

W. H. SMITH, JOHN H. GALLAGHER, AND H. CALLENDER, PROPRIETORS.

Office No. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

News Briefs.

The last Jackson (Tenn.) Whig says—"A fire occurred at Montgomery, in McNairy county, on Friday morning last, consuming the store of W. B. Stewart & Co., with its contents, and all the books and papers belonging to the store. The Post Office and the Drug store of Dr. Frazer was also consumed. Total loss estimated at \$10,000 or \$15,000."

A letter from Philadelphia, dated the 29th, announces the death by suicide of Geo. C. Watson, the celebrated carriage builder.

More than one million of dollars has been gathered from a single county in Illinois, the past year, to invest in Iowa lands on speculation. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, everybody, has the fever. No wonder that money is scarce in that quarter. At this rate Uncle Sam will soon bankrupt the entire West.

A private letter from Mr. Simonton, received from Washington, says that the reports of the investigating committee will terminate at least three members of Congress from New York so unequivocally that no defense will be made, and that their expulsion will probably follow the reading of the report.

The Cincinnati Commercial says—"A lady possessing in an eminent degree the charming attribute of being a race one highly civilized by the South happened yesterday, in person, to the Louisville depot, in the hands of some unfortunates, she was taken on board of a steamer, and straight into the bubbling and boiling danger and death were imminent, but, behold! a power not looked for or suspected there, by man, came to the rescue, and the lady was

"Rescued by her cousin, in majestic order." This small hawser restored her to the steamer's deck."

The Louisville Democrat of Friday, tells the following yarn about a "haunted wig":—"An old lady up town, the capillary substance of whose head has long since departed, rendering it a matter of necessity for her to resort to artificial head adornments, has recently procured a new wig. Since she has come into its possession her nightly rest has been broken by the most frightful apparitions, and her wakenings have been rendered dreadful by anticipations of nightly disturbances. She is now convinced that the hair from which her new wig was manufactured is from the head of some unfortunate individual who has died by means of violence, and so long as she retains it she is doomed to be troubled by the presence of the spirit of the natural owner of the wig. In short she wears a haunted wig. Although a beautiful new wig, she is willing to part with it at a great sacrifice. Who bids for a haunted wig at half price?"

From the army and navy diet scaler of France and England, which, of course, are based upon the recognized necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it is inferred that about two and one-fourth pounds avoirdupois of dry food, per day, are required for each individual; of this about three-fourths are vegetable, and the rest animal. At the close of an entire year the amount is upwards of 800 pounds. Enumerating under the title of water all the various drinks—coffee, tea, alcohol, wine, &c.—its estimated quantity is about 1600 pounds per annum. That for the air received by breathing may be taken at 800 pounds. With these figures before us, says the Medical World, we are able to see how the case stands. The food, water and air which a man receives, amount, in the aggregate, to more than 3000 pounds a year; that is to about a ton and a half, or more than twenty times his weight. This enormous quantity may well attract our attention to the expenditure of material required for supporting life. A living being is the result and representation of change on a prodigious scale.

The English chemist, Thornton T. Herpeth, has been taking advantage of a recent trip to South America to collect and examine fireflies, in order to get at the secret of the luminosity. The commony collected species in regard to the source of the light emitted by insects, is that it is due to the slow combustion of phosphorus, resembling that produced by gentle rubbing a match with the fingers. Mr. Herpeth denies this, however, as he was unable, on the application of the most delicate tests, to detect the smallest trace of phosphorus in the bodies of those curious little creatures. His opinion is that the light is caused by the burning of a peculiar compound of carbon and hydrogen, founded in a special gland.

The Scientific American publishes a communication from Chilian Beach, formerly of Auburn, now of Leslie, Michigan, in which he minutely describes a stone which has been in his possession for twelve years, and which, during that time, by simple exposure to the air only, has been performing feats of a progressive character. When he obtained it twelve years ago, it was a little more than half an inch long and three-eighths in diameter, and had an inch in diameter. The most curious feature of this increase of the stone, is not an equal expansion, but a particular emanation from one side of the parent stone. "The stone," he says, "is the most perfect white transparent, will cut glass, and increasing in size and weight with neither food nor common air." He has never yet found a person who could tell what it was, or give him any explanation as to the cause of its growth.

NASHVILLE: TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1857.

The Eighth Congressional District.

Inquiries have been made of us from the several counties composing this Congressional District, in regard to the wishes and intentions of our Representative, Gen. Zollicoffer, in connection with the ensuing canvass. In answer to them, we are authorized to say that he is a candidate for reelection to Congress.

From Washington.

The Corruption Committee—Hon. F. S. Ed. wards and O. B. Matton—Another Whisky Shop.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1857. The corruption investigating committee have not reported and are still prosecuting the investigation with zeal and energy. It is doubted whether they will report in time for it to be considered by this Congress. New developments have been made by them and they are now endeavoring to discover fully certain schemes which have on all previous occasions escaped detection. The prominent actor in these stupendous schemes is O. B. Matton, member of Congress from New York. An officer has been despatched to his district to collect testimony in relation to his transactions. He is a notoriously corrupt man and it is said that he boasts at home that he can make one of two to thirty thousand a session. He is one of Seward's pimps and wire-pullers.

But little is known concerning this investigation, but it has leaked out that Hon. B. L. Paine has fastened the charge upon Hon. F. S. Edwards, of New York; and it is said that Mr. Edwards does not undertake to defend himself. It is also said that the proof against two other members is positive, and that many are implicated. I have no doubt of the truth of the statement that these members have been detected in bribery and corruption. The names of two I have not learned, but I think they are easily guessed.

Another whisky-shop has been opened in the Capitol. The rooms of the Assistant Doorkeeper and House Librarian have been proscribed to this purpose during this Congress; but now a room in the Clerks' department has been set out with whisky for the members, and the passages to these three places are constantly blocked up by persons passing to and fro. I wonder if this whisky is to be charged to Uncle Sam as "stationery," Bread, Bann, turkeys, and oysters have been, and I cannot see why whisky cannot also be.

The submarine telegraph bill has been referred to the Post Office Committee. The course of the House in reference to this bill looks to me as if some one was in search of a fee. It was referred to first to the Finance Committee, by it reported, discussed, and then, on motion of the chairman of the Post Office Committee, referred to it, for what purpose no one knows but the chairman; and it is to be hoped that he has no ulterior pecuniary objects or purposes in view. Daniel Mace is the chairman.

The Southern extremists and filibusters are urging R. J. Walker for the Premiership. The Northern conservatives are urging Judge Black, of Pennsylvania. The friends of J. G. Jones are, of course, hostile to this latter proposition. Buck keeps his own counsel. His most intimate friend does no know any thing concerning his prospective cabinet or policy.

Joint Convention to adopt Presidential Votes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1857. The two Houses assembled in joint convention yesterday to count the vote for President and to declare who were duly elected President and Vice President. The Vice President pro tem, Senator Mason, presided. During the progress of the business, Mr. Letcher objected to the counting of the vote of Wisconsin, because it was cast on the 4th, instead of the 3d of December, as the law required. The presiding officer decided that no debate or objection was in order, and proceeded to have Wisconsin counted, and declared, in accordance with the result, Mr. BUCHANAN President and BRECKENRIDGE Vice President, and then declared the joint meeting dissolved, which action many members of both Houses protested against as illegal and as an usurpation of the part of the presiding officer. An excited debate sprang up. The tellers refused to sign the report, giving as their reason that they had not determined to count Wisconsin, though Mason had so declared it. While the Senate was retiring in pursuance of the dissolution of the joint meeting, by the presiding officer, he recalled them, saying the tellers had not completed their duty. The debate continued and quite an excited scene ensued, which was terminated by the abrupt withdrawal of the Senate from the conference. Both Houses subsequently assembled in their respective chambers and proceeded to deliberate on the matter. There is, from present prospects, an evident majority of both Houses in favor of rejecting the vote of Wisconsin, but it is more than probable that the debate will continue for a day or two, not, probably, to terminate in any revolutionary measure, but there is undoubtedly a large majority who would not "hold Buck" if possible. They would resort to any scheme or quibble which would produce such a result. If any serious difficulty should occur, the Democracy will be solely responsible for it, because only members of that party were difficult in the way. It does seem strange that that party could not declare its own candidate President without a quarrel. The few remaining days of the session will be wasted in discussing the legality of the Wisconsin vote, the Democracy endeavoring to disfranchise the State, because Providence interfered by a violent snow storm and prevented the Electors from reaching the capital until the 4th of December. Its admission or rejection does not affect the result, and it seems that the Democracy must be exceedingly tedious on small matters to excite the whole country to these turbulent and tumultuous proceedings.

Mr. Webster's Estimate of Byron.

In a letter to a friend, Hon. Daniel Webster gave this estimate of Lord Byron: "I have read Tom Moore's first volume of Byron's Letters, and have been investigating a small hawser picture of a human being, I shall believe it all within the bounds of credibility. Byron's case shows that facts sometimes runs by fancy, as a steamboat runs by a snow at anchor. I have tried hard to find something in him to like, besides his genius and his wit, but there was no other likeable quality about him. He was an incarnation of demonism. He is the only man in English history, for a hundred years, that I like to look at, and I do not like to look at him, not in his person, but in his principles. He denied all religion and all virtue from the house, Dr. Johnson says there is merit in maintaining good principles, though the pretense of it is to be used to gain a living. This is true. Good theory is something, but a theory of living and dying too, made up of the elements of hatred of religion, contempt of morals, and defiance of the opinions of all the decent part of the public—when before the great light of letters shined in it. It was a theory of recast certain prominent characters in his great eyes, he could embellish them with new traits without violating probability.

Damage to the Coast Trade.

Some lady, who has more reverence for the inspiration she draws from Helton than for that imported from Havana, comes down after the following style upon the patrons of the weed. Let her prayer be answered, and large dealers in cigars must budge on Macabre or cave in."

May never lady press his lips.

Who makes a furnace of his mouth, And keeps his chimney burning? May each true woman shut her eyes, And see the smoke of his chimney burning? And none but those who smoke themselves Have kisses for a smoker?"

A Pair of Hybrid Bits.

We find the following lines floating around loose in the papers and unite them as eminently worthy of each other's society: At a wedding the other day, one of the guests, who is often a little absent-minded, observed, gravely, that he had never seen a woman married this year."

Glacé Sashes, &c.

Glacé Sashes, &c. sold by W. W. Saxon, Esq., of the National Intelligencer, died in Washington city on Monday evening last, aged forty years. He was a gentleman of high intellectual attainments, and a most successful journalist and editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Enquirer.

The Coming Canvass.

John Marshall, Esq. For the Patriot.

Let this able, conservative patriot politician be run for Governor. Without regard to circumstances, he can crush out any opponent. SEYMOUR PARATUS.

For the Patriot.

Montgomery, Feb. 11, 1857. Errors of the Patriot:—I have recently seen in your paper a notice of a meeting of the friends of Gen. Zollicoffer, as suitable candidates for Congress in this district, and as the ball is opened I will join in the dance. In the first place I presume that General Zollicoffer has represented this district, two terms, does not desire to be a candidate again, and in the second place Davidson County being the place of Gen. Zollicoffer's residence, ought to elect him, but a recognition of the principle of rotation—a principle always deservedly popular in Tennessee and one which will exert an influence in the selection of a candidate for Congress. For this and other reasons the people of Montgomery, Stewart and Dixon, so far as I have been able to ascertain their wishes, are, decidedly in favor of Gen. Quarles, as the next candidate for Congress in this district.

Jabez Candor.

Nothing has occurred to change the general belief that Cobb, Floyd, and Glancy Jones are certain for Cabinet posts. Their names are on all the lists, except a few which exclude Floyd, in order to place Hunter in the Presidency. Hunter's friends, however, will not accept the post, and many Virginians protest that such an appointment would kindle a fearful conflagration and excite a terrible feud in that State. It is not very gratifying to me that it has been so not very gratifying to me that in the consultations held here by Mr. Buchanan, but one Congressman or distinguished politician was called in or came forward to present his views to the President elect.

Such language, put forth in the leading Democratic organ of the West, has an ugly look, Cobb and Floyd, two of the persons named, are nearly certain to go into the Cabinet, are the gentlemen whom, in company with Mr. Bright, the editor of one of the Democratic organs of this city, writing from Washington, recently denominated "the three C's." The editor said, that if such men should be taken into the Cabinet, the Buchanan administration would be a still-born baby—that it would be born amid the howlings of the masses of the National Democracy. It certainly is, as the Enquirer correspondent says, a remarkable and not very gratifying fact, that, in all the consultations held at Washington by Mr. Buchanan, only one member of Congress or distinguished politician was called in or came forward to present his views to the President elect. This is a sad reflection on the Democracy of this country. According to this Democratic authority, the President elect must have confined his consultations to the office-seekers assembled at Washington and the second, third, and fourth rate politicians who were in the city. Why did the President elect go to Washington rather than to any other city to consult as to his Cabinet? Is it for the opportunity of listening to the counsel of Senators, Representatives, and the most distinguished politicians in the District?—L. J. C.

How Does This Look?

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says: "Mr. Jefferson Davis, the only member of the present Administration who has been distinguished by his general ideas of political policy, has expressed himself fully satisfied with the programme, and intends to give him a cordial support in the Senate, predicated upon these representations. A policy which is so well calculated to beget the confidence of the people, may not be quite so acceptable to others, who have more conservative notions. But we will see, within thirty days, what the inaugural shall lay down, and until then, Mr. Buchanan is entitled to the confidence of opponents and the confidence of friends."

Gen. Haskell.

Among the many spoken of by the Americans for the office of Secretary of the Interior, is Gen. Haskell, of this city. In every quarter of the State he has friends to respond to the mention of his name with a shout. His past services are well known to the people of Tennessee. His history is as well known, as that of any other man in the matured statesman and magnificent orator. His gallant services in Mexico are well remembered, and the men of Tennessee are not the men to forget those who have distinguished themselves in the field of battle, and in the field of peace. He will reward Haskell, not that he seeks or claims any, but because he has served them faithfully, and he has done so with ability, he has no superior in the South. His campaign of the past summer will long be remembered, and those splendid orations that so stirred the popular heart will not soon be forgotten. He is a man of a standard-bearer in the gubernatorial contest soon to take place, we should feel that if eloquence, power and the force of truth could avail, victory would be ours. In East Tennessee his popularity is great, and indeed, wherever his eloquent voice has been heard, the people would flock to his standard. Of course we do not, in these observations, intend to disparage the merits of others. A comparison of our own with those of others is a candidate. To him our support will be given.—Memphis Enq.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

The last item about the cabinet is that Mr. Buchanan had carried to Wheeling eighteen names from which he would choose his seven counselors. Whether he proposes to draw the names from a hat or to trouble himself with weighing carefully their several merits, pretensions, and relations to the Government, is, as suggested by this high Democratic authority, the cabinet is to be made by lottery, we think the public or at least the eighteen individuals immediately interested should be allowed to witness the drawing. The country has a right to expect that in the drawing of other lotteries, certificates designed by good and responsible men shall be published as to the perfect fairness of the thing. We wonder if Mr. Buchanan is determined that the number of tickets in the wheel or rather shall be limited to the names of the candidates? It is an interesting Democratic in this part of the country who would like to take chances at almost any terms.—L. J. C.

Power of Sea Breakers.

From experiments which were made some time since, at the Bell Rock and Skerryvore light-houses, on the coast of Scotland, it was found that while the force of the breakers on the coast of the German Ocean may be taken at about a ton and a half upon every square foot of surface exposed to them, the Atlantic breakers fall with double that weight, or three tons to the square foot; and thus a surface of only two to three tons of breakers on the coast of the Atlantic breaker equal to about fifty tons. In November, 1824, a heavy gale blew, and blocks of limestone and granite, from two to five tons in weight, were washed about like pebbles, at the Plymouth breakwater. About 200 tons of such blocks, of various sizes, were hurled over it, and the inclined plane of the breakwater, carried over it, and scattered in various directions. A block of limestone, seven tons in weight, was in one place washed a distance of 150 feet. Blocks of three tons weight were torn away by a single blow of a breaker, and hurled over into the harbor; and one of nearly two tons, strongly tressed down upon a jetty, was torn away and tossed upwards by an overpowering breaker.

Chancery Court at Nashville.

The Chancery Court at Nashville, on the 15th day of February, 1857, on motion of complainant, by counsel in the above cause, and opposing by counsel in the above cause, and on the affidavits of James M. Hill and Benjamin M. Hill, sworn to and filed in the court, and on the ordinary process of the court, the said James M. Hill and Benjamin M. Hill, were ordered to appear in the said Chancery Court, on the 15th day of March next, to answer to the bill of complaint, and to show cause why the same should not be decreed in favor of the complainant. The said James M. Hill and Benjamin M. Hill, were ordered to appear in the said Chancery Court, on the 15th day of March next, to answer to the bill of complaint, and to show cause why the same should not be decreed in favor of the complainant. The said James M. Hill and Benjamin M. Hill, were ordered to appear in the said Chancery Court, on the 15th day of March next, to answer to the bill of complaint, and to show cause why the same should not be decreed in favor of the complainant.

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DIED.

Yesterday, Mrs. SARAH NEW, her funeral will take place today at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of her son, J. B. McFerrin, in Edgefield.

FOR CINCINNATI.

The light draughted fine passenger steamer SWALLOW, Frigate, Master, will leave for Cincinnati on the 15th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to the Agent, H. H. HARRISON, Agent, 501 1/2.

Jack For Sale.

Will be offered for sale on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., on the Public Square, for the benefit of the poor, a fine black and white dog, named JACK, which will be sold for \$10.00. D. McNAIRY.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

A SMALL FARM, under a good order, on the Nolichucky River, adjoining the city of Nashville, containing 100 acres, with a fine house, kitchen, barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars apply to the Agent, D. TAYLOR, 501 1/2.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, at Nashville, in the case of the Estate of James M. Hill, deceased, the following real estate is offered for sale to the highest bidder, to wit: A lot in the city of Nashville, containing 1/2 acre, bounded by the city streets, and by the estate of James M. Hill, deceased. For further particulars apply to the Agent, D. TAYLOR, 501 1/2.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court, made at Nashville, on the 15th day of February, 1857, in the case of James M. Hill, deceased, the following real estate is offered for sale to the highest bidder, to wit: A lot in the city of Nashville, containing 1/2 acre, bounded by the city streets, and by the estate of James M. Hill, deceased. For further particulars apply to the Agent, D. TAYLOR, 501 1/2.

FOR SALE.

A large and varied assortment of both Continental and American Valentin Motives—just received by H. H. HARRISON, Agent, 501 1/2.

New Books by Express.

HENRY LYLES, of Love and Estlin, by Emily Martineau, daughter of Captain Martineau, of the West, by H. H. Riley, with Original Illustrations. THE QUADRON, or A Lover's Adventure in Louisiana, by Capt. Magna Bell. A Tale of the Louisiana Coast, by Wm. Brown, James Robinson, with Original Engravings. DON BERNARDO'S DAUGHTER, or Love, War and Adventure, by Wm. Harrison Almonaster. Just received and for sale by H. H. HARRISON, Agent, 501 1/2.

FOR SALE.

HARRIS'S NEW PAPER—Harris's Weekly, a Journal of Civilization, first number, 500 copies just received. Subscription received and single numbers sold by H. H. HARRISON, Agent, 501 1/2.

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FOR SALE.

A second-hand PEANING MACHINE (Dunlop's patent) in good running order. It places 100 or 150 inches wide, and will be disposed of at a reduced price. WM. R. McPHERLAND, No. 12 College street.

RAGS—I will pay 30 cents.

Cash for good Cotton and Linn's Rags, or for any kind of Rags, at the rate of 30 cents per hundred. SMITH, MORGAN & CO., 10 College street.

TO PRINTERS.

WE HAVE a good Super Royal Paper, nearly new and in perfect order, which we will sell at a bargain. SMITH, MORGAN & CO., 10 College street.

"THE EXAMINER," An Independent Journal.

Published at Gallatin, Tenn. by GRAY & BOYERS, and circulating largely through the counties of Sumner, Smith, Macon, Jackson, Davidson, Putnam, Wilson, and Robertson; it presents excellent illustrations as an Advertising Medium for the Merchants of Nashville. Address: "THE EXAMINER," at Gallatin, Tenn. 1614-15.

HAGAN & BRO., Book Sellers and Stationers.

No. 39 Market & No. 6 Union St., Nashville, Tennessee.

Valentines.

A large and varied assortment of both Continental and American Valentin Motives—just received by H. H. HARRISON, Agent, 501 1/2.

New Books by Express.

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FOR SALE.

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