The Nashville Patriot.

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

W. HY. SMITH. ANTHONY S. CAMP. THOS. CALLENDER.

SMITH, CAMP & CO., Proprietors.

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Office No. 16, : : : : : Deaderick Street.

News Brevities.

.... Mr. Pickens, a respectable citizen of Maury County, was murdered a few days since. He was found dead upon the highway, from pistol wounds, where he had fallen from his horse. The act was committed in the open day, as the deceased was returning from Columbia to his home. The murderer has so far escaped detection.

.... A Louisville exchange says that "a young lady who was placed by her brother, some years ago, in the Catholic School at Nazareth, in Nelson County, near Bardstown, Ky., for some reason became dissatisfied with the school, and eloped one day last week. She made her way to Mt. Washington, in Bullitt County, a distance of 20 miles, on foot, where she was overtaken by one of the faculty of the school, who essayed to take her back to Nazareth, but the citizens of Mt. Washington interposed, and retained her at a hotel in that place. Another attache of the school subsequently visited Mt. Washington, and demanded the custody of the young lady, but did not succeed in his attempt to retake her, the keeper of the hotel avowing that she should have his protection if she desired it. The young lady's brother resides some place in Virginia. She still remains at the hotel in Mt. Washington."

.... Accidents in coal-pits have been unusually frequent recently. The latest is recorded by the Petersburg, Va., *Express*: "On Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, we understand, Mr. Henry Gregory, while engaged in blasting at the Clover Hill Coal Pits, in Chesterfield, was killed by a premature explosion; and his assistant, Mr. Peter B. Cogbill, mortally wounded. This sad casualty falls heavily upon devoted relatives. Mr. Gregory was but recently married, and his assistant is a man of family, having several children."

.... We record, with deep regret, the sudden decease of Captain Petigru, late a Commander in the U. S. Navy. He was at Washington City, when attacked, on Monday last, with a severe quinsey, or affection, similar, it is said, to that which bereft our State of the lamented Brooks. Although he rallied, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery, he died, about 5 o'clock, on Friday morning last. He entered the Navy as a midshipman, in 1812, and was about 60 years of age, at the time of his death. Capt. Petigru was one of those, who suffered most unjustly, under the star-chamber action of the late Navy Board—and has gone to the grave, ere the tardy justice of his country had reversed the unmerited edict of a tribunal, at war, both in its organization and mode of proceeding, with the spirit of our institutions. His presence in the national capital was doubtless connected with his appeal for restoration to his country's service.—*Ch. Cour.*

.... Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, as heir of the late Daniel Clark, has filed in court, at New Orleans, a bill in equity against the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, as heirs of the late John McDonough, and against fifteen or twenty persons besides, for the recovery of a valuable tract of land, known as the "Bayou St. John property," which belonged to Clark at the time of his death, but which is now held in ownership by the different defendants. The property comprises the best part of twenty-six squares of ground, mostly unimproved, but very valuable from its locality.

.... A New York letter in the Washington *Union* says:—"A most undignified and unprofessional quarrel, before a United States commissioner, has taken place between the Hon. John McKeon, and Richard Busteed, Esq., corporation counsel, in the French extradition case. Mr. Busteed took a letter that Mr. McKeon put into the case and refused to return it. The commissioner ordered Mr. Busteed to do so and he refused; the word thief, and other opprobrious epithets, were bandied back and forth, and Mr. McKeon refused to go on with the case before the commissioner, till a judge came on the bench and settled the authority of the commissioner. Mr. Budsteed has commenced a libel suit against the *Tribune* for its allusion to this matter."

.... The *Newark Daily Advertiser* of March 3d, says:—"The Arctic dog brought home by Dr. Kane has strayed away off in Alleghany. He has become the property of James McArthur, timber dealer in Oramel. The recently intense cold weather has kept this large, black, shaggy animal in high spirits. When they take him into the forest among the timber-hewers, where he can do no harm, and remove his muzzle, he cuts all sorts of pranks, seeking the deepest drifts, and actually burying himself for delight; you can see the dry snow move, but no semblance of a dog, till on a sudden out he pops, giving his hairy fleece a tremendous shake, and away he runs for another dive. Mr McArthur calls him "Es-ki-mo," (Esquimaux,) not a very smooth name, but characteristic. To look "Esk" fair in the face, you see almost a likeness of the black bear, though his eyes are rather languid. His long, soft, shaggy covering is nearly equal in bulk to his body. When left to run at large in the village, he wears a muzzle to prevent his destroying the pigs and chickens.

....The Memphis *Eagle & Enquirer* of the 10th says—"Our citizens were startled yesterday morning by the report of another deed of blood in our city. Scarcely have we resumed our usual composure, from the effects of the horror occasioned by the late murder of young Tanner, and even before the perpetrators of that horrible crime have been certainly discovered, we are again called upon to record another murder, in broad day-light—the murderer in this latter case while apparently in friendly conversation, shooting his uncle (by marriage) through the head, and not content with that, stabbed him twice to the heart. The victim of yesterday's murder is Mr. R. M. Horsely, proprietor of the mills on Poplar street, and the murderer is a young man named Charles Wells, son of Mr. Wm. S. Wells, who resides near Raleigh, in this county. The murder was committed in the yard of the mills, and Wells started down the street, pursued by a son of Horsely, and ran to the calaboose and gave himself into the custody of the officers. We hear a number of reports as to the cause of the murder, one of which has a lady in it, and another that his life had been threatened by Horsely. We presume that an examination will soon be had, when all the facts will be developed, and we forbear publishing any of the rumors now afloat."

Mr. Wyndham Robertson, Ex-American Consul at Trieste, who arrived at New York in the Edinburg, has brought a magnificent and beautifully enamelled gold chronometer watch, which has been made to the order of some Italian republicans, for a present to James Buchanan. The chronometer is enclosed in a gold hunting case, both faces of which are elaborately and exquisitely enamelled. On the front face of the case there is a finished likeness of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, painted on a blue enameled surface, surrounded with a richly wrought wreath. The portrait of Maximillian, the Archduke of Austria, adorns the back of the case.

.... The most important item of news by the Persia is the reported total destruction of Canton. If this intelligence be true,—a terrible tale of carnage and devastation is to come. With a population much greater than that of New York, its total destruction must throw the carnage of Sebastopol even into the shade. This report will give intense interest to the foreign news for some time to come. At last accounts, it will be remembered,—there was a probability that the Americans, as well as the British, would re-open their fire on the Celestials,—and, if the city has been annihilated,—it is probable our countrymen had a hand in the annihilation. The tea trade, in the meantime, must be sensibly affected by news of this nature.

NASHVILLE:

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1857.

Democratic Extravagance.

The extravagance and wastefulness of Whig administrations have been the fruitful theme of many a denunciatory Democratic harangue. But no Whig administration has ever equalled, or even approached, the present in the matter of a reckless squandering of the public money.

We have been favored by Mr. M. R. H. Garnett with a copy of his recent speech in the House of Representatives, in which he comments upon the wild expenditures of the general government, "and the frightful rate at which they have increased." Upon this point he says:

"I need not go back to Mr. Van Buren's Presidency, when the whole country was convulsed with indignation at an expenditure of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, *per annum*. Nor will I return to 1842, when Mr. Clay estimated that the government could be fairly administered for 26,000,000, while Mr. Calhoun put it down to 16,000,000. Nor will I dwell on 1845-'46, the first year of Mr. Polk's administration, when the expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of public debt and Mexican hostilities, were only $22,564,296. But, sir, I will take a year since the Mexican war—since the empire of the Pacific was added to our dominions, and *within this present administration*; and I find that in the fiscal year 1853-'54 the entire expenditures, exclusive of public debt and the installment due to Mexico, were $44,018,249, while this last year, 1855-'56, they have suddenly swelled up to $57,172,401, being $1,243,306 more than they were in the height of the Mexican war, when our forces rested on either ocean, and our flag not only protected our own domain, but waved in triumph in every province in Mexico."

These are the figures of a Democratic Congressman, from Virginia, and embodied in a speech for general circulation, we suppose, among his democratic and whig constituents. It will be perceived, as Mr. Garnett shows, that the expenditures of the general government, under the Pierce administration, in a time of profound peace "have suddenly swelled up to" nearly *sixty millions of dollars per annum!* In view of this unprecedented and startling fact, Mr. Garnett says: "How, I demand, has this monstrous result been attained? By any just expansion of our functions? By any fair exercise of our constitutional powers? No, sir; no!"

Well, may not only the tax-paying people, but even leading democratic politicians themselves, be astonished at the rapid and frightful increase of the public expenditures under a democratic administration. It is enough to excite both the amazement and the fears of men of all parties and sections. For it shows the existence of prevalent and widespread extravagance and corruption on the part of the servants of the people. We all recollect, as Mr. Garnett reminds us, how "the whole country was convulsed with indignation at an expenditure of $25,000,000" during the Presidency of Van Buren. And why, we ask, is there no "indignation" now exhibited, when, under another democratic administration, the expenditures "have suddenly swelled up" to nearly sixty millions? It is because democratic politicians have been artful enough to divert eyes of the people from an examination into the extent and manner in which the public money has been spent, by raising a great hue and cry upon the slavery question! Such is the kind of artifice to which they invariably resort, when they wish to conceal from public view the blunders, follies, corruptions and crimes of the rotten and imbecile administration of a democratic President. But the time has now come, when the people are not to be frightened from their propriety by the clap-trap involved in purely sectional issues. They desire to know how it is that sixty millions of dollars a year have been spent by the late administration? They want to know in what manner they themselves, or the country, have been profited by this vast expenditure. And they mean, moreover to hold the dominant party to a strict accountability for their gross and profligate waste of the public funds.

Mr. Garnett himself refers to several extraordinary modes in which the public money is habitually squandered, in these evil democratic days. In regard to public printing, he says: "Consider, sir, your printing expenses. They do not even profess to be confined to what is *needed for the public business*, or to be kept down to a strict economy, but you print so that members may have books *to give away and electioneer with; that party favorites may have fat jobs to make fortunes on;* and it is plainly avowed, that whether it cost more or less, your printing must be given to some editor or other, in order to support an *organ* for the support of the Executive and the party—as though a newspaper organ were one of the legitimate objects for which the Constitution allows us to raise taxes. In 1840 the expenditure for printing was not quite one hundred thousand dollars. What is it now? The bills for printing, paper, engraving, &c, *are between one and two millions!*"

But we have not time to further allude to this prolific and important subject to-day. We pray the people of Virginia, however—now that they are "groaning" beneath the burdens of taxation—to consider whether it is the part of wisdom and patriotism longer to sustain a party which thus—according to Democratic authority—squanders their hard-earned means, and fills the whole land with corruption.—*Richmond Whig.*

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, who has been in Congress for sixteen years, and is up for re-election, is spoken of as the successor of the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, as First Comptroller of the Treasury. Both gentlemen have been pleasantly honored with the title of "Watch dog of the Treasury."—*Lou. Cour.*

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN THE EAST.—The Havana *Diario de la Marina*, 25th ult., seems to think that any diminution in the sugar crop of the American tropics, the present year, will be fully made up by the markets of the East, where, also, the future promise is great. By direct and, as it believes, reliable reports from the Island of Mauritius, it estimates the crop at more than 600,000 boxes—an advance of 100,000 on the largely increased production of the last two or three years, due, in a great degree, to the large importation of Asiatic labor and the use of guano. If we consider that this little African isle has an area of 700,000 square miles—one-eighth the area of Jamaica—and that its mountainous and volcanic surface, in great part, forbids cultivation, we shall have some idea of the results which these new elements in the cultivation of sugar are capable of producing. Nevertheless the *Diario* entertains the opinion that the production of sugar in Mauritius has already attained its maximum, and that its yield will never be more formidable than at present.

In the neighboring island of Bourbon, likewise, as also in the Spanish, Dutch and British East Indies, and in China, the *Diario* anticipates, under the same stimulants of cheap labor and high prices, a large increase in the future production. In this it seems to entertain an opinion analagous to that expressed by many in regard to the production of cotton in the East—that it will not depend, as supposed, so much upon any physical inaptitude as upon the circumstances above named. In this interesting inquiry however, the *Diario*, not without reason, assumes that the consumption of sugar will continue largely to increase, the effect of which upon the sugar market of the world, time only can disclose.—*N. O. Pic.*

In Covington, on the 28th ult., Mr. Benjamin Snow was married to Miss Nancy Sleet. Trusting that their marriage may prove most happy and productive of many little "snowdrops," we welcome the congenial couple to the fraternity of Benedicks.—*Winchester Chronicle.*

The above paragraph is decidedly Cool!

☞ The New York *Courier des Etats Unis* publishes a full account of the loss of the French steamer Lyonnaise, derived from one of the men rescued by the bark Essex and taken into Rio Janeiro. The narrative settled forever the fate of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, as they all must have either been washed from the raft or went down with the ship on the morning after the disaster.

☞ The Sydney Morning *Herald* states that a nugget of gold was recently found at Lopiza Creek, New South Wales, the value of which is estimated at £20,000. It weighs about five dwt., but there is very little gold visible on the surface. This is the largest nugget of gold yet discovered in the world. Its discovery produced quite a sensation.

FRECKLES.—The Hillsboro (Ill.) Herald, of the 28th February, says:

"There seems to be at the present time a fine prospect of having this season an abundant supply of this luscious fruit. The buds are all alive in this neighborhood, and we hear the same report from all parts of the country, and unless destroyed by late freezes, which is seldom the case, those trees that survived the drouth of last summer and the severity of the cold of the winter previous, will be loaded."

The Union Bank and the Brokers.

For the Patriot.

It appears from an article in the Knoxville *Mercury* of a recent date, that citizens of Knoxville are very seriously alarmed, because Memphis Brokers, as they allege, have had the audacity to present at the counter of the branch of the Union Bank at that place, her promises to pay and to demand, as they had the legal and moral right to do, specie for them. Even two grave Judges, McKinney, of the Supreme Bench, and Jones, of what bench your correspondent knows not, and cares less, partook so largely of the panic, that they participated in a meeting of the aforesaid citizens called for the purpose of doing something—it does not appear exactly what—to restrain the brokers.

It is probably true, as was stated at the meeting, that some $400,000 in specie have been drawn from the vaults of the Union Bank at Knoxville. If so, it was the inevitable result of the policy which the Union Bank has been pursuing. Let us examine a little into the facts of the case: It appears that the Union Bank has either been unable or unwilling to redeem her notes at Memphis, where they are paid out, in exchange as the Planters' Bank, and others have always done, and are still doing, and that the brokers, with their small capitals, have been unable to furnish exchange for all the Union Bank notes they receive and then hold these notes until it might suit the convenience or caprice of the Bank to refund the exchange—hence, they have been compelled, in self defence, to draw and ship coin. Now, what is the reason the Union Bank cannot pay her just debts as other Banks are doing? The true reason can be told in a few words: This Bank has been the largest buyer of cotton bills at Memphis this season, running the circulation up to nearly three millions of dollars. When these cotton bills matured in New Orleans, instead of ordering sight-funds to New York and furnishing her portion of the New York exchange required by the wants of the community, as the Planters' and State Banks have done, the Union Bank (*it is understood*) has invested, and now holds three millions of dollars of seventy day bills, drawn at New Orleans on New York, which were bought at 2½ to 3 per cent. discount, thus loaning three millions of dollars to parties *out of the State* and leaving the circulation to take care of itself. Is it very strange then that she cannot discount a note at Knoxville for $500 at sixty days, when she is getting the rate of 18 to 25 per cent. for money at New Orleans? Or is it at all strange that the Memphis Brokers refuse to hold up Union Bank notes, and wait for the Bank to get ready, to pay them when money appears to be so valuable?

From this it will be seen that the Union Bank has invested all her capital, and nearly thirteen hundred thousand dollars besides, in long bills at New Orleans on New York, (*loaning nearly double the amount of her capital out of the State*) and then *cannot discount for her suffering customers at home.* Why? because the Brokers are drawing her coin! Is this not supremely ridiculous?

The last Legislature passed an act requiring all the Banks to make their notes payable at the point where they were doing business; or in other words, that the circulation of any branch bank should not exceed its discounts more than two thousand dollars. The Union Bank must have out at least a million and a-half of notes payable at Knoxville and probably more. Let Judge McKinney, who presided at the Knoxville meeting, examine and see if the Knoxville Branch has a line of discounts amounting to within $2000 of the sum; and if she has not, require the Bank to comply with the law. I think that if this law was enforced the people of Knoxville would have very extensive Bank accommodations, at any rate they would not be troubled with Memphis Brokers.

The citizens of Knoxville instead of hurling anathemas at the brokers, would subserve their own and the interests of the State better if they would place the blame at the proper door, and endeavor to effect a change in the policy of the Union Bank—a policy which seeks to build up the Institution and to feather the nests of the stockholders, but cares little about accommodating the business men of Tennessee.

The New Screw Frigates.

The six new United States steam frigates, a part of which are already finished, and the remainder nearly completed, will do much toward establishing for our steam navy a reputation somewhat consistent with American character. The Minnesota, built at Washington, has been constructed by naval parties alone; but the Merimac, built at Boston, and now cruising in the Mediterranean—the Wabash, built at Philadelphia, and now lying off the Navy Yard at Brooklyn—the Colorado and Roanoke, now nearly completed in Virginia, and the Niagara, at this port, are all built or building, more or less, under the contract system. The five first named are heavy war vessels, about 3,500 tons each, quite fully rigged, and ordinarily carrying each forty heavy guns. In fact, judging from the Wabash, the only specimen which has yet visited our harbor, the appearance of these ships, when the huge single smoke-pipe is lowered—which they are enabled to do by an operation similar to the closing of a telescope tube—is not readily distinguishable from that of ordinary first-class sailing frigates. The Niagara is of a different class. In her every thing but durability and general efficiency has been sacrificed to secure speed. She is 345 feet in length, the longest war vessel ever built in America, and may be considered a ship of 5,500 tons burden; she carries only twelve guns, and these are all on the upper deck. Her masts and rigging are comparatively light, but her boilers and engines are adapted to the development of immense power, and great disappointment will be felt should she fail to be by far the fleetest war vessel possessed by any country. She has four very large boilers, of the style patented by Mr. D. B. Martin, the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, each containing six furnaces. The whole contain five thousand upright tubes, each three feet long and two inches in diameter, and mainly through the immensely extended surface of these the heat of the fuel is economically and rapidly conveyed to the water to generate steam. She has three engines, a novel and almost unprecedented arrangement—the whole object being to develope great power without making engines too unwieldly in size. The Wabash has two engines of precisely the same diameter and stroke. The diameter of each cylinder is seventy-two inches, the stroke of piston three feet. Both vessels use steam at a pressure of about 15 pounds to a square inch, and employ it condensingly. The Niagara cuts off at two-thirds the stroke; the Wabash at points variable from 10 to 21 inches, from which coupled with the disproportion in the number of cylinders, the relative powers of the two vessels may be very correctly inferred. The Wabash we may consider a type of the four other steamers, the Merrimac, Roanoke, Colorado and Minnesota. The propeller of the Niagara is of brass, 19 feet 2 inches in diameter, and by a complication of mechanism in the hub, the two blades are each capable of twisting about to assume positions more or less oblique, so as to vary the pitch of the screw at pleasure, but only at 24 feet pitch are the surfaces mathematically parts of a true screw, although it is designed to be frequently used at as great a pitch as 32 feet. Tested at dock, she has made 32 revolutions—a very satisfactory performance under the circumstances. The engines are direct acting, horizontal, each being connected to a separate crank forged in the stout shaft. The cylinders are ranged on one side of the vessel, and the condenser, air pumps, &c., on the other. She has two telescopic smoke-pipes, and her guns are all heavy. There are two twelve-inch and ten-inch guns, all well adapted for long range, or for throwing hollow shot and shells. The forte of the Niagara will be dealing with a light, swift enemy, or playing upon a heavy and clumsy one at too great a distance to be reached with his guns in return.

The engines of the Wabash are termed harp engines, similar in arrangement to what is known as the steeple engine, but lying horizontal. In general terms, the peculiarity may be described as consisting in an open or skeleton piston-rod, in which the crank has liberty to complete its revolution, impelled by a connecting rod extending to its extremity, which is supported in guides as usual. Like the Niagara, her engines are extremely compact and powerful. There are four Martin boilers, each containing five furnaces. The propeller is 17 feet 4 inches in diameter, with a pitch of 23 feet, unchangeable. Like the Niagara's, her propeller is of brass, which metal is not affected by sea-water. To economize steam, the engines of all these frigates are made with only about three-eighths of an inch clearance or space between the piston and cylinder-end when at the end of its stroke, and in consequence much ingenuity and care is exercised in preventing damage from the presence of small quantities of water in the cylinder, especially on first starting the engines. The only serious difficulty which has yet been developed in working the Wabash is the heating of her cranks from friction. There are two connecting rods to each crank-bearing, one on each side of the harp, or the open casting which forms a continuation of the piston rod, as described. The diameters of the crank-bearings, sometimes called crank-pins, are fourteen inches, and the length of each of the two bearings is eight and a half inches, leaving unemployed a space of seven inches on each crank-pin. It is proposed to remedy the heating by increasing the bearing surface, and to this end long brasses or boxes will be extended quite across the intermediate space, giving a total bearing of twenty-four inches in length, which will, we presume, prove amply sufficient. The evil is now very considerable, and necessitates the pouring of a considerable stream of water upon the bearing all the time the engines are in motion, and the result of such a stream poured on rapidly moving parts is very serious in wetting the engine room.

These frigates are believed to be capable of throwing a greater weight of shot in the same time, and that of the most destructive kind known to modern warfare, than any war vessel afloat. All, excepting the Niagara, are pierced for sixty guns, and can easily carry them whenever such immense cannonading power is required. The iron shaft connecting the propeller of each with its motive power, is from 130 to 141 feet in length. Each of the pivot-guns weighs, without carriage, about 12,000 pounds, and the total weight of armament of each frigate, exclusive of carriages, is over 300,000 pounds.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—The following are the appropriations made by Congress:

Civil List	$8,512 104
Army	14,089,645
Navy	11,359,782
Fortifications	2,805,000
Legislative, Judiciary, &c.	6,688,791
Postoffice	14,324,247
Total	$57,779,567

AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON.—A letter from Washington of the 6th, says: "A fatal affray occurred about nine last night, on the National Hotel corner. The combatants were said to be detachments of the Baltimore Eighth Ward Club and the Northern Liberty Fire Company of Philadelphia. From what I can gather, at the outset the Baltimoreans were too much for their opponents. About thirty pistol shots were fired several balls penetrating the Morse Telegraph office. The fire company finding themselves overpowered, retreated, leaving one of their number fatally wounded, and, procuring reinforcements and muskets, pursued their opponents to a considerable distance down the avenue. To day rumor says that the wounded man is dead."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The State election in New Hampshire, for Governors, members of Congress and State Legislature, takes place on Tuesday next. John S. Wells is the Democratic candidate for Governor. The State gave Fremont last fall, on a test vote, five thousand majority which is a heavy preponderance in so small a State.

FIRE ON SUNDAY EVENING.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—During the heavy gale on Sunday evening, a fire broke out in a row of buildings on the corner of Vine and Canal streets. These buildings are composed entirely of wood, old, dry, and highly inflammable. This fact, taken in connection with the no less alarming circumstance that a high wind was then prevailing, left no hope in the minds of those who witnessed the fire that any of the buildings could be saved from destruction. The alarm was given, however, and in a few minutes immense streams of water were being poured on the burning timbers from seven steam fire-engines; and in an incredibly short time (twenty minutes) the fire was entirely extinguished. This speaks volumes in favor of the steam fire-engines. In the midst of a terrific gale of wind, with a fire fiercely raging in the midst of a row of buildings of a most inflammable nature, they were severely tested, but came out of the conflict victorious. Had it not been for these powerful engines, together with the indomitable energy of the firemen, the entire block would most certainly have been destroyed.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, March 3d.*

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Madrid, 11th February, says:

The Spaniards are reported as everywhere abandoning their estates and establishments, and flying from their persecutors, and many Mexicans as following their example, to the great detriment of their property, at an important season for various agricultural operations. *The Spanish Government is determined to take vigorous measures to avenge these injuries, and intends to fit out a powerful expedition to proceed from Cuba and act upon the offensive;* but the difficulty is, as usual, want of money. This want which makes itself felt in many ways can, it is thought, be got over by no other means than by combining the Mires loan with an adjustment of the coupon question. Mr. Mires having proceeded to London, it will probably transpire there, with more certainty than it can here be ascertained, to what extent he is authorized to propose such an arrangement.

For the Patriot.

THE FAIRY'S KISS, or Spear Rein's Dream.

Stretched upon a yielding rug,
Before my fire bright gleaming,
Unknowingly, I fell asleep,
And soon then fell to dreaming:
Houris from the "fairy land"
Came and passed before me,
Flitting round my prostrate form,
While some were bending o'er me.

One there was—whose angel face
Shone purely and brightly,
Whose every motion was a grace—
She stepped so lithe and lightly.
Radiant was her brow, and fair,
Of innocence and purity,
Her deep-blue eye in dreams subdued
Of misty, dim futurity.

She seemed the sovereign of the rest,
For costlier robes arrayed her,
And at the motion of her wand,
Each nymph obeisance made her—
She clapped her hands, they vanished all,
Herself alone remaining;
'Twas then I felt her magic spell
My very soul enchaining.

Descending lightly to the floor,
This beautiful creation
Bent o'er my head—I held my breath
In speechless admiration.
By heavens! did not her lips press mine?
I felt them, surely, sticking:
I awoke and found my terrier-dog
My up-turned visage licking!

For St. Louis.

THE splendid steamer SALLIE WEST COXSEY, Master, will leave for the above port and all intermediate landings, TO-DAY, (Friday, the 13th inst.) at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
march13 A. HAMILTON, Agent.

For Memphis.

THE elegant U. S. Mail Packet, CITY OF HUNTSVILLE, Captain Wash. WEAVER, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on THIS DAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
march13 A. L. DAVIS, U. S. Mail Packet Office.

A Grocery-Man Hard up for Customers.

THERE are some men in the Grocery business, on Broad and College Streets, who make a practice of coming to our Auction House, corner of Broad and College Streets, during our night sales, soliciting trade for the next day.

These Grocery-men will corner the countrymen (our customers) and chat with them, telling them how cheap they will sell them Groceries, &c, thereby keeping the attention of our customers entirely from our sales.

Now, Grocery men, this must be stopped, or we will give your names in full next time, with a polite invitation to stay out of the Auction House, and not to do your business at our corner. GILBERT & CO.
mh13—1t G

CABBAGE SEED.

ANOTHER fresh supply of Drum-Head and Flat-Dutch Cabbage Seed this day, received and for sale at wholesale and retail by KERNAN & RAINS.
March 13.

HEERDS GRASS SEED.

500 BUSHELS Heerds Grass Seed, warranted fresh, just received and for sale low by KERNAN & RAINS.
March 13.

For Memphis.

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

KENTUCKY JACK FOR SALE.—I have a No. 1 JACK, 3 years old in July next. He was sired by marrying Mammoth, dam by Black Hawk. Pedigree throughout perfectly pure. Call at R. W. Porter's for information. [m11] W. N. FISHBACK.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

THIS establishment will open for the regular Spring and Summer Season, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23th, with a full and efficient Stock Company.

Mr. Conway, the eminent Tragedian, is engaged, and will appear in a role of favorite characters.
marm7 JOEL DAVIS, Manager.

Jacks and Jennets For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale ten Jacks, some of which are upwards of fifteen hands high, and sixteen Jennets. A lot, one thoroughbred Bay Stallion, "Kentucky," four years old past, upwards of sixteen hands high, by imported Sovereign, dam by imported Leviathan, grand dam by Stockholger, and several thoroughbred Mares and Fillies by imported Glencoe, Sovereign and Leviathan, all to be seen at my plantation in Jackson county Tennessee. For further particulars address my agent, Mr. W. Lyon, Gallatin Post office, Tennessee, who is on the premises, and is fully authorized to sell
feb26—1m&twtriw W. W. WOODFOLK.

THE GRÆFENBERG MEDICINES

Are well known and eagerly sought for throughout the whole Continent of America.

Never Before their introduction could any series of popular remedies be found that were equal to any emergency, that were always to be relied on, and were within reach of the poorest persons!

Never Before the Græfenburg Pills, could you obtain for 25c a certain remedy for Billious Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Asthma.

Never Before this Fever and Ague remedy, could anything be found that cured all cases of Chills and Fever for 50c.

Never Before the Green Mountain Ointment was there to be found, for 25c, any immediate cure for Burns, Bruises, Cuts, old Sores, Erysipelas, and Inflammations, either external or internal.

Never Before Marshall's Uterine Catholicon was Falling of the Womb, and other Uterine diseases found to be curable. Now, ten cases out of twelve are cured by this medicine.

☞ If any physician supposes that this is merely a quack remedy, we would reply, "that it is prepared by Dr. Pomeroy, of Utica, a wealthy and old physician of the Allopathic school—that we will furnish any reputable physician any quantity of it gratuitously to test its merits on his patients, and furthermore, by writing to Dr. Pomeroy, he can be furnished with its component parts. It is the greatest blessing to the female sex that the science of medicine has discovered in a century.

Never Before the Græfenburg Dysentery Syrup, was there a certain remedy for Bloody Flux, Dysentery, Diarrhœa or Cholera—now, all can be cured in a few hours.

Never Before the introduction of the Children's Panacea, could a mother feel the life of her babe safe for a day, while under the care of any. Youthful diseases and strong medicines carried them off—now, this medicine cures them, even after the doctor and nurses have pronounced their cases hopeless. Price only 50c.

Never Before was any Tonic Bitter so popular as the Health Bitters that cost 25c. Why should the world suffer from Dyspepsia or Billious diseases, while this simple medicine can, at all times, prevent it?

Never Before was any preparation of Sarsaparilla so powerful as that compounded by the Græfenberg Co.

Never Before has the Consumptive's Balm found its equal. How many are there now in life and health, who would, ere this, have entered Death's dark portal, if they had not been recommended to use this in preference to many nostrums that are loudly vaunted?

Never Before were Piles and hundred diseases certain of cure. We have certificates of persons entirely relieved, after Dr. Mott and other great physicians had asserted that nothing but the knife could afford relief.

Never Before could inflamed eyes and weakness of sight be cured for twenty-five cents. The Eye Lotion does it.

Never Before was any Book published that contains as much medical knowledge as the Graefenberg Manual of Health, for twenty five cents. It ought to be in every family in the land.

Never Before has any Almanac been published so valuable as the Health Almanac. It is furnished gratuitously by all Druggists, and by
MACKENZIE & BECKWITH, Nashville, Tenn.

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN and WIFE can be accommodated with board, if application be made at 29 High Street, three doors north of Broad. It is within five minute's walk of the Square, in a healthy location. A few genteel day-boarders can be accommodated. [m12—1m

Wanted to Hire

FOR the balance of the year, 3 NEGRO BOYS, between the ages of 12 and 15; and, also, two able bodied MEN, for which the highest price will be paid. Those having such to hire will do well to call on
m12 E. R. GLASCOCK, Agent.

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 27 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,
m11 By R. H. CAMPBELL, Dep. Sheriff.

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 38 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,
mar4—tf Commissioner.

POTATOES;—100 bbls White Meshanock Potatoes, to arrive on the steamer Rescue.
ALSO—50 Sacks Pink Eye Potatoes, to arrive on the steamer Seventy-Six
mar4 CARTER, McKAY & CO.

CLOVER SEED.—25 barrels Clover Seed, to arrive on the Seventy-Six.
mar4 CARTER, McKAY & CO.

AGENCY FOR LOCATING LAND WARRANTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

W. B. STOKES will leave between the 1st and 20th of April next, for the purpose of locating Land Warrants and investing money in Lands and Town Lots in the State of Iowa, and the Territory of Minnesota. He expects to visit all parts of that State and Territory and the country around Lake Superior City, and he proposes to invest money in lands and locate warrants for others at the low price of ten cents per acre, and at 10 per cent. on investment in land and town property. All who may desire to engage his services, will address him at Liberty, DeKalb county, Tennessee. This will be his second trip to the North-west for the purposes above mentioned, and he promises to give prompt and vigilant attention to all business that may be consigned to him.
feb19—dWatriwlm BSC

LOTS FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT on Summer street, free from tax, 82 feet, with new brick house.
Two Lots on Vine street, between Spring and Broad.
A Lot on Market street, South Nashville, on which is a comfortable brick dwelling.
Two Lots in Edgefield, fronting on the Gallatin Turnpik near Campbell's Store.
One Lot on High street, North of Jefferson street.
Five Lots in McGavock's Addition, on College street.
Two Lots in McGavock's Addition, on Summer street.
For terms, apply to SAM'L CROCKETT,
feb19 No. 25 College street.

TO FURNITURE AND CEDAR-WARE MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having just arrived in this City with a commission from one of the largest Piano Forte and Furniture Ware-rooms in the city of Memphis, is anxious to make arrangements, upon liberal terms, with Manufacturers of Furniture or Cedar-ware, for a supply of every article in the above line. He has, also, what is styled the "*Ne Plus Ultra*" in the way of labor-saving machines, to wit: TYLER'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.—This is entirely a new article, and "clears the kitchen" of every thing heretofore introduced in this line. He is now ready to contract for the manufacture of one thousand of these machines, which he is desirous of having constructed without delay. A few County Rights, in Middle Tennessee, for sale.

The undersigned can be seen at Room No. —, City Hotel, for the next ten days, at any time before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M. R. G. McDOUGALL,
feb18 Agent.

Notice.

BY virtue of an attachment sued out before Josiah Ferris, Esq., and judgment rendered in favor of H. H. Hanmer, against A. C. Winn, I shall expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court house yard, on the 28th of MARCH, 1857, a certain NEGRO GIRL, named MALINDA, about 18 years old, levied on as the property of said Winn, to satisfy said attachment and the costs thereon. Sale in lawful hours.
THOS. HOBSON,
m9—90t C. D. C.

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,
feb5—s Corner Broad and Front sts., Nashville.

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

P. H. EDWARDS,

Attorney at Law,

SPRINGFIELD, MO.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Southwest Missouri. mar10—1y

Block & Bro.'s

CHAMPAGNE CIDER,

FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUSSELL & CLAIBORNE, Agents.
m10

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. 25 Cherry street. In my absence apply to A. B. Shankland [feb13ly] J. G. FELLOWS.

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 443, Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.
feb9

COCOA NUTS.

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