The Nashville Patriot.

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

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SMITH, CAMP & CO., Proprietors.

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

News Brevities.

.... Public sales of land will be held at the following named Land Offices, in the State of Iowa, commencing on Monday, the 4th of May next:

AT OSAGE, FOR THE SALE OF

Townships 99 and 100,	of Range	14,	Winneshiek co.
do 98, 99, and 100,	"	11,	Howard co.
do 98, 99, and 100,	"	12,	do
do 99, and 100,	"	13,	do
do 99, and 100,	"	14,	do
do 99, and 100,	"	15,	Mitchell co.
do 100,	"	17,	do
do 100,	"	20,	Worth co.
do 98, and 100,	"	23	Winnebago co.
do 94, 95, 96, and 97,	"	24	Hancock co.
do 98, 99, and 100,	"	24,	Winnebago co.

AT FORT DODGE, FOR THE SALE OF

Townships 94 95, 96, and 97,	of Range	23,	Hancock co.
do 98, 99, and 100,	"	25,	Winnebago co.
do 94, 95, 96, and 97,	"	26,	Hancock co.
do 98, 99, and 100,	"	26,	Winnebago co.
do 94, 99, and 100,	"	27,	Kossuth co.
do 100,	"	28,	do
do 100,	"	29,	do

AT SIOUX CITY, FOR THE SALE OF

Township 94,	of Range	34,	Palo Alto co.
do 94, and 95,	"	35,	Clay co.
do 95,	"	36,	do
do 95, and 97,	"	38,	do
do 96, and 97,	"	39,	O'Brien co.
do 97,	"	40,	do
do 96 and 97,	"	41,	do
do 96,	"	43,	Sioux co.
do 96,	"	44,	do
do 96,	"	45,	do
do 95, and 96,	"	46,	do
do 95, and 96,	"	47,	do
Fractional tps. 94, 95, and 96,	"	48,	do

The offering of the above will commence on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall have been offered; but no sale will be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks.

.... The Rochester *Union* says it learns from a private source that the Hon. O. B. Matteson is not expected to recover from the attack of the rat epidemic from which he was suffering when he returned to Utica from Washington.

.... An iron comb about four inches long, with the letters G. Washington forming the top, has been picked up in Chester county. The West Chester Republican says: "Very likely this comb belonged to the age when Washington and his army were at Valley Forge. It may have been his own, or it may be of the kind furnished to the soldiers. It is a curious old relic that our illustrated newspapers should get a picture of. One thing is certain, it was found along a road where Washington was frequently seen to ride when at Valley Forge."

.... A story is told of Mr. Marcy, (says the Warrenton Flag,) to the effect that, as ex-Secretaries Guthrie and Marcy were returning from a dinner party, since the 4th, the conversation turned upon the subject of rotation in office, and Mr. G. asked Mr. M. what he thought of the policy. Mr. Marcy replied that he "had got the credit of originating the doctrine 'to the victors belong the spoils,' but Heaven forbid that he should ever countenance the pillaging of our own camp!"

.... In Scotland it is proposed to fit out steamers instead of ships to engage in the whale trade. It is but three or four years since the bomb has been in use; this saves much trouble and many lives. After the harpoons and lines are once attached to him, the whale is fatally wounded, if not literally blown to pieces, by the expulsion of gunpowder in the deep wound made by the lance. Now it is proposed to employ steam in the pursuit, which it is thought will pay largely, as so much more of the surface of the ocean can be scoured in quest of them, and when once perceived they will rarely escape.

.... Alice Carey, in an essay on "insincerity," says: "If our neighbor kisses our cheek, we may infer in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that he will bite our back as we turn about." The italics are ours. Seems to us, Alice, "ninety nine cases" amount to a pretty extensive range of kissing for one woman—considering the sex of your "neighbors."

... The Natchez *Free Trader* of the 26th ult., says:—"We regret to learn that Gen. Quitman is confined to his bed with serious indisposition. Before leaving for Washington his house fell, injuring him, as he thought only temporarily; but after reaching Washington he found that the injury was greater than he first imagined. During the whole of last session he labored under the injuries produced by this fall, and now, we are sorry to say, is confined to his room. We know that every Mississippian, and true hearts every where in the South, will unite with us in wishing him a speedy recovery. The times, both present and prospective, demand that the soldier-statesman should have his feet and arms in the condition to carry out the dictates of his noble spirit."

.... In Natchitoches, La., a short time since, Mr. Ouazine Prevost was shot and killed by Benjamin Lafitte, who was arrested and committed for trial.

....The friends of Jeff. Davis in Vicksburg are preparing for his reception, and intend to give him a public dinner.

.... By an act of the last Congress, the Secretary of War was authorized to sell the grounds and buildings belonging to the U. S. Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky. They have been found not to be well adapted for an institution of the kind, and entirely too expensive—the annual amount required for each soldier having been $580. The Harrodsburg *Ploughboy* hopes to see the place again converted into a fashionable watering place.

.... The New York *Sun* of the 26th ult., says:—"The ship Southampton, chartered by Messrs. Howes & Cushing, to convey a magnificent circus company, with their appendages, to England, sailed yesterday morning. It is intended to travel in the principal cities of Europe, and be gone three years. A splendid organ, placed on wheels, and to be drawn by forty cream-colored horses, will make a part of the show. About twenty-five of the most talented equestrian riders in the country, of both sexes, have been selected, together with some of the best ring performers. A company of Indians, male and female, from the Cattaraugus reservation, (obtained in the place of a lot of Rocky Mountain Indians who refused, after engaging, to proceed,) will also form part of the establishment. They will be trained in the war dance; and otherwise portray aboriginal life. Splendid apparel has been obtained for them. The whole cost of the enterprise will fall, it is said, but little short of $100,000, and the proprietors have the fullest confidence of its success."

.... The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 27th ult. says:—We are sorry to hear that the levee near Hard Times landing, in the parish of Tensas, has given way for about seventy yards. We learn that no efforts are being made to stop it, but that those interested rely on the fall in the river to relieve them

.... A bridge to cost $50,000 is to be built over the Missouri at Florence, Nebraska, a few miles above the Omaha, and some eight hundred from the Mississippi. It is the first and only point in the distance of more than a thousand miles where there is any to ky bottom.

.... The remains of Hugh S. Legare, Esqr., of South Carolina, the able advocate, profound scholar, distinguished jurist and patriot statesman, now repose at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, without a tablet to mark the spot. The editor of the Charleston *Courier*, after interesting him if to discover their resting place, (about which there seems to have been some doubt,) has opened a list at his office for subscriptions from all who desire to contribute to the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of the illustrious Carolinian.

.... The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says that Gen. Cass has established a rule with the foreign Ministers which will have the effect of relieving him of some annoyance. Heretofore, they have always had the *entree* at the Department of State to the exclusion of other visitors. He requires them, before being admitted to an interview, to request it in writing, and state, at the same, the special object to be considered.

NASHVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1857.

Mr. Bell's Speech—Justice to all.

We this morning conclude the publication of the Speech of the Hon. JOHN BELL, delivered in the U. S. Senate upon the introduction of a Bill by him "to secure to all the States some greater measure of justice and equality in the disposition of the public lands and their proceeds." It is the offspring of a great mind upon a subject of considerable moment to the public interest, especially to the old States. We laid the Bill itself before our readers a few days since, and invited their careful attention to its provisions. We now renew the invitation to a careful perusal and consideration of the reasons which impelled Mr. BELL to bring forward his Bill. We ventured, a few days ago, to express the hope that the provisions of the Bill would meet the approbation of the people generally, without regard to their party predilections. For our part, we should have been gratified to have given our hearty support to such a measure, no matter with what party or with what individual it might have originated. There are many measures of governmental economy about which there is room for wide differences of opinion; but there are certain measures of justice and equality about which we can see no ground for dispute or cavil. This is one of them. That all the States of the Union should be placed upon a footing of perfect equality, in the distribution of gratuities by the general government, is a principle, which, it seems to us, ought to command the approval of every one.

But the *Union & American* of yesterday dispels the hope we had entertained. It opposes the Bill, and seeks to inculcate the idea, that it is about the same as the old Whig land distribution doctrine, and the exploded distribution measures of 1841. This we think unfair, as the sole object of this Bill is to perform an act of justice to the States of the Union which have never received donations for internal improvements. This is to be done by appropriations from the federal treasury, without regard to the source from which the money is derived; and without regard to the relative amount required for this purpose, and the amount arising from the sales of the public lands. The old Whig doctrine, on the other hand, was to set apart the entire proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an independent fund, not to be used in the current expenditures of the government, but to be distributed in a certain proportion among all the States. According to this view, the general government had no further concern with, or power over this fund than that of a naked trustee. It was a trust fund received into the U. S. Treasury, for the benefit of all the States. The two measures are diverse in principle and unlike in operation, the subject matter alone, being the same.

The *Union & American* is equally unfair in its representation of the argument of Mr. BELL, and of his position on the general subject. That paper strives to make the impression that Mr. BELL's main object was to "deplete the treasury" that the reduction of the tariff a few days after he made his speech, was amply sufficient to that end, and therefore the object of the Bill was met in another way. We understand the purpose of Mr. BELL to be, what the title of his bill purports; to secure to all the states justice and equality in the disposition of the public lands. In his argument, in order to show that no inconvenience would arise from the necessary appropriations, he referred to the fact, that the treasury was, at the time overflowing and needed depletion. But so far from depletion being the object of the Bill or its author, there is not a word said of depletion either in the bill itself or in its title. That paper also strives to convict Mr. BELL of inconsistency in voting away lands for railroad purposes, and then turning about and complaining of that sort of disposition of the public lands. We do not so understand ur able Senator. He voted for many of the land bills; he does not now complain of that, indeed he makes no complaint of it; but says that, while he is doing this for other States, he thinks those States not receiving lands in kind, should receive their equivalent in money. He does not inveigh against the policy of the government, in granting land to States for internal improvements; he thinks this is proper enough, so long as there is no injustice done to any member of the Confederacy. This is merely asserting a principle which forms the basis, the ground work of our republican Union, that of social and political equality. We cannot see how our neighbors can object to this. It is the ostensible doctrine, for which they are always professing to contend. Will you sacrifice justice for the sake of apparent party policy? Will you allow your hostility to Mr. BELL to deprive you of the power to choose between right and wrong?

Normal School.

Kentucky, taking the lead of Tennessee, has established a Normal School for the education of teachers. We learn that there are more than two hundred pupils in attendance. Additional instructors are to be provided for the next session.

We hope most fervently that the next Legislature of Tennessee will provide for the inauguration of this system in our State.

☞We have on hand a number of communications all of which will be attended to in due season.

☞ Col. Benton says of Gen. Cass, in allusion to this great age for an office-holder (74 years,)—"when he was a young man, he thought himself old enough for any office,—and now that he was an old man, he thought he was young enough."

☞ A young gentleman in New York, named Hunt, has taken upon himself the duty of testing the legality of a practice, at places of amusement, of selling tickets for seats after the house is filled, and there are no seats unoccupied. The case was summed up by the counsel, and after an able charge from the justice, impressing them with the great importance of the question to the public, the jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict for the plaintiff with full costs.

☞ The editor of an Alabama paper advises that we and another individual whom he names, "meet upon the field of honor and fight with squirt guns." If we must use a squirt in such an affair, we shall beg the use of the Alabama editor for the occasion.—*Spectator.*

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE,

ON THE

Disposition of the Public Lands.

[Delivered in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 27th and 28th.]

CONCLUDED.

I propose now, sir, to trace briefly the history of the policy of granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads to the new States. The first grants were made with some limitations, which now appear to be disregarded. It was conceded that no such grants should be made but to such roads as, by their connection with other roads, or with water communications, canals, lakes, or rivers, would be of general convenience and utility to the commerce of large sections or of the whole country, clothing them with the attribute of a national road or highway; and no grant was held to be proper to aid in the construction of roads merely for local advantages, and to benefit local trade and intercourse. We have now lost sight of that consideration in making these donations. No gentleman of the strictest sect of political Pharisees in this country now interposes any objection on that score, or inquires whether the road proposed to be aided is national, or is to be constructed for merely district or local purposes.

Again: when the question was pressed, six years ago, why not grant land to the old States through which these great national roads run, as well as to that portion of them which passes through the new States? the representatives of the land States immediately said, "No, we will never concede the principle that the lands shall be appropriated to any object of public improvement, or to any part or portion of a road which does not lie within the limits of our own States." And this pretension, thus set up by the new States, was yielded to. I make this statement particularly in reference to the grant for the Chicago and Mobile railroad. When a proposition was made to give the benefits of that grant to all the States through which the road ran, the whole of what is called the States-rights party in this body took the position that, under the Constitution, we had no right to make these grants of land, on any other ground than that they would enhance the value of the public domain; assuming and urging that we had the constitutional right to exercise the policy pursued by every private landholder in the country, in making improvements on a part of it that we might sell the remainder to greater advantage. So hard run were the sticklers for a strict construction of the powers of Congress over the public domain, that they had to plant themselves on that principle to justify their vote for these donations. But they would make no grant to the States which had no public lands.

The idea of having the constitutional power to exercise all the rights of a private landholder in managing the public domain was a singular one, at least, for a States-rights man to embrace; but it was at best rather a pretext than a *bona fide* avowal of a principle. There was, at least, but little substance in it. It was not, in fact, well grounded in respect to the large grant to the State of Illinois, which was the pioneer of all the grants made to aid in the construction of railroads; but it answered the purpose of a loop-hole, through which those who desired to be governed in their policy on all questions by a strict and rigid construction of the Constitution could escape.

My friend from Michigan [Mr. Stuart] must allow me to make another remark in relation to the Minnesota grant. This bill was passed the other day without any inquiry into its effect on the public domain of the United States. The strictest constructionists in this House permitted the bill to pass *sub silentio*, contenting themselves with calling for the yeas and nays, and voting against it. In that case the question of benefit to the domain was wholly disregarded; no inquiry was made in relation to it; no inquiry was made as to the effect on the reserved alternate sections. I have not examined the details of that bill, and my friend from Michigan will correct me if I am wrong in my views in regard to it; but I understand that it grants lands in aid of the construction of four roads running nearly upon parallel lines through the Territory, and in some parts of them running within twenty miles of each other. So I am informed. To say that it is important to make these grants on the principle that they enhance the public domain, is virtually and substantially thrown aside. Then we have no check for these grants in the future, and that pretext cannot avail any longer for denying grants of public lands to the other States of the Union.

I maintain that it was a delusion, a pretext, in the case of the Illinois grant. All the speeches I heard here on that subject, as well as the notices I have seen taken in the public journals of the country, vindicated that large grant to Illinois on the ground that the grant, in that case amounting to three millions of acres, penetrated, or rather intersected, a large body of prairie lands in the interior of that State, which had been neglected, although in the market for twenty or thirty years, and would have the effect of making them marketable and saleable, and thus bringing into the Treasury, *in a very few years*, more money than it would have received in ten, or perhaps twenty years, without such grant. What was the fact? The gentleman who projected that road, who perhaps controlled and influenced the Legislature of Illinois, and who had sufficient influence to carry the grant through Congress, brought it forward at the very moment of time when private enterprise was about to penetrate and intersect that long neglected region in the interior of Illinois, by railroads running east and west. I do not know how many were projected of this description; perhaps the Senator from Michigan can inform me.

Mr. Stuart. It is impossible for me to do so. There is a large number of railroads in Illinois.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee. I say that the project was brought forward at the very moment when private enterprise was about opening those lands without the aid of any grant of the public lands; and thus, sir, the Government would have found a ready market for all the public lands in the interior of Illinois, had the Chicago and Cairo road never been projected. It may be said, and perhaps with truth, that the large grant to this Central road, hastened its construction, and that the Government was thereby enabled to derive a revenue from the public lands in that particular region, sooner, by some few years, than it could have done by waiting the construction of the roads projected to run east and west. But the Government could well wait. We did not want the money; and we now feel the evil effects of hastening the sale of these lands in our overflowing Treasury. I dwell upon facts, to show that there is really nothing in the constitutional objection which has heretofore been urged against donations of the public lands to the old States; or, at all events, that there is no real force in the principle assumed as a justification for making such grants to the new States, in exclusion of the old.

The Legislature of Illinois in that instance acted, perhaps, exactly as I should have recommended had I been a member of that body when Congress was so liberal as to make such a grant as that. We are told that the Government of the United States has no right to complain of the advantage derived from this grant by Illinois and the company which constructed the road, inasmuch as it received a full equivalent, in the sales of the alternate sections, for all the lands granted to that State. It is argued that we got $2.50 an acre for what was left of the alternate sections reserved on the line of the road. We might have got that price for the whole of the land, if private enterprise had only been left to build the roads through that region of country. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, instead of getting $2.50 an acre, as I understand, has realized, or can readily realize, from eight to twelve dollars per acre on an average of the lands granted by Congress.

But I make no complaint; I take no exception to the large profits or advantages realized either by Illinois or the railroad company, from this grant. I allude to the subject of them to show how futile and how groundless is the allegation that the Government is getting a full equivalent for these grants. The State of Illinois, by the policy which she has pursued, secures to herself seven per cent. of the gross receipts of that road and its branches forever. In consequence of that one grant, the people of that State, as soon as the present debt of the State shall be paid off, will be released from taxation forever, unless they conceive some great scheme for developing the resources of their State, for which there seems now to be no further need. They have all the railroads they want. I presume the Legislature of Iowa have adopted the same policy in regard to the four roads running upon almost parallel lines through that State, for which we granted land at the last session.

We can now see and appreciate the vast advantages which the new States derive from this policy of granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads. The grants have been made a source of revenue to the States to exempt the people of those States from taxation for the support of their governments probably forever. These are great benefits; and we are continuing to bestow them without any adequate or corresponding benefits to the States, which have no public domain.

Now, with what reason, with what justice, or upon what principle of the Constitution, can those gentlemen who are the representatives of new States object to what is proposed in the bill which I have presented? I maintain that there is no reasonable or constitutional ground of objection or hostility to it. It does not prejudice their rights or claims in any respect. Even those whose liberality and bounty extend to new and yet unborn Territories cannot object to it, because there is no reason to suppose that the same policy will not be continued to be practised by the general Government towards them. What does my bill propose? As I stated yesterday, I make no proposition having any relation to some eighty millions of acres of land given to the new States, including grants for education, schools, colleges, and universities, swamp lands, and internal improvements of minor importance. I take no notice of those eighty millions in the estimate of the amount of lands and money which might be fairly claimed by the old States to place them on a footing of equality with the land States. I take no exception to, and claim no equivalent for, the munificent donations for the support of education, for military roads, nor to the five per cent which has been allowed to the new States upon the receipts from the sales of public lands within their limits. It is in regard to the grants of alternate sections of public lands for railroads and canals, amounting, I suppose, to some twenty-five millions of acres, that I propose some equivalent, though far short of a full and just apportionment to the other States. I will show you what an enormous amount would be required to do complete justice to the old States, taking the railroad and canal grants alone as the basis of the estimate—an amount so large that I would not think of making a proposition upon such a basis.

To Iowa, which has only four Representatives in the two Houses of Congress, say $4,000,000 worth of public lands have been granted, estimating them at $1¼ an acre, though I believe the amount is greater. In the same ratio, New York, would be entitled to thirty-six millions. Take the Illinois grant, and see to what a length that would lead us. Illinois has eleven Representatives in the two Houses, and she has received, say four million dollars worth of lands. New York, in the same ratio, would be entitled to twelve and a half millions of dollars. It may be that the quantity of land granted to those States may be even greater—say five millions. I, however, propose a standard of apportionment to the States having no land, to this extent. It would alarm the country too much, and I do not know that I should be prepared myself to sustain such a proposition at this time. What I propose in this bill is, to take the maximum grant of land to any one State or Territory, say six millions in money value, estimated at $1 25 an acre. In the distribution which I propose to make, that would be the maximum which New York would receive; and every State having no lands of course would receive a less amount, or an amount apportioned among them in the ratio of their representation in the two House of Congress. The new States, which have not had grants of land, equal in money value to the proportion their representation would entitle them to, I propose to place upon an equal footing with those States which have had no grants. This would leave Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa, far in advance of the other members of the Union, in the enjoyment of the benefits of the public domain. I do not propose, of course, to make any addition to what they have already received, for they stand already two or three fold in advance of what it would be expedient or judicious to apportion among the other States.

Having stated the principle of the bill, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to one or two considerations that I think rather striking in connection with this question. Sir, we cannot get an appropriation even for the purpose of making surveys to ascertain the practibility of improving the feeders to that great natural canal, the Ohio river, from Pittsburg to its mouth, traversing a line of country a thousand miles in extent. According to the rigorous policy adopted by those who control the policy of the Government, we cannot get a grant of an acre of land, or an equivalent value in money, to clear out the annual obstructions formed by the freshets in the Mississippi. The trunk canal, which drains one and a half million of square miles—a country occupied by fifteen million inhabitants,—a grant of land or money for that object is said to be unconstitutional; but it is perfectly constitutional to grant public lands to Illinois, by which she is able to exempt her people forever from taxation—receives annually $140,000 or $150,000; an amount which, judiciously applied, would keep the Mississippi clear of all the annually accruing obstructions to its safe navigation.

We cannot without a great contest here, get from this great fund—this magnificent property of the United States, the public domain—enough of land or money even to ascertain, by examinations and survey, whether the feeder which nature has provided for that great canal, the Ohio river, may not be improved by dams in such a manner as to insure a supply of water in the dry months of the year, of sufficient capacity to float all the produce upon its borders safely to market. Why? Because such a grant would be unconstitutional.

Is not this a most extraordinary state of things—one at least, which requires some thought? You refuse to appropriate either land or money for such objects as that; and yet you feel perfectly authorized by the Constitution in giving to each new State, on the borders of the Ohio, lands to improve rivers and make artificial canals within their limits. On that grand trunk, that great canal, the Ohio, which sweeps along the borders of four great States, you are not authorized by the Constitution to appropriate a cent to improve its navigation. To such, I will not say absurdities, but to such an unreasonable extent, is this doctrine of the strict constructionist carried.

Again, sir, look at the condition of the Treasury at the present moment. We have probably a surplus of $25,000,000 in the treasury to-day. We know the ordinary effect of such a state of things. We know what it was in 1835 and 1836. Many doctors have given their prescriptions—suggested their remedies for this state of things; and it may be said that I have cast in mine. Various projects have been suggested. Some are pending in the other House now—I do not know of any particular one that is pending in this body. Each member has his favorite medicine, and there is not much inclination on the part of any one to abandon his own for the remedy proposed by another. One method is by a readjustment of the duties on imports. I have seen various estimates of the extent to which certain reductions of the duties on various articles of imported merchandise would diminish the revenue and deplete the Treasury, varying from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. That is to be done during the present session, or by this time next year we shall have a surplus of more than forty millions in the treasury. But if any measure of that kind is to be forced through Congress, in the few days that remain of the session, what confidence can we have of its success? On that point political doctors differ as much as upon any other.

I have been looking somewhat into the various schemes presented, and it appears to me that some of them, which are as likely to succeed as any others, instead of diminishing the revenue, will be very likely to increase it, though the duties may be diminished on a number of articles and others made free; and we run the risk of interfering most injuriously with the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country.

The great fact stares us in the face that we have a large surplus: and the cry is that the Treasury must be depleted, even at the risk of doing greater mischief to the country than might be done by letting things remain as they are. I do not believe any judicious or proper financial measure can be adopted within the short time allotted to us at this session; so that this surplus will accumulate for another year. Even when we sit here next winter, we can make no change of duties operative until the close of the next fiscal year; and if the importations go on increasing as they have done of late, the surplus may be fifty millions, or even sixty millions of dollars, before any measure of that sort can be operative.

I propose that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the last and present fiscal year, being about twelve or thirteen millions of dollars, estimating the surplus for the present fiscal year at one half of that of the last, shall be apportioned among the States in the ratio I have suggested. I propose to deplete this bloated Treasury by that amount, and provide also that in each successive fiscal year the proceeds of the public lands shall be appropriated and distributed in the same way until we reach the maxium provided for the largest State—and it is a very moderate sum compared with what would be necessary to place all the States upon an equality with some of the land States. This measure however will deplete the Treasury to the amount I have stated, which would be a relief to the country. I press it more particularly on the ground that I have no belief you can do anything safely and prudently, at this session, by a re-adjustment of the tariff.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

The election of Geo. S. Yerger as President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which took place yesterday, is the inauguration of a policy which insures the construction of the road, and in that light may be regarded as an epoch in this age of progress and wonderful achievement. There could not have been selected in the Valley of the Mississippi a gentleman who possesses in a larger degree the qualifications befitting the office which he now holds—no one in whom the attributes of integrity, capacity and perseverance are more harmoniously and conspicuously blended. We congratulate the directory on their choice, the gentleman himself upon the extended field which has opened up for his abilities, and the country upon the vastness of the results which a no distant future promises in the completion of the enterprise.

It is not our purpose at this time to speak of this road, either as regards its magnitude, the blessings which it proposes for mankind, the feasibility of its construction, or the profits which it offers as an investment. These are all topics which demand separate and well considered notices. Our design is merely to remark upon the first official step taken by our Northern friends in carrying forward a system which is to harmonize the interests of every section of the Union in an undertaking which should be national in its execution, as it will be eminently so in the blessings which it will secure to America. This arrangement has been made as soon as it could be legally, and it evinces upon the part of the gentlemen who are now here on the business of the company a confidence in the ability and good faith of the South, which, we trust, will be met in a spirit equally frank, and result in a combination of strength which will carry forward the work with an expedition illustrative of the invincibility of organized and wisely directed effort. —*N. O. Picayune 27th March*

☞ Geo. S. Yerger has been elected President of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

DIED,

On Sunday morning, the 29th inst., at his residence in Shelby county, Tenn., Major JOHN G. BOSTICK, late of Memphis, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Major Bostick was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was known and respected by most of our citizens. He died of pneumonia, having been sick but a few days.

From the Union & American.

The Planters' and Union Bank—an Unfounded Charge Corrected.

The Memphis *Express*, and other papers of the State, have endeavored to impair the credit of these two old Banks by publishing a statement to the effect that there was due from the Planters' Bank of Tennessee and Branches to the U. S. treasury $371,630, and from the Union Bank of Tennessee $246,905, balances on former deposites of the public money, and that the same was "unavailable and could not be collected." With commercial people, familiar with the standing and credit of these institutions such a statement bears the impress of absurdity on its face; but there are many, less familiar with financial matters, who were ready to credit it. Those who first originated the story might have known better if they had only pressed their examination through *one entire page*, 537, of the Secretary's Report, and where they profess to have derived their information. The contents of this page are, first a "statement of the balances due from Banks, formerly depositories of the public money, which are unavailable, and have been so reported by the Secretary of the Treasury for a number of years." In this list are embraced the Union and Planters' Banks of Tennessee, with a summing up of the entire amount due. Following immediately under this on the same page, is a deduction of the "*amounts paid*, and held up for payment in the following banks," here setting forth the banks, the Planters' and Union among them. Six pages further on, the report goes on to state that "the *statements of payment*," of both the Planters' and Union Banks, had been "referred to the Auditor for *settlement*," and were "not reported for suit," thereby showing that the "statements of payment" referred to were correct. We think it strange that the editor of the *Express* should not have examined a little more fully into this matter before making such grave charges. To depreciate the credit of an institution in this manner is a public wrong, and should not be indulged in to gratify personal spleen. We are ready to join hands with anybody in opposing banks on fair principles and in an honest way, but no other.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury is conclusive on this point, and should be copied by all those papers that aided in giving currency to the false report:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1857.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I beg leave to suggest that on examination of the annual report of my predecessor, it is found to be true, that a balance in statement N, page 537, is stated against your Bank, as well as the Union Bank—but the same statement shows the sums to be deducted, which in the cases of these two Banks is precisely the sums charged. The explanation on pages 542 and 543 shows that the payments had been referred for settlement, which has been accordingly done, on the books of the Treasury the accounts of these two Banks have been balanced for some months past.

On page 36 of the report, you will perceive that only the balance of statement N, is mentioned to be due so that these two Banks were entirely acquitted of owing any sum to the United States.

These accounts should no doubt have been long since balanced, and probably would have been but from the circumstance that the sums were charged on the Treasury books kept by the Register of the Treasury, and the payments made, were to be shown in the office of the Treasurer of the United States. The debts and credits were not brought upon the Treasury books in regular form, until the reference was made in April last for the settlement of these accounts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB.

To D. WEAVER, Esq., Cashier of Planter's Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE THEATRE!

Lessee and Manager.....JOEL DAVIS

GREAT ATTRACTION!

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING

Friday Evening, April 3, 1857.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

FAKIR OF AVA!

THE UNRIVALLED MAGICIAN,

WILL open his magnificent Temple of Enchantment on the above evening, when he will introduce many new and original Magical and Mysteriarichal Illusions, Transformation, Deceptions, &c.

☞ Admission.....50 cents.
Colored Gallery.....25 "
Colored Box.....50 "

☞ Doors open at quarter before 7; Curtain rises at quarter before 8 o'clock.

☞ Seats can be secured from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

☞ For particulars, see bills of the day.

G. CLARKE HENDERSON, Ag't.

No. 42 College Street.

MARCH 31, 1857.

THE undersigned has received to day:
Ladies' Thin Sole Kid Boots, with heels;
" " fine " " Lasting Gaiters, with heels;
" " " " " " plain and tipt Gaiters;
" " " " " Kid and Fur Morocco Boots;
" Kid Slippers, plain and trimmed;
" " " " " " with heel;
Misses' and Children's Lasting Gaiters;
" " " Kid and French Morocco Boots;
Children's Kid Buckle Ties and Slippers;
A few dozen Men's fine sewed Oxford Ties;
Men's Calf Dress Shoes, low quarters.

apr2 JOHN RAMAGE.

CHANCERY SALE.

FOR and on account of the Clerk and Master in the case of Henry Crutcher, administrator, &c., vs T. H. Crutcher et als, in the Chancery Court at Nashville, by virtue of a decree in said cause, I will, on TUESDAY, the 7th of May next, on the premises, sell at public sale, forty-five acres of LAND, in Davidson county, Tennessee, on the White's Creek Turnpike and on Cumberland River, adjoining the lands of Dr. Shelby. This tract will be subdivided into smaller ones of from two to five acres, a more particular description of which will appear in hand-bills before the day of sale.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two and three years, for notes satisfactorily secured, bearing interest and a lien retained. Sale at 11 o'clock, A M.

A. V. S. LINDSLEY.
E. R. GLASCOCK, Auctioneer. c apr2

CHANCERY SALE.

FOR and on account of the Clerk and Master in the case of Marcus B Toney by &c., ex parte, in the Chancery Court at Nashville, by virtue of a decree in said cause, I will, on THURSDAY, the 7th of May next, on the premises, sell at public sale, ten acres of LAND, situated in Lower Edgefield, Davidson county, Tennessee, on the White's Creek Turnpike. It will be laid off into lots, a plan of which will be published before the day of sale.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. cash; balance in one, two and three years, for notes satisfactorily secured, bearing interest and a lien retained.

A. V. S. LINDSLEY.
E. R. GLASCOCK, Auctioneer. c apr2

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

ON MONDAY, the 13th inst., on the premises, 61 South Summer street, I will proceed to sell a valuable HOUSE AND LOT. The lot fronts 25 feet on Summer street, running back 180 feet, upon which there is a two-story house, containing four rooms, with kitchen, smoke house, and all other necessary outhouses. This property is well situated for business men, and is in a portion of the city where property is rapidly advancing in value, and has all the advantages of hydrant water, &c., and also a good well of never-failing water, and is free from taxation. Come and see for yourselves.

TERMS.—One-third Cash; the balance in 6, 12, and 18 moths, with interest from date. R. R. GLASCOCK,
apr2—td General Agent.

Public Schools.

PUPILS wishing to join the City Schools for the remainder of the year, can obtain tickets at the Superintendent's office, in the Hume Building, Spruce street, during next week, daily, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. Parents and guardians please observe the above, as no tickets will be issued after next week.

By order of the Board of Education. mar27—d10t

COTILLON PARTY.

MR. GOODWIN will give a Cotillon Party at his Rooms over Mr. Beech's Store, on College street, on Thursday, April 23. Hall open at 7 o'clock, P. M., and dance until 4 A. M. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. A good Cotillon Band will be in attendance.

COTTON CORD.

IN consequence of want of stock during the winter months and accidents to machinery, by fire, at one of our principal Cotton Factories, there is only one-tenth Cotton-Cord enough made to supply the orders which I receive for the article. I am doing the best I can to supply my customers, in filling a part of the orders as they come, in turn; and publish this by way of explanation to those who have favored me with their orders. R. M. BARRETT,

Wood-Ware and Cordage Dealer,
march8—1m Cincinnati, O.

WM. SIMMONS,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, respectfully announces to the citizens of Nashville, that he is now located on the corner of Church and Summer streets, opposite the St. Cloud Hotel, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of Carpenter's and Joiner's Work. Doors, Sash and Blinds, Stair Cases, Show Cases, Office Desks, Fitting up Stores, Jobbing and Repairing, &c., promptly attended to.

feb26—3m

IMPROVEMENT IN BURNING BRICK.

(Patented by Jesse Russell, of Todd County, Kentucky.)

ONE of the most important inventions of the present age—a saving of at least half the labor and fuel, and the Brick much superior in quality.

For information, inquire of Mr. Henry Alley, in South Nashville, who is now using the Invention.

Any person wishing to procure the right, will address Dr. SAM. HENDERSON, at Franklin, Tenn., who is fully authorized to use, sell or dispose of the same. He will make it to the interest of all Brick-burners to buy and use the Invention.

mar27—2w* TARLEY B. PYRON.

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. 1m1d—1m

Magnolia Gardens.

CHAS. MILLER & CO. have opened the above Gardens, west of the Franklin Turnpike, near the City Hospital, where refreshments may be obtained. march4

Boarding House.

THE undersigned keeps a Boarding House on Cedar street, next to the Verandah Hotel, where he is ready, at all times, to accommodate transient or permanent Boarders at fair rates. His table is always provided with the best the market affords. GEO. W. COLEMAN.

jan17

I OFFER FOR SALE the following STRAWBERRY PLANTS: George's Mammoth at $3 per hundred Iowa at $1 per hundred, Boston Pine at $1 per hundred, Taylor's Seedling at $1 per hundred.

All orders left with me at the market-house on Wednesdays and Saturdays promptly attended to.

march25—1m d1w* JAMES E. WALKER.

LOST OR STOLEN, from the steamboat Charles Dean, on the first of April, 1856, (87) thirty-seven Keg Nails, marked "W. F. H," the same mark as a set of Iron consigned to Kirkpatrick, Nevins & Co

Any one leaving information with Stewart & Noel of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

march25—1w JAMES MELLON.

SWEET POTATOES.

JUST received and for sale, 100 bbls SWEET POTATOES, by KIRKPATRICK, NEVINS & CO., march27—2w No. 15 Market street.

LAND WARRANTS.

I WILL pay Cash for LAND WARRANTS at my office No. 25 Cherry street. In my absence apply to A. B Shankland [feb24ly] J. G. FELLOWS.

OYSTERS, Clams, Sardines, Salmon, &c., in store and for sale by LONGHURST & CO.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

Only 4 Nights More of Matt Peel's Celebrated

Campbell Minstrels.

Thursday.—Distressed Doorkeeper, and Last Night of the season.

☞ Preceding the pieces, a nightly change of Negro Minstrelsy.

Matt. Peel,.....Manager.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—Concert to commence at 7½.

☞ Box Office open from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., where seats can be secured upon application to Mr. Huntly.

DR. F. A. JONES, Agent.

march31—tf

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES,

BY

Carter, McKay & Co.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd of April, 1857, at o'clock, A. M. we will offer for sale the following articles:

25 hhds N. O. Sugar; 50 gross Mason's Blacking;
100 sacks Coffee; 150 bbls Samrock Whiskey;
12 bb