

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR. WILLIAM R. KING.

We take the following sketch of the public life of the late Vice President King from the Charleston Courier:

Of the lineage and early years of WILLIAM R. KING, we have no information, and are only able to state that he was born during the year 1786, in Sanson county, of the "Old North State," that has furnished her younger sons with so many useful and distinguished sons, and has never been without her full share of such at home. At an early age he represented his fellow citizens in the "Commons" of his native State, and at the period of constitutional eligibility was transferred to Congress at the eventful crisis of 1811. His elevation at such a time and at his age to such a trust, and to a post which placed him along side the deliberations of the most distinguished Congress that has yet graced our legislative annals, was a singular mark of confidence, and the confidence thus reposed in him, and subsequently renewed, by different constitutions, was never betrayed. He enlisted promptly and heartily under the banners of the "war party," in 1812, at which time he was seen in the gallant forms of a Clay, a Calhoun, ardent young tribunes of Freedom and Republicanism, who, in the vigor of manhood and youth, gave promise of the Senatorial wisdom and ripened Statesmanship that marked their after careers, and who, with the exception of the first, have passed away and been transferred by death's envenomed hand from a people's service to a people's memory.

With this party, as a young Representative Mr. King acted and voted consistently and unwaveringly throughout the eventful session of 1811-12, which produced the declaration of war, as through the no less trying session that was charged with organizing the feeble resources and energies of the country, and inspiring the hopes of the people. Mr. King was re-elected in 1813, and again in 1815; but did not serve on his third term, resigning his seat in consequence of his appointment as Secretary of Legation to the late distinguished WILLIAM PINKNEY, of Maryland, then charged with two important foreign missions. He returned in two years, and soon after emigrated from his native State, joining the current that was setting out from the other Atlantic States, with its fortunate deposits, that have since grown up into States and Empire Republics of such magnificent extent and promise. Reaching Alabama, just emerging from her territorial minority, Mr. King was called upon to take a part in framing her constitution and organizing her new dignity as a State; and he was then, (in 1819) elected one of her first Senators to Congress. It was in this sphere that he was chiefly known, and that the greatest portion of his official life was passed—he was re-elected four times, and filled continuously a senatorial service of twenty-four years, up to 1844. At this date he was selected by President TYLER, in view of his official experience, and the confidence reposed in his moderation, prudence and calm discretion, a fitting person to control and shape our relations with our first ally, which then assumed a threatening aspect in the Texas question. The prospect and probability of annexation it was feared, might lead to a combination of the first class European powers against us, in "energetic protest," or even in a more stringent and un-diplomatic form, and it was accordingly a matter of the highest moment that we should be represented at these Courts by Ambassadors uniting experience and qualifications with traits of character leading to firm confidence, and allay the bitter jealousy of suspicion. Mr. King was accordingly tendered the mission to St. Cloud, which he accepted, succeeding Gen. Cass, who was recalled at his own request, and the manner in which he discharged its delicate responsibilities and arduous duties, was an ample vindication of the fitness of his appointment. It was supposed that Col. King's conduct in his diplomatic trust had much influence in inducing the French Government to abandon its purpose of protesting, and consent to the annexation of Texas as to an inevitable necessity.

Resigning his embassy and returning home in 1846, Col. King spent a brief period in professional avocations, but in 1848 was called on again to serve his adopted State in the Senate, taking the place of Arthur P. Bagby, who had accepted the mission to St. Petersburg. He was elected for this regular term in 1849, and on Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Presidency, under the provision of the Constitution, he was elected to the Presidency of the Senate, which chair he had ably filled by the usual pro tempore appointments, from 1836 to 1841, in his first Senatorial career. In June 1852, he was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the second balloting of the Democratic Nominating Convention at Baltimore, and in November, of that year, as is well known, was duly elected to that post, the duties of which, he was not however, permitted to approach. His health, which at the time of his nomination was supposed to be as usual, was threatened by a decline soon afterwards, and shortly after the election had become so impaired that medical advice suggested a resort to the renovating effects of a Southern tour. The United States steamer Fulton having been placed at his disposal, he accordingly sailed from Norfolk on the 27th of January, and landed at Key West on the 17th of February, and on the next day arrived at Havana. He remained in Cuba, trying various residences, and at various intervals, with transient gleams of benefit and improvement for several weeks, and while there the unusual spectacle was exhibited of an American officer being qualified on foreign soil and under American laws—a special provision having been made for his case by Congress, on a resolution offered by Senator Butler of this State. On the 24th March, Mr. King took the oath of office, as Vice President elect, from the hands of W. L. Garrison, Esq., United States Consul at Havana, the ceremony occurring at Ariadna, a Sugar estate of Col. Chartrand, and being witnessed and attested by many American citizens.

Finding no improvement, and becoming more deeply convinced of the impossibility of recovery—an opinion which he generally maintained we believe, from the commencement of his decline—the late Vice President felt the desire so natural to all in his position, of looking on home and his associations, and closing his eyes in the midst of old and familiar friends. Leaving Matanzas on board the Fulton, he arrived at Mobile on the 11th inst., in such a state that his immediate dissolution at any moment was not considered improbable. He thus lingered without much change until the 16th instant, when he departed for his plantation in Dallas county, which he reached on the morning of Sunday, last, the 17th instant, and where he breathed his last, as we have mentioned above, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 18th instant.

Vice President King was never married, and his nearest relatives were two nieces, Mrs. Ellis and Miss King, who constituted his household for several years past, and whose ministering care and attention, soothed by gentle assiduity his lingering decline, and relieved his final hours. Of the character of the late Vice President, we shall not undertake to judge minutely. We believe, however, that few men of his age and services were ever less envied in their various promotions, for without either the daring genius or energetic decision of his illustrious contemporaries of the American trade, his character and qualifications were such as to disarm jealousy, and conciliate for him in a remarkable degree, the confidence of all, and the affections of those who knew him most intimately. He enjoyed the confidence of all parties, and his death, which may be regarded as a public calamity, from his position, without regard to his personal merits, adds another instance to the impressive series of dispensations by which the supreme ruler of nations has lately admonished us so startlingly and solemnly of the vanity of human ambition and the frailty of human glory. As a token of regard for the memory of the man, and of respect for the office thus vacated, we have, according to our usual custom in such cases, surrounded our columns with the emblems of mourning.

Green, the celebrated Dr. made a descent into the Lake on Monday last, to the wreck of the steamer Caspian, which lay near the G. G. Railroad Dock. He found her nearly imbedded in mud, but succeeded in fastening grapplings to her beam. It is designed to blow the boat to pieces with gunpowder, after the bed plate has been removed.—Savinsky (Ohio) Register.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Greene. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1853. LIFE OF ANDREW JOHNSON. Will be published on Monday next, May 24, a biographical sketch of the Life and Services of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON. Democrats are requested to send their orders to the Union Office, Nashville. Price \$1 per hundred or \$8 per thousand.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE. At a late hour in the day, we returned from the Convention to announce the glad tidings that Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON is the Democratic candidate for Governor. We believe—we feel it intuitively—that this nomination is the prelude to an overwhelming victory. No man within the borders of our State has more in his character and history to challenge the wonder and respect of its citizens. A self-made man—a man from the people and of the people—strong in intellect—pure in patriotism, and unsullied in honor, we are free to state our belief that his superior could not be found, not even in the brilliant galaxy of Tennessee statesmen.—That galaxy embraces many men of the most unquestioned ability and excellent patriotism.—It embraces a NICHOLSON, a TROSBAD, a HARRIS, a EWING, a DUNLAP, and many others whose names were not brought before the convention—men whom the party would be honored in honoring, and who have borne its banner in triumph over many a well-fought field. But we hope it will not be deemed irrelevant to say that it embraces no man possessing stronger claims to the respect and admiration of our people than ANDREW JOHNSON, the Mechanic Statesman. If we have not utterly misapprehended his character, he is, emphatically, one of nature's noblemen. His early life was a contest against those

"Twin-jailors of the daring heart, Low birth and iron fortunes." Over these he has triumphed. By energy, ability and honesty, he has worked his way from the lowly walks of life to a proud position in the councils of his country, and to a not less proud position in the affection of his countrymen. In whatever position he has been called to act by the popular partiality, he has discharged its duties ably and without leaving a blot upon his escutcheon. His record is one of practical usefulness. Whoever examines it fairly will find upon it the evidences of a master mind and honest heart. Every act points to some practical and worthy end. He never wasted his strength in idle dreaming, in professed theorising—but the Practical has been his forte and the Useful and Honorable his constant aim. We admire such a character even in the ranks of opponents—how much more should we not admire it when found in the house of friends! But we feel that eulogy is wasted upon his character. His history needs but to be understood to make him the favorite of the people of Tennessee. We will discharge our duty to him and to the democratic party, by exhibiting that history in all its striking and remarkable features, and trust for a verdict in his favor to the justice and discrimination of those who examine it.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city yesterday at 11 o'clock. It was organized by appointing the following officers: President—Hon. E. W. M. KING. Vice Presidents—JOHN JARVIS, of Anderson; R. M. EDWARDS, Brady; W. E. VENABLE, Franklin; W. OVERTON, Montgomery; W. A. WHITMORE, Bedford; J. E. R. RAY, Weakley; A. CAMPBELL, Madison. Secretaries—D. P. HURLEY, Knox; E. G. EASTMAN, Davidson; JOHN L. MARLING, Davidson; M. B. V. HALE, Sumner; W. B. DERRY, Franklin; W. S. CRANDALL, Hamilton; L. S. FAXON, Montgomery.

After which, on motion of Col. HOWARD, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the Convention. The following gentlemen composed the committee: MESSRS. HOWARD of Wilson, HOPKINS of Hamilton, ESTELL of Franklin, HOWARD of Montgomery, ATKIN of Henry, and CHESTER of Madison. On motion of R. G. PAYNE a committee of three was appointed to report on credentials, viz: R. G. PAYNE, NEWMAN, A. J. HAYS.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention re-assembled in the Representative Hall. Mr. HOWARD, of Wilson, on the committee of resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the democratic party of Tennessee adhere with pride and confidence to the principles and policy which have characterized our entire existence as a party, as first developed by Jefferson and afterwards restored by Jackson, and recently illustrated and, as we trust perpetuated, by Polk. We point with confidence to the onward course of our government in all the elements of prosperity and greatness under the influence of democratic policy, as conclusive evidence of the excellence of our principles, and as furnishing the strongest ground of our devotion to their maintenance.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Platform adopted by our party at the Baltimore Convention in 1852, as setting forth the political creed on which the democracy of Tennessee plant themselves in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That the triumphant election of General FLANK PRINCE as President and Col. W. R. KING as Vice President of the United States, standing as they did on the Baltimore Platform, furnishes the most incontestible proof of the devotion of the Democratic Party to the preservation of our glorious Union, which we see with joy in the Inaugural Address of President PRINCE, sentiments of earnest, patriotic devotion to the Union, which enables us to repose safely upon its preservation under his administration.

Resolved, That the sentiments and principles avowed by President PRINCE in his Inaugural Address are sound, national, conservative and patriotic, calculated to elevate our Government in the estimation of Foreign Governments, to give assurance that the rights of American citizens will be protected, at home and abroad, and that his administration will be characterized by wisdom, firmness, and patriotism.

Mr. DAVIS, of Marshall, moved that the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Davidson, be the candidate of the Democratic party of Tennessee for Governor at the next election.

Mr. HOWARD, of Wilson, seconded the nomination, and advocated it in a most enthusiastic and soul-stirring speech.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Giles, nominated the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. ADAMS rose to a point of order, and asked for the report of the committee appointed to draft rules for the government of the Convention.

The committee not having their report prepared, on motion of Gen. WHITFIELD the Rules which governed the last House of Representatives were adopted.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend that the two thirds rule in balloting should be adopted, which was done.

The motion of Mr. DAVIS now being before the Convention, Mr. CHAMBERS opposed it, and put in nomination the name of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON. At this point Hon. ANDREW EWING entered the Convention, and in an eloquent speech defended the nomination in opposition to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, and requested that his name should be with-

drawn, in accordance with which wish Mr. DAVIS withdrew the name of Hon. ANDREW EWING. Several gentlemen, Judge DUNLAP, Gen. HARRIS, Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, &c., were then put in nomination, but were subsequently withdrawn. Mr. NICHOLSON sending word to the Convention that under no circumstances, while any of the gentlemen who had been spoken of were in nomination, would he allow his name to be opposed to them. No other nomination than that of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON then being before the Convention, he, on the first ballot, received 40 votes, the full number cast, and he was announced by the President to be the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party.—(Great cheering.)

The Convention being restored to order the following Resolution was passed with an enthusiasm that showed what a hold the old hero had upon the hearts of all.

Resolved, That the delegates of the democracy of Tennessee, in Convention assembled, have full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Gen. WILLIAM TROSBAD, and that in view of his tried ability, diplomatic skill, unswerving integrity, heroic patriotism and distinguished military services, that we recommend him to the President of the United States as a suitable nomination as Minister to Mexico, or any other position of equal rank and dignity.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Convention adopt, as fully expressive of sense thereof, the resolution of our last General Assembly, recommending the election of Judges by the People.

On motion, Capt. CHAMBERS, J. K. HOWARD, ANDREW JOHNSON, GEO. W. WHITE, and R. J. SMITH were appointed to apprise Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON of his nomination.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were expressed to the officers thereof, for the able and dignified manner in which they had discharged their duties.

And on motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

During the time of session the large room was densely crowded and much interest was manifested by all present.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. The Congressional Convention for the 8th district met in this city on yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for Congress. Davidson, Stewart, Robertson, and Dickson counties were represented. The delegates from Montgomery declined voting as such, for want of the proper authority.

Gov. A. V. BROWN was called to the Chair, and R. W. BROWN, Esq., appointed Secretary.

It was agreed that the different counties should vote according to the votes of representation in the lower branch of the Legislature.

Gen. J. B. CLEMENTS put S. P. ALLISON, Esq., in nomination.

E. G. EASTMAN, Esq., nominated LUCAS M. TEMPLE, Esq.

The vote of the convention was given as follows: For S. P. ALLISON—Davidson, 2; Robertson, 1; Stuart, 1; Dickson, 1—5.

The vote of Robertson was first given for Gen. MENNEN, when a letter was read from that gentleman, withdrawing his name from the consideration of the convention. The vote of Robertson was then given as above.

Mr. ALLISON was thereupon declared the choice of the convention as the democratic candidate for Congress, and Messrs. R. W. McGOVACK, R. W. BROWN, and JOHN L. MARLING appointed a committee to inform him of the same.

The convention then adjourned.

THE PRESS. During the past few days we have had the pleasure of meeting with many of our cotemporaries of the Press, of both parties. Among the number, HENDERSON, of the Mercantile News, HURLEY, of the Knoxville Statesman, FAXON, of the Knoxville Register, CARTER, of the Pulaski Gazette, and others, all good and true men.

"THE ODD-FELLOW." This boat leaves for Louisville this evening. Passengers will find her one of the best boats of her class for traveling on. Her cabins are genteel and comfortably furnished, and kept in a superior style of neatness. Those who have traveled upon her speak in high terms of her well spread table, comfortable berths, as well as of the unremitting attentions of her officers. Few boats of her class can vie with the "Odd Fellow" in the inducements she offers to the traveling community.

As a freighter, the Odd-Fellow is also superior to most boats of her class. She is exceedingly well built and substantial. Her hold is dry enough, almost, for a powder cask, and so laid off with miniature railroads as to make the storage of her freight a matter of great ease. She will carry about 300 tons burden, and runs well. Shippers here and elsewhere will find her in all respects a No. 1 of her class. Capt. LEAKE, the commander of the Odd-Fellow, is known as one of the most reliable men on the river.

FROM TEXAS.—Galveston dates to the 15th inst. are received. The explosion of the steamboat Farmer had been made the subject of judicial inquiry, but says the News, there is some discrepancy in the testimony.

The Attorney General of the State had instituted suit against the officers and directors of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, for illegal banking.

The News, of the 15th, has the following in relation to the discovery of gold mines in Hamilton's Valley, above Austin, which has already been noticed in this paper:

The most important item of news is the discovery of gold mines in Hamilton's Valley, above Austin. We have heard rumors of these mines by gentlemen from the interior, but we had our proof of their existence in a specimen which Capt. Talbot exhibited to us this morning. It is a piece of quartz rock, a little larger than a common sized marble, with pieces of bright gold attached to it. The color of the gold is clearer than California specimens.

The Bulletin has the following information on the subject: A new El Dorado is now being found in our own beautiful State. Rumors are rife of large quantities of gold being found throughout the western portion of the country. We understand that there is great excitement prevailing at Austin, San Antonio, Seguin, Gonzales, and other points up the country, and that several companies have left those points within a few days past, in search of the hidden treasure, and others are making ready to follow.

These mines are found on the Upper Colorado, Hamilton's Valley, and various other places, and are said to be very rich, supposed by some to equal the best California mines.

We have been shown a letter from a merchant at San Marcus, fully confirming the above reports. If these reports should prove to be well founded, as we have every reason to believe they will, it will turn the tide of emigration from Australia and California to our own State, being more accessible than either of these points.

One person sold a piece of quartz in San Antonio for \$25.

HARPER FOR MAY.—Messrs. W. T. BEARY & Co. have just received Harper for May. They will accept our thanks for a copy.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

IRELAND.—From all quarters of the country there is a repetition of the news which has become the staple topic of Irish newspapers—the disappearance of the native population, and the consequent scarcity of hands necessary to cultivate the lands that have been thus abandoned by the former occupants. Already wages have advanced to a scale hitherto undreamed of by the peasantry, and in some instances offers to triple and even quadruple the ordinary rates have failed to satisfy the demands of the laborers, or induce them to remain at home and give the mother country another trial before joining in the universal "rush" across the two great oceans. From Waterford the tide of emigration is vastly on the increase; the numbers, in fact, have doubled within the last month from the ports of Waterford and New Ross.

GERMANY.—The late conspiracy forms the principal topic of news from Germany, but little additional information is afforded. One of its evil effects has been the suppression of a Health Association, which had been unwisely perverted to political purposes.

The Zollverein treaty has been signed by all the plenipotentiaries. The commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia has also received their adhesion.

A letter from Berlin says, of the late conspiracy movement: "The information from London that democrats from Mecklenburg were purchasing arms in London, coupled with the fact that Kinkel escaped to England from Mecklenburg port (Rostock), gave rise to house-searchings there, which have produced not only the corpus delicti in the shape of arms and ammunition, but correspondence of a most comprising character, said to have been carried on between Kinkel and his party in London on the one part, and the leaders of the revolutionary party in Germany on the other."

The plan of the party is to convert all Germany into one vast republic, as the shortest path to unity and power. This view, moreover, is not confined to the lower classes or to uninformed men. I have heard it expressed by men standing high in official rank, as well as by others distinguished by literary cultivation. One very unsatisfactory result of the late discoveries is the fact that all kinds of mutual benevolent societies, sick clubs, mechanics' associations, have been made use of as channels for the spread of republican and subversive schemes.

On the 9th inst. another son was born to Queen Victoria. The Times says, "Her Majesty and the infant prince both doing well. The Times, however, is constrained to admit it not exactly so many words but in substance, that there are so many princes and princesses already, that the birth of another is 'an event that can scarcely be received as one of great political importance.' Both houses of Parliament unanimously voted a congratulatory address to her Majesty."

On the evening of April 7, in reply to some questions by Mr. Drummond, Lord John Russell said, in the House of Commons, that the Herero pirates had recommenced their deeds of blood, and that the Admiralty had sent out such instructions as were necessary. From the tenor of the question it appears that on the 3d of February the Dyaks, in Sakarum, under the command of a well known pirate named Rentab, who escaped when these heroes were formerly chastised, had attacked the forts at the mouths of the rivers Sakarum and Rejang, killing Mr. Lee and several officers, and by the magnitude of their operations had placed the whole commerce of the coast in jeopardy.

SHANGHAI, China, Jan. 29, 1853. The rebellion, which has become a most formidable affair to this government, is constantly gaining ground, and is the all-absorbing topic of discussion, both among the foreign residents and the natives. The rebel troops are reported to be but sixty miles from Nanking, and Tien Tuh, their chief, has sent a message to the authorities of that city, announcing his intention to advance upon it, and demanding its capitulation, which they have declined. They are fortifying it to the best of their ability. Nanking was the capital of the empire before the downfall of the Ming dynasty, and Tien Tuh has declared his determination to re-instate it in its former position. He has also issued a proclamation, that he will be the first day of the Chinese New Year, which will be on February 8, to worship at the tomb of his imperial ancestors, near that city. His progress has interrupted nearly all the trade west and south of Fuchai and Nanking, and this has so materially affected the markets here, that business has been, for a month past, quite at a stand still.

Rumors with reference to the numbers of the rebel forces are various and conflicting. We have heard estimates from 30,000 to 100,000. Suffice it to say that they are so brave and numerous that their progress has not been checked in any instance, nor have they been defeated, as far as we have been able to learn, in any single engagement, by the government troops. The latter are remarkably inefficient, even where there is no great inequality in point of numbers.

WILLIAM RUFUS KING.—The following are the words the late Vice President used, when he bade farewell to the American Senate last winter: "In taking leave of you, Senators, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for your uniform kindness, and the generous support you have never failed to give in my efforts to preserve order and enforce the parliamentary law. May a merciful Providence preserve to each of you the greatest of all earthly blessings—health!"

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.—The New York Herald, touching Vice President King's death, says: "The Vice Presidency has been vacant before this time, on the following occasions, viz: Twice by the death of Vice Presidents, viz: Geo. Clinton, April, 1812; and Martin Van Buren, March 3, 1837. Bridge Creek, November, 1814—his term expiring March 3, 1817. Once by a resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 23, 1832—his term expiring March 3, 1833. Twice by the death of Presidents Harrison and Taylor, and the consequent accession of Vice Presidents Tyler and Fillmore to the Presidency—the former in April 1841, the latter in July 1850, leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, and the President of the Senate with the right of succession to the Presidency."

WELLER of the steamer Albatross will accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

NEW CLOTHING.—SEWELL, ROTHSCHILD & Co. are in receipt of a fine lot of Gentlemen and Boy's Clothing. Give them a call.

Harpers Magazine for May just received by TOON & RUTLAND, 44 Union street.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We are pained to learn that a house occupied by Mr. W. J. Wagoner, on White's Creek, four miles from the city, was destroyed by fire last night, and that three of Mr. Wagoner's children perished in the flames. The children destroyed were two girls and a boy—three of the girls 13 years of age, the other 11, and the boy 8. We have learned no further particulars of this melancholy and afflicting disaster. Mr. Wagoner is said to be a very worthy man, and is well known by many of our citizens.—Evening News of yesterday.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES, ON MONDAY MORNING, the 2d of May, will offer in front of our store— 60 lbs prime Louisiana Sugar; 150 lbs prime Rio Coffee; 100 lbs Extra re-bolled Molasses; 50 packages Leaf, Crushed and Powderd Sugar; 200 kegs assorted Raisins; 150 boxes Gunpowder, assorted; 100 barrels Ohio and St. Louis Whisky; 25 do Pike's Magnolia do; 25 do Fine Whisky various brands; 25 do American Brandy and Gins; 10 do Malaga Wine; 10 do Port and Madeira Wine; 10 barrels New England Ham; 25 lbs pure Clove Vinegar; 50 boxes Star and Tallow Candles; 75 do Palm Soap; 25 do Star and Carb Soap; 100 lbs Soda; 100 lbs Lard.

Together with Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Almonds, Raisins, Clarks, Tobacco, Buckets, Tubs, Wrapping Paper, Baggings, &c., &c. MORRIS & STRATTON, apri28

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY, just received by H. H. HANCOCK, Market Street, apri28

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. NASHVILLE, April 28.

The weather during the week has been varied with heat and cold, and on Monday night we were visited by a very considerable frost. Considerable apprehension was felt in regard to the fruit, but we have not learned that it has suffered materially.

Business during the week under review has been quite dull. The usual inactivity of the summer months has about commenced, and we may look, for the next four months for the reign of torpor and inaction the trade in all its branches.

COTTON.—There has been nothing new during the week in the cotton market. Sales have limited to a few hundred bales, taken by, or on account of manufacturers, for immediate consumption. Prices remain the same as we quoted them last week. There is no speculation in the market, for the very good reason that there is no material. The stock on hand at all the warehouses amounts only to 1870 bales, of which only 1145 bales are unold.

The receipts of the week amount to 273 bales, against 510 for the same time last year, decrease this year 237. Total receipts since September 1st, 38,580. For same time last year, 41,379.

Decrease this year, 2,849. Yesterday only a few bales changed hands at 2 1/2. Our quotations are as follows, the same as those inserted last week.

Inferior, 5 @ 6 1/2. Ordinary, 5 @ 6. Middling, 5 @ 6. Good Middling, 5 @ 6. Tobacco.—The basins of the week has been lighter than for previous weeks, though we notice no change in prices, nor yet any falling off in the avidity with which it is offered is taken. Quotations range from \$4 00 to \$5 20, mostly under the latter figure.

Sales yesterday of \$4 00 at the different warehouses at prices ranging from \$4 00 to \$5 00.

GUANO.—The business of the week has been dull, and will doubtless continue so for the coming four months, as the season is over, and the time of year for a comparative cessation is at hand. We submit our list of prices with only slight quotations.

STEAR.—The stock is abundant, but we notice no change in prices. We still quote 45 @ 50 in hds; and 1/2 cent higher in bbls.

MOLASSES.—The supply still continues good, and prices unchanged. We quote it 23 @ 25 in barrels; and 3 cents higher in half barrels. Sugar house in bbls 33, in half bbls 33; Golden Syrup 67 @ 70.

COFFEE.—Supply continues ample, and the market a shade easier. Rio, 13 @ 15; Laguaira, 11 @ 13; Java, 14 @ 15.

FLOUR.—The stock of foreign brands continues light and they are held, Cincinnati at \$4 50, and St. Louis at \$5 75. Of the Tennessee brands we quote Gallego in lots \$4 50, at retail \$4 75; Montgomery Mills in lots \$4 50, at retail \$4 75; Red Row, \$4 50 in lots and \$4 75 at retail.

CASLES.—We still quote Tallor, Nashville manufacture, at 11c; Star 22 1/2; Sporn 45; Wax Candles 60 @ 65.

SALT.—Barrel Salt 25 cents; coarse sack \$1 35 @ 1 50 fine \$1 65 @ 1 75.

WHISKY.—Common rectified nominal. Cincinnati 12 @ 15; Double Distilled 22 @ 25; Monongahela 45 @ 50.

CHIESE.—We quote Western Reserve by English Dairy companies at 12 1/2 @ 14. None offering.

LARD is still in demand for shipment at 7 1/2 @ 8 and 8c for retail.

BAKERS remain unchanged, and are selling at 25 @ 27 1/2.

RAIS.—Whitman is paying 5c each in his Warehouse for a good article.

BEESWAX.—Still in good demand and we quote it at 20 @ 25. GINSENG remains at 10.

CLOVER SEED continues scarce, and is still held at \$9 50 @ 10.

MACKEY.—No. 1 \$12 1/2; No. 2 \$13; No. 3 \$11, for new and legal.

CORN MEAL is held at 40 @ 50.

CORN by the 60 @ 70, in quantity, and firm.

VINEGAR.—Cincinnati Cider Vinegar \$4 00 per bbl.

OATS.—From wagons clean oats can be bought at 20 @ 25 1/2 per bushel, in store at 25 @ 30.

POTATOES.—Good Northern Irish Potatoes can be bought by the bushel at 60c, or at \$1 25 @ 1 75 in bbls. Sweet 30 @ 40c.

SWEET CORN is unchanged, and we again quote it at 45 cents.

WHEAT.—We notice no change since our last in Nails, and continue to quote 10d, \$5 00, \$3 25, \$4, \$5 75 and 4d, \$3 25. Assorted are held at about \$5 75.

BACON.—Is in better request, though still sales are small. From wagons to be for shoulders, 7c for sides, 8c for hams, and 7 for hog round.

CATTLE MARKET.—Unchanged, and we repeat our former quotations. Beaves 4 1/2 @ 5; sheep \$1 50 @ 2. Calves \$2 50 @ 3 00.

BUTTER is selling at 14 1/2 from wagons.

CHEESE.—12 @ 20, from wagons.

PORK.—Good Northern Irish Potatoes can be bought by the bushel at 60c, or at \$1 25 @ 1 75 in bbls. Sweet 30 @ 40c.

WHITE BEANS are only worth 7 1/2 per bushel.

PEAS.—No sale.

ONIONS sell in lots from wagons at 60c per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples common 9c readily, and Peaches, unpeeled, sell at 6c per lb, and 9c for peeled, from wagons. None in market.

EGGS are still selling at 5c from wagons.

TURKEYS.—Is still held at \$1 00 per gallon by the bbl.

SEAMBOAT REGISTER. ARRIVED.—24, Cape May, Paducah, Altonia, St. Louis, H T Vestman, Pittsburg, 27, Republic, Watawora; Nashville, New Orleans, Odd Fellow, Paducah.

DEPARTED.—27, Monticello, Wata