NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL. I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862. NO 212

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET

Now in store and for sale low to close out Consignments.

200 Bbls. Salt, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 boxes SALT, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 Coils ROPE, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes Soap, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 half chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 caddies TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 cases SODA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes STARCH, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 [illegible] ap 8 CONNOR & CO.

14 bbls. VINEGAR, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

5 kits HERRING, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERRING, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 [illegible] ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

80 kegs Nails, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

500 bbls FLOUR, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 tierces HAMS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 [illegible] ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 bbls and POTATOES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 boxes fruits Garden SEED, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

8 bbls Onion SETS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 Tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of other articles of goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street. ap 8 B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

Charles H. Green,

AGENT FOR THE

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS

AGAINST THE

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Office, No. 38 Cherry Street,

(UP STAIRS)

Government Claims.

ANDREW McCLAIN

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE collection of claims of every kind against the Government of the United States intrusted to his charge.

OFFICE ON UNION STREET,

between College and Cherry streets, (up stairs) over York's Store. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

REFERENCES:

Davidson county—Edward H. East, Samuel E. Marr, Horace H. Harris, A. J. Dudley.
Wilson county—Hon. Jordan Stokes.
Smith county—Dr. F. H. Gordon, J. W. Bowen.
Sumner county—Col. W. E. Stokes.
Warren county—Robert Cain, George J. Stubblefield.
White county—William Bosson.
Rutherford county—Edward L. Jordan, Wm. B. Tally.
Bedford county—William H. Wisener.
Marshall county—Abner Dickey.
Hamilton county—Balie Peyton, Thomas Trimble.
Knox county—David Shepherd.
Fed. courts—Hons. T. A. R. Nelson, Hon. Robert McKinney. feb16-tf

Quartermasters' Certificates

PURCHASED BY

CHAS. H. GREEN

OFFICE, No. 38 Cherry St., (Up Stairs.)

WM. CALAN. J. C. PITSFIELD.

CALAN & PITSFIELD,

No. 15, Deaderick Street,

ARE RECEIVING DAILY, OYSTERS, GAME, Fish, Butter, Eggs, &c., and families can be furnished on moderate terms with any article in our line. Orders left at our store early in the morning, and kept in ice, will be served until a late hour at night. The public are invited to give us a call. Dec3-1w*

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM SHANE, *Recorder.*
JOHN CRUTCHER, *Marshal.*
Deputy Marshal—R. R. Watson, A. T. Tucker.
Clerk of the Market—John Chambliss, collector; Geo. C. Allen, clerk, and John Reddick, third.
The Assessor of Wheels—Wm. Stewart.
Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.
Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett.
Treasurer—S. Hoyt.
Wharf Master—Thomas Eagle.
Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.
Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.
Sexton of the Cemetery—T. H. Holbrite.
Street Overseer—J. E. Stewart.
City Attorney—John Meigs and Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; R. R. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatham, R. C. Smith, M. D. L. Claiborne, Andrew Jackson.
Common Council—W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. S. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. D. Knowles, and John Crosby.
Standing Committees of the City Council.
Finance—Knowles, Scovel and Cole.
Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.
Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne.
Wharf—Newman, Stewart and Turner.
Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Sloan.
Schools—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.
Fire Department—Crosby, Driver and Newman.
Gas—Driver, Cheatham and Davis.
Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.
Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.
Slaves—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.
Police—Cheatham, Brien and Anderson.
Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.
Workhouse—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.
Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Crosby.
Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner.
Poor House—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE.

Captain—John Baugh.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.
Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.
Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Mayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hollis.

☞ The Police Court is opened every morning nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. *Deputies*—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.
Register—Phineas Garrett.
Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.
Coroner—N. H. Belshee.
Ranger—John Corbitt.
Revenue Collector—J. G. Briley.
Railroad Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.
Constables for the Nashville District—John D. Gowin and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.
Clerk—Hughes Nashville.

☞ The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter, Jr.
Clerk—David C. Love.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William F. Turner.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in April and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Tenney.
Clerk and Master—J. B. Graves.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

Nous Pas Hive, Grand Encampment, meets on the [illegible] at *Nashville, Tenn.*

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: [illegible] Weakley, Secretary; L. W. Spain, Treasurer.

Probue Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: [illegible] Secretary; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday evening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; T. [illegible], Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 108, (German)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Saturday evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedma, V.G.; —— Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Seiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encampment, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesday evenings each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; R. R. Searcy, H.P.; G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hale, Scribe; R. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Branch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jos. T. Bell, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. R. Ward, Treasurer.

The Degree of Daughters of Rebekah—Meets the first Friday afternoon of each month, at 3 o'clock.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post—Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley, commanding.
Provost Guard—Headquarters at Summer street (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.
Provost Marshal—Headquarters at the Capitol. C. Ottem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.
Chief Ambulance Corps—Headquarters on Cherry street, No. 40, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.
Assistant Quartermaster—No. —, Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.
Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near the Polk's residence. Capt. S. N. Lamb.
Assistant Quartermaster—No. 41, Market street. Capt. J. M. Hall.
Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 10, Vine street. Capt. R. Mackey.
Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. Little.
Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut. Charles Allen.
Medical Director—Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.
Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Masonic Building. J. M. Lyons, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

Nashville Union.

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TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1862.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams.

The New York *Herald* publishes the following portions of correspondence between the Secretary of State and our Minister to England:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

SIR: It is represented to us that equally in Great Britain and in France the cause of the Union is prejudiced by the assumption that the Government which maintains it is favorable—or, at least, not unfavorable—to the perpetuation of slavery. This incident is one of the most curious and instructive ones which has occurred in the course of this controversy.

The administration was elected and came into its trust upon the ground of its declared opposition to the extension of slavery. The party of slavery, for this reason, arrayed itself against, not only the administration, but the Union itself, and inaugurated a civil war for the overthrow of the Union and the establishment of an exclusive slaveholding confederacy.

Without surrendering the political principle, we meet them in the battle-field and in defense of the Union. The contest for life absorbs all the interest that had existed, growing out of the previous contest of ideas. But what must be the effect? If the confederacy prevails slavery will have a constitutional, legitimate and acknowledged state, devoted to itself as the paramount object of the national existence. If the Union prevails, the government will be administered by a majority hostile to the fortification and perpetuation of slavery. Slavery in the slaveholding States will there be left in the care of the people of those States just as it was left at the organization of the government, in all of the States except Massachusetts. It might admit of doubt whether it would not have been able to recover its former strength had the slaveholding States acquiesced in the election and avoided the war. But what ground is there to fear such a renewal of strength after having been defeated in arms against the Union.

What is the operation of the war?—We have entered Virginia, and already five thousand slaves, emancipated simply by the appearance of our forces, are upon the lands of the Federal Government there. We have landed on the coast of South Carolina, and already nine thousand similarly emancipated slaves hang upon our camps.

Although the war has not been waged against slavery, yet the army acts immediately as an emancipating crusade. To proclaim the crusade is unnecessary, and it would even be inexpedient, because it would deprive us of the needful and legitimate support of all the friends of the Union who are not opposed to slavery, but who prefer Union without slavery to disunion with slavery. Does France or does Great Britain want to see a social revolution here with all its horrors, like the slave revolution in St. Domingo? Are these powers sure that the country or the world is ripe for such a revolution, so that it must certainly be successful? What if inaugurating such a revolution, slavery, protesting against its ferocity and inhumanity, should prove the victor?

Who says that this administration is false to human freedom? Does it not acknowledge the citizenship as well as the manhood of men without respect to color? Has it not made effective arrangements with Great Britain to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa? Has it not brought into life the Federal laws against the African slave trade, and is it not executing their severest penalties? Besides, is it not an object worthy of practical men to confine slavery within existing bounds, instead of suffering it to be spread over the whole unoccupied portion of this vast continent?

Is it not favoring emancipation in the Federal district, to be accomplished at the Government's cost, and without individual injustice or oppression?

Does it not receive all who come into the Federal camps to offer their services to the Union, and hold and protect them against disloyal claimants? Does it not favor the recognition of Hayti and Liberia?

The tale that Mr. Cameron was required to give up his place because of his decided opposition to slavery, is without foundation; that distinguished gentleman resigned his place only because he could be useful in a diplomatic situation, while the gentleman appointed to his successor, it was expected, would be more efficient in administration. His successor has no more sympathy with slavery than Mr. Cameron. These facts and thoughts are communicated to you confidentially, for such use in detail as may be practicable, but not to be formally presented in the usual way to the Government to which you are accredited.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

* * * *

What are the reasons urged upon those governments by short-sighted politicians for such proceeding? They are various, but none of them will bear examination. First, it was said that civil war among us endangers the commerce of foreign nations, and that they have a right to practice neutrality. So indeed, they have, if their commerce is endangered, and if pronounced neutrality will save their commerce. But no slaveholding cruiser from this country ever attacked, or even menaced the commerce of Europe before the attitude of neutrality was adopted. Then it was said that the United States resorted to a blockade, but the blockade is an application of force allowed by the laws of nations to all belligerents. Then the blockade was represented as being imperfect; but if it had been so, it was, therefore the less injurious. Then it was too rigorous, and prevented the export of cotton and the import of fabrics. Is not this the lawful object of a blockade?—Then it was alleged that the closing of the cotton ports by the blockade was continued too long. We opened them to trade, and invited it; the insurgents refuse to let cotton be sent forward to market. We apply all our means and energies, confessedly greater than any nation ever before applied, to suppress insurrection and restore the freedom of our inland and foreign commerce, and we gain victory after victory; yet this does not satisfy our enemies abroad. Defeat in their eyes prove our national incapacity. Victories won in conformity with the most humane practices of war attended with such destruction of life as to shock and confound their sensibilities. Complaints against an increase of duties on foreign merchandise, and against the rigor of our taxation, come upon us in the very same breath with representations that our engagements will never be fulfilled, and bonds not yet matured are advised to be forced back upon our newly filled money market for sale. The same voices which are proclaiming to the world that the preservation of the Union is a task too expensive for the Government, denounce the revenue measures adopted to secure the accomplishment of that task, as hostile to foreign nations. At first the Government was considered as unfaithful to humanity in not proclaiming emancipation, and when it appeared that slavery, by being thus forced into the contest, must suffer, and perhaps perish in the conflict, then the war had become an intolerable propagandism of emancipation by the sword.

Having done this, it remains for me only to say further, that the purpose of the American Government and people to maintain and preserve the Union and their Constitution remains unchanged; that the war in which they have been engaged, though it has been opposed by agencies and influences abroad which we had not foreseen, has been crowned with successes which are satisfactory to our calmer reason and judgment; that temporary disappointment in our expectations, with our grief over losses of valuable lives, unavoidable among a humane, affectionate, Christian people, has already culminated and is now declining; that our armies remaining in the field, with their appointments, excel by far all the forces which the insurgents have now, with any augmentation they will make, that, in addition to the present forces, the orders are issued, the machinery is in motion, for the immediate addition of three hundred thousand men, all of whom will come into camps with an alacrity equal to that which has heretofore been exhibited by the people; that inactivity is already giving place to new and effective exertions which will be sufficient for the termination of the war; that below these new ranks of volunteers there still remains a mass yet sedentary, and which is daily increased by immigration, which equal to all that has been called forth, which will be prepared as a reserve, and, if necessary, will be brought up to decide the contest. Neither the government nor the country has experienced exhaustion, or even financial pressure, but in the midst of wars and campaigns the fiscal condition of both is satisfactory, and superior to that of any other government and people. We are a nation not chiefly of cotton growers, but of farmers, manufacturers and miners. We will induce or oblige our slaveholding citizens to supply Europe with cotton, if we can. So far as we fail, we fill up the deficiency promptly by sending bread and gold. We invite products such as we need at prices we can afford to pay, and we invite a premature return of all our bonds and stocks, and will promptly pay and redeem in gold, with which cotton may be bought, whenever freemen can, with gold, be induced to raise it. Let the world judge whether more can be required of us. If we are not met by serious obstacles raised by foreign powers, we shall speedily open all the channels of commerce, and free them from military embarrassments, and cotton, so much desired by all nations, will flow forth as freely as heretofore. We have ascertained that there are three and a half million of bales yet remaining in the region where it was produced, though large quantities of it are as yet ungrained and otherwise unprepared for the market. We have instructed the military authorities to favor, so far as they can consistently with the public safety, its preparation for and dispatch to the markets, where it is so much wanted; and now, notwithstanding the obstructions which have necessarily attended the re-establishment of the Federal authority in that region, against watchful and desperate enemies, in whose hands the suppression of the cotton trade by fire and force, is a lever with which they expect to raise up allies throughout Europe, that trade has already begun to revive, and we are assured by our civil and military agents that it may be expected to increase fast enough to relieve the painful anxieties expressed to us by friendly nations. The President has given respectful consideration to the desire informally expressed to me by the Governments of Great Britain and France, for some further relaxation of the blockade in favor of that trade. They are not rejected, but are yet held under consideration, with a view to ascertain more satisfactorily whether they are really necessary, and whether they can be adopted without such serious detriment to our military operations as would render them injurious rather than beneficial to the interests of all concerned. An answer will be seasonably given, which will leave foreign Powers in no uncertainty about our course. Such are the expectations of this Government. They involve a continued reliance upon the practice of justice and respect of our sovereignty by foreign Powers. It is not necessary for me to say that if this reliance fails, this civil war will, without our fault, become a war of continents—a war of the world; and whatever else may revive the cotton trade built upon slave labor in this country, will be irredeemably wrecked in the abrupt cessation of human bondage within the territories of the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Charles Francis Adams, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, September 26, 1862.

* * * *

As you are well aware, it has never been expected by the President that the insurgents should protract this war until it should exhaust not only themselves but the loyal States and bring foreign armies or navies into the conflict, and still be allowed to retain in bondage, with the consent of this Government, the slaves who constitute the laboring and producing masses of the insurrectionary States. At the same time, the emancipation of the slaves could be effected only by executive authority, and on the ground of military necessity. As a preliminary to the exercise of that great power, the President must have not only the exigency, but the general consent of the loyal people of the Union in the border slave States where the war was raging as well as in the free States which have escaped the scourge, which could only be obtained through a clear conviction on their part that the military exigency had actually occurred. It is thus seen that what has been discussed so earnestly at home and abroad as a question of morals or of humanity has all the while been practically only a military question, depending on time and circumstances. The order for emancipation, to take effect on the first of January in the States then still remaining in rebellion against the Union, was issued upon due deliberation and conscientious consideration of the actual condition of the war, and the state of opinion in the whole country.

No one who knows how slavery was engrafted upon the nation when it was springing up into existence; how it has grown and gained strength as the nation itself has advanced in wealth and power; how fearful the people have hitherto been of any change which might disturb the parasite, will contend that the order comes too late. It is hoped and believed that after the painful experience we have had of the danger to which the Federal connection with slavery is exposing the republic, there will be few indeed who will insist that the decree which brings the connection to an end either could or ought to have been further deferred.

The interests of humanity have now become identified with the cause of our country, and this has resulted not from any infraction of constitutional restraints by the Government, but from persistent, unconstitutional and factious proceedings of the insurgents, who have opposed themselves to both.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

SIR: It is probable that the ground which the enemies of the Union in Europe will assume, in prosecuting their war against it, will be an alleged defection of popular support of the Government at the elections recently held in the loyal States. The reports of the results of these elections in the forms adopted by the press are calculated, not designed, to give plausibility to this position. I observe these reports classify the members of Congress, chosen as Union and Democratic, or Union and opposition. Such classifications though unfortunate, do less harm here, where all the circumstances of the case are known than abroad, where names are understood to mean what they express. Last year, when the war began, the Republicans, who were a plurality of the elections, gave up their party name, and joining with loyal Democrats, put in nomination candidates of either party under the designation of a Union party. The Democratic party made but a spiritless resistance in the canvass. From whatever cause it has happened, political debates during the present year have resumed, in a considerable degree, their nominal character, and while loyal Republicans have adhered to the new banner of the Union party, the Democratic party has rallied and made a vigorous canvass with a view to the recovery of its former political ascendancy. Loyal Democrats in considerable number retaining the name of Democracy from habit, and not because they oppose the Union, are classified by the other party as "opposition." It is not necessary for the information of our representatives abroad that I should descend into any examination of the relative principles or policies of the two parties. It will suffice to say that while there may be men of doubtful political wisdom and virtue in each party, and while there may be differences of opinion between the two parties as to the measures best calculated to preserve the Union and restore its authority, yet it is not to be inferred that either party, or any considerable portion of the people of the loyal States, is disposed to accept disunion under any circumstances or upon any terms. It is rather to be understood that the people have become so confident of the stability of the Union that partisan combinations are resuming their sway here, as they do in such cases in all free countries. In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the Administration at any time existing, as distinct and separable from the Government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other. We might possibly have had quicker success in suppressing this insurrection, if this habit could have rested a little longer in abeyance; but on the other hand, we are under obligations to save not only the unity or integrity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious Constitution. No one can safely say that the resumption of the previous popular habit does not tend to this last and most important consummation, if at the same time, as we confidently expect, the Union itself shall be saved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, &c., &c.

A Terrible Scene.

We have rarely heard of a more heart-rending, yet thrilling scene, than the following, described by the Dumfries (Scotland) *Courier*:

"On Thursday last, the Comet put into the harbor of Carlistown, and took the ground on the sandbank at a short distance from the quay. Next day, as the tide was flowing, five men were engaged in docking the vessel, when a person standing on the quay observed that she was about to keel over. He forthwith gave the alarm, and four out of the five succeeded in keeping clear; the fifth, a man named William Inch, was caught by the hull of the vessel as it went over, the bulwarks resting on his loins, leaving his head, arms and upper part of his body free. The tide was coming in rapidly, and it was known that the prostrate body would be submerged in the course of an hour if the weight of the vessel could not be shifted. In the course of a few minutes all the seamen, carpenters and able-bodied men in Carlistown were upon the spot, and every effort was made to lift the vessel a few inches, but in vain; and by the time the water had reached the prostrate prisoner it was evident that his fate was sealed. The scene which ensued was truly pitiable and heartrending; it was witnessed by a large number of spectators, among whom there was hardly a dry eye. The Rev. Thomas Young walked into the water beside the drowning man, engaged in prayer, and drew his attention to thoughts befitting the sudden and inevitable change awaiting him. His last words to his companions were, "Oh take off my vest and cover my head so that I may not see the water." An effort was made to do this, but the garment could not be removed, and his face was covered with a napkin; just as the tide was rising around him. In the course of a few minutes after this, the cold green waves covered his body, and the sorrowing crowd dispersed."

Corn was selling at $3 25 per bushel in the Richmond (Va.) market last week.