# THE DAILY UNION.

JOHN L. MARLING. EDITOR.

**V. B. Palmer,** the American Newspaper Agent, is THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

**Parvin & Monroe,** General Newspaper Agents, No. 36. Walnut street, are authorized agents for the Nashville Union in Cincinnati.

## SPARE MY HEART FROM GROWING OLD.

Old time, I ask a boon of thee—
Thou'st stripped my hearth of many a friend,
Ta'en half my joys and all my glee—
Be just for once to make amend;
And, since thy hand must leave its trace,
Torn locks to grey, turn blood to cold—
Do what thou wilt with form and face,
But spare my heart from growing old.

I know thou'st taken from many a mind
Its dearest wealth, its choicest store,
And only lingering left behind
O'er wise experience bitter love,
'Tis sad to mark the mind's decay,
Feel wit grow dim, and memory old—
Take these, old time, take all away,
But spare my heart from growing old.

Give me to live with friendship still,
And hope and love till life be o'er—
Let be the first the final chill
That bids the bosom bound no more.
That so when I am passed away,
And in my grave lie slumbering cold,
With fond remembrance friends may say
"His heart, his heart grew never old!"

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Santa Anna has returned to Mexico at the call of the States and the people. His eloquence, his energy, his abilities for action, in the cabinet or in the field, are universally known. He displayed the most extraordinary energies in the late war. Without resources, except what his own genius might create, he raised two armies—one to meet Taylor at Buena Vista, at a vast distance and without supplies, and in spite of all the difficulties of the march; a month after that defeat, he had another army in the field to meet Gen. Scott. Fortune had turned against him. He had no victory to offer to the people. He was obliged to fly from the country, which now, feeling the necessity of his presence, recalls him by acclamation.

His destiny, yet to be filled, is, under Providence, in his own hands—and with his destiny is intimately connected that of his country. His mission is to regenerate the political and moral and industrial condition of his country, and he has the capacity for the task. We shall see whether he will, as is already predicted, expend all his force in the punishment of his enemies, and in the gratification of his hostility to the United States.

I have information that, since the Mexican ports were opened, a considerable amount of revenue has accumulated, and that it will be paid over to the Government when Santa Anna shall become its head. Even this sum will be of some importance to her. If he should adopt, at once, the principles of free trade, his treasury will not lack resources.

There is no disposition on the part of this country, or of any country, to embarrass him in the discharge of his difficult task; and, on the contrary, he will have the good wishes of all.

It ought to be remembered by those who talk loosely about the annexation of Mexican States, that the United States, by the treaty of Guadalupe, have guaranteed to Mexico the integrity of her territory.

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TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Republic* says:

The difficulties at Constantinople are of the most exciting if not threatening character. The last news from there—the sailing of the British and French fleets to counteract the manœuvre of the Russian squadron—the extraordinary demand of the envoy of Nicholas, and the certainty that if he does not withdraw his ultimatum a disturbance of the peace of Europe is inevitable, have caused an immense sensation, and great fluttering at the Bourse. The position taken by the Emperor Nicholas, that he must be allowed to feel a deep interest in the Christians of European Turkey (the Bosnians, Servians, Moldovians, Valachians, &c., who number 12,000,000 out of the 15,000,000 of the population of European Turkey), is altogether inadmissible. It amounts to the taking of the first step towards wresting from the Sultan all his possessions in Europe. France and England will combine to arrest such a step. The *entente* between the two great powers is certainly favorable to the maintenance of peace. It is so regarded; but the funds fall heavily, nevertheless. The Pays, in an article which will be regarded as semi-official, states that the two governments are determined to co-operate cordially to prevent the dismemberment of Turkey, and also to prevent her from becoming so humiliated as to be an easy prey to the ambition of any great power at no distant period.

M. de Girardin, a strong peace man, considers the sailing of the two fleets as a convincing contradiction of the reports lately current upon a contemplated invasion of England by France as a sure guarantee for the maintenance of the *statu quo* in the East, and as a measure which will compel Russia at once to lower her tone. For the first time perhaps in a year this eccentric writer accords the highest praise to the energy, promptitude, and determination of the French government. It unites France and England in a good cause, and will make not only Russia but Austria reflect seriously. The protection of England and France has been thus granted instantly upon the demand of the Sultan of Turkey. We shall soon see the Northern Bear in a new attitude—that of apology and withdrawal, for he must either back out or fight. If he fights, all the powers in Europe will be drawn into the struggle and the great continental contest will at last take place. It is proper to add that no one imagines that the affair will end thus disastrously. Russia will find the means of yielding gracefully; she can sacrifice the amiable Menschikoff, declare he has exceeded his instructions, and the difficulty is avoided at once.

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AN IMPORTANT BUT INAUSPICIOUS DECISION—HICKS DISCHARGED.—An investigation has been going on for a few weeks past, before the recorder, upon a charge of fraud in the administration of the city government, made by Mr. Flagg the present comptroller; and Gov. Seymour became so impressed with the importance of it, that he directed two eminent counsels to be associated with the district attorney, that no delay might be experienced in the investigation from the official engagements of the latter. We have been told that some most extraordinary disclosures have been made, implicating several prominent officers of the late city government, and revealing a system of plunder and thieving among the city officials, of which the public, much as it has heard and witnessed of municipal corruption, has formed no conception. The parties implicated have tried in various ways to prevent this needful inquiry, and at last one of the witnesses, John J. Hicks, refused to testify. The recorder threatened to punish him as for a contempt. His friends applied to Judge Morris for a *habeas corpus*, which was granted, as a matter of course. It was argued at Chambers last Wednesday, by John Graham, as counsel for Hicks, and by Mr. Whiting, for the people. This morning Judge Morris gave a written opinion, discharging Hicks. We cannot help expressing our regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt the progress of a scrutiny which every honest man should desire to faciliate.—*Evening Post.*

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ACCIDENT ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On Friday night the passenger train, that left here at 8 o'clock in the evening, ran into the freight train at Buchanan, a few miles this side of Niles. Owing to a slight difference in the watches, the freight train was a few seconds too late in switching off to let the passenger train go by. The locomotive of the passenger train ran through the two rear freight cars, that were empty, and half way into the third, and then turned completely over, bringing the tender on the top, and making a heap of iron and wood, pieces, and splinters, twenty feet high. Strange to say, the passengers hardly felt any jar, and stranger still the engineer and firemen [illegible] out of the heap of ruins, apparently not

—*Chicago Tribune, Monday.*

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# NASHVILLE, TENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1853.

## GLARING INJUSTICE AND DEMAGOGUEISM.

The *Banner*, lately so lame in defence, now occupies a reversed position. It has fixed its lance, and with a furious yell rushes at the new administration upon the most trivial provocations. It evinces a disposition to be as violent in assault as it was weak in defence. It cannot, however, succeed to this extent. It is "a willing soul," but its stock of raw material to operate upon is small. Never, in fact, was an Opposition in a more deplorable condition than the *Banner* and its friends now are. They are forced to confess judgment upon the great measures that have hitherto divided parties. They dare not, as yet, attack the policy of the administration as laid down in the Inaugural. They are, therefore, compelled to attack the administration upon its appointments to office, and from being opponents upon principle, who were entitled to respect, they have sunk to the level of mere captious grumblers. While they occupy this guerrillo position, we shall treat them as leniently as possible—hang and quarter them only occasionally—but never extend to them that admiration in conflict and generous sympathy in defeat which belongs, of right, only to the true knight, who fights with an earnest spirit and in a good cause. The *Banner* will yet learn that the captious spirit it now betrays will be a stumbling block to it in the end. Like the boy in the fable, it is now vociferously crying out "wolf, wolf," when there *is no wolf*; and if, perchance, hereafter, there should be good cause for it to give the alarm, its admonitions will fall meaningless upon the public ear.

A moment's reflection will show how disingenuous and unreasonable are the objections made to the President's appointments. He has, since his inauguration, made several hundred important appointments, and perhaps as many more inferior ones. Out of this large number, a few—not more than a baker's dozen—are selected for special animadversion. The many appointments to which no objection can be framed, are passed over in silence. The administration receives no credit for having made them. The most unexceptionable cannot draw from its factious opponents a generous approval. They keep an account with it upon which there is no credit side. What cannot, in their estimation, be "debited" is cast into the pool of oblivion. Whatever can form the basis of a charge is rolled "as a sweet morsel under the tongue," and, with the cunning of a dishonest tradesman, charged again and again.

But their disingenuous spirit does not pause here. They resuscitate the past, and strive to open afresh the wounds which the democratic party has, with a commendable patriotism and success, labored to soothe and heal. That patriotic pledge of union and harmony which the different divisions of the democratic party made, in the late canvass, upon the altar of the compromise, to *true patriots* has been a source of rejoicing and congratulation. They have hailed it as a covenant that, forgetting the dissensions of the past, the great democratic party would stand in the future, as one man, upon the platform of the compromise and the constitution. Not so, however, with the *bogus patriots* who now form the nucleus of opposition to the new administration. They can see nothing in this noble pledge but defeat and disappointment to themselves. They know that as long as it is adhered to *they* must remain in a hopeless minority. Their only hope hangs upon breaking this covenant and again dismembering the democratic party. To accomplish this darling object they are now laboring with unscrupulous energy. By attacking a few of the President's appointments with prolific pertinacity, they hope to force him into a proscriptive policy among his own supporters, and thus to foment jealousies and heart-burnings in the democratic camp. If they can force the President, in his appointments, to ignore the fact that the democratic party *is now* a unit upon the Baltimore Platform, and consequently to heap *all* the favors of his administration upon those whose past sentiments have been entirely in harmony with his own, their great object will be accomplished.—Or if, not succeeding in this design upon the President, they can induce the masses of the democratic party to believe that disunionists and secessionists are his favorites and the recipients of marks of his approval, the same cherished end will be attained. Dissatisfaction and dissensions will follow—criminations and recriminations will be produced—and finally, that great party which has so signally triumphed over the black cohorts of the North, and whose present position is one of true moral sublimity, will again be divided and prostrated.

Shall these men succeed in this unhallowed purpose? We ask the patriotic of both parties to scan their motives, and say if their hopes shall be crowned with success. Shall the democratic party be prostrated in this insidious manner? Let us pause to look at the consequences. The maintenance of the compromise and the Union of these States, in the fearful struggles through which we have lately passed, has been the work of the democratic party. To that party the compromise measures owe their existence and preservation. When, in Congress, northern whigs stood aloof or voted against them, northern democrats marched up and gave them a hearty support. When the provisions of the fugitive slave law were denounced by whig journals, and nullified or passed over in silence by whig legislatures, democratic papers maintained their binding force, and democratic legislatures endorsed them as necessary to the welfare of the Union.—When, at the threshold of the late contest, the two parties met to nominate their candidates and declare their creeds, the democratic party nominated a thorough compromise man and fully endorsed the compromise in its platform; while the whig party nominated a man with doubtful sentiments and abolition affinities, and supported him without requiring a frank avowal of his opinions on the leading issue of the canvass.

The origin and past preservation of this adjustment, then, belong to the democratic party. Its future maintenance is also a duty which will fall exclusively upon that party. That the whig party has neither the strength or inclination to maintain it, does not require new proof. Its past history is enough to settle that point. With the fall of the democratic party, then, the compromise is indissolubly connected. If that party is split into fragments and shorn of its strength by the captious objections of its opponents, the fugitive slave law will be erased from the statute book, or become a dead letter upon it. No sane and sincere man can look at the past and doubt this. When the fugitive slave law is repealed or ignored, then, indeed, for the first time, will the union of these States be in real and in imminent peril. No single arm, however strong, or little band, however patriotic, can save it. It will fall before the indignation of a people whose rights it cannot protect.

If, then, we would preserve the Union, *we must preserve the union of the democratic party.* Patriots of both parties! friends of the Union! remember this. When you are called upon by the factious and captious to condemn the administration beca appointments, it is pursuing a wise and conciliatory policy, remember that that policy is designed to cement the union of the democratic party, and, as a consequence, the union of these States. The men who harp about the appointments of disunionists and free soilers to office, would, if they had the power, entrust the Fugitive Slave law to the tender mercies of Seward and his allies. They are animated by no patriotic feelings, and little care, so that they break down the democratic party and build up their own, what calamities they bring upon their country. We appeal to every lover of his country to weigh well the objects and motives of these men. Judge them by what they have done, and not by their new born love of the Union or their hypocritical horror of free-soilers and disunionists, of whom their party at the north is full.

☞ We have received a pamphlet copy of the address of John A. McEwen, Esq., delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the University of Nashville. Of the address itself, we have already spoken. It is an eloquent production, abounding in elevated sentiments and judicious reflections, and every way worthy of its talented author. The style in which it has been published reflects much credit upon the taste and workmanship of Mr. Fall, the publisher.

☞ The citizens of Knox county have voted to subscribe $100,000 to the Knoxville and Danville Railroad, and a like sum to the Knoxville and Charleston road.

Boydell's Illustrations.—The agent for this magnificent work of Art, will be absent for a few days, having to go to Columbia to supply the subscribers of Maury county. Persons wishing to possess themselves of a copy, will be supplied on his return if they will leave their names at Mr. Berry's Bookstore. This is the last opportunity that the admirers of Shakespeare, and the lovers of Art in this city, will ever have to secure a set of these beautiful Illustrations, as the copper plates have been sold to a large publishing house in London.

The Christian Advocate.—This able religious journal comes to us this week in a new dress. In the general appearance and arrangement of the typography it will vie with any of the Eastern papers.

The New England Cultivator.—The proprietors of this elegantly printed weekly have sent us the bound volume from October to January. It is devoted to agriculture, and is printed in Boston at $2 per annum in advance.

Mrs. Gen. Cass.—The late Mrs. Cass was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Spencer, of Connecticut, who removed to Lansingburg, New York, in 1776, at which place she was born, September 27, 1778. Five years afterwards she removed with her father's family to Wood county, Virginia, where she resided until she was married to Gen. Cass in 1806. After a residence of about eight years in Muskingum county, Ohio, she came to reside in Michigan, then a territory, over which General Cass had been appointed Governor, in 1815. From that year until the year 1832 she resided in Detroit, when she left to make her residence at Washington with her husband, who had been appointed Secretary of War, under General Jackson. In the year 1836 she accompanied Gen. Cass to Paris, where she resided during the continuance of his term as Minister to France, returning to Detroit somewhat in advance of him in 1841.

☞ Mrs. Abigail Fillmore, the deceased wife of ex-President Fillmore, was a native of Cayuga county, New York, and a daughter of the late Rev. Lemuel Powers. She was married to Mr. Fillmore in 1826, and leaves a son and daughter; the former about twenty-one and the latter nineteen years of age. In private life, Mrs F. has always been much esteemed by her acquaintances, for her many virtues and amiable and agreeable disposition. She was about fifty years of age.

The Precocity of the Age.—A boy not quite fifteen years of age, was taken into custody in N. York, a day or two ago, for levying a tax on housekeepers using Croton water. He had gained possession of a hydrant key, with which he would turn off the water from the faucet in the sidewalk, unless the occupant of the premises paid him one shilling, which he said was the rent.

The Greytown Fracas.—The New York *Times* says: "We take it to be established that Greytown is a British colony, under British influence, disguised as a free city; and that this British influence has been mischievously brought to bear upon the interests of an American Company, to vex, annoy and pillage it. In the light of the treaty of Washington, of April, 1850, the act of Commander Hollins was entirely justifiable. He was protecting American interests against a nest of pestilent fellows, who had squatted upon neutral territory, claiming protection of the British flag, where the treaty forbade the exercise of all British authority or protection whereof."

☞ The Health Insurance Companies are getting an overhauling in New York. A man, Wirt Lombard, President of an alleged bogus Health Insurance Company at Chicago, Ill., was arrested on a charge of swindling, connected with that Company. The concern was called the Combination Company, and among its references are printed the names of Franklin Pierce, Gov. Boutwell and Gov. Seymour, who, of course, knew nothing of this unjustifiable use of their names.

A Hunter of Kentucky.—The correspondent of the Evansville *Journal* writes as follows about a Kentucky hunter:

Wat. Eckman—it would do you good to see him—has followed hunting for a livelihood since the year 1831. Since that period he says he has killed 38 bears, 984 wolves, 3847 coons, 990 foxes, 751 wild geese, 2040 pheasants, 44 ground hogs, 80 wild cats, 14 pole cats, 209 minks, besides squirrels, quail, and other small game beyond his power to calculate. The sum he has realized from his game, skins, &c., falls but little short of twelve thousand dollars.

Mrs. Stowe in England.—No less than 562,848 signatures have been collected or drummed up by the Dutchess of Sutherland and other noble ladies, in order to have them attached to an address to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, (author of Uncle Tom's Cabin,) which is to be presented to her in elegant book form, (making some twenty folio volumes!) as soon as she lands at Liverpool, whither she is now on her way.

☞ The lamp-lighting of New York, according to the *Times*, is regulated by the Almanac. The city is sometimes astronomically lighted.

☞ N. P. Willis, it is said, is a disappointed applicant for the post of Secretary of Legation at Paris.

☞ It is announced that Mrs. Meagher, wife of Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., the Irish exile, had sailed from Australia, in the ship Wellington, for London.

☞ P. T. Barnum, Esq., the great showman, has been elected to the Connecticut Legislature geport.

Fatality of French Empresses.—From the wives of Charlemagne down to the marriage of Louis Napoleon, says the *University Magazine*, some sixty-seven in all of the royal and imperial consorts, there are but thirteen on whose names there is no dark stain of sorrow or sin. Eleven were divorced, two died by the executioner, seven were very early widowed, three were cruelly traduced, three were exiles, thirteen were bad in different degrees of evil—the prisoners and the heart-broken made up the rest. About twenty were buried at St. Denis, who were denied the rest of the grave; their tombs were broken, their coffins opened, their remains exposed to the insults of a revolutionized populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quick lime.

Another Concert.—Miss Ella Bruce will give another concert to-night. Her first concert was slimly attended, but we hope this one will make ample amends. Miss Bruce's vocal powers are very fine, and if she had come here heralded by the pomp of humbug, her first audience would have been large and fashionable. Let the one this evening be such.

American Commerce with China.—The report of the harbor-master of Shanghai, (Mr. Nicholas Baylies, an American,) shows that from January 1st to December 31, 1852, the American tonnage exceeded that of any other nation. The number of British vessels was one hundred and two, with a tonnage of thirty two thousand seven hundred; of American vessels seventy-one, with a tonnage of 40,375.

Spiritualism.—The New York *Herald* in a recent article upon spiritual manifestations thinks some good will come out of the "spiritual" theory if established—for instance:

"All history can be rectified, and the blanks filled up, from contemporaneous witnesses, through all time. We shall then be able to know directly to the point.

How much it costs to build the pyramids.
What become of the Ark after the flood.
The contents of the books of the Alexandria library.
Who stole the lost books of Livy.
The travels of the ten lost tribes of Israel, and where those people now are.
The doings of the dark ages.
The author of the letters of Junius.
The history of the Aztecs.
Who struck Billy Patterson."

Horn, the punster, has instituted suit against the proprietors of the *Home Journal* for slander.

## NOT COUNTERMANDED.

We take the following in reference to the Japan expedition from the Washington *Union* of the 8th:

The Japan Expedition.—A rumor has been recently circulated by a portion of the public press to the effect that this interesting expedition either has been, or is about to be, countermanded by the present Secretary of the Navy. We learn, from the best authority, that all such rumors are entirely unfounded in fact. On the contrary, the administration is making every effort to give all proper aid in carrying out the important objects of the expedition and in fulfilling the public expectation in regard to it.

It appears to have been the intention of the late administration to place under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry, as the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force in the East India and China seas, and with a view to his contemplated visit to Japan, the following vessels, viz: one ship-of-the-line, the Vermont; three steam-frigates, the Susquehanna, the Mississippi, and the Powhatan; one first-class steamer, the Alleghany, and four sloops-of-war, the Macedonian, the Saratoga, the Plymouth, and the Vandalia; to be accompanied by two store-ships, the Supply and the Southampton.

This force, with the exception of the Vermont, the Macedonian, and the Alleghany, is now assembling at Macao. The last-named vessel is now in the hands of mechanics, and it is uncertain when her preparation will be completed. The Vermont is ready to receive her crew; but such is the condition of the recruiting service that it is wholly impossible to say when, if at all, a crew of 800 men for her can be collected. Beside this, the number of men, all classes, employed in our naval service having been limited by law to 7,500, and Congress having failed at its last session to grant to the Navy Department the authority which it asked to enlarge that number, and no means having been appropriated for that purpose, the withdrawal of the Vermont from Commodore Perry's squadron has become unavoidable, because, in addition to the force already in commission, she cannot now be manned without exceeding the number of seamen prescribed by law. It is probable, also, that the necessary delay in preparing the Alleghany for sea may render her services unavailable for the expedition. This, however, will not interfere with the contemplated visit of Commodore Perry to Japan, with a force amply sufficient and well provided for the successful accomplishment of the objects of his mission.

☞ An examination in the case of Levy, charged with mail robbery, was had yesterday before Justices Johnson and Price. Mr. Worthington appeared for the United States and Mr. Ripley for defendant. Mr. Hutchings and several of his clerks, Mr. Edwards, the postmaster, and several of his clerks, and Mr. Shallcross, special mail agent, were examined. The testimony established in the main what has already been given. The package of money which Levy is charged with stealing was in the Nashville box of the Louisville post-office at eight o'clock at night, but was missing at ten, when the clerk made up the Nashville mail. Levy was in the office during that time and had free access to the box in which the package was deposited. Mr. Hutchings pursued Levy from Nashville to Atlanta, by the description which had been given to him of his person, and he saw him pay his fare with a $20 note, one of the bills of the missing package, which had his mark on it. Levy, when informed of Mr. Hutchings' mission, requested that he be permitted to return with him without being placed under restraint. He (Levy) was willing to make restitution, but what restitution consisted in witness could not say. Mr. H. had been fully reimbursed by Levy for the loss sustained, not, however, with the same money that was stolen. Mr. Hutchings also found a $10 bill bearing his private mark in Levy's carpet-bag, got a $20 bill of the same kind which had been passed on the route, as he supposed by accused, and had learned that he had exchanged $600. Nothing was shown in the testimony that Levy had confessed to Mr. Hutchings, nor was it shown that he had traveled under an assumed name. Mr. Hutchings stated that the accused was not known by the name of Levy on the route, but he did not state that he had assumed another name.

The court required $10,000 bail of Levy to answer the charge at the next term of the U. States District Court of Kentucky, which meets in Frankfort in May next, in default of giving which he was committed.—*Louisville Journal.*

The remains of the family burnt by our recent fire have been partially recovered. The body of the woman was precipitated into a well by the falling of the building, and has been taken out—the head and legs so nearly destroyed as to render it impossible almost to recognise them as parts of a human being. Of the man, most of the bones have been found; but of the infant, only the thigh bones have been recovered. The room in which the family lived was very small and had four open windows in it, and how every member could be burnt, when by falling from the bed they scarcely could have avoided falling outside the building, is indeed very strange. They were not murdered and the house set on fire, for their screams were heard as soon as the flames reached them. In their fright and bewilderment, I suppose, they lay still in bed and yelled.—*Cairo cor. of Evansville Journal.*

Two of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of this neighborhood were buried yesterday. Both of them lived beyond the allotted three score years and ten. Doctor Richard Ferguson emigrated to this city fifty years ago, and was for a long series of years one of its most eminent practitioners of medicine. Mr. James Brown was a farmer extensively known, who enjoyed the respect and the esteem of those who knew him.—*Louisville Journal.*

# COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, April 15.

COTTON—There was no activity in the market yesterday. Small sales were made without any change.

TOBACCO—We only heard of the sale of 7 hhds at from $4 to $6.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—River 11 feet in the channel and rising. Weather cool and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—The river has fallen 2 feet 3 inches. Weather cool and cloudy, heavy rains last night. The markets present no new feature. There were sales of 60 bales cotton at 9½a10, for good spinning descriptions.—Flour 3 75 for good retailing brands, No demand for speculation or export. Whisky 18a18¼. Nothing done in provisions. Fair business doing in groceries—300 bbls molasses sold at 25c. Coffee, 400 bags at 10a10½.

LOUISVILLE, April 14—The River is falling, there are five feet 2 inches on the falls.

PITTSBURG, April 14, p. m.—River eleven feet in the channel and rising.

## STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED—13, Senator, Waitsboro'; 14, City of Huntsville Memphis; Monticello, Paducah.

DEPARTED—14, H. R. W. Hill, New Orleans.

River falling with 7½ feet large on Harpeth Shoals.

DIED—In New Orleans, on the 11th inst., at 5 A. M., after a protracted illness, Mrs. HILL, wife of H. R. W. Hill, Esq.

## CONCERT AT THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

### MISS ELLA BRUCE,

THE SCOTTISH VOCALIST,

WILL give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music as above, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 15. MISS BRUCE will be assisted by

**M. Bennis Clarke,**

The distinguished Pianist and Violinist.

Tickets $1. Seats can be secured at the Hall on the day of performance, from 9 to 4 o'clock, without extra charge.

Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

april15

## FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE S. B. LUELLA takes passengers to the splendid new passenger steamer, H. R. W. HILL, for New Orleans, on Friday the 15th, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to april 15 A. HAMILTON, Agent.

## NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA R. R. Co.,
NASHVILLE, April 13, 1853.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company be called in pursuance of their charter, to be held at their office in Nashville, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration matters of interest to said Company. W. A. GLEAVES, Sec'y.

N. B.—Stockholders will be carried over the road free of charge, to and from the above meeting, by showing their certificate of stock to the conductors.

Murfreesboro' Telegraph, Shelbyville Expositor, Winchester Indepenant and Chattanooga papers will copy.

april15

**I. O. O. F. CELEBRATION.**—We would call the attention of the members of the order to another arrival of superb Past Grand and Encampment Regalias, which we have just received per express. For sale by april 15—1w MYERS & McGILL.

## VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

**W. T. BERRY & Co., have recently received—**

1. Kirby on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation of Animals. (One of the Bridgewater Treatises, new edition, edited, with notes, by Thos. Ryner Jones.)
2. Kidd on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical condition of Man. (One of the Bridgewater Treatises)
3. Johnston's Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, reduced from the edition in Imperial Folio for the use of Academies and Families.
4. Mrs. Somervill's Physical Geography, with Additions and Glossary prepared for this edition.
5. Arnol's Elements of Physics.
6. Kalmtiz's Complete Course of Meteoralogy.
7. Buff's Familiar Letters on the Physics of the Earth, treating of the Chief Movements of the Land, the Water and the Air, and the forces that give rise to them.
8. Mantell's Pictorial Atlas of Fossit Remains, with 74 Plates containing nearly 900 Figures.
9. Mantell's Petrifections and their Teachings; Or, A-Hand-Book to the Gallery of Organic Remains in the British Museum.
10. The Earth, Plants, and Man. By Joachim Frederic Schown, of the Manuscript of Copenhagen.
11. Humboldt's Cosmos. A Sketch of the Physical Description of the Universe.
12. Humboldt's Views of Nature, in contemplation of the Sublime Phenomena of Creation; with Scientific Illustrations.
13. The Soul in Nature, with Supplementary Contributions. By Hans Christian Oersteo.
14. Echoes of the Universe, from the World of Matter and the World of Spirits. By Rev. Henry Christmas.
15. Anderson's Course of Creation, with a Glossary of Scientific Terms.
16. Lyell's Principles of Geology, or the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants.
17. Lyell's Manual of Elementary Geology, or the Ancient Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants.
18. The Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science. By John Pye Smith, D. D.
19. Richardson's Geology for Beginners: comprising a Familiar Explanation of Geology, and its associate Sciences.
20. Lyell's Second Geological Visit to the United States.
21. Nicol's Manual of Mineralogy: or the Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom.
22. Our Iron Roads: their History, Construction and Social Influences.
23. Borden's System of Useful Formulas for Locating and Constructing Rail Roads.
24. Wood's Practical Treatise on Railroads.
25. Ivantwine on Railroad Curves.
25. Bartlett's Mechanics.
27. Bartlett's Acoustics and Optics.
28. Herschell's Outlines of Astronomy.
29. The Recent Progress of Astronomy. By Professor Loomes.
30. Nichol's System of the World.
31. Nichol's Stillar Universe.
32. Mitchell's Planetary and Stellar World.
33. Young's Lectures on Natural Philosophy.
34. Frances' Chemical Experiments.
35. Rose's Chemical Tables.
36. Parnell's Applied Chemistry.
37. Noad's Chemical Analysis.
38. Potter's Elementary Treatise on Optics.
39. Hugh Miller's Old Red Stone.
40. Gray's Elements of Geology.
41. Lardner's Natural Philosophy.
42. Norris' Hand-Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists.

april 15.

## JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF HANDSOME SUMMER CLOTHING; Fine Drap de ete Frocks; Business Coats; mix'd Tweed Coats; Fine Business Coats; Fine Business Pantaloons; Marseilles Vests. All very handsome. Call and examine. T. J. HOUGH,
april 14. Agent.

**PURE WHITE LEAD.**—250 kegs, 25 @ each.
100 " 50 @ "

Means & Scott's celebrated pure White Lead. Just received and for sale low to close, by
STRATTON, SMITH & Co.
april 14 Broadway.

**WAGONS! WAGONS!!**—10 Two Horse Farm WAGONS just received. Price $50 each. For sale by april 14 W. H. GORDON & CO.

**BUGGIES! BUGGIES.**—8 first rate BUGGIES just received and for sale at unusually low prices by april 14 W. H. GORDON & CO.

## BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CHILDREN.

HARPER'S QUARTO BIBLE Illustrated with more than eighteen hundred engravings—splendidly bound in Turkey morocco—gilt edges.

BUTLER'S QUARTO BIBLE—suitable to be used in churches and families. This Bible is in larger sized type than any other printed in the United States. It contains the Apocraphy and a Family Record. Illustrated with 10 Engravings and two new illuminations. Turkey morocco.—Gilt edges.

BARNES' NOTES on The Gospels, James, Peter, John and Jude—Acts of the Apostles, Epistle to the Ephesians, Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, Philimon, first Corinthians, 2d Corinthians, Galatians, Epistle to the Romans, Book of Revelations. Complete in 10 vols.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF DR. CHALMERS, complete in 4 vols.

DR. CHALMER'S SERMONS—complete in 2 vols., 8 vo.

CLARK'S COMMENTARIES,

HUNTER'S SACRED BIOGRAPHY.

For sale by april14 JOHN YORK & CO.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

**M'Lane's Liver Pills,** have now become the great Specific for Hepatis or derangement of the liver, in its most complicated forms. This medicine has done an immense amount of good in curing this fearful disease, so common throughout the United States, and as evidence of its efficacy, we will state that it is superseding every other remedy. The demand for this certain cure is unprecedented. Orders for it are coming in from all quarters, and every mail brings something of the following tenor:—

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Jan. 1851.

Messrs, J. Kidd & Co.—We are nearly out of M'Lane's Pills. It would be well to keep us supplied, as there is *a great demand for them in our place.* OGIER & CLARK.

☞ For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in Nashville and vicinity.

**Coughs, Influenza &c.**—Why is it that so many neglect a COUGH for a long time, and then wonder that they have the *CONSUMPTION.* How much suffering and death would be prevented if they would cure their *Coughs* at once by taking that *infallible remedy.* DR. C. WILLIAMS' PULMONIC BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND WOOD NAPTHA, which is becoming so universally popular.

See advertisement in another column. [april 1—1m.

**Notice.**—R. P. CANNAWAY says:—My wife was cured of what was pronounced by the most eminent Physicians to to be "Consumption of the Lungs," by the use of Dr. C. BENJ. SMITH'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS," which I gave as a last resort. She was given over to die by her Doctors, but after a few doses of Dr. Smith's Pills, according to the directions, I discovered that she seemed to improve and the cough to lessen. The disease appeared to come to the surface, and the whole abdomen broke out in running sores, and the spitting of bloody corruption which had been exceedingly bad, ceased, by perseverance in the use of the Pills without any other medicine. In two weeks she was restored to better health than she has before enjoyed since she was grown. R. P. CANNAWAY,
March 17th, 1853. Depot Agent, Wartrace, Tenn.

**An Ounce of Fact** is worth a pound of theory and the swarms of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of disease of the stomach, whether acute or chronic it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence.—Dyspepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors relaxation, debility, &c., are relieved, by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure.

**Another Scientific Wonder!—Important to Dyspeptics.**—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Leibeg, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is only a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, undice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debibty, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidences of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

## H. G. FARRELL'S
## CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT
### TRIUMPHANT OVER DISEASE,

This truly great medicine still goes on, conquering disease, and snatching many a poor powerless victim from the grave. By its powerfully stimulating, penetrating and anodyne qualities, it restores the use of limbs which have been palsied for years: and by its singular power of reproducing the synovial fluid or joint water, it cures all diseases of the joints with surprising rapidity. For rheumatism, and affections of the spine and spleen, it has proved itself a specific; and for affections of the lungs, liver and kidneys, it is a most valuable and powerful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of the glands, scrofula, goitre or swelled neck, etc., etc. And indeed for almost any disease where an external application is required, this medicine stands unparalleled. Sprains, bruises, cramps, wounds, chilblains, burns, etc., are speedily cured by it.

*From Hon. Peter Menard, one of the oldest settlers in Illinois.*

It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the virtues of your great medicine. One of my blooded horses had a swelling over the cap of the knee, about the size of a hen's egg.—Some said it was a strain, and some that it was the joint water from the knee, and could not be cured. I tried oil cedar on it, and all the liniments and ointments and they did no more good than water. I then, by persuasion of my friends, tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and I was happy to find it take effect after a few days, and it finally cured the noble animal entirely. I think it is decidedly the greatest liniment for horses, as well as human flesh, I ever knew.

Tremont, Tazewell co., Ill., March 16, 1849.

### PALSY OR PARALYSIS.

Thadeus Smith, of Mudd creek, Tazewell county, Illinois, says: "I had lost the use of my arm for far more than a year, by palsy or paralysis: the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors, and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong and fleshy as the other; it is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises."

*Look out for Counterfeits!*

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and whole sale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

Sold by CARTWRIGHT & ARMSTRONG, and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

☞ Price 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, respectfully, &c. d&w

## AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES.

ON THURSDAY, 14th April, I will sell at Auction in front of my Store:—

Sugar; Glassware;
Coffee; Window Glass;
Molasses; Tobacco;
Copperas; Flour;

And many other articles in my line.

march31 SAM SEAY.

## TO TRAVELLERS.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!! TRUNKS!!!—Just arrived, a fine assortment of best Sole Leather TRUNKS, from 24 to 36 inches. For sale by april 13 MYERS & McGILL.

**SOLE LEATHER BUGGY TRUNKS.**—We have just received an assortment of stitched and brass-bound Buggy Trunks, from 18 to 24 inches. Also, a fine lot of Sole Leather and Hogskin Valises. For sale by
april 13 MYERS & McGILL.

**ASHLAND VALISES.**—Just received a new and superior article of Ashland Valises, bellows tops. For sale by april 13 MYERS & McGILL.

**GUM GOODS.**—We are now opening a large assortment of Gum Goods, consisting of Caps, Coats, Cloaks, Leggans, Life Preservers, &c., &c. For sale by
april 13 MYEYS & McGILL.

**GUM ELASTIC GLOVES.**—We can now furnish the ladies with a superior Gum Gloves, for gardening purposes. april 13 MYERS & McGILL.

**BATHING CAPS.**—Just received a superior lot of Bathing Caps. For sale by
MYERS & McGILL, Ladies' and Gentleman's
april 13 Furnishing Store, No 56, College street.

**DR. T. L. MADDIN** offers his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY to the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity.

☞ Office CHERRY STREET—No. 29—between Union and Church streets.
april 12—trwly

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P. P. PECK, Agent.

DR. B. W. HALL, }
DR. R. M. PORTER, } Medical Examiners.
april2—tf.

**TO TAILORS.**—Just received from New York, Thos. P. Williams' Fashion Plate for the Spring and Summer, 1853. april 11 T. J. HOUGH, Agent.

**UMBRELLAS**—300 Gingham and Whalebone Umbrellas, 100 Cotton.
Received and for sale by A. MORRISON & CO.