The Nashville Patriot.

DAILY $8: TRI-WEEKLY $5: WEEKLY $3:

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News Brevities.

.... Wm. D. Hogan a sugar weigher, was shot and killed on the levee at New Orleans, Thursday morning last, by Samuel McClelland, who followed the same occupation. The difficulty arose from the latter charging upon the former the authorship of an article in an indecent publication, and Hogan retorting that he was a liar.

.... DR. DUFF, speaking of the railroads that have recently been constructed from Calcutta, says that some of the old incredulous Brahmins in Bengal, when persuaded to be eye-witnesses, have been knocking their foreheads in a sort of agony, and exclaiming, as the mighty train rolled swiftly along, that India himself, their god of the firmament, had no such carriage as that.

.... The *Central Texan* learns from a gentleman near Naviseto, that while he was cutting down a tree near that place he made a most remarkable discovery. He cut down a very large cotton wood with a hollow in it, and an aperture from the outside some six feet above the ground. Upon splitting open the tree, the hollow was found to contain an Indian's skeleton which was perfect, not a bone missing. The conjecture is that, at some time or other, the Indian got into this hollow tree to make his escape from some enemy or wild animal, and was unable to get out again and so perished.

.... Lieutemant Catesby Ap Roger Jones, an officer on board the United States steam frigate Merrimac, writing home to his family from Barbadoes, under date of the 26th of February, says, in speaking of the productiveness of the soil, &c., that the Island is 21 miles long, by 14 wide, produces annually 50,000 hogsheads of sugar, and the land sells at $600 per acre. It will be remembered that this Island was a rendezvous for the negroes stolen from Virginia in the late war with Great Britain, by Sir Admiral Cockburn and his confederates. The lands of the Island have been cultivated by those slaves and their descendants from that time to the present day.

.... Some seven years since, says the Elmira Advertiser, Whittington Sayre, a gentleman extensively engaged in the lumber business in that place, and highly respected by a large circle ef acquaintances, went on a visit to a couple of sons near Milwaukie, Wisconsin; but shortly after arriving there, he was taken ill, died and was buried in one of the graveyards of that city. A few weeks since, on account of a road being about to be opened through the ground where his remains were deposited, it was determined to disinter them for burial elsewhere. On removing the earth from the coffin, (which was considerable decayed,) it was found than Mr. Sayre's body was in as good a state of preservation as when interred!—it was taken from the grave and examined by a large number of people. The general opinion was that the petrification had been occasioned by some action of the soil; but when the remains of others, in adjoining graves, were taken up, they were found to be almost entirely decomposed. Every feature of Mr. Sayre's face was perfectly preserved, and the whole body was as hard as the hardest stone. This is a remarkable case, and will give rise to some speculation among the scientific and curious.

....The N. Y. Musical World, states that the Mr. Snodgrass, (of the Burdell case) has concluded an engagement with Christy's Minstrels, and was to appear in that company on Monday last. Hopeful youth!

.... A most daring attempt was made on Sunday night to destroy the wine, liquor and tea store of Messrs. Macy & Jenkins, No. 146 Fulton street, New York. The force of the explosion was so great that the front doors and windows were shivered to atoms, the large shutters being blown across the street and lopged against a pile of brick, The iron shutters and door at the rear of the store were burst open, and the bars which secured them were wrenched off and thrown into the yard; yet, strange as it may seem, but very slight damage was done to the goods in the store, neither the bottles on the shelves nor the stove pipe appeared to have been displaced. The object of the perpetrator of the act could not have been plunder, as no articles are missed from the store, every thing being as left on Saturday evening.

.... The Charleston *Courier* of 3d instant says: The rates of freight from Charleston and Savannah to Kuoxville, and all other stations on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, have been greatly reduced.

.... A shooting affray recently took place at Cairo, Ill., between T. F. Blackburn and D. T. Smith, both of whom were physicians. The former received a ball in his left side under the arm. He lingered but a few hours. Smith absconded and has not been heard from.

.... The responsible office of Secretary of State in Presidential Cabinets has been held at various times by the following distinguished citizens :—"Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, John C. Calhoun, John M. Clayton, Daniel Webster, James Buchanan, and Wm. L. Marcy."

.... The authorities of New York are getting to be quite on the alert after murder cases. Thomas Winters was arrested some days ago, on a charge of murdering his wife, Elizabeth Winter, who had disappeared very suddenly. The evidence was very strong against him, and he was committed to jail for further examination, about which time his wife "turned up," having been committed to the Toombs for drunkenness! The unjustly suspected man was of course discharged.

.... President Pierce has accepted an invitation to sojourn after the inauguration with Mr. Secretary Marcy.

.... It is stated that during Saturday afternoon the portemonnaie which Col. Lee lost, and about which the difficulty occurred which resulted in the death of Mr. Hume, a highly respectable merchant of Alexandria, was returned to him by a highly respectable citizen of Georgetown, *in whose pocket some adroit villain had put it after rifling it of its contents.* One or two other gentlemen who lost portemonnaies at the levee, have had them returned by neighbors and friends, far above all suspicion, under similar circumstances.

.... Speaking of the Tehuantepec Railroad, the N. O. *Picayune* of the 3d inst., says:—"In connection with the additional interesting intelligence from the Tehuantepec Isthmus, published this morning, our readers will be pleased to learn as we do from a private source, that this great work is now a certainty. The surveys, it is well known, are already made, and nothing remains but to push it forward to an early completion. The new wagon road will doubtless prove a valuable auxiliary. From Minatitlan, by railroad, it will be less than 450 miles—from seven to ten hours—to the Pacific."

.... A. S. Barnes, of this State, was recently robbed in New Orleans, of $2,500.

.... The total entries of Foreign Dry Goods, at New York, for the four weeks just ended, are $5,092,007 greater than for February, 1856, $6,608,849 greater than for the same period of 1855, and $4,451,622 greater than for 1854, The increase extends to every description of goods, but is, comparatively greatest in silks, made up, not only by an increase in the quantity, but also by a very important advance in the invoiced value of the goods. The receipts of Foreign Dry Goods at New York, for the last two months' are $4,791,712 greater than for the same period of 1856, $11,364,922 greater than for same period of 1855, and $4,605,628 greater than for the same period of 1854.

NASHVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1857.

☞The American papers of Nashville, are silent this week, as to the point where the District Convention shall be held. The fitness of Clarksville, as the central spot, equally approachable from every point, is apparent to the entire District, and this, of itself ought to be conclusive in its favor. Usage, too, has fixed this as the place for the Conventions of both parties; and unless the Nashville press can present considerations overbalancing these, dissatisfaction must follow the change—not being convinced of its propriety, the people *will* indulge suspicions as to the motives. We trust, therefore, that no further attempt will be made to depart from the usage of the party. —*Clarksville Chronicle.*

We are a little surprised to find in the *Chronicle* the insinuation of improper motives contained in the above paragraph. It was not called for by anything said by the American press of this city, and is entirely gratuitous. We fear its parentage may be attributed to the spirit suggested in the sentence of Holy Writ—"The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Now, as to the Convention: We don't care where it meets. It is a matter of no importance to us whatever. We shall take no part in it. As an organ of the American Party we deem it our duty to pin ourself to no man's skirt, but to await the action of the Convention, and to support its nominee if he shall be fairly chosen.

We proposed Nashville as the place of meeting at the instance of members of the American party who thought that as former Conventions had been held at Clarksville, Montgomery would now be generous enough to send her delegation abroad. They believed also from former experience that delegates from Dickson and Robertson would prefer Nashville, a point quite as accessible to them as Clarksville. Delegates are often persons having business at the Capital, and as they can transact their private business whilst here on a political mission, they are more willing to attend. But, our friends may have been wrong in these views. Montgomery county may not be willing to permit her delegates to sever themselves from her apron strings. Stewart, Robertson and Dickson may regard Clarksville as theirpolitical Mecca and turn with horror from any other. If this be the case, let them say so. Davidson county will join them wherever they go.

Bedford and Marshall Senatorial District.

The democracy have already a candidate out in the above-named district. Although a decided democratic district, we trust the Americans will prepare to contest it vigorously. We think we see, in the following communication from the Shelbyville *Expositor* evidence of their determination to do so. Mr. Thompson, the gentleman proposed as the American candidate, we are assured, would prove a "tower of strength" to the American cause, and, if such a thing be possible, would overcome the democratic majority:

From the Shelbyvill Expositor.

Senator from Marshall and Bedford.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Whilst the names of several gentlemen of the American party have been canvassed by their friends through your columns, as persons suitable to represent Bedford proper and also the floating District of Rutherford and Bedford in the lower branch of the next General Assembly, we have, as yet, seen no mention made in reference to the candidacy for the State Senate from Bedford and Marshall. It is true that heretofore there has not been very great zeal to contest the Senatorial seat from these counties, inasmuch as a *majority* has been against us, yet sir, these are *new* times with us and they involve new issues—issues, which, if fairly presented and ably discussed before men of all parties, *will* command their approval and assent. They appeal with patriotic force to the American heart, the strings of which, touched aright, will echo in responsive chords of emphatic endorsement. Mystification and misrepresentation has heretofore enveloped with a cloud of prejudice the merits of our cause. It will require an able and well-posted gentleman to dispel by the wand of truth the murky clouds which lower above us, and to substitute an American Senator, who shall represent American principles from the good counties of Bedford and Marshall.

Looking, sir, over the array of worthy names in this Senatorial District, we know of none which carries with it more of the elements of availability and strength than that of Jo. H. THOMPSON, Esq., of Bedford. As a young gentleman of fine parts, thorough acquaintance with the political issues of the day, and of *great strength* before the people, he has no superior and few equals. Whether or not Mr. J. would accept a nomination we cannot say. If he does, the District will stand redeemed, and on the ides of August next

"Victory will sit at our helm."

SPIRIT OF '76.

☞ The democracy of Franklin county held a meeting at Winchester last week, and expressed a preference for Hon. Isham G. Harris for Governor. They also suggested a district convention to meet at Shelbyville on the 1st of May, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we nominate the Hon. James H. Thomas, of Maury, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the action of a convention.

As our contemporary of the *Union and American* would say, Hon. Geo. W. Jones has already "emphatically" and "unconditionally" announced himself a candidate. Will he abide by the decision of a convention, or will he continue a candidate at all hazards? Perhaps our neighbor can tell us.

Valuable Table.

Few readers (says Littell) can be aware, until they have had occasion to test the fact, how much labor or research is often saved by such a table as the following:

1607—Virginia settled by the English.
1614—New York settled by the Dutch.
1620—Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1624—Few Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1628—Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.
1633—Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1635—Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1636—Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1659—North Carolina settled by the English.
1670—South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.
1682—Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1732—Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
1791—Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792—Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796—Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802—Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811—Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816—Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817—Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818—Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819—Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820—Maine admitted into the Union.
1821—Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836—Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836—Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845—Florida admitted into the Union.
1846—Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848—Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850—California admitted into the Union.

☞ The Savannah *News* says that Bishop ANDREW, in returning from the Florida Conference, met with the misfortune on the cars of having his pocket book stolen, containing some two or three hundred dollars.

The 4th Congressional District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1857.

EDITOR OF THE NASHVILLE PATRIOT:—I have seen a card in your very interesting paper of the 30th ultimo, announcing my name as a candidate for Congress in the 4th Congressional District, subject to a convention of the American party.

This announcement was made in my absence while at Washington City, attending to my official duty as one of the clerks of the House of Representatives of the United States.

I feel gratefully proud for the compliment paid me, and the confidence and respect my personal and political friends have for me.

While I have no wish to enter into politics, I consider myself the property of my friends and constituents.

Should the American party hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, the decision of that convention shall meet my cordial approbation and support.

I shall leave Washington as soon as Congress adjourns, ready to do my duty for my party and country.

Respectfully, J. J. BURNETT.

From the Clarksville Chronicle.

☞ In accordance with previous notice, a meeting of the American party was held at the Court House, on Monday last, which was organized by appointing Thos. Ogburn Esq., President, and B. A. Rogers Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, at Nashville on the 1st of May, and to the District Convention, on the 14th of April.

On motion, the President appointed the following Committee of three, to nominate suitable persons to attend said Conventions, as delegates: C. G. Smith, T. W. Beaumont and George Hampton.

[We omit the list of Delegates.]

The following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, Clarksville is the most suitable place for holding the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, in this District.

Resolved, That, in the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress, we recognize none but able and worthy men, either of whom, if nominated, would be entitled to the earnest and enthusiastic support of the Americans of the 8th District.

Resolved, That the distinguished abilities and signal services of our recent candidate for elector, in this District,—Gen. James M. Quarles,—in the opinion of this meeting, render his claims upon the American party pre-eminent; and he is, therefore, our first choice as a candidate to represent this district, in the next Congress.

Resolved, That our delegates to the District Convention be instructed to cast their votes for Gen. Quarles, and requested to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That the delegates be authorized to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, and also to go into joint convention with the other counties interested, to nominate candidates for the offices of Senator and Floater.

THOS. OGBURN, Pre't.

B. A. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

On Sunday last, in company with several gentlemen, we took a trip (not on the cars, but on horseback) over the road above designated, upon which work had been done, commencing at Marshall, and were highly gratified to find the ten continuous miles graded and cross-ties furnished in compliance with the requisitions of the charter. Owing to some very unfavorable weather, for work, this winter, it required a masterly effort to push it through, *even* some night work, we are informed. All concerned in this work, properly denominated the "greatest enterprise of the age," Engineers, Contractors, Overseers, and Laborers, are entitled to the highest praise for their energy and untiring perseverance.

The ties that we examined are chiefly of post oak—many of them split out of large trees, and hence, all heart. Everything seems to have been done with a view to permanence and durability, and not for the purpose of saving time.

The neighbors along the line and vicinity, knowing that Monday was the day by which ten continuous miles were to be prepared, as above stated, were out in numbers, with countenances wreathed with smiles. Although we were apprised that considerable interest was felt in behalf of the enterprise, the manifestations transcended our expectations.

The work will not abate, we are informed, but to the contrary, be prosecuted both East and West, with all possible speed. Should our friends of Louisiana push forward their portion of the work, and meet us at the line that separates the States—the place of connection—the cars may soon be put upon the first twenty-five miles on the Texas side. This is very desirable, not only for the facilities it would afford to the travelling and shipping public, but that it would serve as an invaluable auxiliary in advancing the work upon the road. It is earnestly to be hoped they will be in time, as it would supersede the necessity of extending an arm to Swanson's Landing upon the Lake as expediency would suggest, should it be discovered they will not be in time to unite.

The company are still anxious to employ negro laborers, by the year, at their former rates. The terms seem liberal, and should planters determine to plant principally corn, a great number of hands might be spared upon the road. Will not twenty-five dollars a month pay as well as raising cotton, the most valuable season?—*Harrison (Texas) Flag, Feb.* 21.

The Railroad.

It affords us great pleasure to announce to our readers the gratifying intelligence, that the effort of last week has resulted in the procurement of $86,000 subscriptions, leaving only $14,000 to be raised of the sum required to complete the work. This small sum will be procured we are well assured during the present week, and this great enterprise will proceed at once.

Col. Stevenson remained with us until the battle was fought and the victory won; he left on Tuesday morning, with the promise to send an engineer forthwith to survey the road. This is a great achievement, and has already done much in advancing the wealth of the county, and when the road goes into operation will place Lincoln among the most wealthy and prosperous counties in the State. The surplus products will no longer be shut out from the best markets. Travel will no longer be excluded by the unimproved condition of our roads, but life, activity and enterprise will soon appear in all the departments of life. We congratulate the people of Lincoln upon the success of the enterprise which, we believe, will do more in advancing their interests than any heretofore proposed.—*Lincoln Journal, 5th inst.*

E. T. & GA. RAILROAD.—It was stated in the Cleveland paper week before last, and the statement has been copied into other journals, that the travel on the rail road had largely fallen off in consequence of the advanced rates of fare. The following figures show the falsity of the statement, and are satisfactory on the point:

Receipts for passage for January, '57, 31 days, old rate,	$5,640 80
February, 28 days, new rate,	6,654 85

The same number of days at the same ratio would have given $7,367 95—showing an increase in the receipts of passage sales under the advanced rates, of 1,727 15 in a single month. We have not the figures of the month of February, '56, by us, but we were informed by the President of the Company a day or two ago, that the receipts for passage are largely above the receipts of the corresponding month of the preceding year. Would it be asking too much of the papers that gave currency to the *Banner's* misstatement, to copy this paragraph into their columns?—*Athens Post.*

☞ The Hickman (Ky.,) *Argus* learns that a son of John T. Holeman living near Jacksonville, Obion county, Tenn., was instantly killed a few days since by a tree falling upon him in his father's field. The unfortunate child was eight or ten years of age.

☞ Strange results from medical visits occurred in Putnam county, N. Y., recently. Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Wood died under the treatment of a Dr. McDaniel, after which the doctor eloped with Mrs. Wood, thus finishing the family. In losing such a wife Mr. Wood should have no regret.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United State—and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and the ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions through many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

Having determined not to become a candidate fro re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government except the desire, ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution was heard, and instant submission follows.

Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories. Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a Strte, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

A different opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union; but, be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign influence, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The whole territorial question being thus settled, upon the principle of popular sovereignty, a principle as ancient as free government itself, every thing of a practical value has been decided, and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope, that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct. Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance.

Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known intermission for more than twenty years, while it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and endangered the very existence of the Union; nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective.

The political subjects, which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away, and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of government, however admirable in itself—however productive of material benefits—can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress the agitation which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union.

Recent estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution; of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections; even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty questions. All such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expansive country, such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on the noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our Confederacy.

Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion, to every portion of the Confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving government free from the taint or even suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics, and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed for ever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money.

Party, through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The national mode of relief from embarrassment, is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, and a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as the defense of our extended sea coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people, than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner to do as little injury as may have been practical to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defense of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favorite corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff

But the squandering of the public money sink into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and that at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new State by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our childrens' children, as well as for those exiled from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled under the Constitution and laws to be placed on a perfect equality with native-born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of cetrain specific powers, and the question, whether this grant shall be liberally or strictly construed, has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, they have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion.

Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for the successful administration of the government, both in peace or in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary, for the defense of any State or territory of the Union against foreign invasion.

Under the Constitution, Congress has power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to repel invasion. Thus endowed in an ample manner with a war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion. How is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader? In case of a war with a naval power stronger than our own, we should have no other availabe access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive it.

The Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States. It should not deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love of the Union, which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast, may not be impaired by neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall be satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be right that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more, nor accept less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation.

To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return. It is our glory that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred, and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we shall in future acquire territory unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain of the progress of events. We shall still further extend our possessions.

Hitherto in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1857.

REGULAR MEMPHIS PACKET.

THE fine passenger steamer ALEONA, MILLER Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

march10 A. HAMILTON, Agent.

For Memphis.

THE splendid passenger steamer J G CLINE, CARTWRIGHT, Master, will leave for Memphis on MONDAY 16th, at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage apply on board or to march10 A. L. DAVIS, Agent.

For St. Louis.

THE splendid steamer ELLA, J. B. WEAVER, Master, will leave for the above port and all intermediate landings, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday 11th inst.,) at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

march10 A. HAMILTON, Agent.

NEGRO GIRL FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th inst., I will offer to the highest bidder for cash, a likely NEGRO GIRL, aged about 10 years. [m10—3t] E. R. GLASCOCK, Agent.

Wanted.

A SECOND-HAND BUGGY. Apply at this office.

m10

"WHERE WE BRANCH WE ROOT."

WASHINGTON CAMP, NO. 1, JUNIOR S. OF A.

OF TENNESSEE,

MEETS regularly every THURSDAY EVENING, in the third story of the Court-house, Columbia, Tenn

This association is one calculated to instill into the young mind TRUE ideas of American Freedom, and the proper appreciation of Republican (not Black) Institutions.

Charter-Granting Body.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.

We, the undersigned, free-born youths of America, determined to advocate and maintain the principle that political power should be confined exclusively in the hands of citizens by birth, do hereby make formal application to WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 1, of the patriotic Order of the JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA of Tennessee, to be created and installed as a regular Camp of the Order.

NAMES. AGE. OCCUPATION. RESIDENCE.

Address JOHN M. DILLON, P. P.,
Box 157, Columbia, Tenn.

JOSEPH B. MACK, R. S.

☞ American papers throughout the State will please copy and notice the above, and direct copies of their papers to John M. Dillon.

Columbia, Tenn., March 10.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from Berreaus', in New York, a fine assortment of CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, containing some of the finest that have ever been brought to this city.

Also, GO-CARTS, VELOCIPEDES, &c.

m10 MACKENZIE & WILSON.

Rattan Chairs.

WE have on hand a few handsome RATTAN SEWING, ARM and ROCKING CHAIRS, HAMPER and CLOTHES BASKETS, LADIES' FANCY WORK BASKETS.

m10 MACKENZIE & WILSON.

Gas Cooking Machines.

WE have a variety of articles for Cooking by Gas, by which, at a common Gas Burner, a kettle of water can be made to boil in three minutes. Oyster Plates and Shaving Cups also to be heated by Gas. Price $75 and upward. [m10] MACKENZIE & WILSON.

Castors.

WE have a variety of cheap patterns.

m10 MACKENZIE & WILSON.

Waiters.

WE have numerous patterns of Oval, Round and Oblong Waiters, from $10 upwards. Feather Dusters, Scrubbing and Blacking Brushes, French Scrubbing Brushes, Mops, Hearth Brooms, &c.

m10 MACKENZIE & WILSON.

Herring's Safes.

WE have a supply of those celebrated Safes that are known to be both BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF. How often does it happen that when houses are burnt down all the books and papers in the safe are found to be so damage that they are quite illegible. This has never happened with the Herring Safe. While various other safes have come out of the fire literally destroyed, their's have not been in the slightest degree damaged. They also defy burglars, as their locks cannot be picked and are gunpowder proof. [m10] MACKENZIE & WILSON.

Anthracite Coal.

32 CASKS pure Anthracite Coal, from Pennsylvania, for sale by [m10] A. HAMILTON.

LAND WARRANTS.

I WILL pay Cash for LAND WARRANTS at my office, No. 35 Cherry street. In my absence apply to A. B. Shankland. [7.3131y] J. G. FELLOWS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of seven Fi. Fas. to me directed from the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Davidson County at its December term, 1856. I will on the 11th day of April next, expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-house yard gate, in Nashville, all the right, title, claim and interest that Parmelia Street has in and to a certain piece, parcel or lot of ground, lying and being in the County of Davidson, State of Tennessee, and City of Nashville, fronting 21 feet on Cherry Street (east side thereof) and running back to Criddle Street, bounded on the north by the lands of Fanny Scott and on the south by the lands of Elizabeth Rathbone, upon which lot there is situated a two story house. Sale within legal hours.

J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff,
By R. H. CAMPBELL, Dep. Sheriff.

P. H. EDWARDS,
Attorney at Law,

SPRINGFIELD, MO.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in South-west Missouri. mar10—1y

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Block & Bro.'s
CHAMPAGNE CIDER,

FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

m10 RUSSELL & CLAIBORNE, Agents.

JOHN BROWNE,
Merchant Tailor,

Is now in receipt of his assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which he respectfully asks the attention of his friends and the public generally.
m10 B C U

New Sacred Music.

THE NEW CAMERIA SACRA, for sale by
CHARLES W. SMITH.

THE SOUTHERN HARMONY, for sale by
CHARLES W. SMITH.

THE NATIONAL PSALMIST, for sale by
CHARLES W. SMITH.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, for sale by
CHARLES W. SMITH.

THE SHAWM, and several other like popular works, for sale by CHARLES W. SMYTH.

Hymn Books.

THE CHURCH PSALMIST, used by the New School Presbyterian Church, a large supply for sale cheap by
CHARLES W. SMITH.

I have also a lot of the Christian Hymn Books on hand.
m10 B G

GRAND DISPLAY OF
Fancy Bonnets and Milinery Goods,
FOR THE SPRING OF 1857.

I WOULD respectfully inform my lady friends that I have now in store one of the largest, most beautiful, select and cheapest stock of Millinery ever offered at Nashville or at any retail establishment at the east, and am now ready to supply my friends with early Spring Hats of the latest designs. My stock, in part, consists of—

1,000 rich Paris, Bugal and Fancy Bonets, imported styles;
100 cases Hair, Bugal Bond Lace Bonnets;
25 cases English Straw and other plain styles;
5 dozen imported Imperial Chip Bonnets;
876 Carton's of Paris Flowers, for bonnets, parties and brides;
272 Carton's of Paris Ribbons, for bonnets and dress trimmings;
60 dozen Hoop Skirts, bone and steel, extra bone, &c.;
40 dozen Spanish and French Fans;
80 dozen Parasols, assorted quality;
Rich Black Bugal Lace Mantillas and materials;
Bugal Gimps and Laces, white, blond and Maltese;
Black Bugal Collars and Setts, for mourning.

Our stock of Embroideries is not only beautiful but cheap, consisting in part of Rich Maltese Work, Muslin, Jaconet Setts, Collars of Honiton Work, Muslin Maltese and Jaconet Under-Sleeves, Worked Bands, Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs. A fine line of Paris Mitts, Kid Gloves and Elastic Belts; Ladies fine and medium Cabbas Port Monies. The Bonnet Comb and new styles of Tuck and Redding Combs, with many Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. My opening day will be the 10th of March.

I trust to receive the same liberal patronage extended to me for the past thirteen years, and shall endeavor, by polite attention, punctuality and honesty of purpose, to command a continuance.

I will not deceive you as regards Fashions, as I am well posted in that respect. I receive by every steamer from Europe the latest styles from Paris and London.

☞ Bonnets bleached in superior style.

E. WISE, Agent,
No. 46 Union St. next door to State Bank.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Milliners would do well to examine my Stock before purchasing, as I will fill small bills as cheap as purchasing East. march10

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES BY
H. S. FRENCH & SON.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., we will offer for sale in front of our Warehouse, corner of Market and Clark streets, the following articles, to wit:—

100 hhds Sugar,
25 bbls Loaf Sugar,
50 bbls Crushed Sugar;
200 bags Rio Coffee;
50 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 bags Java Coffee;
50 casks super Carbonate of Soda,
1000 kegs Nails,
50 bbls Vinegar,
100 doz Buckets,
100 bbls Molasses,
50 bbls Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
10 bags Pepper,
50 bags Ginger,
2 ceroons Indigo,
200 boxes Star Candles,
200 ½ boxes do;
200 ¼ do do,
100 bxs best Tallow Candles,
100 boxes Cheese,
500 bbls Whisky, assorted brands,
25 bbls American Brandy,
10 ½ bbls do do,
10 bbls Gin,
10 bbls N. O. Rum,
50 bbls Julius H. Smith's old Reserve Whisky,
25 bbls Old Bourbon Whisky,
20 bbls Old Rye Whisky,
100,000 extra Cigars, various brands,
100 boxes Melee Cigars,
100 boxes Cheroots,
107 boxes Tobacco, W. H. House and other brands,
50 boxes Jars,
100 boxes Tumblers.

Together with various other articles in our line.
mar. 5. H. S. FRENCH & SON,

Auction Sale of Groceries,
BY
LELLYETT, EWING & CO.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1857, we will offer for sale, in front of our warehouse, Nos. 10 and 12 Market street, the following, to wit:

55 hhds Sugar, fair to choice;
350 bags Coffee, choice New Orleans and Baltimore;
75 bbls new Molasses;
25 bbls Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
50 kits No. 1 Mackerel;
200 boxes Herring;
75 boxes Pickles, quarts, half-gallons and gallons;
150 boxes Star Candles;
75 bbls Powdered, Loaf and Crushed Sugar;
150 bbls Liquors, various brands.

And many other articles to make up a complete sale.
march7—td LELLYETT, EWING & CO.

NASHVILLE THEATRE!

Robertson Dramatic Club.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11TH.,
Will be presented the Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled the
ROVER'S BRIDE.

FANCY DANCE BY TWO YOUNG LADIES.

OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA.

To conclude with the beautiful Drama of
HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7¼ Box-office open from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., where Seats can be secured. Tickets 50 cents. march9—2d.

HUCH DOUCLAS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets;
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 73, NORTH MARKET STREET,
Nashville, Tennessee.

I HAVE received and now offer for sale a splendid Stock of New and Beautiful SPRING GOODS, which I will sell as low, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. I respectfully solicit the attention of buyers to this very desirable Stock of Goods. HU. DOUGLAS.
march 8—2m

Private Boarding!

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at No. 96 Lower Market street. Several rooms, also, fitted up and reserved for transient custom. feb21—tf

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$100 Reward!

RANAWAY from Decatur Furnace, in Decatur county, Tennessee, in July last, our Negro, JOHN, for whose recovery and putting in jail in this State we will pay $50—If taken out of the State and secured in jail, we will pay $100. We purchased said boy of James M. Murrell of Nashville, in May last. Said Boy weighs about 155 pounds, is coal black and heavy set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very bushy hair. The only mark recollected is the first joint off of his right or left thumb—not positive which. He talks real African language, and seems a little tongue tied.

GOL ADAY, CHEATHAM & CO.,
feb13 Clifton Post-office, Wayne county, Tenn.

$50 Reward.

FOR THE THIEF that broke the lock from my stable, at on on Wednesday night, 18th inst., and stole a beautiful turned BAY HORSE 6 or 7 years old; black main and tail; no white recollected; about 15½ hands high; one eye having rather a milky appearance, caused from a hurt some 18 months since. He is a fine harness horse, either double or single. For any information, or the return of the horse, I will pay liberally. GEO. C. CANTRELL.
Nashville Feb 20.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

I WILL sell my RESIDENCE and about thirty acres of GROUND, situated in the beautiful village of Edgefield, one mile from the city of Nashville, and fronting on the Gallatin Pike, Fatherland and Hobson streets. It is probably one of the most beautiful places in Davidson county, and would make a very desirable residence for a gentleman of fortune. It is also well situated to cut up into building lots, having about six thousand feet of fronts. My object in selling is to build upon a less valuable portion of my lands. Very favorable terms will be given both as to price and time. N. HOBSON.
feb19—1md&wtw sc o

FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS.

RECEIVED this, by Express, a choice lot of Furnishing Goods. The latest style of Shirts, Neck Ties, Kid and Silk Gloves, Collars, Suspenders, Half-Hose, Stocks and Cravats, Dressing Robes, Underwear of every variety, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags.

Also, a fresh supply of Perfumery and Toilette Soaps, Hair, Tooth, Clothes and Nail Brushes. Together with an assortment of Shell, Buffalo, Bone and Ivory Combs, &c., &c., and we invite all to an examination of our Stock.

J. H. McGILL,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, corner of the Square and College street. march3

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Tom Moore's Life Complete
W. T. Berry & Company
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
MEMOIRS, JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF
THOMAS MOORE.
EDITED BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL.
2 vols. royal 8 vo., cloth.

Opinions of the Press.

"Who has not heard of Tom Moore, the Irish Poet? To all who have ever read his popular Melodies, this new work will prove exceedingly interesting, especially the autobiography of the Poet, from his earliest recollections to manhood. We heartily recommend it."—*N. Y. Courier.*

"Thomas Moore is the last of the great poets that flourished in the beginning of the century. A biography, so ably written, must be eagerly sought after. The public are greatly indebted to the Messrs. Appleton for the cheap and elegant manner in which they have issued it."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"This work has been much looked for with interest by the admirers of the sweetest bard of modern times. The new work has not disappointed us. The sparkling vivacity of Moore's letters will recommend them as models of style to those who aim at eminence in epistolary correspondence."—*Albany Register.*

"Every one who has the least taste for elegant literature will at once procure a copy of the work."—*Charleston Courier.*

"It seems to us that Lord John Russell has prepared a very creditable work indeed. He evidently entered upon it conamore, and has, we think, pursued it to the end with fidelity, enthusiasm and accuracy."—*British Colonist.*

"The work has two great attractions—one on the subject—the other the editor. But one cannot look into it without seeing that it answered the highest expectations that could be legitimately formed of it. The work will, of course, be a gem in the literature of the day."—*Albany Argus.*

"That is edited with ability, the name name of England's great statesman is a guaraty."—*N. Y. Churchman.*

"Moore's Life, by Russell, presents a striking picture of English life, such as came within the observation and experience of the poet."—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

"We seen the minutiæ, facetiæ, et cetera, of one of the most versatile, voluptuous and melodeous bards who ever sang. His intimacies with all the geniuses of the day, whether they were poets, artists, or statesmen, and the naivete with which he honestly rattles away, about everything in his own literary life, or his social either, in which latter we can but be amused at his bon vivant propensities, have in his style of narrating them much more of a charm for us than we generally find in the private life of men of genius, even where the curain is as decorously drawn aside as we find it here."—*Saturday Budget.*

W. T. B. & Co. have also on sale—
THE ENGLISH EDITION OF MOORE'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE, in 8 vols. 12 mo., cloth.

CHANCERY SALES.

Chancery Sale.

IN compliance with a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, at the November Term, 1856, in the case of Albert Dreyfous et als. by ac., *ex parte*, I shall, on the 4th day of April next, expose for public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court-yard Gate, in said city, the following described lot or parcel of Land, lying on the North side of Lick Branch, being part of Lot No. 31 in Balch & Whiteside's Addition to Nashville, and bounded as follow: Commencing at A. L. Samuels' picket fence and running to the said lick branch, and thence running with the meanders of said branch down the same to a point half-way between Cherry and College streets, thence on a line half-way between said streets (and in a parallel line with them both) to a point at right angles with the beginning, thence in a straight line to the beginning. There is one or more tenements on said property, a more particular description of which will be given on the day of sale.

TERMS.—One and two years, with notes well secured and a lien retained. feb25—td C. D. BRIEN, C. & M.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, at Nashville, at its May term, 1856, in the case of Jane Williams et als vs. Sarah A. Jordan et als, I will, on the 21st day of March next, at the Court-yard Gate, in said city, expose for public sale, to the highest bidder, a Lot in Balch & Whiteside's Addition, described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Vine and Crawford streets, thence along Vine street 25 feet to Lockhart's corner, thence with Lockhart's line one hundred feet to a stake, thence by a line through said lot 25 feet to a stake on Crawford street, thence with the line of Crawford street one hundred feet to the beginning.

TERMS.—Said property will be sold on a credit of six, nine and twelve months, Notes well secured and a lien retained.
feb17—td C. D. BRIEN, C. & M.

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, at Nashville, at its November term, 1856, in the case of Martha M. Wyatt vs Nicholas Knight and others, I will, on the 28th day of March next, at the Court yard Gate, in said city, expose for public sale, to the highest bidder, a tract of Land, situated in Cheatham county, belonging to the estate of Spencer Wyatt, dec'd, containing four hundred and thirty acres, more or less.

TERMS – Four and six months credit, notes well secured and a lien retained. C. D. BRIEN,
feb24 Clerk and Master.

A. J. FRANCISCO,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS,
No. 23 Public Square,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

1857.
FRANCISCO'S
SPRING STYLE OF MOLESKIN HAT
JUST RECEIVED AND
Ready for Inspection This Day.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are most respectfully invited to call and examine this beautiful Hat at the Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium of A. FRANCISCO
No. 23 Public Square.

Those Beautiful Styles of Soft Hats

We are now receiving, and take pleasure in recommending them to our customers.

Some very beautiful NEW STYLES AND NEW COLORS, at the Hat Emporium of
A. J. FRANCISCO, 23 Public Square.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS.

OF every style and quality, to be found at the Hat Emporium of FRANCISCO,
march 7 Fashionable Hatter, 23 Public Square.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, situated in McGavock's Addition, containing five rooms and kitchen—has lately been used for a Boarding House for the hands employed on the Railroad Bridge—The furniture in the house can be bought low, and can be still used for the same purpose, and the same boarders can be secured. A well is now being dug, and will soon be finished. Apply to W. R. McFARLAND,
march3—tf 73 College street.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

A SMALL FARM, under a good cedar fence, about 2¾ miles from the Square, on the Nolensville Pike, adjoining Capt. James Smith's, containing 7¾ acres Improvements, a Frame Cottage House with 4 rooms, Kitchen, Negro House, Stables, Buggy House, &c. For further particulars, inquire of J. D TAYLOR,
feb17—1m At U. S. M. Packet Office.

REGULAR NASHVILLE AND CINCINNATI PACKET,
SWALLOW, CAPT. ALEX. FRAZIER.

THE above elegant and superbly furnished Packet, with first class accommodations for Passengers, will run regularly during the season between the above ports. The SWALLOW is in command of superior and experienced officers, and will omit no honorable inducement to secure a fair proportion of the trade.

RUSSEL & CLAIBORNE, Agents,
feb9—s Corner Broad and Front sts., Nashville.

COOK FOR HIRE.

AN excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, for the balance of the year. Enquire of E. R. GLASCOCK,
march7—3t Agent.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

THIS establishment will open for the regular Spring and Summer Season, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25th, with a full and efficient Stock Company.

Mr. COULDOCK, the eminent Tragedian, is engaged, and will appear in a role of favorite characters.
march7 JOEL DAVIS, Manager.

THE NASHVILLE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY.

BOOKS for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company, will be opened at the office of A. V. S. Lindsley, No 33 College street, on Saturday, the 7th inst., and will continue open from day to day, until a sufficient sum is subscribed to organize said Company, as prescribed by the Act chartering said Company.

ROLFE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner.
mar4—tf

POTATOES;—100 bbls White Meshanock Potatoes, to arrive on the steamer Rescue.

ALSO—25 Sacks Pink Eye Potatoes, to arrive on the steamer Seventy-six.
mar4 CARTER, McKAY & CO.

CLOVER SEED,—20 barrels Clover Seed, to arrive on the Seventy Six.
mar4 CARTER, McKAY & CO.

E. R. Glascock,
Auctioneer and General Agent,

Would offer his services to the public, as agent for the sale of

REAL ESTATE, NEGROES

or other species of property, either in town or country. Being determined to devote my time to the above business, and having had considerable experience, I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction to those who may favor me in that line. I can always be found at the Counting Room of the "Patriot Office," where, in my absence, orders can be left. I will also attend to the sales of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

march 2, 1857.

NEGRO FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale an excellent good Tanner, about 25 or 26 years old, stout, very likely and intelligent.
feb28 R. W. PORTER.

A Rare Chance.

WANTED.—A responsible and enterprising man, to locate at Nashville, Tenn., as General Agent of a large Subscription Book Publishing House in Philadelphia. To one who can furnish a cash capital of from $300 to $500, this is a rare chance to make money. For particulars, address Box 445, Post-office, **Philadelphia, Pa.**
feb9