NASHVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

tatives, on the 7th of August, 1856, on National

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY, SMITH, MORGAN & CO.,

TOWN P. MORGAN W. HT. SMITH, ARTHUNT S. CAMP 20HR H. CALLENDER. Office, No. 16 Deaderick Street.

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One Weekly for two years, or two Weeklies for one in advance, each,

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY, Adopted at the Session of the National Council, February 21, 1856.

1st. An humble acknowledgement to the Supreme Being, for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States. 2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palla-

diam of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence. 3d Americans must rule America, and to this end, nafice-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal and

to all others : nevertheless, 4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born

citizens; but. 5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince,

potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action. 6th The imqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of having and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress

and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any 7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States permanently resideing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representitive in Congress, Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the conany such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Terri-

Sth. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage or of holding political office. 9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not here abefore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paspers and persons convicted o

crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners. 10th, Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alledged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy 19th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws co

stitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial au-

18th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our nation of affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and plucing foreigners and ultraists to their places; as shown in a trucking subserviency to the a pager, and an institut and cowardly bravado towards the weaker Nebraska; as shown in its rascillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through pre-judice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering misman-

agement of our foreign relations. 14th, Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American Party" upon the principles

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions so as to abelish the several degress, and institute a piedge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party. 16th. A free and open discussion of all pulitical principles embraced in our platform.

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Information sought and given in every department business. Hoping for success only by a strict attention to my engagements, and tooking rather to the quantity of business done than to esharbitant charges, I respectfully so-

mer, Cheinnail; Edmuni Cooper, Caldwell & Cumming Whelhyvile; Maj. R. G. Eliis, W. J. Spence, Mucfrossbore. W. C. Whittherpe, Eng., Col. A. M. Looney, Columbia; Col. J. C. Gulld, Col. J. W. Head, E. Hallum, Enq., Z. Saker, Enq., Gallatin; R. & W. h. Alexander, Maj. D. Burbod, Col. J. H.

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Speech of Hon. Henry W. Davis, Of Maryland, delivered in the House of Represen-

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, rose and said :

"Is Philip dead? No, by Jove-but he's sick !" Such was the chatter of the factions democrats of Athens, chilled by the shadow of the coming Che-"Will Fillmore decline? No, but he's too weak to get a single State"-say Democrat and Republi-

can, shive ing before the blast of the coming No-

Mr. Chairman, they consult prophets who prosheey pleasant things. Their hopes are the oracle speaking by the inspiration of their interests. And yet while they trust to the prophecy to produce its accomplishment, they confidentially sigh, "Would it were bed time, Hal-and all well!" That bed time will surely come. But whether the couch of victory or the bed of death will be spread-ah! that's the question. Sir, a party at brag and bluff is a suspicious wit-

ness to the goodness of his own hand; and the bystanders I believe do not usually regard him as a better witness to the badness of his adversary's. If Democrat and Republican have conspired together mutually to play by-bidder at each other's mock auction-to put off on the country plated brass for gold-the people will have the sagacity to see that though Liberty be on one side, the image and superscription of the Union is not on the

other, and the lacking weight will reveal the counmunicipal offices or government employment, in preference terteit. I desire to make this discrimination. I wish to inquire into the weight of this style of brag, which has to my poor understanding, exhausted the resources of my opponents. Say the Democrats, "Do not vote for Mr. Fill-

more, because he cannot get a single State at the North. Say the Republicans, "Do not vote for Mr. Fillmore, because he cannot get a single State at the South." And both are so simple as to suppose by thus excluding him from the regions of their opponents, that they have finally dealt with his preten-

Why is it that two parties as wide apart as the southern and northern poles have conspired towith questions apportaining solely to the individual States, gether in this significant and novel way for the purpose of denying to their most dangerous opponent strength in the regions where the adversary of each is strong? There are two organized parties in this country which claim to represent adverse local interests. The Democratic party rests itself on its boasted and self arrogated privilege of supporting and sustaining the peculiar institution of the South. Its strength, and its whole strength, consists in its assertion that it alone is the defender of Southern rights. It is therefore dangerous to them, for anything to arise within the limits of the South and claim stitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in a hearing of the Southern people, which touches more nearly the rights of the people and appeals to the more elevated and noble sentiments of devotion to the Union and the Constitution. The gentlemen of the Republican party of the North aspire to represent that sentiment which is likewise local and peculiarly confined to the boundary of the North, and having no power beyond it. They likewise are jealous of the intrusion on their domain of any topic of such stirring interest as will call the minds of the cry: "Freedom is national, and slavery is sectionai;" "the rights of man;" "the oppression of the

South;" "the equality of the negro race." All these minister to the excitement in the North. They are subjects in themselves neither interesting nor attractive-not so interesting or attractive but that an appeal to the great interests of the country. the great fundamental principles of our Constitution, to the great danger of the agitation of these topics, may possibly reach the ear of the most besotted, and startle the reason of those who are still rational. that they whose talk is of negroes, and who think that the servants at the altar should live of the altar, may find themselves preaching to empty benches, One, therefore, and the other, each within his own region, seeks to drive out and destroy everything that may sow wheat among his tares. They may touch anything else but these rights of sovereignty, but put forth your hand and touch them in the very body of their power and they arise and curse you to

The Democrat is jealous of anything which impeaches the high duty of extending the institution, and is impatient of men who accept it as an existing institution, to be protected as any other great national industrial interest is to be protected.

The Republican telerates no man who questions the practical honesty of the higher law, and suggests the conscientious duty of conformity to the practical enforcement of the Constitution. Both cry out, no compromise; both execrate all

adherence to the existing condition of affairs as wisest and best. Each boasts conquests in the future over his antagonist. Each lives and moves and has its being in an atmosphere confined to its own region; it cannot breathe a moment the air on which the other thrives. Neither has any representative Ts now supplied with a SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS in the region of its adversary to soften their antagonism. They are both strictly sectional parties tending to bring into coffision hostile opinions, feelings, and interests, concentrated without mixture at the opposite poles of the country-each intensified like opposite electricities by the intensity of the other, and threatening, if brought into contact, an explosion which may shake the foundations of the Republic. Each knows that upless it can keep exclusive control of the whole region there is no hope

of triumph, nor even of a collision. In this lies at once their strength and their weak-Unless Mr. Buchanan can carry the whole South,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, and trust-not to party discipline, for that has died away-but to the chance of the bribe of high office to persons in the North to make up the deficiency of the Southern vote, my Democratic friends know full well that they have not the most remote prospect of succeeding in carrying him to the Presidential chair. And our Republican friends on the other side, with equal reason, based on equally notorious facts, know, if the State of New York is stricken from them, that they are a powerless minorty, out of doors, and that no nominee of theirs can darken the doors of the White House. It is therefore not because of their strength but because of produce the impression which it is possible, and in charity ought to be conceded, each believes; but which it is difficult for men who hold a moderate a local election, California has come to the Ameriand middle position like myself, not to regard in a very different light. It is for this reason that each party, deluded into the idea that it is enthroned in of persuading the country that a man like Mr. Fillore, resplendent with the glories of a great administration which appeals to those pervading and and national considerations which wake responses in the hearts of the people must be left in an insigniticant minority of a few rational men of the North and South

Mr. Chairman, long lists of names have been paraded of new converts to Mr. Buchanan. Letters have been spread before the public, urging arguments with all the authority of names entitled to the profound respect of the House and the country. I thow in these lists, whether they relate to Maryland or elsewhere, of no man who at the fall elecsee among the names on that list none who were regarded as the friends of the American cause. I see Vaugh, Dixon Springs; Dr. A. H. Kind, J. H. Moores, Esq. hardened sinners against its benign rule, who were and citizens generally, Curthage.

The value of all the preceding compromises—on the assumption and citizens generally, Curthage.

The value of all the preceding compromises—on the assumption and the concession, as stated by Mr. Webster, directly and more inevitably accomplish that result the mouster was overthrown and the first description.

The concessions which laid the cvil spirit. But when directly and more inevitably accomplish that result the mouster was overthrown and the first description. structed by the sponsors at their haptism, and whose public and formal declaration now is nothing but the ceremony of confirmation to the world of their earlier conversion. There is nothing in that list which need shake the confidence of any friend f the American party. There is nothing which makes the scale of Mr. Fillmore vaciliate for a single estant in its inclination in the State of Maryland. There is nothing that in the slightest degree inreases the difficulty of repeating, with larger maorities and greater eclat, the triumph of the past

> But, sir, I rise now to test the argument thus upported f great names and widespread au-

We are not to vote for Fillmore, because a majorty at the North are opposed to his patriotic and wise ministration-so runs the reason; because the marity of the North are not favorable to compromise and conciliation—so runs the reason; because the surjority of the North regard the time as come when they must get a scourge for the South-because the majorate of the North are of that opinion, therefore, in this contest which they supercillously assume is to be between the Northern candidate and the Southern candidate, all men must desert the candidate who is alone the candidate of the Constitution

and the Union. The argument is hollow and insidious. If the maorise of the North be such, then the time for coting is part; it is no longer a question whether we will you for Fillmore or Buchanan as President of the United States, because the South is in a pitiable minority in the Electoral College, and every vote cast there leaves her where the is, and without the pow, er of sell protection. If the hour of madness be conservative, if reason be dead in her chosen seat; if the conservative North has ceased to be conservative, and they would not need the warning consequences, and they would not need the warning. Sir, the party whose policy, however well intending to be overcome by party and personal ambiguity in the Lieutonal College, and every vote cast ing. In an evil day for his reputation he allowed himself to be overcome by party and personal ambiguity in the Lieutonal College, and every vote cast ing. In an evil day for his reputation he allowed himself to be overcome by party and personal ambiguity in the Lieutonal College, and every vote cast ing. In an evil day for his reputation he allowed himself to be deluded by the party whose policy, however well intendicate the party whose policy and head the party whose policy and party whose policy are party whose po and is inspired by the hatred this argument ascribes that measure the great body of Southern men. Their denials of the outrages, their extenuations, to her people; then we have no election on the fourth of Nevember for President of the United States. Mr. Buchanan will be ineligible as a for-

The argument proves too much, if it is true, If it is not true, it is trash. But the argument is put in a different shape, and down in that terrific sea. it is pointed directly at Mr. Fillmore. His merits of the Democrats, are supposed very likely to vote light men having floats on. ____ for Buchanan, because he will be a scourge to the gament is unmenning!

sir-the fact on which it rests is not true.

have been the votes occasionally of a majority upon pressed into their support, which in the slightest degree has sulfied the honor, or injured the interest of the South. They have differed upon industrial on the precise question of constitutionality. questions and decided them by party tactics; they manœuvre, party triumph, and domination; but, I say that, during the eighty years of the Republic, there is no portion of this great land which has reathat madness rules the majority either at the North,

men who have flashed into fury causelessly.

and now " He is at supper-not where he eats, but where are e'en at him."

"Since he miscalled the morning star, Nor man nor fiend bath fallen so far."

When he ascended the chair of State, a great majority of seventy in this House obsequeously awaited his will. The sun had not thrice run his course ere that majority had shriveled to seventyfour men. Their place knows them no more. This side of the chamber is a charnel house of dead Democrats. The few survivors tread mournfully as they cross it-as a Roman might walk over Canno. 'The bloody ghost of the murdered Wright" still to the eye of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Coss | disputes the scool with his successor of flesh and blood, [Mr. FULLER,] and many other spectres have left untimely graves to warn the pale surviyors by their fate.

My honorable friend from South Carolina was early at the sepulchres of the righteous in New Hampshire vainly seeking signs of the day of resurrection of the body. But the snow still lay on the marble-the crocus of the early spring had not pushed through the hozen soil-and he returned

"A cold, deceitful thing is the snow, Though it come on dove like wing-the false snow-'Tis but rain disguised appears;

And our hopes are frozen tears-like the snow," Indeed, sir, the resurrection of the Democratic purty at the North is an event not at all anticipated ere. It has sunk from view-like water spilled upon the ground, not to be gathered again.

A stubborn resolution has been manifested at There is not one single fact that shows that they icans have carried the local elections by pluralities If New Jersey has given a Democratic majority in

cans by a great majority. The faithful fondly hoped that some of those electhe exclusive control of its own sectional interest and its own sectional power, attempts the vain task at turning of the tide." If there be any compune came it to be omitted in the legislation of 1853. tions of conscience forcing them to cry out, God! God! God! let them beware of those Dame Quicklevs who, to comfort them, bid them not think of God, and hope there is no need to trouble themselves with such thoughts yet; for when the parting Falstaff so cried and was so comforted, and had more clothes laid on his feet, the comforter, Dame Quickley, knew there was but one way, and when she put her hand into the bed and felt his feet-they were so cold as any stone-and then she "felt to his knees, and so upward and upward, and all was

as cold as any stone." Sir, the fatal hour has come. Even while I speak, the stricken field of lowa brings to them defeat and tion earnestly supported the American cause. I and disaster, crushed hopes and cruel disappointment. Their feet are already cold in the North, and as we feel upward and upward and upward towards without consolation. There are true Bardolphs, who, when told of their death, will exclaim:

"Would I were with them wheresome'er they be-either in heaven or in bell!" Now, sir, why is all this? We need no election statistics for the response. They were the triumphant and dominant party at the North ere this great flood. Now they do not number more than fourteen members from the populous North in this hall .-They were the party said to be specially devoted to the interests of the South at the North before this great flood. None so sound, none so unshaken, none so true to defend the South, through thick and thin, at all hazards, and to the last extremity, as the Democrats of the North. Where are they gone? "Are they asleep, or on a journey, or at the least," or have they forgotten their duty, or have they become rad, or have they played like children-casting one vote for my bonorable briends and another for their honorable opponents? Sir, the American people have been bred in

his reast access and they would not heed the warn-

norius of the Republic, and fitted the man to the party nothing but scattered and broken fragments, cast on the shores for the wreckers to collect, and, as they measure the dimensions of mast and spar, to wonder what great admiral it was that has gone

Sir, is not that the reason? I do not ask genare made his incapacities. His truth to the Union | tlemen to tell me whether it is an adequate reason. is made the reason why Southern gentlemen, for I do not ask gentlemen to say if the North is reasonawhom he ran the greatest risk against the opinion | ble in her anger. I simply ask gentlemen upon their of his own region of country, are to turn against | candor and honor if that is not the reason of the existhim, desert him, for a man who has encountered ing condition of things? There is no gentlemen here nothing for them, or for the Union. The majority whose breast does not echo that it is. And I venof the North are opposed to Mr. Fillmore, because ture little when I say there is scarcely one of my of his wise and patriotic administration; they will Democratic friends who can appreciate the posithen vote for Buchanan, because his administration | tion in which it has placed them, who does not will not be so wise and patriotic! They are op-posed to Fillmore, because they are opposed to con-which he was so misled. If they adhere still cilistion and compromise; they will vote for Mr. to the Kansas-Nebraska act, it is from neces-Buchanan because he and his party have said no sity, and not from choice, that my honorable more compromise, and no more conciliation. They friends, finding themselves at the bottom of the will not vote for Fillmore, because they want a water, have, like Cooper's sailor in the western scourge for the South! Unwittingly the argument lade, seized a root to keep themselves there. sictures the result of that policy-which our Dem- It is from necessity, and not from choice, that ocratic friends have inaugurated and followed out to with a mill-stone round their necks, they march its better end. The majority of the Northern allies | down to the water for a swimming match with Why, sir, what are the apologies-their apol-

South. If that be not the argument, then the ar- ogics to the North, their apologies to their Democratic friends whom they have slain, murdered, Well, if that he the foundation of the argument, and sent to the land of ghosts, for whose abwill not gentlemen who appreciate the force of rea- sence my friend from Georgia weeps? The Missoning, cease to use it? Will they not give some | souri Compromise-say they-was unconstitutionbetter reason why Mr. Fillmore can get no strength | al. But since when? say the North to them. That at the North? Will they not say, "come let us | does not rest well, gentlemen, in your months for reason together," and say that Mr. Buchanan bet- it was a Democratic majority that passed it. It was ter respects the great fundamental principle of the | the great men of the Democratic party, and more constitution and not base their argument on the than all others, the great Marylander, Wm. Pinckrevolutionary assumption that the majority of the ney, who proposed and advocated and carried that men of the free States are run mad against the great measure of healing in that day. The great men of the South? It is very tempting I know to argument which he addressed to vindicate the sou-Southern Democrats. If the majority of the North | ereignty of a State from the binding control of are madly bent on punishing the South, they will | conditions imposed by Congress, is the argument pass Mr. Fillmore by, and inflict on it Mr. Buchanan | misunderstood, broken late small fragments suitas the more cruel scourge. The argument is good, able to the strength and stature of those who use them, and misapplied now by gentlemen to disprove Far different is my estimate of my Northern bre- the power of Congress to pass the very Missouri rethren. I am not aware of any act of the North, as striction on a Territory, which he all along advocathey appear upon our statute books, or as executed | ted at the very time of that great argument, and infrom the Executive chamber, however wild may corporated into the very act which is his triumphal monument to the peace which he conquered and this floor, or however dangerous the arguments | perpetuated by it. And Mr. Mource, their Presient, signed it-signed it not hastily-but after consulting his cabinet, in which was Mr. Calhoun,

Is that long ago? Has wisdom arisen in a later have been set, one party against the other, in party | generation? Have new lights been discovered in the constitution? Have judicial decisions cleared away the difficulty? It was in 1845 when that great Democratic measure was passed by which Texas was son to east into the teeth of either the North or the annexed to this Union, and my honorable friends, South that any great right of either section has or their predecessors, then a majority in both been trampled down; any great right of the Con- branches of Congress, passed the Texas resolution titution deliberately violated; any fact showing which enacted that very thing against which Pinckney directed the argument which they now make

the arsenal for weapons to assail what he advoca-But there is a solemn fact which my Democratic ted. They cast their votes for it, and President friends admit. There is hostility at the North .- Tyler, on the third of March, signed it. Oh, but They adroitly point it at the South. They vainly Tyler was not a Democrat! Yes, but he was, by strive to place the South between themselves and the conversion or perversion, or treachery and desershaft that has already smitten them to the earth. tion; he was by acceptance and adoption; he was There is a wrath boiling up at the North, but it is a by his cabinet and his administration; he was douwrath which boils against them. There is a hostili- bly so by the presence and counsel of Calhoun, the ly at the North-but it is a lostility which they have | incarnation of the very idea of Southern strict aroused, which has stricken them down and will construction; and it is understood that the resolu- same class of me at the North that they represent saying, behold her, how she that was fair among

That resolution declares that all the territory Sir, there are a series of great facts which strike south of 26 deg, 30 min., whenever Texas should us wheresoever we turn our eyes. In 1853, the be divided, shall come into the Union with or present incumbent of the Presidential chair was without slavery, as the States may determine; and devated on the shields of twenty-seven States, and that, in such State or States-(I ask gentlemen to borne to the White House amid the acclamations | bear the word State in mind)-in those States which of an exultant people, rejoicing in the advent of an | shall be formed out of so much of the Texan terera of peace. Three suns have run their course ritory as lies north of 36 deg. 30 min .- in those States-(I wish the word to burn itself into their he is caten. A certain convocation of politic worms | issue in the Missouri struggle. It was the only thing which was there disputed. It is the thing which was decided in the Missouri controversy in favor of the South to be an unconstitutional limitation on the sovereign equality of the States.)-in those States which shall be formed out of the territory north of be prohibited. And James Buchanan was one of the Democratic majority who advocated and

passed it! Time rolled on, and another Territory was to be organized. Again, with that remarkable lock which has followned them-which has misled them to their deep undoing-they had the majority in this Hall, they had a majority in both branches of the councils of the nation, when the Territory of Oregon was to be organized; and again that majority adopted that restriction-word for word-Ordinance of 1787. Again a Democratic President, Mr. Polk, signed it and not merely so signed, but with a further declaration, not that he expected this to be the last of it-not merely that slavery was there impossible or improbable-but upon the expectation that it would be again; passed by that or another Congress, adopted and incorporated into the acts for the settlement of the Mexican

congruents! I neither affirm the correctness nor the incorrectness of this view : I simply urge the fact which Northern Democrats pleaded against Southern

Democrats. But, said my honorable friends upon the Democratic side of this hall, to their Democratic friends from the North-for there is where the defection arose, there is where the strength of the Republithe North. Since that great day there has been can party comes from-out of their own side came othing which shows that my honorable friends on that portentous creation whence comes this sin he Democratic side of the House have a majority and all our woe into our happy world-we say in one single State north of Mason and Dixon's line. | that we have reversed all that, and those laws and compromises are void, by reason of being inconcan carry a State north of Mason's and Dixon's line sistent with the Compromise measures of 1850. on national politics even by a plurality. The ac- Those measures have repealed it. Ah! but, said count of loss and gain stands as a set-off. If in their Northern Democratic friends, continuing Pennsylvania Democrats and Whigs and Americans their remonstrance, the law which organized the have combined to elect a canal commissioner by a Territory of New Mexico, in dealing with the bounplurality only, in Maine Democrats and liquor men | dary of Texas, declared in so many words that have united and carried a local election by a plural- nothing therein contained should be construed their weakness that the one and the other seek to ity. In New Hampshire and Connecticut the Amer- to repeal or modify anything contained in that very clause of the Texas resolution.

These Northern Democrats still further mercilessly press their Democratic brethren, as if to leave my honorable friends on my left no escape. from the most awkward of dilemmas. If it be true tions indicated a change of tide. They forgot that that the principle of popular sovereignty was setsince the acts of 1850 were enacted? The Congress in 1853, with a great Democratic majority, organized the Territory of Washington out of terory over which the Ordinance of 1787 had been by them, in 1848, extended; and that Congress, in the year of grace 1853, and of the era of the new ispensation the 8d, not merely failed to remove that restriction, but declared that the laws of Oregon should be in force in the Territory of Washington; which laws excluded slavery by special enactment, in flagrant conflict with the principle which they now declare to have been the very vital principle embodied in and pervading the acts of 850. You know as well as we do that these Compromise measures of 1850 have always been regarded and treated as a finality-the end of n most of them neophytes of Democracy, then their head in the South, all is cold as any stone. Compromise of 1860, was settled upon the basis bent directly upon accomplishing that purpose, no with their protests against those wise but obnoxious pray for the parting soul. But, sir, they are not that every foot of territory in the United States than that which has been pursued. I wish to free they dug up the dead body and laid it at the feet of brasks act, without opposition, merely by common consent; and no man of any party had discovered. or if he had discovered revealed, still less attempted to declare, the novel dogma of a latent principle not even expressed in an act, being effectual to annul another law eracted on a different princi-From argument they passed to entreaty and pathetic appeal. These thirty years we have lived nder this law. It has injured no man. No Southern State protested against its enactment-none 1850 demanded its repeal; many Southern men. ressed its extension to the Pacific. No Southern state now demands it; no tempest agitates the popular mind which its repeal can quiet; no great national necessity compele the statesman, in the high American habits. They are not in the habit of ca- trod path. You say your object is not a new slave pricious and causeless change. And yet there is a State then let it be as it is. You say the Northchange. I mean to speak the cause of that change | ern tide of emigration will insure its freedom. Then out loud. It is, the repeal of the Missouri Com-promise, the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska changes no result! Why disturb the peace of the act, and the outrages in the Territory of Kansus, denied or defended by my honorable Democratic of your Northern brethren? Deliver us not over friends. They were warned by the honorable Seninto the hands of the Abolitionists. They are ator from Illinois, who reported that measure, in ever watchful to rebel against the overthrow of

eigner, to sale the South: We have passed by the their sluggish eleep. Sir, he cast the javeliu against time of the election of that man whose name is to close the fasti of that illustrious line. The people in 1852 divised well that they were choosing the Ho-

conclusive against the hypothesis of fabrication; one sided results drawn by my friend from Missouri. day for the Constitution and the Union. I am plead- | but will defeat that by any combination. ing for the great rights of American citizens. I am | This view should determine the South to disen-

ern people will not support Mr. Buchanan. Why will they not support him? Why will not the connever repented in sackcloth and ashes. They will hat a no right to appeal to us. Kansas and Nebruska act, the very cause and deela Kansas. These are reasons they think sufficient, them ther confidence. and they are likely to continue to think them suffi- But there are Democratic gentlemen who anticitive Northern man, tempted by spirit of revenge on the consequences. and retaliation would have to argue with himself a There are men who go about the country offered to them as the symbol of peace?

We could not be touched in the Speaker's contest. dissolution. No compromise could be made with us. No ex- If such, sir, is dissolution as seen in a glass dark-change of caudidates could be thought of for a mo- ly, how terrible will it be face to face? They who

of the vote would be to place the present Speaker in the chair. the chair the honorable gentleman from Massachu- dren. That is my answer to that question. nity, ability and impartiality, but whom they brandto the South, holding the foul dogma of amalgamation-whose elevation would be the sure precursor of calamities nameless and numberless. They were willing to take that plurality rule which inevitably

from Pennsylvania. so amiable, so loving, so winning-yet, in the face a chance to cling to those around them who being of this rough wooing, they urge us, because of our open to reason, yet doubt how they shall vote, and connection with the South, to abandon Mr. Fillmore, the choice of our hearts, for Mr. Buchanan, because | drive this daugerous issue to a decision. They sup-Mr. Buchanan is the safe and strong man for the | pose that because in the wreck of parties they must South, the representative of Southern interests. So go to the wall, or to the bottom, unless Mr. Fillintensely did they hate us, so much more did they more can be got rid of, that which is necessary to hate us than the gentleman from Massachusetts, save them is likewise necessary to save the Union. (the Speaker)-yet so paramount do they regard the allegiance to the sectional candidase, that they is good for the State is their reasoning; and the ask us to sacrifice our personal preferences, our political convictions, our outraged dignity for their love, party devotion, have misled them. Their

triumph! devotion? I ask them to apply the argument Republic. if he is not utterly abandoned and degraded, can, triumphe—that they have defeated and overthrown under these circumstances vote for that candidate Abolition. Is it from this great st uggle, then, who holds the position their candidate holds at the that the Democratic runks are weak and wan and upon their principles. I commend to their lips the ative men of all parties—the Clays, the Websters, chalice they mixed and poisoned for mine, and 1 the Footes, the Bentons of that great era of 1850 dare them to the taste. I know that my friends in It died of the Compromise of 1850, and was laid in rashness and hot party strife have done many things | a tomb biscribed with those acts, and bearing on its to endanger the constitution. I do not believe they | base the words: Millard Fillmore feelt, controversy—that this last compromise, this great | wish to elect Fremont; but, Sir, if they had been | Their leaders covered the journals of the Senate | to make immediate payment. was finally settled by laws irrepealable, and that it from all collateral issues, and put this one great the South, and claimed their reward-"La our troit was only on that supposition that the laws of argument before the country, so that there shall be | phy-lo our scale-to you be the spoil of our sward

1850 became laws at all. Only last session you an end to this effort to get rid of Mr. Fillmore by and spear"-Ave, hir, "they fought an hour by passed a bill creating a government over all the this appeal to Southern prejudices.

Perritory now embraced in the Kansas and Ne- I wish to deal with that and nothing else to night.

While Prince Hal made Percy food for worms, I say, sir, if Mr. Fillmore be not supported by the Fallstaff-counterfeited death, and when the fight South, the whole North, and every State of it must was o'er and the victor gone, Fallstaff thus soliloand will, conservative men, and mad men, vote for | quizing : Mr. Frement, by the very same reason that Densocrats urge to induce Southern gentlemen to shanden | though he is dead. Therefore, I'll make sure of Mr. Fillmore for Mr. Buchanan. There needs but him-yea, and I'll swear I killed him. Nothing in this cap for the purpose of giving instruction in single, these words to accomplish it: "Fillmore is deserted by the South he saved." That one line would be a quietus undoubtedly of this contest. Democrate nust accept that result of their own reasoning.—
They claim every Scatherner in the name of sectional interests. The Republicans will claim every Northern man in the name of Northern interests. If not, let him kill the next Party himself. I look to be either Earl or Dube, I can be singling as the party of the united assure yea!

The Prince turned away.—Falstaff following—
will Democrate admit, less fanatical, less excitable, less hostile than themselves? If not, the sectional feeling must press them at least equally. Will they be likely to listen more readily to reasons for Mr.

The Northern has in the sectional feeling must press them at least equally. Will they be likely to listen more readily to reasons for Mr.

The Northern has in the sectional feeling must press them at least equally. Will they be likely to listen more readily to reasons for Mr. these words to accomplish it: "Fillmore is deserted confutes me but eyes, and nobody sees me."
by the South he saved." That one line would be a Stabbed the dead body in the thigh, shouldered If we must obey they must obey. Is the North, be likely to listen more readily to reasons for Mr. say. Whose cause am I pleading? I speak here Buchanan than Southern men to reasons for Mr in behalf of that vilitied party, representing the Fremont? Or, will not both he more accessible to mass of the American people in revolt against the arguments for Mr. Pillmore than either. Do they domination of effets parties, which is willing, irre suppose the Northern laborer to be less interested | spective of the chances of success or defeat, like its than the Southern planter in the question of free great leader, to devote itself to the Commitation and and slave labor, or is he more coolend suprejudiced to the Union. I have sworn to support the Consti-when his livelihood and personal discrity are involved to the Union. I am bound to see and will ed, than the Southern planter whose property only see that contending factions shall not make the for-

Frement.

The Democratic party at the North has melted away loto the Frement party. They form its strength. They have done so because they were specially grieved by the use made of their Representatives in the Kanna-bill conflict. They had always been what in other people the Southern Dumo corate called Freezoit. That shone out in the remainder of the honorrable gentlemen from Ohio (Mr.

investigation. I dare not impute perjuty to men by spoke one language-beginning in the Democratic the hundred : the concurrence of so many is itself | Conventions and ending in the Republican Conventions-with a unity of sentiment and language deand I must be pardoned if my legal habits will not allow me to weigh partisan denials rgainst testimo-shaded off into the Republican. It is for this reamy sworn in the face of cross examination. I make son that this blow has been so faral to the Demono plea of justification for some strained or one sided eracic party of the North-that the hatced of the inferences, which my friend from Ohio has drawn North is so deadly against it and yet is confined to from that evidence. I tender no apology for the | it, and yet so sagaciously under control, so much of method in their madness that they will not allow a I am here, sir, for no party. I am speaking this chance to Mr. Buchanan of election by pluralities,

pleading for the honor and integrity of the Americangle its cause from the fragments of the broken. can government and the American name. I will powerless, and obnoxious Democrate. The Demo set down no word in malice that would tinge the cratic party are no longer fit mediators between honor of the country or hide one dark trait which | North and South. How can they exact performance the people of the country ought to know. The read of the Texas compromise? How protest against a Now, sir, perhaps we begin to see why the North- ribories? How claim the admission of more slave States? Their mouth is scaled on these topics befor the revenge of the Republicans. By the law servative vote be given for him?-for there is a of retaliation these things would be natural and just conservative majority. They will not vote for the | purishments to that party which has swept away the Democratic party, nor for the Democratic nomines, because they have been guilty of these things.—
They will not vote for them, because they have

not vote for them, because they have denied the //t is only in the name of the Southern people, of wrongs before the proof, and defended them after the men who do not join in the outrage, that these and glories, Greytown, Ostend, Kansas, and all, the proof. They will not vote for them, because dire consequences can be surely avoided. The rethey have reiterated the insult. They will not vote | pudiation of the Democratic party is the first condifor them, because they have blazoned on their ban-ner the very words of the ambiguous oracle of the lences the plea of revenge and retaliation. The pressed, the sport of fierce passions to which he people of the South owe it to themselves and to will owe his power, and which he cannot and dare ration of war, now no longer deluding any one, but | their future as completely to discard the Democrats | not central. plainly in bloody letters interpreted on the fields of as the people of the North have withdrawn from

If Mr. Fillmore were in that position they pare the success of the argument in driving every would not vote for him. Ay, sir, even a conserva- body to support Mr. Fremont and who speculate

long time before he could bring himself down to claiming about the inevitable consequences of the of fortune. He has passed through the tortid zone vote for this man, who has outraged all the feelings | election of Fremont; and the question is asked with which these men have been brought up-the whether that simple fact is not sufficient, not best and the most conservative of them, thousands | mere by to justify, but to require a dissolution of | of degrees from Abelitionists -men who are sup- the Union. The question has been asked me to- and reason stands ready to minister to its bidding, porting the Constitution and the Union-men who day. That is a question which I do not regard as are willing to support and defend the institution of even a subject of discussion. It never will be slavery-men like those at Boston, who, to execute | done while men have this reason. It never will be | head is crowned with the anow of many winters, and the Fugitive Slave Law, marched down the streets | done until some party bent upon acquiring party of that city with loaded arms to shoot down their power, small again and again and again exasperate own citizens, that you, men of the South might be beyond the reach of reason the Northern and steeted. These are the men you have driven from | Southern minds, as my Southern friends have now Where will they go, if Mr. Fillmore were not exasperated the Northern infind. It would be an act of sucide, and sane men do not commit sucide. Why, sir, I put it to my honorable friends to ap- The act itself is insanity. It will be done, if ever, bly to them the arguments they hold valid at the in a tempest of fury and madness which cannot stop These Northern men are of like passions to reason. Dissolution means death, the suicide with us, moved by insult, not above revenge, and of Liberty, without a hope of resurrection-death not given to preferring, in a sectional contest, the without the glories of immortality; with no sister candidate of their opponents. My Democratic to mourn her fall, none to wrap her decently in friends, from every hustings in the South, exhort her winding sheet and bear her tenderly to a sepul-the people to vote for Mr. Buchanan because he is chre—dead Liberty, left to all the horror of cor-Southern candulate, because he is for the Kan- ruption, a losth-ome thing, with a stake through Nebraska act, because he is against comprothe body, which men shun, cast out naked on mise, in a Southern sense, because he is the strong- the highway of nations where the tyrants of the est man opposed to the Northern sectional candi- earth who feard her living will mock her dead, date. And by this sort of argument they admit that passing by on the other side, wagging their heads the sectional cundidate at the North represents the | and thursting their tongue in their check at her, tions came down from the Secretary of State, who at the South-men who are no more unreasonable the nations is fallen! - and only the few I wish to feel the pulse of the North to-night.

I wish to see whether it be reason or madness throbbing there—whether it be the rational wrath of men who, believing they have been outraged in and Mr. Polk. though on the spot, did not report the spot of the manufacture of the pulse of the North to-night.

I was Mr. Calhoun; that it was his influence which despatched the resolutions to Texas for acceptions they appeal to the South, so do the men who support Mr. Fremout appeal to the North. Gentlemen of the Democratic party, judge us have far they are entitled to weight. Are they conclusive? Bother. compel me to yield my political preferences? Is it wherein to hide our shame. Dissolution? How right that I shall go for Mr. Buchanan? Am I shall it be? who shall make it? Do men dream

bound to bow the kace to him? Is it so desperate of Lot and Abraham parting, one to the East and a case that I must stomach the imputations and the the other to the West, peacefully, because their shirs which were harled on me and the American servants strive? That States will divide from party during two or three months of this long ses- States and boundary lines will be marked by comsion? Shall I, for these considerations of a merely past and chain? Sir, that will be a portentous comsectional and Southern character, because he is, you mission that shall settle that partition, for cannon say, the candidate of my section, abandon those who | will be planted at the corners and grinning skelescared consciences. It is the thing which was in have stood by us? I pray you to recall to your tons be finger posts to point the way. It will be memories, and weigh well the obloquy cast on the no line gently marked on the bosom of the Repub-American party. We were, you say, an unconsti- he-some meandering vein whence generations of tutional party, yea, the very enemies of the consti- her children have drawn their nourishment-but a We were opposed to civil and religious shrap and jagged chasm, reading the hearts of liberty. We were for depriving men of equal rights. | great Common wealths, lacerated and smeared with We were for driving the honest foreigner from our traternal blood. On the night when the stars of that line, slavery and involuntary servitude shall shores. We were midnight assassins-stained with her constellation shall fall from heaven, the blackthe blood and dist of riotous mobs. We had taken ness of darkness for ever will settle on the liberunconstitutional oaths not to obey the constitution. ties of mankind in this Western World. This is

ment. The honorable gentleman from Pennsylva- reason about it are half crazy now. They who tila, [Mr. Fulles,] who better accords with their no- | talk of it do not mean it, and dare not mean it. tions on slavery, in theory and in practice than the | They who speak in earnest of a dissolution of this honorable member from Illinois, so long their can- Union, seem to me like children or madmen. He didate, could not be touched. The very meeting in who would do such a deed as that would be the convention, the very meeting in caucus, av, sir, the manac without a tongue to tell his deed, or reason very meeting for open consultation, was scorned and to arrest his steps-an instrument of a mad influng back in our faces. They could not touch pulse, impelled by one idea to smite his victim. these political lepers. A plurality rule was an alte native they preferred, knowing the consequences | by borror at the blood they have shed! Gentlemen ask, if Mr. Frement be elected, how will Maryland go?--what will Maryland do? I do

Sir, it is my misfortune that I have a weak not allow that question to be asked. She knows stomach for the digestion of indignities, and it re- but one country and but one Union. Her glory is volted at the degredation that was attempted to be in it. Her rights are bound up in it. Her chilplaced on us. I resolved not to make an election | dren shed their blood for it, and they will do it between the candidates of the sectional parties, but again. Beyond it, she knows nothing. She does to let them fight it out, and take the consequences. | not reckon whether there is more advantage in the Such was their horror of this American party, that Union to the North or the South-she does not Democratic gentlemen united with the Republicans | calculate its value-nor does she cast up an acto pass that plurality resolution, which elevated to count of profit and loss on the blood of her chil-

setts, who, whatever may be said of his political But, sir, it is portentous to hear the members opinions, and much as I deplore his political aber- of a party contesting for the Presidency menace rations, has graced the chair he occupies, with dig- dissolution and revolution as the penalty they will inflict on the victors for defeating them. People ed as faithless to the constitution, the fiercest enemy | who do not hold the Union worth four years deprivation of office are scarcely safe depositories of But if these are to be the bloody consequences

of a successful concentration of the Northern vote would result in his election, rather than a gentleman on Mr. Fremont, will not my Democratic friends, as the result of the argument, allow the moderate Such was their conduct to us -so concillatory, and conserative men of the North and of the South reiterate in their ears reasons why they should not "We are the State"-what is good for us therefore Kansas act and civil war is the conclusion! Selfsafety and their success involve great danger to the Be it so. Is that the intensity of their sectional Republic, and in their ruin lies the safety of the

North of Mason and Dixon's line, and tell me who, Sir, they boast at the South—and it is their to South and towards the South. I make here no ar- thin? Why, sir, the Abolition party fell beneath gument of my own. I take honorable genetlemen | the blows of Millard Fillmore, leading the conserv-

"Zounds, I am afraid of this gun-powder Perev.

is effected?

The argument, therefore, must be abandoned, or it must be admitted as unquestionably true that the banished from politics, and us man shall attempt to invoke the religious projutices of any men. Sir, the arms of Mr. Buchanau, but late the arms of Mr.

I will devote myself to weeding out these transactions.

That is my opinion of the result of the Kansas Leiter) who is series of resolutions for fifteen years of the American party and imbibes its principles in his earliest and pristing vigor. These sen will not die out for a generation, and in less than a generation the republic can be saved. I, sir, shall abuse by that caudislate who has been selected by this party to protect the interests of this country.

Between the candidates of rival sections I will not

I can accept no statesman of twenty days, whose only principle is, the forcing of the Topeka constitution on the necks of the Kansas people, without pledges to fortitude for good behavior, or a past to read the future by. I marvel at my Republican friends, still smarting under the experience of what one unknown man may do, walking with their eyes open into the same trap.

I can accept no man whose tortuous career touches alternately each extr-me of the political sphere, his political life merged in a party platform, son the North is opposed to the Democratic party is, that they have done these things. repeal of the fugitive slave law? How demand that the Wilmot Praviso be not extended to all the Terthe footsteps of this administration on the bloody grounds of Kansas, I have no preferences between two men who dis-

pute the doubtful bonar of applying the torch to the temple of the constitution. needed. If Mr. Buchavan be elected, he will follow the bloody policy of this administration, whose sins decorate and oppress him. If Mr. Fremont be elected, he will be the hero of a counter revolution,

I shall, in this crisis, adhere to Millard Fillmore, who knows not where the South ends and the North begins, equally above fear or flattery, d corated with the glory of an illustrious administration, agluted "Pacificator" by the acclaim of the people, and now alone capable of restoring peace to this distracted land. He has been tried on each extreme of heady and tempestuous youth without excess. He has trod the temperate sone of maturer manhood, where ambition burns with strongest flame unewayed by any temptation; and now near the close of a great career, in that last zone, when the the sun of reason knows no setting, where there is no mist to cloud the eye, and no passion to lead astray the heart, the past of life is more than the future, temptation jeopards more than it can promise, and only posterity and the throne of God are before him. He can do justice in the face of temptation, and between contending factions who will not do justice to themselves. To him I shall adhere in every extremity. To him I summon my countrymen, in the name of the Union he saved. And in

REAL ESTATE SALES. Lands and Lots for Sale.

this great issue I put myself on God and my country.

142 ACRES of Valuable Land on both sides of th Nashville and Chattanooga Rallroad, 18 miles from Nashville, on which a depot has been recently located, well moroved; good water, good soil, with a fair proportion o timber and cleared land, an excellent stand for a country tore and residence. Either side of the road, or the whole, will be sold to suit purchasers.

156% ACRES, one mile from the town of Franklin, in

16 ACKES, mostly timbered, part of the Brentwood Tract, on the Tennessee and A abams Haliroad, 8); miles South of Sashtille: soil of excellent quality, admirably adapted to the purposes of a Vineyard, Nursery, or Market Gardan. 10% aCHES on the Gallatin Turnpike road, bly miles from Nashville, between Stull and Siedge; would make a be-iness man in town a convenient and comfortable country. 300 ACRES on both sides of the Nashville and North

Western Railroad, IT miles west of Nashville, on Big Harpeth River, and 2 miles sast of Ringston Springs, 180 Acres coard-belance well timbered-good suit and water, and com-52% At RES, well improved, 7 miles from Sashville, on the Mill Creek Valley Pike, and near the N. a C. R. Seill of good quality, good Dwebing, fine young Grahard, and in a very good neighborhood.

334 ACRES in the Brooklyn Lets, 8 miles North of Nashvelle, near the White's Greek Toropike road. A most beau-

ville, near the White's Greek Tarapike road. A most beautiful beliding lot
LOTS of way size, from 50 feet to 25 Acres, on the Sucan
Vista Tarapike road, from 1 to 2 miles of Nashville, with or
without Timber, convenient to Sucan Vista Sprin; a.

10 L) 'S in the corporation of Nashville, near Wilson's
Springs; several on the Frankin Turnpike road; several near
the Depot of the Tenn, a Ala. R. R.; several on and near the
Murireasborn' Turnpike road, in the 7th Ward, and several
seat of Capitol Hill near the corporation Rus.

RICES LOW — T'RMS LIBERAL: Those who wish to
nearly se would do well to make ear v application to purchase would do well to make ear y application to apid—if C W NANCE.

Land for Saie. OFFER for sale (70s) SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES
OF LAND lying on the Columbia Central Turepike
Rose, seven miles from Columbia and for sm Mi. Pleasant, being a part of the tract on w lob! de.
This Land is equal if not superier to any a Maury county
tis well water-od; (the celebrated Devera Spring being on
the part offered for sale) well timbered and well improved.
There are on the premises some beautiful building sizes
fronting the Turnpike and the contemplated fail food. Te fronting the Turnpike and the contemplated Rail Road. It divided to suit purchasers or sold in a body. For further information apply to me at Ashward P. Office.

Mount Olivet Cemetery HE Directors of this Comp-ny pow announce to she Public, that this Cemetery has been laid off with suit able avenues and walks, and a portions of the grounds sub-divided into Family Lots, which are new offered for sale The mass of the grounds can be seen at the office of tinds-sley & Crocket, where the public are invited to call and esamine the same.

The Company feel confident they could not have made a more autiarle location for a Cometery in the vicinity of Nashville, and pledge themselves to the public to spare no money or pains to make it equal to any Cometery in the

Union, and e ch a one as Naahville may feel some pride in.
The Cemetry is now in the charge of a competent superntendent, living on the ground under whose direction in-erments will be made in the best manner and at the usual The Directors of the Company are desirous that the grounds should be visited by the Ciffrens of Nashville, and for that purpose an omnibus will have the office of Lindsley and Crocaett, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the 5th inst. and on every Friday afternoon thereafter at the same hour.

The seats will be free.

Ladles and Families desirous of visiting the grounds, will

be called for at their residences, by sending their, by sending their curds, to the President of the Company.

A. V. S. Lindelky, President.

C. W. Nascs, Sec'y.

200

178-47 A RARE CHANCE.

THE owners now offer for sale a tract of land, containing 2500 acres, on it is an abundance of timber for sawing where, shich is now in successful operation and cutting 2000 feet of plank a day. This tract of lend is susceptible a being made one of the best Stock farms in the country. I being made one of the best Stock varue in the country. It is like miles from Nashville, 12 miles Turoplice. A Turoplice will soon be built, running through the land, and with n is a mile of the Mills. By the purchasers paying one-half cash, theral tim-will be given on the balande, which the Mill may be made to now the be made to pry with proper attention. The hands to rus A so, the waggons and teams will be said, if destred. A liberal trade might be made in good negroes and unles in part pay. For further particulars apply at this office.

DISSOLUTION. THE re-partnership heretolore existing under the name and style of O. W. Robertson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

O. W. ROBERTSON, JOHN R. JONES, Jr. N. B.—The business of the late firm will be closed up by either of the late partners at the old stand, on College street. All those includes either by note or account, are requested

NEW FIRM! THE union good having bought a hosperson & Co., and formed a co-partner hip to be in we as licensed and Dashiel, will continue the besiness of desiring in Protes and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., at the stand of the late firm, No. 14 Feath College street, where One of the old firm, and the public generally.

O. W. ROBERTSON,

JOHN S. DARRIEGE.

Singing & Piano Lessons.

1' It I'm ABA'R from Schemin, Furope, lately
1' from Chemiand, Oldin, begy leave to inform the officane
of Nashville and vicinity, that he has permanently located

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PIANOS A the Piece Forte and Marie valous of J. a MCLITAR on he found the largest and best ar estment of Plants over offered in this market, convening of 656 and I Octave. Plant and beautifully Carved Resenced cares. One of these is a Sensi graph, which for brilliancy and purity of lone is theretoes

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500 legs DUPONT'S RIFLE POWORE,

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