Nashville Patriot.

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THURSDAY, ... AUGUST 12, 1858

Returning Reason.

There seems to be a possibility that the vagaries of negrophilism may have an end at no distant day. The current of public opinion is evidently setting in the opposite direction from that of its flow for some years. The change is marked in the South and in the North, and even in the old world.

The investigations of scientific men have thrown a flood of light upon the true status of the negro in the scale of humanity, and the commercial world is fully assured of the futility of practical abolitionism. The fustian of Exeter Hall, and the experiments at emancipation in San Domingo and Hayti have unquestionably had their day. While this state of things undoubtedly exists, we are pleased to find they are meeting with their proper acknowledgment in those quarters of our own country, which may have been led too far in their mistaken philanthropy and their ridiculous sympathy for the negro. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of a late date, devotes a well-considered and logical article to this subject, under the head of "Property in Man," from one of the most formidable Black Republican journals of the country:

"It is, we do not doubt, an opinion honestly entertained by many, that the negroes of the Southern States differ from the whites only in the degree of their civilization; and that nothing is wanting but emancipation and education to elevate them to such a state of intellectual and moral equality, as to entitle them—under the rule that all men are created equal—to share in the duties and privileges of government; and from this is deduced the idea of the obligation, on the part of the Anglo-Saxon people of the United States, to emancipate and educate their African brethren, as they are called; and of the great wrong that is committed against them, when such emancipation and education are delayed, or altogether neglected. Now, however honestly such opinions may have been entertained, they are, without doubt, incorrect. Modern research has let in a flood of light upon the subject of the diversity of the races of men, and of the differences in their developments and destiny, growing out of that diversity. In a celebrated work, published a few years ago in France, by Count A. De Gobineau, and devoted to the consideration of this subject, the author sums up the result of his researches as follows:

"'This is what the whole course of history teaches us. Every race has its own modes of thinking; every race, capable of developing a civilization, develops one peculiar to itself, and which it cannot engraft upon any other, except by amalgamation of blood, and then in but a modified degree. The European can not win the Asiatic to his modes of thinking; he can not civilize the Australian or the negro; he can transmit but a portion of his intelligence to his half-breed offspring of the inferior race: the progeny of that half-breed and the nobler branch of his ancestry, is but one degree nearer, but not equal to that branch in capacity; the proportions of blood are strictly preserved.'"

"Without discussing the question whether or not the whole human race is descended from a common ancestry, no doubt exists as to the fact that there are types of mankind, which, according to the testimony of all the historic ages, are permanent—that there are different branches of the human family, each of which is possessed of a certain individuality that distinguishes it from all the others, which is independent of climate and the lapse of time, and can only be affected by intermixture, and then but to the disadvantage of the superior element. The difference is not simply in degree. It is a difference in kind; involving not merely the question of the capacity for civilization, but of every quality in the development of which civilization consists.

"We, the descendants from an Anglo-Germanic parentage, believe ourselves to be not only the most civilized people in the world, but the people possessing the highest capacity for civilization. We claim to stand at the top of the scale; while looking at the African negro, we place him at, or nearly at the bottom. Three thousand years ago, our race was potentially, though not actually all that it is now. Three thousand years ago, the negro was what he is now potentially and actually. His progress is not perceptible. If in America he has not the capacity to become a citizen in our sense of the term, he certainly has not the title; for no rational man can deny that the latter ought always to depend upon the former."

Concluding the article, and referring to numerous statistics and authorities cited, the writer says:

"If we are of sufficient capacity to judge, they show most conclusively that the abolition of slavery and the elevation of the blacks of the South to a condition of civil equality with their masters, would be followed by consequences anything but desirable to themselves, and most disastrous to the other party—that being incapable of republican self-government, it is impossible for them to become, in a political sense, a desirable part of a republican self-governing people—that being as much wanting in a capacity for spontaneous industry as in a capacity for self-government, the juxtaposition of the two races renders the servitude of the one or the expulsion of the other a matter of absolute necessity—that, in short, the presence of a numerous black population in a community of whites is inconsistent with the safety of either race, except upon the terms that the former hold to the latter the relation of property."

From the Banner, August 11.

Gen. Zollicoffer's Speech.

In his speech at the Capitol on Saturday night, Gen. Zollicoffer said he had not expected to be called upon for a speech. He had come merely as a spectator, attracted by the crowd, and the splendid fire works which they had witnessed. His feelings were perhaps not so jubilant as those of a vast majority of those present. If that which the telegraph tells us is true—that the great Atlantic Cable, three thousand miles long, has been laid at the bottom of the ocean, connecting Europe with America permanently, and instantaneously by a lightning line of intelligence, it is a magnificent achievement of science and enterprise—the commencement of a new era in the physical world, the results of which are momentous to our great country. But whether these results are to be beneficial or baneful to our commercial interests, remains to be determined, and he confessed that he felt distrustful and uncertain.

As a success of science and enterprise, he heartily rejoiced in it. And every American citizen should do so, because the success was strictly American. The mind which conceived the idea, the science which elucidated its practicability, and the enterprise which put it into execution, were all American. Morse, who invented the electic telegraph; Maury who wrought, silently in his observatory in the great work of his, winds and currents, a vision of the "telegraphic plateau" at the bottom of the ocean; Berryman, who made the deep sea soundings, verifying that discovery, and Peter Cooper, Field and others, capitalists, who put the grand enterprise on foot, are all Americans. The *Arctic*, a United States screw-steamer, gave the first government aid to the great achievement. But it really seems that, after all, the British lion has laid his paw upon the property of the whole concern. The land at both ends of the cable is British soil. The cable appears to be owned in chief by British capitalists; and the law which regulates its action, is framed by the British Parliament for the ascendancy of British interests.

He had felt a lively interest, from the beginning, in this enterprise; and he begged leave to state, frankly, what he had observed, and his reflections upon the facts before the country, that is that when the American projectors had satisfied themselves that a telegraphic cable might successfully be laid from the coast of New Foundland to those of Ireland had secured to be taken a large majority of the stock supposed to be necessary, they went to England (in 1856,) and made a contract with the British government—to the effect that, if the government of the United States would comply with similar conditions, the British government would engage to furnish the aid of ships in taking soundings and laying the cable, and, from the time of the completion of the line, pay $70,000 a year, as a remuneration for transmitting government dispatches, until the nett profit of the company equalled 6 per cent per annum upon the capital invested—(the capital being fixed at $1,750,000)—and then $50,000 a year for twenty-five years; the government of Great Britain and the United States to have a priority (and to be placed upon an equal footing) in the conveyance of their messages, over all others.

Those gentlemen then returned to Washington, (in the winter of 1856-'7) and laid before the American Congress a communication from the Lords Commissioners, of the Treasury of Great Britain, disclosing these facts, and asking that the United States would agree to the same conditions, and enjoy an equality of benefits with the British Government. A struggle ensued over the proposition in Congress, and he exerted himself for its success. He secured an amendment to the bill guaranteeing to all citizens of the United States equality of rights in the use of the Atlantic Cable, and the lines of telegraph connecting with it, with the subjects of Great Britain, and among themselves. This was intended to protect the great planting interest. The bill became a law, and the government of the United States has subscribed its $70,000 a year, and sent its ships to lay the cable; upon the condition that it is to enjoy an equality of privilege with the government of Great Britain in the transmission of its dispatches over the line.

But recently it appears that the British Parliament has taken the matter in hand, and passed an act increasing the capital stock to $5,000,000, giving a single director, to be appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury, a veto power upon every act of the company, giving to the British Gov'ment an absolute priority of right over all others, provided that the company may, in their discretion, confer a like priority upon the government of the United States, subject to the veto power of the British government director, or to any change of purpose by the directors of the company. Here is a stupendous breaking of faith, and what does it portend? control the directory, and as nearly two-thirds of our whole exports are purchased in the British Possessions, England alone taking about $125,000,000 worth of a single article—our cotton—it was fair to presume that those shrewd capitalists would make this stock "pay," not merely in dividends, but in giving them inestimable advantages in our markets. What would a few hours the start in information be worth to Great Britain, in the rise or fall of cotton, or other American products? He trusted all may turn out well, but he confessed he felt apprehension, and must be excused for frankly expressing it, though he rejoiced with those present in the great achievement, as a wonderful success of science and enterprise.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

It appears by the latest letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* that our Government has resolved to take into its own hands the settlement of a free transit across the Nicaraguan Isthmus. Here is an extract disclosing the import of the despatches just sent from the United States Minister in Nicaragua:

"The Panama mail steamer which sails today (August 5th) takes despatches to Gen. Lamar, who is instructed to inform the Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua that the United States Government, having waited long and in vain for justice from them, will now take justice in their own hands and assert their own rights. This is as it should be. There will be no more diplomatic trifling with these States, whose sovereignty is only entitled to respect to the extent in which they themselves recognise its duties. The same course will be or has been adopted towards New Granada. The knot that has been tied by diplomacy and intrigue must be sundered by round chain shot. Senor Jerez, who was reported to have been sent here as a Minister, with certain powers in regard to the Yrizarri treaty, has not shown himself here, nor is it believed that he has any diplomatic mission."

"Under the Rose"—What it Means.

This proverbial expression, like most others that have been long in use, cannot be traced with absolute certainty to its origin, but can only be made the subject of conjectures more or less probable. Some of these conjectures are as follows:

1. It was once customary for the Popes to consecrate roses, and use them as presents, unexpensive to the giver, but of great price in the eyes of the credulous receiver. From this originated the practice of placing roses over the door of confessionals, and as the most profound secrecy was there observed, the rose soon became an emblem of secrecy.

2. The expression took its origin from the adoption of red and white roses as the respective emblems of the houses of York and Lancaster, during the bloody wars with which they desolated England. These opposite emblems were the signs of the tavern near the Parliament House, in Westminster, where were the headquarters of the two rival factions; and as measures of annoyance or of defence were adopted in secret conclave at one or the other of these taverns, everything secret was said to be done "under the rose."

3. It is certain, however, that the rose was the emblem of secrecy long before confessionals were established, or Yorkers or Lancasterians plotted against each other. Harpocrates, the Roman God of Silence, was represented as a young man, with one finger placed on his lips and a rose in the other hand. It was said that Cupid gave him the rose to bribe him from betraying the amours of Venus. The ancients therefore sculptured a rose over the doors or on the ceilings of their festival halls, as a hint to her guests that nothing which was said in moments of conviviality was to be repeated elsewhere.—Some instances of the same practices are to be found in modern buildings. It was in the pavilion of an Amsterdam burgomaster's county-seat, and beneath a stucco rose which ornamented the ceiling, that William III. communicated to his host and another burgomaster his intended invasion of England. In the dining-room of the "Bear club" in Birmingham, England, there was once a carved rose in the centre of the ceiling, under which it is said that the Jacobite members of the Club, in its early days, used to drink as their first toast, "The health of the King, over the rose," meaning the Pretender. In the hall of Lullington Castle, in Kent, was to be seen, a few years ago, and perhaps still, a carving of a rose surrounded by an inscription as follows:

"Kentish true blue,
Take this as a token,
That what is said here
Under the rose is spoken."

In the absence of satisfactory evidences of any other origin, it may be regarded as tolerably certain that the phrase had the mythological allusion last mentioned. It is the well-known rose to which allusion is made. The rose which Harpocrates held in his hand was white, and it is the white rose that Byron, in "The Bride of Abydos," rendered sacred in the silence of the tomb. He says that, over the tomb of Zuleika

"A single rose is shedding
Its lovely lustre meek and pale;
It looks as planted by a spar—
So white, so faint the slightest gale
Might whirl the leaves so high."

New York Observer.

A Love Tragedy.

The London Court Circular states that a family in Belgravia has been plunged into great grief, melancholy and most singular circumstances. Thus the story runs:

When Sir Colin Campbell left England, many brave and manly heads accompanied him, among whom was the eldest son of a reverend prelate, high in the church. This young gentleman left a lady behind him, to whom he was passionately attached, and had promised to marry. Her fortune being small, the clerical dignitary threatened to disinherit his son if he did, and to alienate his affections from the party in question, he was sent to India. His father changed him at his departure never to think of her more, if he wished to be remembered by him. The lover got safe to his destination, but his heart beat with undiminished affection. He could not avoid communicating his constancy, and wrote to his beloved, assuring her that no threats or anger of his unfeeling parent should ever banish his tender recollection of their reciprocal passion. Having occasion at the same time to write to his father for additional supplies, he demanded them on the ground that he had renounced his mistress forever.—By a most unfortunate accident, the two letters came to England misdirected—the one intended for the parent falling into the hands of the lady, and that intended for the lady into those of the parent. The latter, on receipt of this epistle, sent back such an indignant answer as fully awakened the son to the consequences of the fatal mistake he had made in the direction of the letters. Fully alive to the finest sensibilities, and not able to combat a feeling of shame for the unintentional error he had committed, he shot himself.

Surgical Anesthetics.

Dr. Truman Smith, of New York, one of the select committee appointed by the United States Senate to ascertain who was really the original and meritorious discoverer of the modern science of Anæthetics, or the method of rendering the human system insensible to pain under severe surgical operations, has recently made public his opinion, after careful and protracted investigation, that there can be no doubt that to our country is due the high honor of having made a discovery so dear to humanity, and which has been received with so much eclat throughout the civilized world.

He also declares, as the result of his extensive examination of all the claims to this discovery, that the special and original credit is due exclusively to the late Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., a dentist of that city, of great intelligence and respectability. Dr. Smith is satisfied beyond doubt that Dr. Wells was nearly two years in advance of any other party. His discovery was announced immediately after it was made, and its value, by frequent trials, extending over many months, was fixed beyond dispute or doubt, before any other claimant appeared.

The honor of the discovery was claimed, it will be remembered, equally by Dr. Morton and Dr. Jackson, of Boston; and if we mistake not, Dr. Morton received a donation of $10,000 from the government, for making this assumed secret public.—*Cin. Times.*

Discovery in the Manufacture of Leather.

The Ohio *Farmer* mentions an important discovery in the manufacture of leather, by which the process of tanning is performed in as many days as it formerly took months.—Leather, it is known, is formed by the union of *gelatin*, of which the skin is chiefly composed, and *tannin*, a substance found in the bark of the oak, hemlock and birch, and in a few shrubs like the sumac, &c. For tanning purposes immense breadths of forests have been cleared, and vast sums have been tried as substitutes, but without success, and tanners are now obliged to import hemlock from a great distance and at constantly increasing cost. "It has recently been discovered," says the *Farmer*, "that we have growing spontaneously in great abundance all over the country, in every State and Territory in the Union, and we believe all over Europe, too, a hitherto almost worthless and very troublesome plant, but which contains an abundance of tannin." We are not informed what the plant is, but the discoverer, a Mr. Johnson, is said to have ascertained its properties after many years of careful study and experiment. By the new process he tans a calf-skin in two and a half days which formerly required from six to twelve months. The invention has been secured to the discoverer by letters-patent of the United States, and measures are being taken to secure the same in Europe.

Prevalence of Heathenism.—At a recent union meeting of the Presbyterian churches of Elizabeth, N. J., Rev. Dr. Riggs, who is about departing as a missionary to foreign lands, presented this melancholy report of the progress of the work of evangelizing the world:

He said "that Christ descended eighteen hundred years ago, and since that time men have been striving to spread the gospel; but up to this period three fourths of the inhabitants of the globe are in heathen darkness, only one fourth having embraced Christianity, and fifteen-sixteenths of the world stand where they did when Christ was on the earth. The harvest, therefore, is great, and the time to gather in this harvest is short; for in thirty years the whole race will be swept away.—Only one missionary exists in the heathen world to 530,000 inhabitants. Fancy the state of New Jersey with only one preacher, and thirty years passing before that becomes two!"

A Flea under a Microscope.—When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant, we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coat of armor much more complete than ever warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates fitted over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell, and where they meet hundreds of strong quills project like those on the back of the porcupine or hedgehog. There are the arch d neck, the bright eyes, transparent cases, piercers to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six long jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast, all ready, at any moment, to be thrown out with tremendous force for that jump which bothers one when they want to catch him, and at the end of each leg hooked claws to enable him to cling to whatever he alights upon. A flea can jump a hundred times his own length, which is the same as if a man jumped to the height of seven hundred feet; and he can draw a load two hundred times his weight.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Mizell's Wells.

In a late number we took occasion to mention these Wells situate on the grounds of Capt. Mizell in West Jackson, and to enumerate the valuable medicinal properties which they had been ascertained to possess upon thorought analysis by Prof. Riddell, a very able and experienced chemist of the Medical School in New Orleans. Since their properties have been published, a number of persons suffering from disease have made practical tests of the waters and have been abundantly confirmed in the belief that they possess curative qualities to a remarkable degree. Several cases of quick and decided cures have been brought to our knowledge, and therefore we speak confidently of facts of which we are cognizant. Capt. Mizell generously tenders the use of the waters free of cost, for the present, to all who may desire to test them, and they are rapidly becoming a very valuable and important "institution" of the town.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

Sad Accident.—We learn with deep regret that Henry Richardson, of this city, was thrown from a buggy at Woodbury on last Sunday and killed. The mule he was driving ran away with the buggy, and young Richardson was thrown out with such violence as to fracture his skull, so that he died a few hours afterwards.

He was approximating the years of manhood when thus suddenly summoned away. Doting parents, affectionate brothers, a tender sister, and a large circle of friends, will mourn over his fate. He was a member of the Methodist church in this city. He was upright, amiable, kind and good; and was much beloved by his acquaintances. The deceased was the second son of James T. Richardson, of this vicinity, and was in the employ of W. G. Garrett, of this city.—*Murfreesboro' News.*

Poisonous and Ugly Reptiles.—A few days since, as a box of fruit from Palermo was being opened in the fruit store of Messrs. Reed & Forbush, 21 Merchants' row, a live centipede of the most venomous class was disclosed to view, and after a somewhat protracted chase about the store, and among barrels and boxes, it was captured, and immediately consigned to a bottle filled with alcohol, where it soon expired, after manifesting its utter distaste for its treatment in a variety of contortions. This deadly poisonous reptile measured some six inches in length and has forty-two distinct legs, each about three-fourths of an inch long. A living scorpion was discovered in the same box of fruit, and was consigned to the same liquid element as its poisonous companion.—*Boston Journal.*

Plumbago in Maine.—A large and valuable deposit of plumbago, or black lead, has been discovered in Buzzell Mountain, in the town of Newry, Oxford county, Maine. Several tons have already been mined, and found to be of an excellent quality. Men are now engaged in taking out the mineral ore for market. The article is used in large quantities for pencils, for burnishing cast iron, and for diminishing friction in the machinery of railroads, steamboats, &c.—*Portland Argus, July 30.*

☞ A vocalist says he could sing "Way down on old Tar River," if he could only get the *pitch*.

☞ Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

☞ There is nearly as much ability requisite to know how to make use of good advice, as to know how to act for one's self.

☞ Ambition often puts men upon doing the meanest offices; climbing is performed in the same posture as creeping.

☞ Beauty eventually deserts its possessor, but virtue and talent accompany him even to the grave.

[Written for the Sunday Delta.]

Love Analyzed.

BY H. CANOVA HARRISS.

It is evident to a reflecting mind that what is usually termed the passion of Love is not one faculty alone; in other words, that the many kinds of love do not have one common origin. It is easily seen that animal passion is entirely distinct from pure love, and they are not unsually found of the same degree of power in one character. Animal passion, when perverted, (which is often the case,) seeks nothing higher than its own base gratification: and the moment it is satiated, sinks into indifference in regard to its former object of eager pursuit. In its proper sphere it is good. True Love is pure. It loves for the object's sake alone, and asks not, expects not, any return. This is the love which Plato advocated. This is the love that makes true husbands and true wives—true mothers and true children. It is the purest and best of all love which arise from the passions. In woman it is found predominant; and to the truth of this, her many noble, disinterested and heroic deeds, will bear ample testimony. In man, the animal love usually predominates.

Another ruling quality in man's love is the desire of acquiring—generally wealth, but often many other things, which gratify some of the passions or sentiments. Many men positively love gold, as the history of any miser will show. This is a very dangerous and degrading love, for it not only makes a great many men cowards and liars, but urges them to steal, and if its aims are not to be accomplished without, to use the accursed dagger, and horridly dye their ill gotten gold in human gore. It is, however, in its proper action, a necessary and beneficial faculty; but in common with all other passions, it is too often perverted from the use God intended it should be applied to. Agian, we have love of notoriety, which is often a ruling trait. It is the same love of fame which urges one man to good, just, generous and noble deeds, and to evil, unjustly. To establish this, I have to say that all men take a pride (vanity is the proper word) in excelling in their profession, what ever it may be. A robber loves to gain notoriety (to him fame) for his daring and expert deeds, just as much as a good and noble man loves to be known for excelling in generous acts. I will mark the distinction here between pride and vanity, because they are too often considered as arising from one propelling power, whereas, truth shows that they are entirely distinct, and you will agree with me after a moment's reflection. Pride is what we think of ourselves. Vanity what we wish others to think of us. A proud man is the same whether he be clothed in rags or crowned. He has no standard to go by other than his own opinion. He cares nothing for what others say or think of him. If they praise, it is the same; if they defame, it is the same. Here we have the secret of true independence.

On the contrary, a man in whom vanity is the ruling trait, is guided altogether by what others say and think, and places no value upon his own opinion, but takes advice from others. It is a singular, but to me undoubted fact, that what we call diffidence and sensitiveness in young persons is the negative action of this faculty. I have often heard it remarked, "How much Miss——is improved. She used to be timid and diffinent, but now she is entirely changed." The truth is, that both are the result of action in the same faculty, but the last is positive, the former negative.

A proud man walks with a firm, erect, self-reliant step, and is always willing to take the responsibility, and depends upon his own unaided resources. A proud man will not stoop to a low act, because thereby he loses his own good opinion of himself. A vain man may, if he have cause and will not be detected, or if it will gain him the fame he aims at. Pride is far the more praiseworthy of the two sentiments, because it always prompts to the noble and good, unless, indeed, the whole character is so depraved that it no longer has power to do so. But I do not see that a proud man can arrive at this state unless he be wrongly taught in his youth.

I might write a column about other kinds of love, which evidently are a part of our character, but a suggestion to wiser heads than mine is all I wish to make; besides, I must condense, or my readers will be weary.

I come, then, to the noblest, purest and holiest love which animates the minds of our race. Man can never take in fully the vast grandeur and greatness of God. It is only through his love that he can get, as it were, a faint glimmer from the Eternal world. Who shall dare to say that the love man gives to his fellow is one and the same with that which he gives to his God? The love of God must be complete. It must absorb all other love, and make it tributary. To fear God is not to love Him. To seek Him because you wish happiness in the hereafter is not to love Him. Unless a man fit himself for Heaven here he can not enjoy it.

But come to Him because he is just, and holy, and wise, and good, and potent, and feel that you are not even worthy to be created by so great a God, and render your whole being, time, money, reputation, all that you are worth, to his service, and that is to love Him. That is the love he blesses—all other love is mockery and hypocrisy. We should thank God for every breath of air. We should thank God for every drop of water, for every crumb of bread. We should worship in our thoughts, and not alone in idle, outside, meaningless forms. I need no temple but the broad sky to give God my homage; I need no shrine but the glittering star-worlds which fill his immense creation. I do not wait for the church bell to tell me it is time to worship. Do not think by this that I would have you ingore the creeds. I have chosen one, and hold the faith firmly; but sometimes my longing soul soars forth to the stars, goes forth among the flowers, the birds, the wonders of science, and learns there better to love and adore.

Mobile, July, 1858.

DIED.

In Montgomery county, on the 7th inst., Miss Ann E. Herring, daughter of Albert Herring, in the 22nd year of her age.

"The fairest flower that decks the field,
The brightest gem that glows,
To Time's rude power alike must yield.
Sure as it beams or blows,
All earthly things must pass away,
And leave a ruined shrine;
But there are those, which ne'er decay,
The holy, the divine." F. J. T.

Reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton.

CURED BY BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was *reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton*, I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration." aug10-1w

New Advertisements.

ESTRAYED

From the subscriber a BAY MARE, about 16 hands high, six or seven years old last Spring. She is in good order, and newly shod all around. Any information respecting said Mare will be thankfully received, or if any person will deliver her to me three miles from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro' Turnpike, they will be liberally rewarded.

aug12-1w F. H. OWEN.

Nashville, August 12th, 1858.

We, the undersigned, receivers, storers and sellers of Cotton, have agreed upon the following scale of charges, viz:

Receiving and Weighing, 25 cents per Bale.
Receiving, Weighing and Storage, for two months or less, 50 cents per bale.
For each additional month or fraction of a month, 12½ cents per bale.
For selling, rendering account of sales, &c., 25 cents per bale.
Purchasing with funds in hand, 50 cents per bale.
The above charges will be strictly adhered to in every instance.

FISHER, WHELESS & CO.
A. HAMILTON
J. A. McALISTER & CO.
JOHNSON, WEAVER & CO.

aug12-wstriwlm

Bandusia Seminary.

The next ten months' session of the above Institution, situated on the Gallatin Turnpike, two miles from Nashville, will commence on the 1st of September, 1858, and continue to the 1st of July, 1859. NATH'L CROSS.

aug11-datriwlm*

To Exchange or Sale.

A likely Negro Woman, 28 years old, and her five children the oldest a boy 12, the next a girl 10 and so on down to an infant, will be sold or exchanged for other Negroes to some one living in the country, and that wants them for their own use, and not for speculation. Apply to

aug11-tf WILL L. BOYD.

For Rent.

The desirable residence, No. 21 South Spruce street. A lease can be had, to a good tenant. Also, some new furniture, at its worth. Apply at this office or to ROBERT GIBSON, On the premises.

aug11-tf

New Advertisements.

Auction Sale of Groceries BY Carter, McKay & Co.

On Thursday, August 12, we will offer for sale in front of our Warehouse, No. 73 Public Square, a large and complete assortment of Groceries, consisting in part as follows:

50 hhds. N. O Sugar; 25 bbls. Crushed Sugar; 25 " Powdered Sugar; 25 " Loaf Sugar; 75 bbls. Molasses; 50 " Golden Syrup; 25 kegs do. do. 200 bags Balt. Coffee; 15 " Pepper; 15 " Spice; 50 doz. Brooms; 50 doz. Wash-boards; 250 doz. Painted Buckets; 25 nests Tubs; 200 boxes Star Candles; 100 " Tallow do. 50 " (56 bars) Soap; 50 casks English Soda; 25 bbls. No. 3, large Mackerel fresh; 30 half bbls Mackerel; 20 bbls Lake Fish, fresh; 50 hf do do do; 500 kegs Nails; 200 boxes Manf. Tobacco; 50 bales Smoking do; 50 M Cigars; 100 bbls. old Rye and Bourbon Whisky; 50 bbls. N. York Brandy; 25 " New York Gin; 25 half bbls. " Medius Ras " Malaga; 25 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine; 100 eighth c'ks Hennessey Brandy; 100 bbls. Rectified Whisky; 100 " Memphis Vinegar; 100 " Cincinnati do. 50 bas. Champaigne Wine; 100 box. do Cider; 10 casks Brown Stout; 20 " Ale; 100 boxes Glassware; 50 doz. Ground Mustard; 50 " " Pepper, pure; 50 " Lemon Syrup; 20 " Strawberry and Pine Apple Syrup; 20 boxes quart Pickles; 20 reels Cotton Cord; 50 doz. Cotton Laces; 50 " Jute do.

The above, with many other articles, will be put up and sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

aug9-td CARTER, McKAY & CO.

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm style of WILLIAMS & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent—John Williams succeeding to the business and books of Williams & Co.

All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle without delay. aug3-1m

Business Stand on Market street FOR SALE.

We will sell to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in Nashville, on SATURDAY NEXT, the Business House and Business House and Lot of B. Lanier & Co. and Hart & McRae—and is at present occupied as a Drug Store, at an annual rent of nine hundred dollars. This is the most desirable stand now offered for sale on Market street. It is sold for the purpose of division.

Terms—$500 in four months, the balance in equal payments, at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months—notes well endorsed, payable in Bank and a lien retained.

aug10-td ISAAC PAUL & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two executions to me directed, and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its May Term, 1858, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house yard gate, in the city of Nashville, on SATURDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858, all the right, title, claim and interest and estate which Edward Smith then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described tract or piece of land in Davidson county, State of Tennessee, bounded as follows: beginning at the corner of Bellville and Hamilton streets, running thence with said Bellville street 400 feet to a 20 feet alley, thence with said alley 290 feet to Holt street, thence with Holt street 400 feet to Hamilton street, thence with Hamilton street to the beginning 288 feet; being levied on as the property of Edward Smith to satisfy two judgments rendered in favor of Clement M. Holt, against said Edward Smith.

JAMES M. HINTON, Sheriff of Davidson county.

aug 2-td

Buggy and Horse for Sale.

I have for sale a fine Family Horse, of superior qualities, and also a good Buggy, which will be sold low, half cash, the balance on six months' time. For particulars enquire of

jy22-tf E. R. GLASCOCK, Agent.

GRAIN SACKS,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, BY THE NASHVILLE SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 4 Public Square.

jy20-1awtf

Minerva College, Tennessee, FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

Situated five miles East of Nashville.

This flourishing Institution will re-open on the first Monday in September next, affording superior educational facilities. Commodious additions having been made to the buildings, an increased number of pupils can be accommodated.

The situation is healthy and easy of access, the course of study thorough and systematic, and the teachers able and experienced. Circulars, with terms and other particulars can be obtained at the Book Store of W. T. Berry & Co., Public Square; at McClure's Music Store, on Union street, or by addressing the Principal. J. E. JONES,

Minerva College, near Nashville, Tenn.

aug9-till Sept. 15th.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

I. Collegiate Department, OR MILITARY COLLEGE.

J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D., D.D., Chancellor of the University, and Professor of Chemistry and Geology.
Col. B. R. Johnson, Superintendent of the Military College and Professor of Engineering.
James F. Hamilton, A.M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
J. H. Stewart, A.M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.
F. L. J. Thyssens, A.M., Professor of French and Drawing.
G. S. Blackie, A.M., M.D., Professor of Botany and Natural History.
Rev. I. W. Hoyt, A.M., M.D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.
C. K. Winston, M.D., Surgeon.

The First Term of the next Academic year commences on the 20th of September, and the Second Term 14th of February.

Tuition, Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Rooms, Servants' attendance, and Use of Arms, $100 per Term. Matriculation Fee $5. Students are required to furnish their rooms, which can be done at a moderate charge, by rent or purchase. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, and Fencing, each $10 per Term of twenty weeks.

In the regular Collegiate Course, the ancient reputation of the University for Scientific and Classical Scholarship will be maintained, and at the same time, every facility afforded to those who desire to pursue a partial course. Besides the four regular College Classes, there is also a Preparatory Class. Students under 14 years of age will not be admitted.

By the aid of Military Discipline, effective government is established, and health, physical culture, good order and industrious habits are promoted.

For Catalogues, or additional information, apply to any member of the Faculty.

II. Medical Department. Session 1858-9.

The Seventh Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 2d of November next, and continue until the first of the ensuing March.

Thomas R. Jennings, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
C. K. Winston, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
A. H. Buchanan, M.D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Physiology.
John M. Watson, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and and the Diseases of Woman and Children.
Paul F. Eve, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
W. K. Bowling, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
William T. Bunch, M.D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October, (the 5th).

A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

The Tennessee State Hospital, under the direction of the Faculty, is open to the Class free of charge.

A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in the presence of the class.

Amount of Fees for Lectures is $105; Matriculation fee (paid once only) $5; Practical Anatomy $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good boarding can be procured for $3 to $4 per week. For further information or Catalogue apply to

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

jy23-2m

SHELBY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Nashville, Tennessee.

SESSION OF 1858-59.

The first regular course of lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of November, 1858, and will continue to the 1st of March ensuing.

The Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all students, will be given during the month of October.

Faculty.

Thomas L. Maddin, M. D., Professor of Anatomy (Descriptive, Histological and Surgical.)
John Frederick May, M. D., Professor of Principles and Operations of Surgery.
Daniel F. Wright, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
John H. Callender, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Richard O. Currey, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
E. B. Haskins, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
John P. Ford, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
H. M. Compton, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The City Hospital is open to the privileges of the College, and under control of the Faculty, at which operations are performed, and cases prescribed for, and Clinical Lectures delivered.

Amount of fees for Lectures, $105; Matriculation fee, paid but once, $5.00; Demonstrator's fee, required but once, $10 00; Graduation fee $25 00.

Excellent Boarding can be obtained for $2 50 to $4 00 per week.

For further details, or announcements, apply to

JOHN P. FORD, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

jy17

Gent's Shoes and Gaiters.

Gentlemen will find a good assortment of FINE SHOES, and GAITERS, of the very best quality, and at low prices, at the Store of

JOHN RAMAGE 42 College Street.

jy 24-tf.

Post Office.

Nashville, March 20, 1858.

From and after the 1st of April, the Post Office will be opened on Sundays at half-past 7 A. M., and close at 9 A. M. Open again at 5 P. M. and close at 7 P. M. On all other days the office will be opened at half-past 6, o'clock A. M., and close at 7½ o'clock, P. M. S. R. ANDERSON, Post Master.

mar31-tf

Groceries, etc.

O. HARRIS. W. O. HARRIS. F. R. HARRIS.

HARRIS & CO., Auction and Commision Merchants AND Wholesale Grocers.

Office at W. H. GORDON & Co.'s Wharehouse, NO. 49 MARKET ST., Nashville, Tennessee.

HARRIS & CO

Have in store and offer to the trade
250 hhds. New Orleans Sugar—all grades.
50 bbls. Powdered and Crushed Sugar.
200 bbls. and half bbls. Molasses
1300 boxes Star Candles
20 cases Sardines—half and quarter boxes.
20 bbls. Mackerel.
100 pkgs. Assorted Liquors.
150 kegs 4 penny Nails.
25 bags Spice.
20 cases Matches.
125 bbls. Land Plaster.

may10-tf

DILLON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. PEACOCK & CO.,) RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Have on hand at their Store, No. 15 College street, a full supply of Liquors, Sugars, &c., which are offering cheap for cash. We invite all the patrons of the old firm, and as many of the new, as are in want of articles in our line, to give us a call.

DILLON & CO., 15, College Street.

apr19

In retiring from the Liquor Business, we take much pleasure in recommending to our old patrons the new firm of Dillon & Co., as gentlemen worthy of confidence, we solicit for them a continuance of past favors.

J. PEACOCK & CO.

apr19-3m

(LATE J. PEACOCK & CO.,)

50 BBLS Magnolia Whisky;
5 bbls Old Rye Whisky;
50 Fletcher's Neutral Whisky;
50 Old Bourbon "
50 bbls Gin, good article;
50 ⅛ casks Brandy;
10,000 Choice Havana Cigars;

apr27 G DILLON & CO., College street

ALEX. WILLIAMSON.