

BY W. J. SLAUTTER.

Pledged to no Party's arbitrary sway.

We invite especial attention to the following article from the Murfreesboro News.

GOV. HARRIS AND THE CURRENT

The Memphis Appeal reports Gov. Harris as saying in his late speech in that city that soon after he had entered upon his term of office, a commercial revolution had taken place, which had been produced, as he believed, by an extravagant system of bank credits, resulting in the prostration of business.

The Democratic party are pledged to carrying forward these reforms, and to throwing such restrictions around every bank as shall make the note-holder safe. They were pledged not to consent to the recharter of any bank without the additional condition that the Legislature shall reserve the power to change, modify or abolish the charters of these institutions whenever the public good shall demand.

He was opposed to re-enacting any bank charter now in existence in Tennessee—and why? Because the charters are not sufficiently guarded. He was equally opposed to rechartering any of the existing banks, or of charting any new banks upon the terms of the charters that have heretofore been granted.

PIKE'S PEAK.—The Pike's Peak gold bubble seems to have burst. Not that gold is not found in that region, but so far from civilization, starvation and want of every necessary of life have been the lots of hundreds who have rushed, without any preparation madly for the mines.

We day before yesterday met a couple of young gentlemen of this city who had been within a hundred miles of the Cherry Creek mines. They became satisfied that the diggings would not pay from the reports which reached them hourly, and therefore returned quite enraged at the Loder towns, and were asked to subscribe to a paper which was signed by some three hundred, by which they pledged themselves to destroy St. Joseph. We presume there was some mistake about this.

A FRIGHTFUL PROGRAMME. The Buffalo Republic says that Monsieur Blondin proposes to make an ascension on a tight rope from the Canada shore to a point on the American side directly over the Niagara Falls, by stretching a rope from the Canada side to a mast on this side—The ascension is to be made at night amid lightning storms.

to make, during the summer, several ascensions; in one of which it is his intention to go over in a sack, with nothing but his arms and feet exposed. He also proposes to wheel some gentleman in a wheelbarrow, provided he can find some distinguished individual with nerve enough who would like the enjoyment of a trip across the frightful chasm on a tight rope on a one-wheel carriage; and to make it still more interesting and frightfully terrific, he will carry a man on his back, and wheel another at the same time, provided two generous men can be found who like to indulge in that kind of sport.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

"Spectator," the well-informed and reliable London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of the 23d ult., says: It is not to be supposed that Austria wanted war. The aggression was commenced by the Emperor of the French on the 1st of January, and even long before that time the preliminary intrigues necessary for the purpose had been consummated with Sardinia and Russia.

Austria has not refused a single requirement that could properly have been presented to her. Lord Cowley ascertained the professed views of the Emperor of the French. Austria at once agreed to them. Russia disturbed this arrangement by putting in the suggestion for a Congress. Austria again assented. She asked, it is true, that the disarmament of Sardinia should be made a preliminary condition; but when this was objected to, she waived it immediately and substituted the logical and most proper stipulation that the disarmament should be general.

If peace was desired, here it was for all parties. But Sardinia would not disarm. As a price for her consent she must be admitted as a principal to the Congress. This was not part of the proposition of Russia, and, therefore, an entirely new element. Why should Sardinia, which is the least Italian of powers, be admitted when the Pope and King of Naples were excluded? Of course, Austria would not listen to anything so unamiable. The English Government, in their efforts at pacification, then proposed as a final attempt that all the independent Italian powers, including Sardinia, should be invited to join. This, however, in no way mended the matter. Such a suggestion was alike inconsistent and impertinent. England and France have long ago broken off diplomatic relations with the King of Naples, and are not in a condition to ask him to join them in diplomacy; and apart from that consideration, the question was by what right independent powers were summoned to confer with other powers on the management of the internal affairs of their own States.

Would France allow herself to be called before a council of monarchs to answer a "cry of anguish" from the nationalities in Algeria? Or would England hold herself bound to appear whenever other European powers might insist upon modification in the administration of Ireland? As reasonably might the Emperor Napoleon, as sovereign of French Guiana, propose to Queen Victoria, as sovereign of Canada, that the Governor of the State of Louisiana should be "invited" to attend a conference to put an end to slavery, on the ground that the Emperor conceives it to be the duty of France to correct everything in the world that does not meet her sublime views of the rights of the human race.

It was known that the both the Pope and King of Naples would take this ground, and how it could have been supposed that Austria would fail to see the real nature of the proposition, is a point which passes comprehension. Yet during the past two or three days, a belief was current that she would yield, and the stock markets in London and Paris were strong in consequence.

The Pope refused instantly to have his functions, as an independent Prince, thus discussed, and it is grievous to see that, through the temporary imbecility consequent upon a non-recognition of clear and dignified principles, the English Government could put themselves in a position which would place them logically in the wrong in a question with such a potentate. So long as the Pontiff claims to be a ruler, he could in dignity make no other answer. While he leaned upon the support mainly of French and Austrian bayonets, not only those powers but all others were entitled to remonstrate, but the moment he consented to allow that support to be withdrawn, all right on the part of his brother monarchs to dictate to him or meddle with his affairs entirely ceased.

The course of the Cabinet at Vienna, therefore, has been in every way rational and consistent. She has not only from the first—consented to disarm, but has made concessions which, considering the insulting display of force on the part of France and Sardinia, are such as in the case of a first military power could have been prompted only by an earnest desire to show every forbearance short of incurring absolute humiliation: With as much legal right to make treaties with Naples and Tuscany, as France has with Sardinia, she yet consented that these treaties should be brought under discussion, and when her interference in the Roman States was alleged as the main grievance against her, she, without hesitation, stated her readiness to withdraw simultaneously with France. In her present ground of attack upon Sardinia she is moreover justified even to most minute technicalities. Sardinia is bound by compact to surrender all deserters, instead of which she encourages and enrolls them. Such conduct could in any case be

met only by a categorical summons for its discontinuance. With regard to the enrollment of other volunteers, what power is there in the world that would allow such galleries on its frontiers? The aggregate of regular armies is a different thing, because these in case of an adjustment being arrived, can be withdrawn at command, but when revolutionary bands are collected, no such security is to be found. If the United States were engaged in a threatening controversy with Mexico, how long would they permit free corps of English, French, Germans, and Italians to be summoned to the borders of Texas, by inflammatory appeals, and to be enrolled and drilled almost under the shadow of the American flag.

Austria is an aggressor to the extent of a man who seeing himself about to be waylaid and attacked by a couple of antagonists, has the wit after having given fair warning, to rush upon the foremost and knock him down before the other is at his side. Of course, the one that may thus unexpectedly be punished will proclaim that he has been assaulted just at the moment when he was using every effort for pacification, and was advancing, indeed, solely for the purpose of shaking hands. The Emperor of the French will doubtless corroborate this evidence, and as the number of people always ready to credit any cry of complaint is enormously large, they will doubtless in various quarters, induce a belief that Austria has been a wolf against lambs.

These views, it must be repeated, have nothing to do with any sympathy for or forgetfulness of the past government of Austria, either in her German or Italian possessions. They are simply such as must occur to all persons who recognize the independence of individual states.

TAKING OUT THE POISON.

A bee, while laying young Dolly, A little honey had not lips for the rose; There honey to seek were no folly, No flower so sweet ever flows.

It tickled, and waked her, when clapping her hand on the impudent bee, Its tongue her Dolly caught napping. Gave pointing and crying to me.

Said she, "Take the sting out, I pray you!" What way I was troubled to try, And a trifling wagger I'd lay you, You'd have been as much puzzled as I.

I'd heard about sucking out poison— A sting is a poisonous dart— So I kissed her—the act was no wise one— The sting found its way to my heart.

Our readers may excuse the lack of editorial in this week's paper. We have been so pestered about one thing and another, and half sick, that we could think of nothing to write about.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES.—The trial of John McLaughlin, now going on at Chicago, for throwing a train of cars on the Galena and Chicago Railroad off the track, has disclosed a most daring and diabolical gang of villains, both male and female. The members of the gang are located at Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, and it seems they are engaged in murders by all sorts of devices, such as poisoning, arson, and railroad obstruction. Several confidential letters between two female friends in Buffalo, and an accomplice in Chicago, disclose the whole matter, and the entire plan of operations. From these it appears that a number of persons have fallen victims to their nefarious schemes, and how many have suffered by others' hands can only be conjectured. This discovery may account in some measure for many of the secret murders by poison and other means, accidents to railroad trains, &c., that have been so numerous of late.

TO BE DONE AT LAST. The isthmus is to be canalized at last, we are informed. The western continent is to be cut into two islands. Ships are to sail from ocean to ocean, without circumnavigating South America, and beating round Cape Horn. A company of capitalists English, American and French, are about to enter seriously upon this great work, and expect to finish it before the end of the year 1867. It will cost seventy-five millions of dollars. The navigation of vessels round Cape Horn now costs about fifty-six millions a year, of which sum the commerce of the United States pays thirty-six millions. The isthmus canal will save nearly the whole of this expenditure, besides giving a mighty impetus to the prosperity of the Pacific coast. Why has it not been done before!

GOD'S PROTECTION OF YOUNG DEER.—An old Canadian hunter declares that the reason why the wild deer were not all killed when young (as they breed once a year and are always surrounded by other animals which prey upon them, as dogs, wolves, bears, panthers, etc.) is that "no dog or other animal can smell the track of a deer or fawn, while the latter is too young to take care of itself!" He stated that he had often seen it demonstrated. He had taken his dogs over the ground when he had just before seen them pass, and they would take no notice of the track, and could not be induced to follow when taken to the spot, while they would instantly discover the track of any deer not having young ones. This is but one proof of the adaptation of the natural laws to preserve life when it most needs protection.

Success follows perseverance.

AN ADIEU. A bloomy lass of sweet sixteen, First toud my admiration, With looks so mild I thought she sue Lov'd me like all creation; My boyish heart at last found words Its tale of love to tell her, And listened when she fondly swore She loved some other fellow.

My second was more lovely far Than all the girls around her, With mules and jiggers, stocks and lands, And money too—confound her—I coaxed her with cunning tongue, And naught she asked refused her, But when she begged me to "excuse," I like a fool, "excused" her.

The next had charming, golden curls, Round her shoulders floating, With lip and eye and voice so sweet I scarce could help her courting; So mild, so gentle too was she— So little touch'd with evil, But when I made my motive known She proved a perfect coquette!

I tried again with like results, The lower and the higher— Each beauty seemed to doat on me Until I came to try her; So here's a toast to one and all The female population; I'll keep my pictures, books and rings, And quit the occupation.

Tracy City, June 9th, 1859. Mr. Editor: The following is too good to be lost—(you know we love fun as well as you do) Well, to proceed with our tale.

A Mr. Peabody, a carpenter at work for the Seawance Mining Co. at Tracy City, requested a Mr. Lemuel G— to proceed to a certain place where he would find a certain point pot, which had before been used by said Peabody.

On the arrival of "our Lemuel" at the mansion where the point pot was supposed to be, a number of dogs made a furious outcry and noise—they being called off by the lady of the house, poor "Lemuel" in fear and trepidation, timidly entered the yard, and asked for Mr. Peabody's "Point pot?" Of course somebody laughed.

CROPS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 4th says: "We learn from a gentleman, who has just returned from a visit to several portions of North Alabama, that the crops in that section were never more promising. The stands of cotton and corn have never been excelled, and both crops are growing off finely, and promise, so far, a most abundant yield.

The wheat crop promised well up to a few days before harvest, when it was attacked by rust, which, it is feared, will cut it quite short."

WHY DON'T HE DO IT? When a farmer knows that a gate is better, and as a time-labor-saving fixture, cheaper than a set of bars and posts, and poles, and without calling on a carpenter, he can himself make one, why don't he do it? When he has no other fastening to his gates and barn doors than a stone rolled against them, and in a single evening after supper, is able to make a better one, why don't he do it? Or when he sees the boards dropping from his barn and out-buildings, and like heaps of rubbish laying in piles, about the premises, and need nailing on again, why don't he do it? Or if he is afraid of the expense of nails, and is always crying up the maxim of Dr. Franklin, to "save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Dr. Franklin also said that "many men are penny wise and pound foolish," and he is not careful to think of the precept contained in the latter, Why don't he do it?

If it is saving of nearly half the manure of a farmer's stock, by keeping them shut up in yards, instead of running at large through most of the winter, why don't he do it? If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of large stumps and stones, why don't he do it? And if he can add fifty per cent, to the product of his clover fields, and even his pasture by the use of gypsum, why don't he do it? If a farmer of fifty acres has (as he should have) use for a good corn shelter, and of the many improved tanning mills and has not already obtained both, why don't he do it? And if it is cheaper, actually cheaper, to burn dry wood than green, and to use a stove instead of an open fireplace, why don't he do it?

Just Dropped in.—A Gentleman in a neighboring city, having occasion to get a note changed, dropped into a broker's office, and having accomplished his errand, was induced to try his luck by purchasing a whole ticket in the Georgia Lottery, which resulted in his obtaining the capital prize! That was his "side," which, as Shakespeare says, "if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." There is indeed, "a tide in the affairs of men," and no one would be more likely to realize the sentiment of the "Bard of Avon," than those who avail themselves of the chances offered by the great firm of WOOD, EDDY & CO., of Augusta, Ga., and Wilmington, Delaware. An investment of \$10, \$5, or \$2 50, in any of their lotteries, may be the tide for many, if they address the above firm at Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Georgia, and enclose the money for a whole ticket or shares, in any of their liberal and attractive schemes.—Sunday Leader.

Commercial.

Nashville Market. From the Nashville Daily News.

THURSDAY, June 8, 1859.

COTTON.—One lot of a few bales sold yesterday at 10, and another at 8 1/2. Bacon.—The demand is less animated and Hog Round is firm at 9 cents. In mixed lots, Shoulders are worth 7 1/2; Hams 8 1/2; Clear Sides 10 1/2 from wagons. From stores, packed 1 cent more.

WHEAT.—Prime Red \$1 1/4 @ 10, and White \$1 1/4 @ 20. FLOUR.—Demand brisk. Extra \$8, 00 per barrel; Superfine, \$9 50 @ 7 dollars. Extra Family Flour in bags, wholesale \$3 75; retail \$4 25 @ 28 pounds. CORN.—Market bare, demand increasing. Buyers are giving 70 1/2 cents, and furnishing sacks. Corn Meal—85 @ 90c.

Whisky.—We quote 28 @ 30 for Rectified. Country brands 50 @ 75c. DRIED FRUIT.—Little doing. Apples 1 50. Pecked Peaches, 3 50 @ 4. Un-pecked 2 50.

RICE.—Grass 12 1/2 @ 14c, June 12 1/2, Cotton Thread 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4. SEEDS.—Hungarian Grass Seed \$3; Millet \$2 25 @ 50; Flax Seed \$1. Salt.—Fine stack is worth 1 50; Course 1 40, Barrel 35c, per bushel. Ginseng.—50 @ 55 cents.

Feathers.—In moderate demand at 35 a 37 1/2. Rags.—For Cotton Rags in good order, 3 cents is readily paid.

The Paris (Tenn.) Sentinel of the 3d inst., says: "We understand that the oat crop is afflicted with the rust, and not half a yield is expected this season in Henry."

State of Tennessee, Franklin Co. James Sargent, Adm'r, et al., vs. Martin Crabtree, George Crabtree, Nicholas Hoize and wife Zilla.

On motion of complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk that the defendants, Martin Crabtree, George Crabtree, Nicholas Hoize and wife Zilla, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Home Journal, a paper published in the town of Winchester, Tenn., requiring said non-residents to appear herein on or before the first Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them. Done at Nashville, Tennessee, this 29th day of June, 1859. R. F. SIMS, C. CL.

Sale of Negros &c. By consent of parties, I will on the 4th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Winchester, sell for cash the following negroes: Edw. about fifteen years old; Ted, about—years old; Bonaparte, about 15; Richard, about 11; John, a girl, about 8; David, about 6; B. n. about 4; Charles, about 2; Eda, about 3; and her infant child; Iuda, about 1 1/2; also one top-buggy, one bay mare; and James A. England's interest in lots No. 29, 30, 32 and 37 at Cowan, which interest will be explained on day of sale; also the tavern University House and fixtures at Cowan. It being property conveyed to me by deed of trust from J. A. England about the 1st March 1859. June 9 J. B. HAWKINS.

A Farm for Sale of 135 Acres. On the 1st Monday of July next, I will sell my tract of land on which I now live, three miles South East of Winchester, on one, two and three years, credit on the 25th day of March, 1860, the purchaser giving approved security. About 80 acres of the above land is bottom land and in cultivation; also, a portion of the up land is in cultivation, or being grazed. There are two fine springs upon it which never fail, one of which forms a branch that runs through the tract, making it convenient for pasturing; there is also a fine young orchard of apple trees of full size, and bore much fruit last year—of fine quality and great variety. June 9th W. L. HANNAH.

A. J. TURNER. Dealer in all kinds of Family Groceries, Fine Liquors, &c. Winchester, Tenn. I have on hand a large lot of good Old Apple Brandy, Old Peach " " " " " " Blackberry " " " " " " Raspberry " " " " " " Cherry " " " " " " ALE, and CIDER, and Fine Wines, in bottles and casks, and the following also: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Pepper Sauce, Pickles, Cheese and Crackers, HERRINGS, Oysters, Sardines, Nuts of every kind, Buckets, Matches, Snuff, Pickles, Soap, Dordials, Whiskey, Almonds, &c.

Land for Sale. By virtue of a decree of the court of Franklin county, Tenn., pronounced at its May term, 1859, I will sell by public sale on day of sale, the bidding for and land to commence at 10 o'clock, and good security will be required of the purchaser, and a lien retained on the land until the whole of the purchase money is paid. May 29, 59 W. G. BROOKS.

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TERMS CASH. All good barter taken in exchange for goods at prices that we can sell at again. N. R. MARTIN & SON.

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HARVEST OF 1859.

ARMSTRONG & CO., AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, No. 69 Market St., Nashville.

WE are now receiving our stock of Threshers, and Reaping and Mowing Machines, and have a greater variety than any house in the South, and farmers would do well to give us a call, and examine our assortment and prices before making their purchases, and we think we can satisfy them this is the market to buy at. Below will be found a list of the machines we sell.

Reapers and Mowers. Rugg's Centre Draft Reaper and Mower P. Munn's " " " " " self-raiser New York Reaper " " " self-raiser

Thrashing Machines. Munn's 2 horse Thrashers without cleaners Pease's 2 " " R. R. do. and Separator. " " " " do. do. do. without cleaners. " " " " do. do. do. do. do. do. Bell's 1 & 2 " do. do. do.

Sundries. Revolving Hay Rakes; Cultivators; Harrows; Sugar Mills; Field Rollers; Fan Mills; Circular Saw Mills; Portable Steam Engines; Straw Cutters; Grist Mills, &c., &c.

Cement and Plaster. We keep large stocks of Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris and Land Plaster. May 26 2m. ARMSTRONG & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

State of Tennessee, Franklin Co. Justice of the Peace COURT. William Buchanan, plaintiff, vs. William Johnson, defendant. Debt &c.

In this cause suit having been commenced before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, by the plaintiff against the defendant by original attachment founded on a note given by defendant to the plaintiff for the 3rd and last payment for a tract of land of fifty acres, lying and being in said county and State aforesaid, and was levied by Wm. Harris, Constable, on said tract of land and returned by him before the undersigned, Justice of the Peace, on the 18th day of May (instant) 1859, whereupon, it is considered by me, and so ordered that all further proceedings in this cause be stayed until the 18th day of November next, 1859, and it is further ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Home Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Winchester, requiring the said defendant to be and appear before Thomas Finch, J. P., the undersigned, at his office in the town of Winchester, on said 18th day of November next, 1859, there and to defend said suit, or judgment final by default will be rendered against him ex parte. This the 18th day of May, 1859. THOS. FINCH, [SEAL] Justice of the Peace for Franklin Co.

NOTICE. All those indebted to the estate of John Natt, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them as prescribed by law. J. M. RUSSEY, Adm'r. May 19, 59 John Natt, dec'd.

LAND FOR SALE. In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Franklin county, pronounced in the cause therein pending of Lewis S. Bostick, et al. vs. H. W. Corn and wife, et als., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Winchester, before the Court House door in Winchester, before the Court House door in Winchester, on a credit until October 4th 1859, and October 4th 1860 in equal estimates: One tract of land in said county, in civil Dist. No. 9, containing, by estimation, one hundred acres, and bounded on the North by the lands of Mrs. Ingram and Jacob Sanders, on the East by the lands of Joseph Latta, on the South by the lands of Ezekiel Keeton, and on the West by the lands of Saul Camp, dec., being the tract of land belonging to the heirs of Littleberry and Sop in N. Bostick, dec.

Said tract of land will be sold at the risk of Lewis S. Bostick, the former purchaser, and the buildings, therefore, will be started at \$4 per acre. Notes with two or more good and sufficient securities will be required of the purchaser, and a lien retained on the land until the whole of the purchase money is paid. May 19, 59 W. N. FRIZZELL, Clk.

HORSES! HORSES! I leave this day for Ohio to purchase a large lot of that celebrated stock horses, the Gifford and Black Hawk Morgan. If the lovers of fine stock wish to purchase horses they can be supplied by the tenth of June. May 12th W. G. BROOKS.

Land for Sale. By virtue of a decree of the court of Franklin county, Tenn., pronounced at its May term, 1859, I will sell by public sale on day of sale, the bidding for and land to commence at 10 o'clock, and good security will be required of the purchaser, and a lien retained on the land until the whole of the purchase money is paid. May 29, 59 W. G. BROOKS.

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CALL SOON! G. A. SHOOK

Has just received his stock of SPRING GOODS

CONSISTING OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy Bonnets, Dress Goods, MUSLINS, Berages, French Ducals, Percals, PARASOLS, SHIRTS, &c., &c.

His large stock of Bonnets, Dress Goods &c., are noted. He now has a larger stock of Bonnets than can be found in the town, and a larger stock of Dress Goods than has ever brought to this market. A lot of splendid Summer Shawls, which will be sold as low as they can be bought in Nashville at retail. Also his usual assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, School & Miscellaneous Books, Papers, &c.

If you desire to pay cash, you can get a reduction on most articles. Homespun Jones, Linseys, Socks, Ropes, Beeswax, &c., taken in exchange for Goods. Bonnets from 50 cts. to \$12.

LATE ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS for 1859.

We have just received our purchase of Spring Goods, consisting in part of Jaconets, Swisses, Barred Muslins, Swiss Hair Cord, Brilliant, Double Skirt Muslin Robes, Organzies, Lawns, Delaines, Berages—solid colors, Black Silks, Prints, Chintz and other Dress Goods—Also, Shawls—very nice, Hosiery, and Gloves—a good assortment, Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas, Parasols, Coats, Shoes and Slippers, Cottonades and Linen for men's wear, Hardware and Cutlery, Glass and Queensware, and a host of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which we bought to sell again, and we solicit the trade in general to give us a call, as we are confident it will be to their interest to give us a trial before buying elsewhere.

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