THE DAILY UNION.

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1853.

☞**V. B. Palmer,** the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

☞**Parvin & Monroe,** General Newspaper Agents, No. 34, Walnut street, are authorized agents for the Nashville Union in Cincinnati.

KEEP IN STEP.

"Those who walk together must keep in step."

Aye! the world keeps moving forward
  Like an army marching by:
Heard you not that heavy footfall
  That resounded to the sky?
Some bold spirits bear the banner—
  Souls of sweetness chant the song—
Lips of energy and fervor
  Make the timid-hearted strong!
Like brave soldiers we march forward:
  If you linger or turn back
You must look to get a justling
  While you stand upon the track.
          Keep in step!

My good neighbor, Master Standstill,
  Gazes on it as it goes:
Not quite sure but he is dreaming
  In his afternoon's repose!
"Nothing good," he says, "can issue
  From this endless moving on,
Ancient laws and institutions
  Are decaying or are gone;
We are rushing on to ruin
  With our mad new fangled ways."
While he speaks, a thousand voices
  As the heart of one man say—
          Keep in step!

Gentle neighbor, will you join us,
  Or return to "good old ways?"
Take again the fig-leaf apron
  Of old Adam's ancient days,
Or become a hardy Briton—
  Beard the lion in his lair
And lie down to dainty slumber
  Wrapped in skin of shaggy bear;
Rear the hut amid the forest,
  Skim the wave in light canoe?
Ah! I see you do not like it,
  Then, if these "old ways" won't do,
          Keep in step!

Be assured, good Mr. Standstill,
  All-wise Providence designed
Aspiration and progression
  For the yearning human mind;
Generations left their blessings
  In the relics of their skill,
  For a greater glory still;
And the shades of our forefathers
  Are not jealous of our deed,
We but follow where they beckon,
  We but go where they do lead!
          Keep in step!

One detachment of our army
  May encamp upon the hill,
While another in the valley
  May enjoy its own sweet-will,
This may answer to one watch-word,
  That may echo to another;
But in unity and concord
  They discern that each is brother!
Breast to breast they're marching onward
  In a good new peaceful way,
You'll be jostled if you hinder,
  So don't offer to let or stay—
          Keep in step!

☞A London letter of the 4th inst., in the New York *Commercial*, says:

The news from the Continent, during the week, has been of much interest. It appears that so far from the attempt to murder the Emperor of Austria having fallen as harmless as was originally alleged, it has been followed by very dangerous symptoms, and that at times a fatal termination has been considered fatal, while upon the cerebral function the effects of the blow have been such as to lead to an apprehension that, even in case of recovery in other respects, some permanent mental alienation might be looked for. Dullness and heat are the prominent symptoms, and the most strict repose seems to have been enjoined. Temporary blindness was one of the effects that manifested themselves shortly after the attack. The most recent bulletins, however, intimate a general improvement; and as the telegraphic quotations from the money market show an increase of confidence, it may be presumed that up to the present time this tendency to convalescence has been maintained.

The culprit, Lebeny, from the time of his seizure, was subjected to heavy beatings, to induce him to confess if he had any accomplices. Although his examinations, however, were continued every hour without intermission, so as to deprive him of rest, and thus wear out all remains of physical power, he steadily asserted to the last that he had been alone, admitting, nevertheless, that his object was to avenge the wrongs of Hungary. It being found hopeless to obtain anything more from him, at the end of about a week he was hanged. The weather at the time was very cold and tempestuous, and the deadly paleness of the would-be murderer's features, coupled with a determined bearing as he was taken to the place of execution, are said to have produced a strong impression. The clergy allege that he died penitent for his crime.

The Suit of the Court.—This is the third week of the Session of our Circuit Court, Judge Davidson presiding. On last Friday morning the great trial of the term was taken up. It was a suit brought by Miss Elizabeth Hall against William C. Fletcher for an alleged breach of a marriage contract. The novelty of the case, together with the circumstances connected with it, has given it unusual interest. The parties both reside in this city. The case has been ably conducted by able counsels, for four days, in a crowded house. Messrs. Martin, Ellis, Jones, Burton and Hancock appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Ready, Keeble and Avent for the defendant. At the hour of going to press the last argument in the case is being made. We may be able in our next to give the verdict of the jury.—*Murfreesboro' News.*

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* says the most exaggerated and improbable stories have been circulated in regard to the caloric ship Ericsson, since her return from her southern trip:

A commonly received rumor (we are told) is to the effect that the cylinder-bottoms have burned out—a result which was predicted by some—and this is looked upon as explaining the silence and accounting for the fact of the Ericsson being at Williamsburgh. Others speak unreservedly of the "probable failure." It is not best to arrive at conclusion too hastily on any subject. As understood by us, the main difficulty hitherto encountered has arisen from the want of a perfect connection of two sections of an air pipe, near the bottom of one of the cylinders. Though connected by rivets, the working of the engine prevented such a perfect union of the parts as to allow of the fullness of the power otherwise available. It is said that it has been determined to substitute a single casting for the defective parts, and that the difficulty will be obviated at once. This change is now being made. The other engine has been perfect throughout; and when both are complete, it is believed that the Ericsson will be in much better condition to prove her capabilities.

Schoolmaster wanted in England.—In an action on a builder's account at Winchester Assizes on Tuesday, says the Illustrated London *News*, the following written agreement was put in:

"I Hear a Gree to Bild 7 Cottages—to be Good substanchell Bilt Bildings. The Bed rooms papperd and Cubbrets in them all. Prives to eatch. Chimley pots to all chimles. Rooms eatch to the same sice. Money to be paid when Finished and a Proved by both. any thing forgotten and Nessery to done is a Gree to Do it."

Toast with a Tankard of Ale.—Measures, not men.

☞Mr. Irving, of the *Union*, left this city last evening, on a visit to his friends and relatives in Virginia. He will be absent some four or five weeks. We commend him to the good offices of our friends of the press where he may chance to tarry.

Death of an Editor.—We regret to learn from the last number of the Fayetteville *Observer* that A. H. Berry, Esq., the senior editor of that paper, died on the 26th ult. Mr. Berry had a very large circle of friends who admired him for his many manly qualities, and who mourn his loss as irreparable. During the past two years, Mr. Berry has rendered able service to the democratic party of the State through the columns of his paper, and we truly regret the dispensation of Providence which has closed his earthly labors. We hope he has found the rest of the good man beyond the valley and shadow of death.

The *Observer* will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Wallace, the co-editor. Mr. W. is a gentleman of talents, and wields a ready pen in the good cause. We cannot doubt that the *Observer* will continue to be a valuable auxiliary to the party.

RAILROAD IRON.

We find the following short article in the Hartford *Times*. It is on a subject of much practical interest at present, and shows, pretty conclusively, that railroad iron is destined to reach even a higher figure than it now commands. In 1847, there were about 3000 miles of railway in actual course of construction; and yet, in consequence, railroad iron advanced in Great Britain, from $25 to $50 per ton. Now, according to this article, (and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement) over 20,000 miles of railroad are in progress, and more in contemplation. If the same cause produces a proportional effect now, it will be readily conceived that iron at present commands a moderate figure to what it will at no distant day. But we do not suppose that the effect will be in this ratio. It will be safe to say, however, that, in the next twelve months, railroad iron will advance in England to $80 per ton, a higher price than it now commands in the United States.

If the whig protective system was now the law of the land, railroad iron in this country would soon command $100 per ton. Such a price would indefinitely delay many important railroad enterprises, and thus would this favorite hobby of our opponents truly hang like an incubus over the general prosperity of the country. At the present price in this country, $70 per ton, the cost of the naked rail at the manufactory is over $9,000 per mile. To this must be added the cost of clamps, transportation, &c., making the entire cost of the iron probably not less than $10,000 per mile. But at the price to which our whig friends would soon raise it by the aid of their favorite system, the iron for every mile of railroad constructed would hereafter cost not less than $14,000. The country may truly rejoice, then, that it is under democratic rule:

The Advance in the Price of Iron.—The sudden and great advance which has recently taken place in the price of railroad iron is a circumstance of unusual importance to the various interests of this country. In less than a year, the price of railroad iron in Great Britain—which is the principal seat of its manufacture and its controlling market—has advanced from £5 or about $25 to £10 or $50 per ton. There is every reason to believe that it will continue to rise, and not stop short of £12 or £14 per ton. Six years ago, iron went up in much the same way, rising in a very brief period from £5 to £12 per ton. This advance then was produced, as it is now, by the projecting and constructing of a great number of railroads, with the essential difference that the mania at that period was confined chiefly to England, whereas it is diffused over many countries, raging most furiously in our own, and embracing a much vaster aggregate of projects.

The railroads in progress which produced the great advance in iron in 1847 did not exceed 3000 miles in aggregate length, though a much larger amount was projected, and afterwards partially abandoned. The investment of capital in these British railroads caused the most disastrous commercial revulsion ever experienced in Great Britain. It ruined many hundreds of her richest merchants, and produced a long-continued prostration of every industrial interest, from which it required years of patient labor and economy to recover.

From the best information accessible to the public, it appears to be quite certain that there are now in progress, and actual course of construction, in Europe and America, at least twenty thousand miles of iron railroad, besides a vast amount of projected railroads not yet begun, which we do not take into the account. Of this amount of railroad in progress, 5,000 belongs to Europe, and 14 000 at least to this country, exclusive of more than 1,000 more now constructing in Canada. We have seen a list made out of the railroads now under way in each State, which amounts in the aggregate to more than 13,000 miles, and which list has understated rather than overstated the truth, for in this State alone it omits 60 miles of railroad in actual construction, and has made similar omissions as to other States. However incredible the aggregate may appear at first sight, it is impossible for the most careful scrutiny to make any deduction from it.

Railroads require at least one hundred miles of iron for a single track, and of the roeds in progress in Europe at least 4,000 miles will be a double track road. It follows from this that the railroads now in the course of construction in Europe and America will require for their completion no less than two million and four hundred thousand tons of iron. To make this quantity will occupy all the rolling mills in the world, which are engaged in the manufacture of railroad iron, at least six years—those of Great Britain furnishing three-fourths, and the United States, France, and Belgium the remaining fourth. The best authorities do not estimate the largest quantity of railroad iron made in any one year even as high as 400,000 tons, yet even at this rate it will take six years to furnish iron for the roads already begun.

The necessary consequence of this state of things is, that the price of railroad iron will not only keep up, but further advance, and be maintained at very high prices for a long time. This will make manufacture of railroad iron the best manufacturing business that can be undertaken in this country for some years, for it is affirmed on the best authority, that the article which is now selling at $70, with every prospect of advancing to at least $80 per ton, pays a fair profit to the maker at $50 per ton.

The advance in iron will nearly double the cost of many of the railways at the west and south for the cost of grading upon some of them was less per mile than the cost of the iron, even before it advanced. The profit to a few of the companies which have secured their iron at low prices, will be very large. The English railroad companies are now compelled to pay $10 per ton more for their iron at home, than the price at which our railroad companies were enabled to obtain it about a year ago, freight and duties included.—*Hartford Times.*

Interesting to Somebody.—A few weeks ago a a gentleman handed to Mr. Geo P. Watkins, the gate-keeper at the first gate on the Nashville and Gallatin Turnpike, a $50 bill, thinking it a $10 bill and received the change. Mr. Watkins has since discovered the mistake, and desires to refund the $40 erroneously received; but does not know the name of the gentleman, or where he resides. He thinks he lives in Giles or Maury, and was going to Kentucky to buy cattle. If the gentleman will apply in person, he will get his money again.

Tennessee papers please copy.

☞The election of directors for the Broad Street Bridge Company takes place to-day. See advertisement.

[FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE, OF MARCH 20TH.]

SANTA ANNA.

His Reply to the Invitation to Return to Mexico—Vengeance on Arista—Hostile to the United States.

The *Eco del Commercio* of Vera Cruz, of the 5th inst., contains a remarkable document, being the report of Don Manuel M. Escobar; who was sent by the authorities of Vera Cruz to Carthegena on a mission to Santa Anna. Escobar was always a warm friend and political adherent of this chief, and the present publication may be considered the premonitory trumpet call to his friends and first anathema of his enemies. In the present crisis the views presented and the tone of the document make it worthy of mature consideration. It is dated on board the steamer Dee, in the Harbor of Vera Cruz, on the 4th inst., and is addressed to the Governor and Legislature of Vera Cruz.

Senor Ecobar states that he left Vera Cruz on the 5th of January, and arrived at Carthegena on the 1st day of February. He found Gen. Santa Anna residing at Turbaco, five leagues from Carthegena. Here he had given prosperity to a half-ruined town, rebuilt the church, began a fine acadamized road to Carthegena, built new houses, turned the surrounding wilderness into a garden, and protected the people who blessed him as their benefactor. Senor Escobar found Santa Anna in his study, and after an exclamation of surprise at this unexpected visit, the General's first question was, "What happens in our republic? What say the Mexicans?"—He then asked if it was true that another American invasion was threatened, to which Escobar replied that "The question of Tehuantepec would force Mexico to cede without fighting!"

Senor Escobar states that he then went into a long account of the course of the Tehuantepec affair, of the administration of the Government, and such other subjects as present themselves when two persons meet who love each other. He then handed to the General the letters and papers he had brought. The next morning Santa Anna said to him:

"Your coming has made me pass a very bad night. How have I been affected by this unhappy situation of our beloved country, the victim of passion, involved in anarchy, and in imminent danger of losing her nationality. Unhappy Mexico! Without revenue; owing a million and a half of back dividends on the English debt and unable to pay the last year's interest, or even the salaries of her officers; without an army, the frontiers abandoned and suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the savages; the frontier States undermined by traitors influenced and protected by Americans; all this tolerated for five years by incpt leaders, who are traitors and only worthy of universal execration. Lower California, too, threatened in such a manner that it may be invaded and overrun without resistance. Yucatan sustaining an Indian war in which it cannot triumph. Tehuantepec threatened and its military occupation by our natural enemies delayed until the coming month of April."

Senor Escobar here puts a note to his report stating that on his arrival at Vera Cruz he had learned that—

"The question of Tehuantepec had been settled in a manner which must be satisfactory to all good citizens, which Gen. Santa Anna could not know when he used the above words."

He goes on to report Santa Anna's words:

"What a situation! But what has the government of Mexico done with the millions it received for the iniquitons sale of a great part of our territory? What has it done with the revenue it has controlled for five years, while the nation has remained dumb and resigned in view of the prodegies which the ominous Government of Queretaro offered to do?"

The report states that the conferences were continued for two or three days, and finally Senor Escobar invited him to return to the Republic. Santa Anna spoke of his disinclination to leave the tranquil life he was leading, to enter the labyrinth opened to him in Mexico; of his vivid recollections of his sufferings through the ingratitude of his cotemporaries; of his readiness to abandon his residence in Havana at the call of the nation, when his wounds were still unhealed; of his efforts to repel the invaders and save his country; of his great personal sacrifices to equip her armies; of his horse wounded at Angostura; of his clothes pierced with balls in the Valley of Mexico; of the burning of his estate by the invaders; and of the infamous accusation against him by Gamboa which had been suffered to lie for five years upon the table of Congress, without one single Representative coming to his defence, or asking even for action upon it, though many of them had been with him and know of his great labors.

"Words cannot define such conduct, and it indicates clearly what can be expected from such citizens. A society thus accustomed to the physical and moral assassination of the leaders in its war of independence, that does not respect an observing world, cannot be otherwise than in the unhappy condition of our country. God and man must condemn acts that are so rarely found in the civilized world. Does such a course encourage our young men to give their time and their best years to the benefit of their country, defying danger and forgetting all that is most dear and sweet in life, and abandon all for her safety? * * *

"Besides, it is impossible that I can return, and meet with serenity a set of men who have elevated themselves to power without anything in past history favorable to them; or him who has never been a good son, a good husband, a good friend, or a good citizen; men who have borne the filthy yoke imposed upon them, and remained impassive even when they saw that nothing was done to save our country from the aggressions projected by the new vandals of the North.

"Have the Mexicans abjured their passions? Do they blush for their follies? See the abyss that is open at their feet? Know they that they will be absorbed by this modern Rome, without any resource but to bend the neck, if they do not change completely their course? Have they the presumption to suppose they will be saved without effort on their part, amid the disorders in which they lie, and when it would seem that patriotism has fled the land of the Hidalgos, of the Iturbides and Guerreros?

"Shall I present myself on that scene when no government is possible? When the ties of obedience are torn into shreds? When the wicked and vile Arista has dissolved every social bond and driven morality and virtue into oblivion? Do they wish me to leave this sweet repose? That I shall again risk the term of life which Divine Providence concedes to me, mutilated as I am, to look upon such misfortune, with the wish, perhaps, to ave, but powerless to remedy because I may not find a loyal and effective co-operation, as occurred when I made front to the American invasion?"

Senor Escobar states that to these powerful truths he could at first reply only with silence, but that gaining courage, he told the General it was all true, but that those times were past, that the hatred to Arista was universal; that fortunately for Mexico there was a great majority of illustrious citizens that had taken no part in those affairs; that every one proclaimed him as the only liberator, and that his presence would cause anarchy to fly, and restrain the counsels of those who wished to convert Mexico into a colony.

After two days deliberation in silence, Santa Anna told the messenger—

"That his heart could only be Mexican; that, notwithstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatriots how dear they were to him; that their misfortunes were his and he could never be indifferent to them; that looking at objects from a distance, their deformities were better seen; that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deaf to the call of his country when she honored him with a call to meet the common danger and that he had seen with indifference her fate; that he desired to end his days in the spot he had chosen as a residence for his family; that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that casting aside everything tending to detain him, he resigned himself to give the last proof of his patriotism, although history taught him to place no confidence in the passing enthusiasm of the masses.

"I hold," he said, "that independence is the greatest of our blessing,s and every good citizen should defend it with all his power, and I cannot be deaf to the voice of my countrymen, nor fail to appreciate the high honor they have conferred upon me in calling me to help them out of the labyrinth in which they are involved, and above all to save our nationality, now in such imminent peril from the grasping spirit of our neighbors and the indolence and treason of a few Mexicans. Return in the next packet, and in giving an account of your mission to those who sent you, tell them from me that in the next month of March I will leave this spot for the shores of Mexico.

"On my arrival there I will call around me those persons of influence who are true lovers of their country. I will confer with them; and if I find co-operation, if I find sincerity and a good will to abnegate capricious and mistaken opinions; and if I find men of heart to make an obstinate defence of our rights against the aggressors from the North, and that the only cry is INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH, then will I lend myself cheerfully to new sacrifices, for in truth, I cannot survive the disappearance of Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury myself in its ruins, if, after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Regulator of the destinies of nations should order for us such a fate. But if my hopes should not find encouragement equal to my desires, which never can be other than the weal and glory of our nation, I will return disconsolate to this retirement, to deplore the blindness of a people that obstinately believe it can do everything when it leaves the only path left open to it, and will not imitate others, who like them, have found themselves in a similar situation."

BANK OF TENNESSEE.

We announced yesterday that Gen. S. R. Anderson had resigned the cashiership of the Bank of Tennessee, and that Mr. Morton had been elected to fill the vacancy. Gen. Anderson made a most efficient officer during his connection with the Bank, and possessed the entire confidence of the public. He has resigned to take charge of the city post office, in which new position we have every confidence he will give entire satisfaction.

Below we give Gen. A's. letter of resignation, and the resolution of the Board of Directors in consequence:

Bank of Tennessee, March 31, 1853.

Gentlemen: In conformity with the intimation I gave you on Thursday last, I now tender you my resignation as Cashier of the Bank, to take effect from and after this day.

The confidence you have so generously reposed in me, and the many acts of kindness you have extended to me, during my official connection with you, call for my liveliest gratitude. Nothing would have induced me to separate the relations which has existed between us so long, and to me so pleasantly, but ths hope of improving my private fortune. I assure you that my separation with you is a source of sincere regret on my part, and I shall ever remember our associaiation with feelings of sincerest pleasure.

I again tender you my thanks for the past, with my best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

I am, dear sirs, your obedient servant,

S. R. ANDERSON.

To the President and Directors of the Bank of Tennessee

The resignation of Samuel R. Anderson as Cashier, having been presented to the Board and accepted, Mr. Monohan offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the President tender to the retiring Cashier an acknowledgment of the high regard and esteem the Board have and do entertain personalty for him, and their high appreciation of his discharge of the duties devolving on him whilst associated with them as an officer of this Bank; that they deeply regret the necessity that produces his retirement from office, and that he takes with him, their earnest solicitude for his welfare and happiness.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Board, and published in the city papers.

☞The Black Warrior arrived at Mobile on the 26th, from New York via Havana. Vice President King was still on the Island and it is stated his health was improving.

Pettibone Tunnel Completed.—By a private telegraph dispatch from Messrs. McAfee Bros., Commission and Forwarding Merchants at Wheeling, we learn that the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passed through the Pettibone Tunnel for the first time on Monday, the 27th inst. The only impediment to the transportation of heavy freight on the road is now removed, and we are informed that upwards of 700 tons of freight will hereafter pass daily over the road to and from Wheeling and Baltimore.

☞At three o'clock this evening, the Bunyan Tableaux will be exhibited to the Ladies and children. Some of the Sabbath schools will be in attendance. The Hall will also be open to-night at the usual hour.

☞We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Maurice Strakosch that Mr. Graw, Ole Bull's agent, left Memphis on the 31st ult., for this place to make arrangements for his Grand Concert. See advertisement.

☞We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Monohan & Shirk.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.—A telegraphic despatch to Eugene Underwood, Esq. from Mr. Shreve, states that the City Council of Louisville, have subscribed, by unanimous vote, one million of dollars to this road.

OBITUARY.

As some stately oak, blasted by the hand of Heaven, is prostrated, and leaves behind a void in the dense forest; so one has passed from amongst us, whose loss will be *seriously* felt by the many with whom he was associated, not only in the private, but also in the general relations of life.

The subject of this humble tribute—the late James A. Porter, Esq.,—was one well known in this community—was one, who by his strict construction and *practice* of the principles of morality and justice, had encircled himself with friends who, knowing his *true* worth, regarded him with feelings partaking of more than ordinary respect and confidence.

For a long time connected in various positions with several of our leading Commercial Institutions, he had ever shown himself worthy of the trust reposed in him—ever ready to advise with the purest faith. He was regarded as one "in whose counsels there was wisdom."

In the social circle—modest and unobtrusive as he was—he was esteemed for those virtues of the heart "which do honor to the man." Associated with *those* whose aim is "to extend protection to the widow, the orphan and the unfortunate"—whose benevolence prompts the "good of all mankind," his elevation, in that order, proved that he *squared* every action by those principles, which he professed.

Prostrated by slow and lingering disease, no murmur escaped his lips. In the full consciousness of approaching dissolution, he was calmly resigned, knowing that Death was disarmed of its terrors. He died as he had lived—"an honest man, the noblest work of God."

When we contemplate the departure of such an one from amongst us, a feeling of dark gloom and bitter regret, will unvoluntarily creep into our hearts, until we remember that *he* has gone to receive "the reward of the deeds done in the body." When the shadowy cloud is cleared away, and in the bright visions of *his* happiness, nought is felt but joy at his *heavenly* lot. Nought is wished for, save that "our last end may be like his." "So mote it be." * * *

☞We are authorized to announce William H. Botts as a candidate to represent the counties of White, Jackson and Macon in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly.

☞We are authorized to announce Isaac M. Jones a candidate for County Court Clerk, at the next March election.

☞We are authorized to announce John K. Edmondson, a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Davidson county.

☞We are authorised to announce W. E. Goodrich as a candidate to represent Davidson county, in the lower house of the next Legislature.

J. BROWNE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 42, College street, Nashville, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a large and well selected stock of Cloths, Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres, Drillings, Rich Vestings of choice patterns, and a general assortment of Furnishing goods, to which he would invite their attention feeling confident that he can give entire satisfaction.

march31—1m

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES.

ON THURSDAY, 14th April, I will sell at Auction in front of my Store:—

Sugar; Glassware;
Coffee; Window Glass;
Molasses; Tobacco;
Copperas; Flour;

And many other articles in my line.

march31 SAM SEAY.

CEREMONIES ON LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

The Building and Executive Committee of the University of Nashville take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Nashville, and the surrounding country that Thursday, the 7th instant, has been set apart for laying the Corner Stone of the new buildings. They are pleased to know that great interest is exhibited by the different orders and associations on the occasion, all having resolved to take part in the celebration. In view of this the committee have requested the following gentlemen to direct the proceedings on that day:

CHIEF MARSHALL;
CAPT. R. C. FOSTER.

ASSISTANT MARSHALLS.

Gen. S. R. Anderson;	Maj. R. C. McNairy;
Isaac Paul, Esq.;	Capt. Wm. Stockell;
M. Vaughn, Esq.;	George Maney, Esq.;
T. T. Smiley, Esq.;	F. R. Cheatham, Esq.;
B. R. Cutter, Esq.;	A. Tyler, Esq.;
J. W. Radcliffe, Esq.;	R. N. Williams, Esq;
J. J. Dew, Esq.;	Wm. H. Ewin, Esq;
J. W. Hagan, Esq.;	Anthony Camp, Esq;

These gentlemen will furnish a full programme of the procession at an early day.

ALEX ALLISON,
E. H. EWING,
A. L. P. GREEN,
C. K. WINSTON,
W. T. BERRY. *Committee.*

N. B.—The Marshalls are requested to meet this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the City Hall, to make the necessary arrangements.

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, April 2.

COTTON—There was no change in the market yesterday.—Sales of about 100 bales at 7a9c.

TOBACCO—Sales of 27 hhds at 4 00a5 65.

No change in Groceries.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—River 6 feet 3 inches in the channel and falling.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The river has fallen 8 inches.—Weather cool and cloudy. Flour firm and in good demand at 3 60a3 65, light supply restricts operations. Whisky 18¼ a18½. In lard, the only sales heard of were 100 kegs No. 1 at 9c. Rump pork 10½. Small sales of Clover Seed made at 6 20 per bushel.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED.—1, Shylock, Clarksville; Senator, Clarksville.

DEPARTED.—1, City of Huntsville, Memphis; Mustang, Waitsboro'.

☞ The firm of BELLOWE & SCRUGGS was dissolved on the 6th of March by mutual consent.—1t.

Ole Bull's
FAREWELL CONCERTS IN AMERICA.

OLE BULL begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that, before retiring from his artistic career, he will visit some of the Southern cities, where he has met, on his former tour, with such a cordial reception.

The first and ONLY Grand Concert of OLE BULL in Nashville, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5th, on which occasion Signorina ADELINA PATTI, the Musical Phenomenon, will make her first appearance in this city. MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Director and Conductor.

april 2 J. GRAW, Agent of Ole Bull.

M. M. MONOHAN. C. D. SHIRK.

No. 114, College Street,
Nashville, Tennessee.
MONOHAN & SHIRK,

HAVE on hand and are finishing a complete assortment of Carriages, consisting of Carryalls, Rockaways, Barrouches, and Buggies, made of the best material and of superior workmanship, finished in neat and elegant style, with some entirely new patterns. For sale low, for cash or approved paper.

Persons wishing Carriages or Harness, will find it to their interest to give us a call at our establishment on lower College street.

We have also some second hand Coaches, Barrouches and Buggies for sale. april2—1m *

WANTED—A Nurse, for the balance of the year, by a family in the country. Apply at this office.
april2—d3t

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Harper for April.—For sale by april2 CHARLES W. SMITH.

FOR RENT.—The large and convenient Boarding House on Church street, near the Masonic Hall.—Possession given immediately. ANDREW EWING.
april2—1t.

PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN, HAINES & CO.'S
SELECT MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

WE have just received a full supply of the above articles, consisting in part as follows:

Pow'd Turkey Opium, extra;
" " Rhubarb;
" Indian "
" Gum Arabia "
" " Gudiacum, extra;
" " Gamboge "
" " Tragacarth "
" Alexandria Senna "
" Sulp. Iron, "
" Turkey Myrrh, "
" Colocynth Pulp "
" Comp. ext. Colocynth,
" Cubebs, extra
" Calabria Liquorice "
" Ergot "
" Socotrine Aloes "
" Cape "
" Virgin Scammony "

Extract Hops—extra;
" Quassia, "
" Butternut, "
" Chamomile, extra;
" Dandelion "
" Opium "
" Rhubarb "
" Sarsaparilla, solid;
" " fluid;
" Syrup Iodide of Iron;
" Dupasquies " "
" Croton Oil in bulk, ex.
" " " small vials;
" Soluble Citrate Iron
" Cod Liver Oil;
" Confection Senna;
" Ext. Valerian;
" Blue Mass;

Assafœtida.

Together with a complete assortment as go to make up a physicians bill. These medicines are used and prescribed by all the leading physicians in the union in preference to any other. We are now prepared to fill bills with the purest medicines that the country can produce and upon the most reasonable terms. Prescriptions always prepared with these pure and select medicines. STRETCH & ORR,
Druggist, corner Union and Cherry street, Nashville.
april 2

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fast and splendid passenger packet ALEONIA, JAMES MILLER, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Saturday the 2d inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to april 2 A. HAMILTON, Agent.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!—Just received per Express another supply of Patent Shoulder Seam Shirts, varying in size from 13½ to 18 inches in the neck, and for sale by april 2 MYERS & McGILL.

SHIRT COLLARS.—Just received a very large lot of Collars, and for sale by
april 2 MYERS & McGILL.

FANCY AND BLACK SATIN STOCKS.—Just received a large and elegant assortment of Stocks of different styles and best quality. MYERS & McGILL
april 2

TAFFESTER SILK GLOVES.—Just received a lot of Alexanders superior Silk Gloves, and for sale by
april 2 MYERS & McGILL.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING ROBES.—Just received an assortment of Robe de Chambra, and for sale by april2 MYERS & McGILL.

FANCY CRAVATS.—Just received, a supply of light Fancy Stocks and Cravats.
april 2 MYERS & McGILL.

PERFUMERYS.—Just received a supply of the best Perfumery. Also, Toilet, Shaving and Washing Soaps, and for sale by MYERS & McGILL, Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 56 College st.
april 2

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

THE CORNER STONE of the new buildings will be laid with Masonic Ceremonies on Thursday, April 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN A. McEWEN, Esq., will deliver the Oration.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Nashville and its vicinity are respectfully invited to attend ALEX. ALLISON,
apl—3t Chairman Executive and Building Committee.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART for April, with back numbers, just received by F. HAGAN.
april 1

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A very desirable residence on Spring street, in Edgefield, opposite Mr. Wetmore's residence, with four acres of excellent land attached, an excellent garden already planted. The improvements consist of a large and conveniently built frame dwelling, kitchen, servants rooms, smoke house, carriage house, stables, &c., &c.; and also a splendid cistern in the yard.

Persons desiring a pleasant residence on very liberal terms would do well to call immediately.
march31 GLOVER & BOYD.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Davidson county, rendered at the March Term, 1853, in the case of James H. Jones, Administrator vs Catharine Watson and others, I will, at the Court House, in the town of Nashville, on Saturday, 2nd day of April next, offer for sale a piece of Land, containing 29¼ acres, lying in the county of Davidson, in civil District No7, about 10 miles from Nashville, between the Nolensvill Turnpike and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, and about one mile from the Antioch Depot.

TERMS OF SALE—Said Land is to be sold upon a credit of twelve months, and notes with good security required for the payment of the purchase money.
mar12—d&trw td. F. R. CHEATHAM, C.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April—just received by marc F. HAGAN.

BUCKETS.—200 [illegible] yed Beaver Buckets for sale by fe [illegible]. H. GORDON & CO.

GLASSWARE.—[illegible] Jenny Lind quart Flasks
100 boxes Fancy [illegible];
100 " [illegible];
For sale by feb [illegible]. H. GORDON & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Steamer Niagara Arrived.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Liverpool, March 18.—Cotton, prices advanced under the effects of the news from America received by the Arctic. The advance ranged between 1-16a⅛. It was confined to fair and middling qualities. Sales of the week 50,000 bales. Speculators took 10,200, and exporters 750 bales. On Friday the market opened active, but fell off at close. Sales to-day between 7,000 and 8,000. Quotations are: Fair Orleans 6⅜; middling 5⅜; fair [illegible] 6; middling 5½. The market for breadstuffs firm. Prices have advanced.—Wheat advanced 1s; flour has declined 3a6d; Dennistown & Co. quote Baltimore and Philadelphia brands at 25s 3d; Ohio 24sa25s 6d; red wheat 6s 6d; white 7s 2d; mixed and yellow corn 30sa31s 6d; white 30a31s; Brown & Shipley quote white wheat 7s 2d, and red wheat at 6s 8d.

The Niagara brought 96 passengers.

The Artic arrived at Liverpool at midnight on the 17th.

In Parliament very little business of importance done. Lord John Russell stated that the Mexican government had reduced the duty on printed calicoe, and a paper referring thereto would soon be submitted. Mr. Melnes drew the attention of the government to the only winter route of British troops to Canada is through the United States, and asked if government intended to facilitate or assist in the completion of the Halifax and Quebec road. Lord John Russell spoke of the proceedings of Austria towards Sardinian subjects, in consequence of the Milan insurrection. The Sardinian government had requested British interference against the sequestration of its subjects' property by Austria; he, therefore, had written a strong letter to the court of Vienna in reference to the matter.

France is quiet. The Pope's presence at the coronation is considered uncertain.

The Madia family has been liberated and ordered to leave Tuscany.

General Canobert declines taking port folio under the government unless Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and others are amnested.

The Austrian government was extremely dissatisfied at the announcement in Parliament that England would not expel the refugees.

The firm of Mechance & Lola, of Vienna, failed for 800,000 florins.

Stringent municipal regulations still enforced at Milan. The military are employed in strengthning the fortifications. Property to the amount of fifty millions sterling has already been confiscated. A treaty of Commerce between France and Tuscany has been concluded. The Turks have evacuated Montenegro.

MARSEILLES, 18.—Advices from Constantinople that the Prussian ultimatum had been repelled.—The Sultan has invoked the assistance of France and England.

The British fleet has been ordered from Malta to the Archipelago. A new bank has been projected at Constantinople by French speculators.

Immense embezzlements has been discovered in army and navy of Russia. The Adjutant General and other officers are on trial at St. Petersburg.

The Government of Portugal is about to annul tobacco and soap monopoly. Twenty new peers had been created to put through the measures of the government.

The report of the entrance of the British fleet in the Dardanelles caused a panic on Friday at the Paris bourse, but funds recovered at close. The Patrie contradicted the report. A letter from Alexandria speaks of a commercial crisis. Many failures among the grain speculators.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope mention that the insurgents are making peace.

The steamer Mississippi sailed on the 2d February for Japan. Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 2d February have been received. Civil war was still raging. An attack on the city was expected the next day. The foreign residents generally, except the Yankees, favor the cause of the government. The British charge has been expelled. Business flat, except in food and munitions of war; hides and tallow scarce.

The British Minister has gone to Rio de Janeiro.

Advices from Pernambuco state that the stock of sugar is increasing, and that shipping was scarce.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate yesterday engaged exclusively upon executive business.

BOSTON, March 31.—The officers of the Germantown arrived from Port Praya, state that they left the John Adams engaged on the coast survey.—The brigs Perry and Bainbridge were on a cruize for slavers. Many vessels under the American flag being still engaged in the trade. The Germantown lost four of her crew during her cruize. She parted with the brig Dale on the 13th off Bermunda.—The brig Sea Bird, from Nova Scotia for Boston, was wrecked 13th off Great River—the captain and mate perished.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—The steamer "Charleston," sunk last night at Rising Sun, two feet water over the main deck.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PICTORIAL GALLERY OF ENGLISH RACE HORSES.

W. T. BERRY & CO. have recently received—
PICTORIAL GALLERY OF ENGLISH RACE HORSES; Containing PORTRAITS of all the Winning Horses of the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger Stakes during the last Thirteen Years, and a History of the principal operations of the Turf, illustrated by Portraits of some of its most distinguished members. By WILDRAKE (George Tattersall, Esq.) In one large handsome 8vo. volume containing SEVENTY-FIVE beautiful Illustrations, chiefly Steel engravings of HORSES, after Pictures by Cooper, Herring, Hancock, Alken, &c. Also full length characteristic Portraits of celebrated living Sportsmen by Seymour; Scarlet cloth, elegantly gilt on back and sides with appropriate devices.

W. T. B. & Co., have also recently received—
Stewart's Stable Economy.
Youat on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse.
Horsemanship, including are Breaking and Training of Horses. B. F Baucher. april 2

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF HENRY VIII.
BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

W. T. BERRY & CO. have just received—
Memoirs of the Queens of Henry VIII, and of his Mother, Elizabeth of York. By Agnes Strickland. Complete in 1 volume handsome Crown 8 vo., extra Cloth, various colors.

The Memoirs of the Mother and Queens of Henry VIII, contained in this volume, comprehending the period from 1466 to 1548, present so striking a picture of the stormy era of transition from the middle ages to modern times, that they may be regarded as forming a ground by themselves, and little, if anything, is lost by detaching them from Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," of which they form so interesting a portion. The Publishers, therefore, deem it necessary only to say that they have suffered no mutilation or abridgement.

W. T. B. & Co. have also recently received—
LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, from the Norman conquest, with anecdotes of their Courts, now first published from official records and other documents, private as well as public. New edition, with additions and corrections. By Agnes Strickland, completed in six large and handsome crowns octavo volumes, various styles of binding.

The Lady's Historical Library, comprising Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, Mary Queen of Scots, Anna Boleyn, Memoirs of the Queens of France, and Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette, in all 9 vols. mar11.

HARPER AND PUTNAM FOR APRIL.

W. T. BERRY & CO. have this day received—
HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April.
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for April. march29.

GRAND SPECULATION!!

FOR SALE—Four lots, two on North High street of 41 and 42 feet front, by 140 feet in depth, one on the corner of North High and Gay streets of 42 by 140, and one on Gay of 40 by 125. On one of the lots, fronting upon North High street is a fine two story BRICK HOUSE, with a Hydrant and other necessary appurtenances. The lot fronting on Gay street has on it a fine large brick stable. This property will be sold at reasonable prices, all in a lump, or in separate lots. The house pays ten per cent. on its price. It is pleasantly situated near the business part of the city. When the Legislature improves the grounds of the Capitol it will be one of the most desirable locations in the city. For further particulars enquire of O. F. PARKER,
march30—2w 44 Cherry street.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—Just received at the Philadelphia Store, No. 18, Public Square, a large lot of Carpeting and Oil Cloths. Also, a large invoice of Bleached and Brown Domestics, all of which will be sold at low prices. april1 SOHN, HILLMAN & CO.