New Orleans, are ample in quantity and variety.

SUGAR.—The supply has been enlarged during the week, and will doubtless continue to swell, as the river facilities continue excellent. The trade in the article has been comparatively unchanged, and prices remain the same as for the last six weeks. We quote 4¾a6 in hhds.; ½c higher in bbls.

MOLASSES.—The supply is also good, and prices unchanged. We quote it 28a30 in barrels; and 3 cents higher in half barrels. Sugar house in bbls 33, in half bbls 35; Golden Syrup 60a70c.

COFFEE.—The supply of all the varieties is ample. Rio, which has been heretofore quoted at 10c., has become a shade stiffer, and can now hardly be obtained for less than 10½c. The other qualities are unchanged, and we quote Laguyra 11a12; Java 14a15.

FLOUR.—Except in domestic brands the stock continues abundant, and they will probably be enlarged immediately. There is no change in prices. Seconds of the Cincinnati and Tennessee brands can be obtained at $4 50, but $5 00 is invariably asked for a good article. St. Louis is still held at $6a$6 50.

CANDLES—We still quote Tallow, Nashville manufacture, at 11c; Star 22a25; Sperm 45; Wax Candles 60a65c.

SALT—Barrel Salt 35 cents; coarse sack $1 55a$1 60; fine $1 65a$1 75.

WHISKY—Common rectified we quote at 18a20. Cincinnati 20a22; Double Distilled 32a45; Monongahela 45a75a$1.

CHEESE—We quote Western Reserve 9a10; English Dairy, continues at 12a14.

LARD is selling at 8a8½c.

FEATHERS continue to sell at 34a35c.

RAGS—Whiteman is paying 3c. cash at his Warehouse.

BEESWAX—We quote at 20c.

GINSENG remains at 33c.

CLOVER SEED has improved, and is now firm at $6 00.

MACKEREL—No. 1 $13a15; No. 2 $13; No, 3 $11, for new and large.

CORN MEAL is held at 40a50c.

CORN by the bbl $1 50a$1 75.

VINEGAR—Cincinnati Cider Vinegar 8a10c per gallon by the bbl.

OATS—We quote shelled at 20a25 cents, and $1 00a$1 25 per 100 bundles in bines.

IRON remains unchanged, and we again quote Tennessee Common bar 5c; Pittsburg Common bar 4¼a4½.

SHEET COPPER has sustained a still further advance, for the third time within as many weeks, and is now held at 45 cents per lb.

NAILS have advanced in all the markets, as a consequence of the recent advances in the raw material, and the fact that some Eastern manufactories some time since discontinued, owing to the then glutted state of the market, and to consequent unremunerative prices. We quote 10d, $5 00, 8d, $5 25; 6d, $5 75 and 4d, $6 25. Assorted are held at about $5 50.

BACON—Market dull and little offering at wholesale. Hams are quoted at 9c.; shoulders 7; sides 8; hog round 7a7½.

CATTLE MARKET—Unchanged, and we repeat our former quotations. Beeves 4a5½; sheep $1 50a2 00.

BUTTER is held at 12½a15 from wagons.

CHICKENS—12½a15c.

POTATOES—Irish 50c; Sweet 50c.

WHITE BEANS find ready sale at $1 00 per bushel.

PEAS no sale.

ONIONS command 60c per bushel.

TURNIPS—12½c per bushel.

DRIED APPLES command 85a$1 00 from wagons, readily.

DRIED PEACHES are still held at $2 50, and none to be bought at that at wholesale.

EGGS have advanced to 6¼a6½c per dozen.

TURPENTINE—Unchanged, and we quote $1 00 per gallon by the bbl.

NEW YORK, March 8—Cotton dull—flour 3000 bbls State, 4 81a4 87; Corn, white 65; yellow 66½; Pork and Beef unchanged; Lard quiet.

CINCINNATI, March 8—The river has fallen 20 inches; flour dull 3 75a3 80; Whisky 19¼a19¾; provisions drooping. Clover Seed 5 75a5 85.

CINCINNATI; March 9—The river is falling fast—flour dull 3 75a3 80; Whisky 19; provisions dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 9—Flour 1,200 bbls State 4 81a4 87; but small business doing in cotton; pork, lard and corn unchanged and heavy.

PITTSBURG, March 9—River 6 feet water in the channel and falling.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED.—8, Summit, Pittsburg; 9, Odd Fellow, Paducah.

DEPARTED.—8, Shipper, Waitsboro'; 9, America, New Orleans; Odd Fellow, Paducah.

River falling slowly.

Dr. Smith's (genuine) Sugar Coated Pills, are WARRANTED TO CURE Fever and Ague in three days; Dysentry in twelve hours; a Cold in a day; Billiousness in two days, by taking six to eight one night and one morning, with a bowl of gruel, eating and drinking nothing else for one day, then eat regular meals.

Female complaints always yield to the mild action of these Pills. A child six months old may take Dr. Smith's Pills with safety—they neither sicken nor distress the most delicate. Those accustomed to taking them say they sleep soundly all night, the HEAD BECOMES CLEAR, and the countenance changes to a FLUSH OF YOUTH AND BEAUTY. Sold everywhere.

FOR SALE.

TWO FINE THOROUGH BRED STALLIONS, IMP. SHAMROCK, one of the best racers of his day and with limited opportunities quite a successful Stallion. The other a very large and fine thorough bred. Price $400 each. W. G. HARDING.
march9—1m t&w B.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

KUNKELL'S NIGHTINGALE TROUPE.

WILL have the pleasure of introducing to the notice of the ladies and citizens of Nashville their select boudoir Soirees, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, March 10th.

☞ For further particulars see small bills.

☞ Seats can be secured by applying at the office between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock.

☞ Admission, Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents, Gallery 25 cents.

☞ All the new and beautiful songs adapted to the Piano, sung by the Nightingales, are for sale at West's Music Store, No. 14, Union street.
mar3 JOHN T. FORD, Agent.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES by PHILLIPS & HART.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, the 10th inst., we will offer for cash in front of our Auction House:

100 hhds Sugar;	50 bbls A. M. Brandy;
150 bags Rio Coffee;	25 casks Soda;
75 bbls Mollasses;	75 boxes Soap;
50 hf " "	50 bxs Star Candles;
25 bbls Loaf Sugar,	50 do Tallow do
50 barrels Mackerel;	75 boxes assorted Glassware;
50 hf " "	50 boxes Manufact'd Tobacco;
50 doz. Painted Buckets;	100 boxes Oranges;
100 bbls Rectified Whisky;	100 hf do do;

ALSO—Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Nails, Starch, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Paper, Blacking, &c.
mar3 PHILLIPS & HART.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

For a Short Season Only—Commencing on Saturday Evening, March 12th.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX.

CONSISTING of sixty Magnificent Scenes, with figures of life-size, illustrative of the PILGRIMS' PROGRESS. Making the most magificent moving mirror ever presented to the American public.

This sublime work was painted by the eminent American Artists, Huntington, May, Kile, Darley, Crapsey and Prof. Diegan, and is acknowledged by leading journals, by artists, and by eminent judges to be a superior work of art. The cost of this gorgeous painting, which embraces sixty scenes from the "*Glorious old Dream*," was $1000, and has been viewed by more than 400,000 persons in the principal cities of the Union.

Appropriate music, with discriptive lecture, accompanies the painting.

Cards of Admission, 50 cents—Children half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, the mirror will move at 7½, precisely.

Exhibition on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2. Liberal arrangements can be made for the admission of Schools.

A. HART, Proprietor,
mar10 R. J. GREENWOOD, Manager.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JOHN K. HUME.

NO. 37 COLLEGE STREET, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HAS THIS DAY RECEIVED—

Printed Linen Cambric;	Parisian Slopes;
Beautiful Challie Berages;	Corded Shirts;
" Berage DeLaines;	Hair Skirts;
" Printed Berages;	Grass do;
Neat Check Silks;	RIBBONS.
" Fig'd Fancy Silks;	Sash Ribbons;
Plain and fig'd Challys,	Bonnet do;
India Hard Cord Twills;	Neck do;
Nainsook Muslins;	" Scarfs;
Rich Printed Muslins;	Bl'k Chintilly Veils;
Swiss fig'd do;	Brown " "
Super Col'd Berages;	Blue " "
Black Gro De Rheni;	
" Gro De Zurei.	

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH AND SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Emb'd Mus. Collars;	Emb'd Under Sleeves;
" Cam. do	Flowing " "
Paris trim'd Val. Collars;	Lace " "
Pointed Lace "	Bl'k Lace ½ Veils;
Cambric Trimmings;	" French "
Swiss Trimmings,	Sewing Silk Mitts,
Camb. and Silk Flouncings;	Dotted Swiss Muslins;
Jaconet and Swiss Muslins;	Emb'd Linen Cam. Hdkfs;
Pointed do;	Lace trim'd do;
Shell Twist Combs;	Dressing Brushes;
Fine Tooth Combs;	Tooth do;
Dressing Combs;	Nail do;
Work Boxes, Baskets, &c.	

LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TABLE DAMASKS.

Napkins,	New York Mills Domestic,
Undressed,	English Long Cloth,
Richardson's Irish Linen,	Pillow case Domestic,
Pillow case do	12 4 Hamilton Sheeting;
Printed do	Best Bed Tickings;
Linen Towelings,	Apron Checks,
Scotch Crash,	Cotton Plaids for house serv'ts,
Russia Diaper,	Brn. and Bleached Drillings,
Birds Eye do	Cotton Diapers.

ALSO, an excellent assortment of English, French and American Prints, Beautiful Plaids, Ginghams. Also, an additional assortmentanent of those justly celebrated Patent Shoulder Seam Shirts. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings; Cravats, Linen Collars, Linen Cam. Hdkfs, Kid and Silk Gloves. JOHN K. HUME,
march10 No. 37, College st.

PERKINS, CLACK & CO.,

GROCERS, COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND

Forwarding Merchants.

S. E. Corner of College and Church sts., Nashville, Tenn.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Flour, Iron, &c., &c., &c.

50 hhds Sugar;	100 bags Rio Coffee;
25 bags Havana Coffee;	25 " Java do;
30 " Laguyra do;	100 hhds Sugar;
100 bbls Molasses;	50 ½ bbls Molasses;
50 bxs Raisins;	50 ½ boxes Raisins;
50 ¼ bxs do;	200 drums Figs;
25 bxs Gun Powder Tea;	25 bxs Imperial Tea;
200 bbls Gallego Mill Flour;	50 bbls St. Louis Flour;
50 bxs Star Candles;	50 ¼ bxs Star Candles;
40 ¼ bxs " "	100 bxs Tallow do;
100 bxs Brown Soap;	50 bxs assorted Fancy Soap;
25 bxs perfumed do;	100 bags choice Dairy Salt,
120 bxs choice Dairy Salt;	10 cases Scotch Ale in bottles
50 bxs various Brands;	60 bxs Imported Cigars,
30 bxs American man'fac;	100 bxs Melee and Cuba Sixes;
2 ½ pipes French Brandy;	10 frails Almons;
10 bbls Pecans;	100 doz Painted Buckets;
50 bbls American Brandy	
50 bbls Bourbon and Monongahala Whisky;	
200 bbls Rectified Cincinnati do; various brands;	
10 ½ chests Oolang, Pawshong & Laushong black Teas;	
10 cases Sardines boxes and halves;	
150 bxs Qt., Pt. and ½ pint Flasks;	
5 cases choice Pickles in Qt., and Pt. Jars;	
15 cases London Brown Stout in bottles;	
25 bxs Jenny Lind Twist Tobacco;	
50 bbls Lovering's Phila. crushed and pulverized Sugar;	
25 bbls St. Louis " " do;	
40 " Lovering's Loaf do;	
8 cases Tomatto Ketchup in quart bottles;	
100 bbls London Ladie Potatoes.	

In store and for sale by
march10 PERKINS, CLACK & CO.

DR. A. G. GOODLET.

MANUFACTURER OF

HOUCK'S PANACEA AND GOODLET'S LINIMENT.

No. 25, Deaderick St., Nashville, Tenn.

Important to the Afflicted!

HOUCK'S PANACEA,

Prepared solely from Vegetable Matter by Dr. A. G. GOODLET.

WHICH may be taken with perfect safety by all ages and in all diseases. It cures the following diseases: Dyspepsia, Loses of appetite, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Stomach, Heartburn, Diarrhœa, Dysentry or Flux, Piles, Fistula, Obstructed or Excessive Menstruation, Period of Cessation of Mensur, Flour Albus or Whites, Ague and Fever, Billious or Remittent Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Asthma, Pleurisy, Measles, Costiveness, Wind on the Stomach or Bowels Cholera Morbus, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Inflamation of the Chest, Palsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammatory Sore Throat or Quincy, Whooping Cough, Thrush or Sore Mouth, Putrid Sore Throat, Croup, Inflammation of the Heart, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Rickets, Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, Difficulty of making Urine, Gleet, Hysterics, Nervous and Scrofulous affections of the Membranes and Ligaments, Mercureal and Venereal diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Affections of the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure blood, &c. Price per bottle, $1.

GOODLET'S LINIMENT,

Prepared solely from Vegetable Matter, Dr. A. G. GOODLET.

One of the greatest Liniments ever discovered for the cure of Rheumatism, Tumors, Palsy, Gout, Ring worm, Itch, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Mumps, stiffness of the joints, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Dislocations, Fractured Bones, Poisonous Bites, Sore Throat, Stings, all kinds of swelling with or without pain, likewise this Liniment is adapted most peculiarly to diseases of Horses, such as strains, inflamation of the withers, fistula, shrinking of the shoulder joints, wind galls, sores, scratches, poll evil, &c. Price per bottle, 25 cents.

All persons desiring to make a trial of the efficacy of these Medicines can consult Dr. Goodlet by letter, or personally at his Laboratory. Residence, No. 2, Spruce St., between Spring and Broad. (mar10—wly.

FOR MEMPHIS—U. S. MAIL PACKET, CITY OF HUNTSVILLE, will leave Nashville, for Memphis, on Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply at the U. S. Mail Office. march10 A. L. DAVIS.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES,

BY MORRIS & STRATTON,

ON MONDAY MORNING, 14th March, 1853, we will offer at auction in front of our store—

50 hhds prime New Orleans Sugar;
200 bags Rio Coffee;
50 bbls prime Molasses;
25 packages Loaf and Crushed Sugar;
50 dozen Painted Buckets and Tubs;
100 reams Wrapping Paper;
100 boxes fresh M R Raisins;
50 drums Smyrna Figs;
50 barrels Baltimore Oysters;
50 boxes fresh Imperial Tea;
50 boxes Star Candles;
50 do Tallow Candles;
30 do Boston Soap;
25 bags Pepper and Ginger;
25 casks Sup. Carb. Soda;
10 barrels Alum;
5 tierces Fresh Rice;
25 barrels Fresh Clover Seed,
25 bales Cotton Yarns, best brands;
200 barrels Ohio and St. Louis Whisky;
25 do Old Tennessee do;
50 do do D. D. Whisky, various brands;
50 packages American Brandy and Gin;
10 barrels New England Rum;
20 do Malaga and Port Wine;
25 do Vinegar;

Together with Indigo, Madder, Brimstone, Copperas, Cigars, Blacking, Starch, &c.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
march9 MORRIS & STRATTON.

NASHVILLE TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

No. 48, on College, near Broad Street.

THE subscribers are manufacturing Tobacco from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri Leaf, which they warrant as good, and will sell as low, as any Tobacco of the same quality manufactured elsewhere. We solicit a call from dealers generally, as Tobacco of our manufacture will be found to give good satisfaction, and pay the dealer a fair profit. A. J. MUSSELMAN & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 43 College, near Broad streets, Nashville, Tenn.
march 9—tij

NEGROES WANTED.—We will pay the highest prices in cash for

25 No. 1 Negro Men;
25 Boys from 14 to 18 years old;
30 Girls do do do do.

The above Negroes are wanted to fill an order. Persons having such Negroes for sale, will do well to call and see us before selling. [march5] GLOVER & BOYD.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The officers of General Pierce's brigade in Mexico, visited him by invitation.