The Nashville Patriot.

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

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From the New York Herald, Sept. 30.

The Turf—The Fashion Course—The Four Mile Day—a Great Crowd, but not a Great Race.

We never remember to have seen, since the great race between Boston and Fashion, a larger assemblage of people than graced the Fashion Course yesterday. To attempt to enumerate the numbers present will be out of our power, for their name was legion. From an early hour in the morning until a short time before starting the horses the crowd was gathering fast, and by two o'clock every available spot within the enclosure was occupied. There were more ladies on the stand than were ever before seen in attendance at a race course in America—at least in the North—and notwithstanding the interest of the great event of the day was marred by an untoward accident which befel Charleston the day previous, causing his withdrawal from the race, yet their joyousness and admiration of what took place were unbounded.—Most of them never witnessed a race before, and they vowed that in future they would never miss another. They were delighted—the sterner sex disappointed. The accident to Charleston, alluded to above, was occasioned by the breaking of a stirrup in his exercise on Monday, and the injury done him was of such a character that his owner deemed it prudent to pay forfeit, and withdraw him from the race. There was much discussion among betters as to whether wagers made on the field against Nicholas were void or not, he having been the favorite against the field at one hundred to sixty previous to the accident. A gentleman in the judges stand attempted to elucidate the matter in a long and unintelligible rigmarole of words, which were capital Greek to everybody but himself—as every one was inquiring of his neighbor the nature of the argument, and what where the "pints."

The race seemed long in coming off; although the horses were called at the time announced, the interest having died away with the withdrawal of the Southern champion; and the betting, when done, was on Nicholas, at one hundred to twenty, and in some cases at a lower figure.

The general arrangements for the comfort of visitors were the best we have seen, the refectories, the police, and everything else being conducted properly.

At half past two o'clock Charleston was brought before the stand with his near fore leg bandaged, so that the spectators might see that there was no humbug intended—that the injury was real, and that he was unfit to run. He is a beautiful horse, and was much admired; and it was a great pity that he could not have shown the people how fast his legs could carry him. Nicholas was ridden on this occasion by Gilpatrick, the rider of Prioress in the late Goodwood race. His nag yesterday ran much faster than the one he backed in England, and the time of that celebrated race was beaten into lint. Our space will not admit of further comment, we therefore give a brief review of the running:

First Heat—Both horses got off at the tap of the drum, Engineer leading. The pace for the first mile was rather slow, the mile being ran in 2:02. The second heat was somewhat quicker—the time being 1:55½. And after entering on the third mile, Engineer began to show symptoms of exhaustion, although it was run in 1:56. Nicholas, who had been trailing along the previous part of the race, now made play, and going up to Engineer, passed him like a shadow. All hopes of Engineer winning the heat were now at an end, and Nicholas led in the score, a winner of the heat in 7:45.

Second Heat—The second was nearly a repetition of the first, except that the pace was somewhat quicker for the first three miles, which were run in the capital time of 5:41. There seemed to be a struggle on the part of the Engineer as to which should lead to the end of the third mile, his rider using the most strenuous efforts to force him along—without avail, however, as Nicholas went by him as they came the home stretch, and led by the stand at a rapid rate. Here Engineer seemed to relinquish the contest, and further forts on the part of his rider was fruitless, and nothing more could be done than get him home to the best advantage. Nicholas won the heat, coming home in a canter, in 7:47.

The following is a summary:

Fashion Course, Sept 29.—Purse and stake $500 four mile heats.

J. Hunter named ch. g. Nicholas I.	1 1
J. Tally named g. n. Engineer	2 2
Mr. —— named b. h. Charleston	dr.

Time: 7:45—7:47

From the Knoxville Whig.

Arresting a Banker.

Barry & M'Daniel of this city, arrested one of the proprietors of the Tazewell Free Bank, yesterday morning, and made him disgorge some seven or eight hundred dollars of his hard money, in lieu of his paper issues. They sued out an attachment, and served on him on board of the cars, where he had the assets of his Bank, going west! Look out for shavers now, who will buy up the issues of the Free Banks at heavy discounts, and those who are fools enough to submit to a shave can do so.

Since writing the above, we learn that the man who had the ASSETS of the Bank in charge, was by the name of *Skeggs*, a brother to the principal owner of the Bank. Mr. McDaniel stayed all night at the same house with Skeggs—the former going to Tazewell—the latter returning with the ASSETS, and professed ignorance of the Bank and its affairs, in every respect! When McDaniel got there the Cashier told him that the Bank was entirely out of his hands—that a gentleman had come and taken its effects to Knoxville! This induced McDaniel to hurry back, and he was in time to take out the attachment, and seize upon him with the Sheriff.

The Tobacco Crop.—Our State exchanges begin to furnish reports in regard to the tobacco crop, which has happily, thus far, escaped the dangers of an early frost. A forthnight's continuance of the fine weather now prevailing will enable the farmers to secure a large crop, notwithstanding the adverse influence of wind, rain and vermin.

The Salem *Register* says:

A heavy rain accompanied with violent wind and hail, visited some portions of this country, on Saturday last, the 19th, doing immense damage to the tobacco crop. The hail fell in immense chunks in some instances. Capt. Jacob Miller relates that he had the curiosity to measure one of these, and found it to measure seven inches in circumference. Some farmers lost the largest part of their tobacco crop.

Where the hail did it but little injury, the wind was so violent as to break and tear it to pieces.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* says:

The cutting and housing of the tobacco crop is now employing the agricultural force of this and neighboring counties. As a general rule the crop is a good one, though we hear of occasional short crops. The season has been a good one thus far, and we hazard little in the opinion that both in quality and quantity it will exceed that of last year.

The Petersburg *Express* says:

We learn from several country friends that the tobacco crops in the surrounding counties are suffering extensively from the ravages of the tobacco worm. A gentleman raising a small crop in Chesterfield on experiment, has now about two pounds and a half of sound leaves in the field. He did not tend it properly, it is true, but the fact forms a striking instance of the voracity and multiplicity of the destructive monster.

Narrow Escape.—The Charlotteville (Va.) *Advocate*, in referring to the risks run by persons attempting to get on the railroad cars when in motion, says:

Mr. David P. Brown, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, attempted to get upon the train as it moved off, fell beneath the first step of the car, and every one thought for the moment that he was certainly killed. Fortunately he did not fall upon the track, but so very near that the wheels of the entire train passed over the crown of his hat.

Captain Herndon.

The press teems with tributes to the gallant Virginian who commanded the Central America, and who so nobly performed his duty. The Virginia Sentinel says: "Deep will be the regrets that will follow him to the ocean cave where he sleeps; many the tears with the stricken family. But if he had to fall—and all have to fall—what time more propitious to his fame? He had, through terrible days and nights, maintained his courage and composed the spirits of multitudes of men, women and children, whose sole earthly reliance he was, and who scanned his countenance to read their doom. He had saved all the women and children, 59 in number, and prepared the men calmly to struggle with their fate. His work done, he arrayed himself in the uniform which he had ever honored, sent his wife the most eloquent farewell he ever uttered, and went his way. "Tell her ——," said he; and the poet shall strive in vain to fill the blank with aught so expressive as itself. So far as the affection outweigh the imaginings, so far the untold emotions excel the dream, though inspired by the muses, which shall attempt to give it utterance. Only in the unfathomed depths of wedded love can it find its interpretation—there only the meaning, too big for words, can be fully understood."

NASHVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

Election of Senator.

A resolution providing for a convention of the two Houses of the Legislature, on the 8th inst., (to-morrow,) to elect a Senator in the place of Gov. Jones, was adopted by both the Senate and the House of Representatives yesterday. This is what might be termed "hurrying up the cakes." Gov. Johnson, in the opinion of his friends, must be very hungry, or they would not be in so great haste to spread the board for him. He, no doubt, wants to eat, and will eat; but the table must be prepared in the proper manner. He has his own ideas about these things, and his admirers would do well to ascertain what they are. Gov. Johnson is a great stickler for the true principles of the Constitution. He would sooner starve than to eat unconstitutionally. In 1841, in a speech in the State Senate, on the 16th of November, he declared that the Constitution did not authorize a Convention of the Legislature to elect a Senator; that, the election to be constitutionally made, must be by the separate and distinct vote of each House, just as they did yesterday in the adoption of the resolution providing for the Convention. He declared that if he should go into Convention, he *would violate his oath*. Entertaining these opinions, how could he accept the position of Senator, if elected by a Convention, and then take an oath to support the Constitution? He couldn't do it. No; if the sham democracy wish him to represent them in the United States Senate they must undo what they have done, and elect him by the separate action of the two houses.

We subjoin extracts from the speech of Gov. Johnson, referred to above, as we find it in the Nashville *Whig*, of Nov. 19, 1841:

"He (Mr. Johnson) contended that the Legislature was composed of two distinct bodies, and inquired if it was a Legislature, in the proper sense of the term, when in convention. In this case, he said the Legislature loses its distinctive character,—the Senate was dissipated in the more numerous body. He contended that they should always be kept distinct. Such was the intention of the constitution, that the distinctive character of the two houses could only be maintained when they were kept separate—*that when in convention it was no Legislature*.

"Custom had established the mode of election by joint ballot; he said *such a mode was unconstitutional although sanctioned by precedent*, and it was time that the custom should be abolished, and the election conducted according to the true meaning of the constitution. We perhaps said Mr. J. should not have thought of this, if the contest had not been a close one—on this account we now resort to first principles, and thus ascertain the true meaning of the constitution. In the division of powers, the two houses are checks upon each other, but this can only be in their separate and distinct character; when in convention the check is lost, as the two houses form but one body.

"In support of his opinion that the election should be by the concurrent vote of the two houses, and not by joint ballot in convention, he referred to the opinions of chancellor Kent, Judge Story, the Federalist and the Federal Farmer, all of whom entertained similar opinions as to the construction of the constitution. Precedent, he said, was entitled to no weight unless it conformed to *the true principles of the constitution which he said was opposed to the practice of electing by joint ballot*. In the view which he entertained of the constitution Mr. J. said he *would violate his oath* and the *principles of the constitution* if he voted to go into the election by joint ballot—upon this platform he be planted himself," &c.

Shall we have a Long Session?

From the opening indications, we fear this question will be practically answered in the affirmative. The tendency, of late years, has been, to prolong the sessions of our Legislature, to what appears to the people at large, an unreasonable length. The sesion of 1853-4 was no less remarkable for its duration, than for the small amount of business done for the general interest of the State. The last session was about the same length, and although it performed more service than its predecessor, yet it was unnecessarily protracted. What shall be the course of this? From the intimations of Mr. Speaker Donelson, we imagine that the democracy have a vast amount of labor cut out, and we may expect that the present session will yield to none of its forerunners in a want of brevity.

We have no idea that any member comes to the Legislature with the deliberate view of lengthening the sessions unnecessarily. But it is nevertheless true that it is done, though unwittingly. There is unquestionably a large amount of time consumed at every session, in the consideration of useless legislation, and still more thrown away in gaseous discussions. There is another large measure wasted in thwarting the smooth operation of parliamentary rules, by nonsensical discussions, as to what they ought to be or really are; nor should we omit in this computation, the inattention of members to the business before them, and the laziness of Committees in the discharge of their duties. The difficult and arduous position of Speaker, devolves upon those officers, the power and duty of correcting, to some extent, these abuses of time, and we might add, of the public patience. They should have a thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules, and of the rules adopted for the government of the two Houses, and be ever prompt and firm in their enforcement. If added to these, they attend closely to the Order of Business, they will be able, doubtless, to expedite business, and conserve the public interests. They should do this even at the hazard of being sometimes considered rude and arbitrary. We have no doubt they will be able, by their general courtesy, to convince the members that the public good is their paramount desire—and that any apparent harshness is really an act of charity. But whatever the presiding officers may be able to effect in this respect, upon the members themselves very much depends for the correction of the evils. If they would discard all ideas of making a session of the Legislature a holiday, and come down earnestly, actively and unremitingly to their labors, discarding all frivolous discussions, and devoting their time and attention to the real business of the people, one half the abuses would already be corrected. If they would consider well of measures before they propose them, and never introduce a bill unless it were intended to, and would bring real benefit to the State or the citizen ; and if, after measures are proposed, the various committees would devote themselves to investigating and maturing them, each member of the committee doing his whole duty, and not leaving it to the chairman, or other working member, as is too common, we should then expect that the sessions would be materially shortened, and the public interests of the State correspondingly enhanced.

☞ The *Banner*, of yesterday, makes a formal announcement of the connection of Jas. E. Rains, Esq , with that journal, as one of its Editors. Mr. R. has, for some weeks past, held the position, *sub rosa*, and has added largely to the interest and entertainment of the paper. He wields a vigorous and effective pen. The following is his brief and appropriate salutation to his readers upon assuming the tripod:

Salutatory.

In connecting myself with the *Banner*, I have not been unmindful of the responsibilities of the position which I have assumed. I am fully aware that the proper discharge of its duties will require all the mental and physical energies I may be able to command. It shall therefore be my aim to merit the approval of the *Banner's* readers, by filling its columns with entertaining and instructive matter.

The political character of the *Banner* will of coure not be affected by my connection with it. It shall still be found the same firm and unyielding advocate of true conservative doctrine in has ever been. In times like the present of extreme views and radical tendencies, sectional animosities and fearful agitations, the public journal that plants itself upon high conservative grounds, and holds on to the old doctrines upon which our greatness as a nation has been founded and built up, while it may be unacceptable to some readers, must receive the sanction of all lovers of their country. In my brief connection with the *Banner*, I have taken occasion to express my views with perfect frankness upon some of the political aspects and tendencies of the day, and this shall be my policy in the future.

I conclusion, I have only to say, that it is with pleasure that I this morning, for the first time, publicly greet the readers of the *Banner*, and to express the hope that our mutual regard may increase with our acquaintance. I indulge the hope also, that, adding my humble aid to the acknowledged ability and experience of my colleague, we will be able to make a paper worthy of general regard and approval.

JAMES E. RAINS.

Death of Wm. Ed. Venable, Esq.

It was with sincere regret that we read, in our telegraphic despatch yesterday from New York, of the death of Wm. Ed. Venable, Esq., the United States Minister to Guatemala. Only a few months ago, he took leave of his friends in this city, on his way to fill his mission, in the finest health, and looking forward with pleasure to a career of usefulness in the service of his country. The cholera prevailing in the country, on his arrival there he appears to have been almost immediately cut down by it. This event whilst it deprives his native land of an able Minister, will be a sure affliction to his family and friends.

The State Fair.

Our readers will bear in mind that the State Fair, held under the auspices of the Agricultural Bureau, will commence next Monday. The grounds are in superb condition, and every arrangement has been made for the comfort of visitors. It is a pleasant drive from the city te them, and we would suggest to strangers now sojourning here, as well as to our citizens, a visit of inspection to them, previous to the Fair.

The following article from the *Union and American*, of yesterday, contains interesting information relative to the Fair.

STATE FAIR.

On Monday next the Tennessee State Fair will open, at the city of Nashville, and the exhibition will continue during the week.

The organization of the Bureau for conducting the business, by the Constitution and by-laws, is thus arranged.

1st. Presiding Officers, President and the Vice Presidents.

2d. Board of Directors.

3d. Executive Committee.

4th. Secretary, Chief Marshal, and Treasurer.

The members of the Bureau, who hold these offices for this occasion, are as follows:

The Governor of the State is by law President. The Vice Presidents are S. R. Cockrill, O. P. Temple, and H. J. Cannon; one from each division of the State.

It is the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Bureau, and during the week of the Fair. In his absence the Vice Presidents take his place, in the order named.

The Board of Directors are Messrs Brazelton, Welcker, Tucker, Fanning, Allen, Gordon, Howard, Whitthorne, Jackson, Holmes and Dortch.

They constitute an advisory Council, during the Fair week; to whom all questions which may arise during the progress of the exhibition will be submitted for decision, by the President of the Bureau.

The Executive Committee are Messrs. Elliott, Fanning, Rains, Harding and Dibrell.

The duties of this Committee are, to appoint judges; provide police; employ gate keepers; rent privileges of the ground; preserve improvements; and supervise the exhibition generally.

The Secretary is E G. Eastman, who will keep an office on the grounds, open at all reasonable hours for business. During this week he may be found at the office of the Bureau, in the post office building. Exhibitors will make their entries with him. He will be assisted by Gen. G. P. Smith during the week of the fair.

The Treasurer, is Thomas B. Johnson. He has charge of the tickets, premiums, gate fees, and of the finances generally.

Chief Marshal ; is B. F. Cheatham ; who is charged with the active duties, of providing for the wants of the exhibition ; of receiving, arranging, and keeping in order everything connected therewith ; of maintaining good order within the enclosure. He will assign especial duties to his assistants, and see that they are executed.

It is a duty of all Exhibitors, to whom premiums are awarded to furnish to the Secy., a brief pedigree of the animals ; and his duty to submit it to the Committee on pedigrees for examination; and also a brief mode of the culture of the products of the field, and orchard. A failure to do so shall operate as a forfeiture of the premiums unless the excuse be satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

The information thus acquired, is embodied in the report of the Secy., and published.

The entrance fee, is 20 per cent. upon the premium; except to members of County Societies, they will be charged only 10 per cent.

The premiums are the finest that have ever been brought to Tennessee, and may be seen at the store of G. W. Donigan, on College street.

There are three premiums of one hundred dollars each, offered for the best 10 acres of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton, with a report on the mode of culture.

Twenty-five dollars for the best acre of Tobacco, and Fifty dollars for a sample of Sugar, from the Chinese or African sugar cane. This is a new product, and reports are solicited, from all who have grown it this year. Time of planting, mode of cultivation, and the quantity of sugar or syrup per acre.

The regular annual meeting of the State Bureau, is on Monday next at the capitol. This will be the time and place of meeting, unless changed ; of which notice will be given.

The Amphitheater on the grounds is covered, and will be made comfortable for ladies. The Fair cannot prosper without the fair.

This is a biennial meeting of the Bureau; at which amendments of the Constitution may be acted upon.

Pamphlets containing a list of the premiums, judges, by-laws, &c., &c., can be obtained from the Secretary.

Raising the Central America.

The New York Tribune of Saturday, says:

Some papers have been giving currency to reports that the Boston Submarine Armor Company had proposed to the underwriters to raise the Central America and save her treasure. The mate gives her position when she went down, lat. 31 deg. 45 min., lon. 78 deg. 15 min. From that point to the nearest land (Cape Roman) is 95 miles, and the soundings show 600 fathoms of water. From these facts the absurdity of attempting to raise the vessel or her treasure must be apparent.

From "The States."

White Slaves.

The English, who are so opposed to negro slavery under the American *regime*, are not at all opposed to a system which, in their own hands, is an outrage of the blackest and most heartless nature.—While "American slavery" gives Exeter Hall, the "Westminster Review," and other humane pen-and ink mouth-pieces of the English nation such trouble and anxiety, it is a notorious fact that a system of slavery, in Chinese and other Asiatics, infinitely worse, is openly sustained and patronized.

This Asiatic slave trade, from the temporary relations existing between master and slave, is provocative of such crimes as would, if attending African slavery in America, outrage the whole population of the country.

Between the Asiatic slave and his master there is no bond under the benign influence of which the latter can hope to survive his term of apprenticeship. He is called a free colonist; he is hired for so many years; bound to his master, whose only desire is to get as much work out of him for that period as he can. What becomes of him after his term of labor has expired is without the master's consideration. He has no business with him then. He has whipped and tortured the slave into "usefulness." He has exhausted his vitality, broken his spirits; and the slave has no claim for shelter after he has made the fortune of the callous and mean employer

What a contrast is afforded by the happy homes of the negroes on our Southern plantations! Forethought, if nothing else, suggests a wise and judicious care of the slaves. They are not hired to make a man's fortune in a few years. They belong to the planter for life. They are a part of him ; one of his limbs which necessitate prompt care in its meridianal existence, and a satisfactory sustenance in quiet when its life of activity is on the wane.

The European governments, whose organs so violently abuse the American system of African slavery, might take many humane lessons from it for the management of their Asiatic serfs. The difference of the systems pursued by the respective continents is just this :

The American system prolongs the life of the African ; the European system accelerates the wholesale murder of the Asiatic. The property system protects the blacks; the apprentice system protects the whites.

In the Havana correspondence of the Herald we have an outline of the horrors attending this awful system of "free colonists," which meets the approbation of England, France, and the wildest Abolitionists of the Northern States. The communication from which we vuote is dated Havana, Sept. 23:

"Since last there have been two arrivals of Asiatic free colonists at this port—the first on the 15th inst., 250 in number, under the Dutch flag. They both came via St. Helena. Of the first cargo sixty died at sea.

"The following circumstances will prove to you the cruel treatment these poor white slaves undergo upon the sugar estates in this island:

"A wealthy Creole family are the proprietors of several sugar estates. One of these is tilled almost altogether by Asiatics, who are, in derision I suppose, called free colonists. Upon this estate especially, for several successive days, three or four of these Asiatics committed suicide. The number that did so at length attracted the attention of the authorities, and an investigation was entered into, so as if possible to ascertain the cause of so many of these unhappy men taking their own lives. By examining the persons not only of the deceased, but also of those of the living Asiatics, it was discovered that they were covered with scars caused by the whip, from the vanes of their napes down to their very ancles—that no negro had ever been more cruelly whipped. Under the terms of the contracts entered into by these Chinese, a copy of which in Chinese and Spanish is in my possession, they are bound to submit to 'the discipline of the estates' upon which they are engaged. By this I find, from an intelligent Chinese, they understand, a conformance to the hours of labor on the estate, the performing of such work as they may be directed to do, to the best of their ability, and, in short, conducting themselves as good laborers should do ; but they did not suppose they were, under any circumstance, to be whipped with the lash. 'If,' said this Chinese to me, 'any one committed a theft, then we thought the punishment would be imprisonment, and in bad cases the bastinado.' In reply to my inquiry, 'what he would do were he whipped?' 'I would,' he exclaimed passionately, 'first kill the man who whipped me, and then kill myself. I could not live after I had been flogged.'"

A Momentous Warning.

Upon the fair and honest exercise of the power of appointment, must in a great measure depend the vigor, the public virtue, and even the safety of the Government.

If it shall ever be wielded by an executive exclusively to gratify his own ambition or resentments, to satisfy his own personal favorites, or to carry his own political measures, and, still more if it shall ever interfere with the freedom of elections by the people, or suppress the honest expression of opinion and judgment by voters, it will become one of the most dangerous and corrupt engines to destroy private independence and public liberty, which can assail a republic.

It should therefore be watched in every free government with uncommon vigilance, as it may, otherwise, soon become as secret as it will be irresistible in its mischievous operations.

If the time shall ever arrive when no citizen can obtain any appointment to office, unless he submit to sacrifice all personal independence and opinion, and to become the mere slave of those who can confer it, it is not difficult to foresee that the power of appointment will then become the fittest instrument of artful men to accomplish the worst of purposes *Judge Story*

The Survivors of the Central America on the Course of Capt. Stone and the Eldorado.

In reply to several of the survivors of the Central America, who have published a statement concerning the schooner Eldoardo, the pilot who took the Eldorado up Boston harbor says it was an impossibility for that schooner to lay by the steamer. She is a large flat-bottomed schooner, drawing only seven feet water, and would inevitably have drifted to leeward, without any possibility of getting back. She could easily have accommodated all on board the steamer, but her only chance of succoring them was to have made fast to the steamer. The captain, when he approached the steamer, fully expected that they would throw him a line to which he could make fast, but there was but a moment in which he was near enough for this, and that precious moment was lost without any attempt made on board the steamer for this purpose. The Norfolk Argus is informed by the Captain of the brig Marine that he also rounded to close under the stern of the steamer, and expected to find a boat out with the end of one of her large hawsers on board which he might easily have secured and held on by, but to his dismay found none in readiness, and in a minute more he was drifting rapidly away, and in so disabled a condition that he could not get back.

Discovery of a Library in the Tombs of Memphis.—M. de Sauley, a member of the French Institute, who has passed some time in Egypt, and is very conversant with its archæology, states in the Courrier de Paris, that an important discovery has been made in one of the tombs of Memphis of a whole library of papyruses, which fortunately was saved from destruction by the agent of the British Museum, who bought the whole lot. Mr. Bird, of the museum, has as yet only deciphered one of these curious manuscripts, which turns out to be a complete history of the Royal dynasties registered under the numbers 18 and 19 in Manetho's Chronological Canon. The celebrated Sesostris belonged to one of these dynasties, and the same period comprises the history of the occupation of Egypt by the Hyksos or shepherds, who kept Egypt under their sway for ages.—*London paper*, *Sept* 12.

All Fair in Love.—The Selma (Ala.) *Era* states that a "fascinating young widow," in Talapoosa county, in that State, had been courted by two brothers, and had accepted both, and had appointed a day for marriage. Each suitor attempted to outwit the other, and the younger brother getting her consent to a clandestine marriage, started for Dadesville to get a license. While he was absent, the elder brother persuaded the widow to elope, and married her on the 19th inst., at the Oglethorpe House, in Selma, leaving the younger to weep over "blasted hopes." Sharp practice for anybody but a widow.

Success of the Steam Fire Engine.—On Monday night the drug and chemical warehouse of Sam'l Grant & Co., at Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, together with a large stock of vitriol, dyestuffs, and other drugs. The loss is estimated at $30,000. During the progress of the conflagration the steam fire-engine was placed upon the wharf, and, by drawing supplies of water from the river, was enabled to pour two powerful streams of water upon the fire, without intermission, so long as they were necessary. So steady and powerful was the stream of water thrown upon the flames that the firemen at work upon the hand machines were enabled to rest from their labors, while the devouring element was subdued much more quickly than could have been accomplished without the aid of this apparatus. The steam was got up in a short time, and the engine was under the command of an experienced engineer and machinist.—*National Intelligencer.*

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, October 6th, 1857.

The Senate completed its organization this morning by the election of Joseph W. Roberts, of the county of White, Engrossing Clerk; Rufus K. Marsh, Door-keeper, and J. K. P. Gammon, Messenger. The American members complimented E. H. East, Jr., Esq., of this city, with their vote for Clerk, and Mr. G. W. Roy for Door-keeper.

The usual resolutions for the purpose of perfecting the organization, by the appointment of Committees to wait upon the Governor, and upon rules, &c., were adopted, and the Senate adjourned to 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Whitthorne presented a bill ceding to the General Government jurisdiction over certain lands selected for Custom-House and Post-Office purposes, which passed first reading.

A resolution, appointing the Public Printers of the last session to do the Job Printing of the Senate, until a Public Printer is elected.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to repeal the law creating the office of County Judge. Passed first reading.

Mr. Whitthorne, a bill to amend the execution laws. Passed 1st Reading.

The regular biennial message of the Governor was received and read.

Mr. Menees introduced a bill prescribing the time and place for holding the Circuit Court for Cheatham county. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1857.

The Speaker called the House to order at 9 A. M. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. The rules of the last House were adopted for the government of this, for the time being. Additional members appeared and were qualified, when the House proceeded to a further organization.

Mr. Harney, of Giles, nominated Sam'l M. Ewing, for first Assistant Clerk, and there being no further nominations, the roll was called, and Mr. Ewing received 38 votes, and Mr. J. H. Hunter 29. Mr. Ewing was declared elected

Mr. Dobson nominated James C. Carlock for Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Carlock received 38 votes, and R. B. Cheatham 29—and Mr. Carlock was declared elected.

Mr. Maris nominated Mr. M. W. Nelson, for principal Doorkeeper, and there being no further nominations, the vote was taken, and Mr. Nelson received 38 votes, Mr. John Kirk 26, and Mr. Dodridge 1.

Mr. Cooper, of Bedford appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Bayless, nominated Mr. Fine for assistant Doorkeeper—and there being no further nominations, the vote was taken and Mr. F. received 38 votes, and Mr. "Boss" Hill 28. Mr. F. was declared elected.

The House being fully organized, and prepared to proceed to business, the Clerk was ordered to notify the Senate of the fact.

Mr. Algee offered a resolution appointing a Committee of five, to act in conjunction with a similar Committee of the Senate to draft Rules for the government of the Legislature; and, on motion of Mr. Dunlap, the Rule requiring resolutions to lay over one day was suspended, and the resolution passed. Messrs. Algee, Rowles, Richardson, Bate & Wilson were appointed said Committee.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing the organization of that body.

Mr. Dunlap moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to act in conjunction with a committee of three from the Senate, to inform the Governor that the General Assembly has organized and is ready to proceed with the public business. Motion prevailed, and Messrs. Rowles, Richardson, Johnson, Cooper and Bradford were appointed.

Mr. Bradford, of Haywood, offered a Resolution providing for a convention of the two Houses on Thursday next, the 8th inst., for the purpose of electing a Senator of the United States, in the place of Jas. C. Jones, whose term has expired. Resolution laid over under the Rule.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing Resolution passed by the Senate, providing for a convention of the two Houses, for Thursday the 8th inst., for the purpose of electing a United States Senator in place of Jas. C. Jones; and also a resolution providing for a committee to notify the Governor of the organization of the General Assembly.

Mr Rowles moved that the Senate resolution relating to the election of United States Senator, be taken up for immediate action. Mr. Algee moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and the ayes and noes being called, the motion was lost by a vote of 36 to 30. The question was then taken, on the adoption of the resolution, and the ayes and noes being called, it was adopted by a vote of 36 to 32—Judge Dunlap voting in the negative and explaining his reasons therefor.

Mr. Rowles moved the adoption of the other Senate resolution, which motion prevailed. Whereupon the House adjourned till 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Rowles from the Committee appointed to inform the Governor of the organization of the two Houses, reported that they had discharged that duty, and that the Governor would submit his message to the House at 3 o'clock this evening. After a recess, the Governor presented his message, through the Secretary of State; which on motion was then read.

On motion of Mr Bate, of Tipton, it was ordered that the message be laid upon the table, and seven thousand copies printed for the use of the House.

Agricultural Bureau.

THE STATE FAIR,

OPENS ON MONDAY, THE 12TH INST., to continue during the week. Tickets of admission may be had at the office of R. Lusk, Esq., in the city at any time, and during the Fair at the ticket offices, near the gates.

The gate keepers will not receive money, and parties visiting the grounds will please supply themselves with tickets.

THOS. B. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

oct7–d3tw1t.

STRAYED COW.

STRAYED from this city on the 27th ult., a large DARK RED MULY COW; she has some white on her belly and neck, and is a fine milker. A liberal reward will be paid to any one giving information of her at this office.

Oct7–1 .

Broadway House.

THIS New Hotel is now open for the reception of Boarders, being situated in a central locality to all the different Railroads, convenient to the Medical college, the post office and the river, renders it the most desirable place in the city for travelers and day boarders. Members of the Legislature, Students and the traveling public generally are earnestly requested to visit this house. No pains will be spared to render all who come comfortable and contented.

WM. P. BRANCH.

The Excelsior Corn and Cob Mill.

HAS just received the highest premium at the great National Fair at Louisville, and also at the Ohio State Fair at Cincinnati, over the Little Giant, Star and Magic Mills.

It is adapted to crushing Corn and Cob, Rye, Oats, &c., for stock, and for grinding for family use, distilleries, &c. Its grinding surfaces can be renewed at a cost of three dollars, being cast separate from the other portions of the Mill.

Furnished complete, with two pairs of grinding rings for fifty dollars. Traveling Agents wanted to sell the above Mills.

J. C. BALDWIN & CO.,
37 College street, Nashville.

oct7–dtwaw3m.

WISE'S GRAND EXHIBITION!!

OF

FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets and Millinery,

Thursday 8th of October.

OVER 300 RICH IMPORTED BONNETS.

WE have made unusual preparations and magic-like display in Fancy Bonnets, Head Dresses, &c., this Fall, and hope to be crowded with our Lady friends and strangers to make their selections. Having been engaged for over 20 years in this changeable World. Of fashions we must please the most fastidious in goods and prices, consisting of

100 pieces of Ribbons, latest styles.
1000 of every new and rich design and style.
540 Cartons of Paris Flowers, a perfect flower garden.
50 " Rich Ostrich and Marabo Plumes; Birds of Paradise, &c.
80 cases colored Straws, Bagal and Chenille; latest fall shapes.
10 " colored Leghorn Flatts, Gipseys, and Children Bonnets.
250 boxes Russian and Thule Caps.
100 doz. Hoop Skirts, all the latest styles, for Fall.
20 " Cloth Talmas and Cloaks, latest styles, at unprecedented low prices.
50 " Rich Black Bugle Collars, and Trimming Laces.

Likewise a fine stock of Needlework, Goods in sets, &c., consisting of Jaconet, Maltese, Muslin, Honington, &c., in Collars, Sleeves, Worked Bands, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Veils, &c. Ladies Paris Coiffure Caps, Mohair Head Dresses and rich imported Head Dresses in the greatest splendor. Likewise rich ornamented goods, Combs of every new style, the Bonnet Comb to keep Bonnets in the right place; the new style Elastic Role for the head, fine and medium Cabbas and many Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. A fine stock of woolen goods of Talmas, Children's Coats, Legins, Hose, Mitts, Scarfs, and the latest styles of Rigoletts for parties. It is impossible to give you a full description of our Fall Stock, it will require your personal attention to examine. Having 18 years experience in Nashville, I flatter myself that I can now please the most fastidious, not only in goods but in prices.

The great and unprecedented patronage we receive from one season to the other, we flatter ourselves, is fairly established our Establishment for Rich Millinery Goods. No deception as regards Fashions. We have our Agent at Paris and London to keep us posted, and bring out the styles as soon as exhibited at Europe.

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

oct6.

☞ Country Merchants and Milliners supplied with a small bill of goods at fully as low prices as purchasing East. Bonnets renovated in superior style and reasonable charges.

oct6.

Metropolitan Eating House.

WE will open our Establishment, corner of Cedar and Cherry streets, TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER.

J. & W. MOORE.

Oct6.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

ON THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6TH, 1857, will be presented the new and beautiful Drama, called THE KNIGHT OF ARVA. Overture by the Orchestra. The performance will conclude with BETSY BAKER.

Circuit Court—September Term.

Pheba Nicholson and others vs. Andrew Nicholson and others.

BY order of the honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, upon motion of counsel for petitioners, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Andrew Nicholson, William Nicholson, Nathan Nicholson, Robert Nicholson and John Nicholson, parties defendants to this cause, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and that process cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Patriot, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, previous to setting the same down for hearing at the January term 1858 and should they fail to appear and answer, the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing, at said last mentioned term.

THOMAS T. SMILEY,
Clerk of Circuit Court.

EAST & SHANE,
Solicitors for Petitioners.

Oct6.

NO TAXES! NO TAXES!

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE HOUSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale a fine business house, situated on Cherry st., beyond Broad, at present owned and occupied by F. Ryman, as a Grocery and Provision Store, and is one of the best stands South of Broad street. The lot fronts 76 feet, and runs back 196 feet to an alley. There is also a comfortable residence on the same lot, independent of the Store Room, all in good repair. This property is free from taxation. We will give a bargain in this property, if application be made privately, until the 7th day of October next, and if not disposed of at that time, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises. For terms, &c., apply to

E. R. GLASCOCK, Agent,
No. 67, Cherry street.

Sept 12–td

FREE EXHIBITION.

TERRIFIC DOUBLE ASCENSION

From the ground adjoining the Tent of **L. B. Lent's Mammoth National Circus** Immediately before opening the doors for the afternoon performance.

A DOUBLE ASCENSION

will take place OUTSIDE OF THE CANVAS, FREE TO ALL. MLLE. AGNES LE CLERCQ will walk a TIGHT WIRE from the ground to the top of the Pavilion,

A HEIGHT OF EIGHTY FEET;

and PROFESSOR HEMMING will achieve a similar feat, PROPELLING A WHEELBARROW BEFORE HIM THE ENTIRE DISTANCE.

No one should fail of witnessing this extraordinary display of intrepidity and address, which is

ENTIRELY WITHOUT PARALLEL,

At Nashville on the afternoon of Thursday and Friday, October 8th and 9th.

L. B. LENT'S MAMMOTH NATIONAL CIRCUS.

The largest and most completely equipped Equestrian Establishment in the World, comprises the Greatest Troupe of European and American Male and Female Artists, and the most Magnificent Collection of Highly Trained Horses and Ponies ever brought together, affording facilities for the presentation of every imaginable variety of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Performances upon a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country. The Gorgeous Entree of the Establishment into the various towns of Exhibition will be found a Spectacle of surpassing grandeur. The brilliant procession will be led by the BAND CHARIOT drawn by

THE LONGEST TEAM

OF HORSES EVER DRIVEN!

And managed in pairs by HENRY LACEY, the modern Jehu and

50 HORSE DRIVER.

Each Evening's entertainment will conclude with the GRAND LEGENDARY SPECTACLE of

ST. GEORGE

AND THE DRAGON!

Or, the Seven Champions of Christendom.

WILL EXHIBIT AT NASHVILLE

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 8th and 9th.

Also, at

Fayetteville, Monday October 5th.
Shelbyville, Tuesday " 6th.
Murfreesboro', Wednesday " 7th.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance commences half an hour after.

ADMISSION, ... 50 cents.
Children under 10 years of age and Servants, 25 "

Oct 4.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM

OF

LIVING WONDERS.

CHANG & ENG,

THE ORIGINAL AND WORLD RENOWNED

SIAMESE TWINS,

After a retirement from public life for twenty Years,

WILL EXHIBIT

AT THE HALL OVER BEECH'S STORE,

On College Street, in Nashville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

AFTERNOON from 2 to 5; and EVENING from 7 to 9½.

These extraordinary individuals, universally acknowledged to be an

UNPARALLELED CURIOSITY,

Are now making a brief tour through the United States, previous to a visit to Europe, and will be found agreeable, intelligent, and communicative.

Admission fifty cents. Children under nine years half price.

Oct5.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

OPENING DAY.

MISS M. HARDY, No. 34, Campbell's Block, Union st., up stairs, respectfully announces to the ladies of Nashville and vicinity, that she will have ready for their inspection of her full stock of rich and elegant Millinery, Bonnets, and Trimmings, that has been selected with great care and taste.

Stamping, for braiding and embroidery, neatly executed.

Oct6.

MRS. J. BARTER

OPENS HER

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER EIGHTH,

AT 29, UNION STREET.

BONNETS of EVERY DESCRIPTION AND PRICE, and of the LATEST STYLES; Head-Dresses, Dress-Caps, Children's Embroidered Hoods, Caps, &c., &c.

☞ Constantly on hand a full assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

Ladies, call and see.

[oct 6–tf.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of J. A. Payne, about the 1st of August last, a BAY HORSE, with a snip nose and a blemish in the left eye, one, or both, hind feet white, some saddle-marks on his back, fox-trots, and walks well.

Oct 6–tf.

WM. T. WRIGHT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1857,

OPENING DAY.

MRS. M. D. HOWERTON, No. 6, Union street, near Market, respectfully announces to the ladies of this city and vicinity, that she will open for exhibition and sale on SATURDAY NEXT, October 4th, her new styles of FALL AND WINTER BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS. Her assortment will be found unusually rich and elegant, comprising the most attractive, as well as useful of the choicest fabrics of the day. Her supply of BONNETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS she takes especial pleasure in commending to the attention of buyers, as she is persuaded nothing more modest or tasteful can be found in the city.

oct2–1m

WE WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, 8TH OF OCTOBER,

AT THE

New York Millinery Emporium,

32 UNION STREET,

A MATCHLESS assortment of RICH PARIS PATTERN BONNETS and

MILLINERY GOODS,

consisting of large and varied assortments of every novelty and gem that could be procured at the Fashionable Paris Openings, in New York.

Mrs. Doyle, having long and attentive experience in the Millinery Business, and having personally selected the Stock, she flatters herself that her selection will please the most fastidious. In Fashionable Goods, the stock on examination, will be found replete with every article desirable in Ladies' Furs and Cloaks, as well as Millinery. Every variety of Bonnet Materials, suitable for the season.

Old Bonnets retrimmed and renovated in superior style.

Oct 5.

TIME SALE OF GROCERIES

BY

W. H. Gordon & Co.

ON WEDNESDAY next, 7th Oct., 1857, we will offer for sale at auction in our usual quantities

22 hhds fair, prime and choice Louisiana Sugar,
50 bls Crushed do
20 " Loaf do
1000 kegs Shoenberger's Nails, all sizes;
1000 bdls Medium and D. C. Wrapping Paper;
500 boxes Prescott's Soap;
200 " Madison Starch;
200 " Work & Co Star Candles;
500 bbls Rectified Whisky;
200 " Old Bourbon do;
100 packages Brandies, ¼, ⅛ and ½ pipes;
50 bxs Fine Brandy, 1 doz each;
100 " Manufactured Tobacco;
100,000 Regalia and Principe Cigars.
With various other articles.

TERMS—For all sums under $200, cash; over $200 and under $1,000, 60 days; over $1,000 and under $2,000, 90 days; and over $2,000 4 months, with approved endorsed notes, payable in one of the city Banks.

Nashville, Oct. 5, 1857.

W. H. GORDON & CO.

LAWRENCEBURG BANK.

WE will sell Yarns, Sheetings and Osnaburgs for bank of Lawrenceburg money at our regular time prices.

W. H. GORDON & CO.

oct6.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Fanny Fern's New Book.

Fresh Leaves.

BY FANNY FERN.

In one volume, Blue and Gold.

From the New York Courier.

Fanny's leaves are always fresh, lively and piquant, and they have the aroma of nature about them. There are a good many professed critics who say that Fanny is rude, vulgar and flippant. But this class of critics think that anything is coarse and vulgar, and flippant, that is not common-place and dull, and stupid. Shakespeare, and Byron, and Sterne, and Addison, and Fielding, are dreadfully coarse, and they are dreadfully popular. A French critic has compared Shakspeare to a dung hill, but what of it? Critics will have their say, and they have a right to say what they think; and the public has a right to think too; and it always exercises this right without any more regard to the opinion of critics than the weather shows for the vane on a church steeple. The public have given unquestionable evidences of liking Fanny Fern's sketches, and the public never approves of what is coarse and vulgar. Fanny's style has the vivacity, terseness, and epigrammatical liveliness of the French school, while her fancy is so full of genial tenderness, and as teeming with simple dramatic scenes and feeling as the most hearty and idiomatic of English writers. There are some who complain that she is a mere paragraphist, and so she is, and so were Solomon, and Franklin and Pope, and Montaigne, and La Rochefoucauld and Bacon. But it would be an odd objection to make to any author that he compressed into a paragraph the wit which another in vain attempted to diffuse through an essay or a volume. Fanny Fern climbed into a reputation through the greatest difficulties. She wrote for obscure journals, and compelled the world to recognize her genius in spite of the unfortunate channels through which she addressed it.

The present volume is a very pretty little one with gilt edges, and a quaint binding which has an antiquated look, making a very agreeable contrast to the common blue and gold now the rage among book manufacturers.

From the New Yorker.

Fanny Fern may appear a thousand times with Fern Leaves, Palm Leaves, and any leaves but final leaves taking, and she will be as agreeable as ever. Although she calls her last book, issued in superb style by Messrs. Mason, "Fresh Leaves," whatever she writes has on its face the common look and vigor of an intellect in its prime.—The eye is fixed as keen, the voice just as decisive as ever. Let her faults be what they may wherever Fanny Fern writes on a subject it is concluded—you feel the comfort there is in being in the hands of a master, or mistress rather. This is one of her richest publications brim-full of life, varied and abundant. The call for the book will, no doubt, be loud and long.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES BY

W. T. BERRY & CO.

sept29.

R. C. McNAIRY & CO.,

LARGE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 55, COLLEGE STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WE have now in store an unusually large and elegantly assorted stock of Fall and Winter Goods of every description, and we are prepared to offer greater inducements to persons wishing articles in our line, than it has ever been our pleasure to do. Our stock, both as to quality and variety, will compare with any in the country, and our prices shall be as low as it is possible for them to be. Citizens and strangers visiting the city will do well to give our stock an early and thorough examination, as we feel we can make it to their interests. We would call the attention of the buyers particularly to the following departments in our business.

Dress Goods.

Elegant three flounced Silks;
" two " do;
" Double skirt do.
" Bayadere do;
" Bridal Dresses;
" Dinner do;
" Evening do;
" Robes-a-Quille;
" Morning obes;
" Printed Delaines.

Together with an endless variety of medium and low priced Silks in Flounces, Robes a Quille, and by the yard, in plain plaid, striped and bayadere, also satin-faced, and double-twilled Merinos and Cashmeres. Great variety of all wool and Union Plaids, Mousdelaines, and everything new and desirable in this way.

Cloaks, Shawls and Scarfs.

We have now the largest and most elegantly assorted stock in this way, ever seen in the country, many of which were imported by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, expressly for our sales. In Velvets, we have them at all prices, from 18 to $200. We have also black and grey cloth, and Beaver Talmas and long Cloaks, &c., for ladies and children in all qualities at from three dollars up. Shawls in all sizes and qualities, both square and long, from the most ordinary to the most elegant. Also just received a fresh Invoice of those elegant high colored all Silk Chenele Shawls that are really beautiful.

Laces and Embroideries.

In this line our stock is superb—embracing all the novelties of the season. Collars and Sleeves separate and in setts, both for colors and mourning; elegant Bridal Veils and Handkerchiefs, Lace Falls, real and imitation; Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings and Flouncings. Real Valenciennes, Point Aplique Laces, Insertings, &c., &c.

House Furnishings.

8 4, 10-4, 10 by 12 4, 10 by 14-4, 10 by 10 4, Damask Table Cloths, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table Damask by the yard, All sizes, colored wool, Union and Cotton Table Cloths, Plaid striped Toillinettes, Napkins together with all kinds of Diapers, Towelings, Marseilles Quilts, &c., &c. Also all widths cotton and linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Domestics, etc., etc.

Curtain Goods.

Elegant Satin Laines in all colors, with trimmings to match. Elegant Reps in Chintz colors, with Trimmings to match. Elegant Lace Muslin Curtains; all wool, union and cotton Damasks in great variety, together with Cornices, Curtain Pins, and Bands.

Carpetings and Oil Cloths.

Real Wilton Carpets. Elegant Velvet and Brussels, in great variety. Elegant 3 ply and Ingrains, the Ingrains the largest and best assorted we have ever offered, and at lower prices. Also, Velvet and Brussels hair and hall Carpets; Twilled and plain Venetian in all widths; together with Felts, Druggets, Cromb cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c. We are prepared to make and put down Carpets at the shortest notice. We have a large lot of Floor Oil Cloths of the best makers, and in all widths, which we will cut in any shape to suit purchasers.

Staple Goods.

We have an unusually large lot of all kinds of Domestic goods, Bleached and Brown Cottons; wool, union and cotton Flannels, striped cottons for servants, in great variety, Heavy goods for house and field servants. Prints, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves in short every thing in our line, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Oct6. R. C. McNAIRY & CO.

ELEGANT FALL GOODS!

WE are now in receipt of our Fall Importations, which are unusually large; consisting in part of choice selections of—

Cashmeres,

Elegant Silks,	**Curtain Goods,**
Merinoes,	**Table Damasks,**
M. DeLaines,	**Sheetings, &c.,**
Shawls,	**Cloaks.**
White Goods.	**Embroideries,**
Laces,	**Linens,**
Hosiery,	**Gloves,**
Ribbons,	**Trimmings, &c.**

Great Bargins in **RICH SILKS**, from large auctions in New York.

To which we invite the special attention of the trade. Being determined to do an exclusive Cash Business, we feel confident we can offer greater inducements than can be found in any other House in the city, both in variety of styles and prices. All we ask is a careful examination of stock before purchasing.

W. A. & J. G. McCLELLAND,
51 and 53 College street.

sept25.

Notice.

MY wife, Hester Ann Chilton, having left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons against trading with or trusting her in any way upon my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities, contracted by her on my account or in my name.

sept18—1m* ISAAC T. CHILTON.

SINGER'S IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES!

THESE MACHINES outnumber, in practical use, all others combined, and have been extensively and profitably used for the past seven years, on every conceivable description of work. The average profit of using one is

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

They alone combine the three great essentials of mechanism, viz: SPEED, STRENGTH, and DURABILITY, and will sew the finest as well as the coarsest fabrics, without fault. For family use, Dress-making, Tailoring, Boots and Shoes, Harness work, Bags, &c., they are invaluable. Both sides of the stitch being *alike*, it can neither rip nor ravel.

The Machines will be courteously exhibited, at all times, at our

OFFICE, 46 PUBLIC SQUARE,
(Over Hicks' China Hall.)
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE;

Or copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette will be furnished, or mailed *gratis*, to all who desire information concerning Sewing Machines.

WM. A. SINGER, Agent.

☞ Central office, 458 Broadway, N. Y.

sept12.

PAPER HANGING.

ALL kinds of Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging done in the best manner and the cheapest prices by E. B. FRANKLIN.

Orders left at Wm. Rear's, No. 17 Deaderick street, will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:

Messrs A. R. Crozier,
J. B. White,
L. M. Cobey.
M. Burns,
Horn & son,

Sept11

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE subscribers have a STEAM SAW MILL in successful operation in Jackson county, Ala., on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, near Stevenson Depot, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, and in any quantity, on the shortest notice. They respectfully solicit orders from persons in the city of Nashville wishing Lumber of any dollar price. They will deliver Lumber at any depot on the Railroad.

Sept12—3m. INGALLS, TALLY & CO.