Daily Union & American.

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JOHN L. MARLING & CO.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1853.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Louisville *Journal*, the other day, published an article from the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* in regard to the policy of the administration, and in its editorial comments "assumed" that the President or his advisers had "made advances" to the editors of the *Journal of Commerce* in order to conciliate them. Our neighbor of the *True Whig*, in an article very similar in its ideas, makes the same assumption, and thereupon gets properly indignant that the President of this great Republic should stoop to explain his future policy to one of its citizens. For our part, we can see no great cause for indignation in the matter, even admitting the *assumption* to be true. If our neighbor of the *True Whig* were to assault the administration, and, like the *Journal of Commerce*, fall into a series of gross and egregious blunders as to what it had done and proposed to do, he might possibly thereafter (worse things *have* happened) fall into the company of some one connected with the administration, who would not think it too great condescension to correct his errors and explain to him the leading features in the policy of the administration. Our neighbor would doubtless be considerably elated by such explanations, and might write his "by authority" articles for a month thereafter, but no sensible man would consider that the dignity of the administration had been compromised by the good-natured individual who took the trouble to set him right. Our neighbor might make *himself* ridiculous, but he couldn't make the administration so. It wouldn't be the first instance on record of worm wood and gall turned to honey by a little harmless condescension.

The *Journal of Commerce* has doubtless been approached by some one "high in authority" at Washington—some waggish clerk or condescending messenger in one of the departments—who has given its editors a prophetic view, "through direct and authentic channels," of things that are to be. We are inclined to believe this, by the singularly recondite character of the developments made by the aforesaid editors. Let us look, for a moment, at the character of these astonishing revelations.

1st. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

As to foreign affairs it is the purpose of the President to maintain a *conservative*, but *decided* attitude, *avoiding collisions*, but insisting upon a due regard, by foreign powers, of our national rights and interests. *He will pursue a policy eminently American*, and independent of the intrigues, projects, and combinations which foreign powers may find necessary for the support of their own political systems. Notwithstanding the inference drawn by some from the President's inaugural, and from various representations of the views of some of his friends, "forcible annexation" is to find no place in his administrative programme. He has, in fact, as we learn, disclaimed any desire to make any territorial acquisition, *except in cases in which it may be forced upon the Government by commercial or political necessity.*

We could have told the *Journal of Commerce* all this months ago, and we are almost sorry now that we didn't do it. We got our information on the subject "through a direct and authentic channel," too. But, lest some of our whig contemporaries should accuse the administration of having "made advances" to us, we will be a little more explicit.—We state distinctly, then that we got our information on this subject from the President himself—through his inaugural address. That the foreign policy of the administration is to be "conservative, but decided"—"avoiding collisions, but insisting upon a due regard, by foreign powers, of our own national rights and interest"—was laid down in the Inaugural in nearly so many words. In that first exposition of his future policy, the President said:

"The great objects of our pursuits as a people *are best to be obtained by peace;* and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind."

"With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, *prompt reciprocity*. The rights which belong to us as a nation *are not alone to be regarded*, but those which pertain to every citizen, in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, *must be soundly maintained.*"

That the President would pursue a policy "eminently American, and independent of the intrigues, &c., of foreign powers," was also distinctly stated in the Inaugural. But the revelation that "*forcible annexation* is to find no place in the administrative programme," is the richest of all the *Journal's* revelations in view of the following passages, taken from the Inaugural:

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid foreboding evils from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, *it will be through no grasping spirit*, but *with a view to obvious national interests and security*, and in a manner *entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith.* We have nothing in our history or position to invite *aggression;* we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, *at once just and pacific*, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor.

2d. The second revelation made by the *Journal of Commerce* is as follows:

"The internal policy of the Administration is to be directed, as we are glad to learn, towards the extinguishment of the public debt, and the subsequent reduction of the present tariff of duties on imports."

That the policy of the Administration is to be directed "towards the extinguishment of the public debt," is a very safe prophecy, in view of the fact that, for some time past, *it has been* directed to the consummation of that object. Already has the public debt been reduced several millions of dollars, and in view of the vast sum now in the treasury, it is no great risk to say that, in the absence of war, it will be reduced several millions more. The revelation that the policy of the Administration will also tend to the "reduction of the present tariff of duties on imports," after the public debt has been extinguished, is nothing more than a declaration that the policy of the Administration, in this particular, will be democratic. The policy of the democratic party tends to free trade, so far as that can be accomplished without a resort to direct taxation for the support of government. The present tariff is yielding too much for the present wants of the government, and if these wants are not increased by unforseen circumstances, it must be reduced.—This "authentic" revelation of the *Journal of Commerce* is, therefore, nothing more than might have been made by our neighbor of the *True Whig*, conceding to him the same knowledge of democratic principles and the present condition of the country possessed by the editors of the former paper.

3. The third revelation made by the *Journal* is, that "the Pacific Railroad is not to be an administration measure," and that "the administration will probably adopt," on this subject, "the views of Mr. Polk and Gen. Jackson." These declarations do not exactly tally. The latter one is somewhat like the one just commented on. It is tantamount to saying that the policy of the administration in reference to the Pacific Railroad will be democratic. "It will adopt the views of Mr. Polk and Gen. Jackson." Very likely. But the views of these eminent men, as recorded, are not hostile to works of internal improvement necessary to the national defence. The adoption of their views does not necessarily place the administration in a hostile position towards the Pacific Railroad. Whether that enterprise will be favored by the administration is, we doubt not, a matter yet undecided. President Pierce is not likely to decide upon a matter so important without the most serious and mature deliberation. Its constitutionality, viewed as a national work, he certainly cannot doubt—but upon the question of expediency he should not be, and will not be, unnecessarily precipitate in his decision.

So much, then, for the revelations from which the *True Whig* thinks "the inference is irresistable that the administration has submitted to the unworthy and humiliating expedient of making advances to the conductors of the *Journal of Commerce*, to conciliate their quasi hostility." They justify no such conclusion, but are, in fact, nothing more than the *True Whig* itself might have made, taking the President's inaugural, and the principles of the party which elevated him, as its guide.

RETRACTION OF A CALUMNY.

Some time since a Whig paper in North Carolina started an absurd story that a negro or mulatto had been appointed by the Administration keeper of the Long Shoal Light Boat. This was seized upon with avidity by the Whig papers of Georgia and other Southern States, and made the subject of the bitterest animadversions. Having served the purposes of its fabrication, the paper in which it first appeared now retracts the calumny in the following terms:

"Correction.—In spite of all the prudence and caution which they can exercise, editors will sometimes be led into error. Such was our case in regard to the appointment of keeper of the Long Shoal Light Boat. Instead of a mulatto having been appointed, as we were informed on most respectable authority was the case, we learn from a letter from a friend in Hyde, and from another friend here who was in that county last week, that Capt. Robert Rallison has been appointed to the Long Shoal Boat; that Capt. R. is a very respectable citizen of Hyde, one of the acting Magistrates of the county, and that the appointment is the best which has been made in that region. Of course our informants were misinformed as to who had been appointed to the Long Shoal Boat."

This is another sample of Whig attacks in this State on the Administration. We shall see whether the Whig papers which copied the "negro" statement, will publish this correction.

Santa Anna and the United States.—Santa Anna lately took a farewell of our Minister, Mr. Conkling, who has been recalled, during which he said:

"It is with deep regret that I witness the departure of your Excellency, and I hope you will express to your Government the sentiments manifested by the Mexican Executive, the good wishes that animate us to draw closer every day the friendly relations between both nations, particularly the prayers uttered for your prosperity, and that of the American people."

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, however, maintains that, notwithstanding this language, Santa Anna has a deadly hate for the United States, and would now go to war with us if he could. He is, however, afraid to move. He can raise neither troops nor revenue. He has the church against him. A powerful party, waiting only for a leader, is working for his overthrow.—But he will, withal, adds the correspondent, make no concession to the interest of the United States Government. There will be no adjustment of the Mesilla boundary question, or any other that the United States Executive may have at heart.

The Kosta Affair.—The London *Times* has the following spirited paragraph upon this subject:

"The protest assumes that Capt. Ingraham's demand of Kosta, backed by a threat, was an act of war. This is nonsense. British vessels are upon our coast to protect British rights, and their presence there is a perpetual threat to seize every trespasser upon their rights; yet who regards this as an act of war? Austria seems to complain because she was not permitted to consummate the attempted outrage, carry Kosta to Vienna, hang him, and then settle the matter by negotiations at Washington. This, she thinks, would have been the proper mode of adjusting the affair. Tastes differ on such subjects. We prefer Capt. Ingraham's process; and we hope to see it become the settled American practice, in every case where any person entitled to American protection shall suffer outrage at the hand of any foreign Power. We hope that whatever force may be necessary to prevent the outrage will be promptly used;—its relation to international law can be settled afterwards by negotiation just as well as before—and a little better."

A Whig on a Whig Administration.—The veteran editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* thus compliments the Administration of President Fillmore:

In the death of Gen. Taylor, his political heir, Mr. Fillmore, succeeded to the estate, and like the Prodigal who succeeded Gen. Harrison, rioted away the inheritance. No spendthrift ever wasted his patrimony more recklessly than did Mr. Fillmore scatter what had been so diligently gathered by the Whig party. The cormorants who claimed to be Mr. Fillmore's "friends" went into a scramble for "spoils," with as little regard for his character as for the general welfare. So rampant was the dissipation, and so rapid the consumption, that before Mr. Fillmore was in power two years, Vermont was the only State in the Union left to the Whig party.—They snatched and grabbed like beggars at a feast. Among them all, we doubt whether he had an unselfish friend. It is certain that the one nearest to him was the most rapacious of all. So far indeed did that "horse-leech" push matters, after crippling the Administration by elbowing himself into the Cabinet, that Mr. Fillmore was required to enter into the most disreputable huckstering to obtain for him a life-lease of a Judicial office!

THE UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Senator.—The Athens *Post* says we have intimated the idea of *some* East Tennesseean becoming a candidate for United States Senator.—We can inform our friend of the *Post* that the gentleman to whom he thinks we allude is not a candidate for the station. If he was such we would be for him first, last and all the time, over any man in the State. But there is an East Tennessee gentleman whose invaluable services to the whig party give him claims upon its liberality, which ought not, nor cannot in justice be overlooked. We allude to Col. Thos. A. R. Nelson. As to whether he will be a candidate before the Legislature or not, all we can say is, that we have received a letter from an intimate friend and associate of his in Jonesboro' who says, "If it is found that a majority of the whig members elect from this end of the State desire him to be a candidate for the office spoken of, he will run." This settles the matter so far as Col. Nelson is concerned. And now the only question is ought he to be elected? He ought—and why? Because he deserves that honor at the hands of a party for whom he has so long and so faithfully labored.—*Rogersville Times.*

State Senator.—This question is raised, and different answers are given. We will have our say with the rest, and what we shall advocate. To the whig press do we leave the question of deciding between their various aspirants—but if a whig is to represent us, we are in favor of Senator Bell and no one else. The interests of the State are great at this time, and we desire a man who has *worked* in the mill and has left his *mark*. Such a man is Senator Bell, and of all whigs let it be him.

But, (that is a very important word,) we hope to see a democrat sent to the United States Senate.—It is all right that we should, and we have *hopes* in that event. In such a case, we are out and out in favor of the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson as the best man decidedly for that post. As a practical and upright politician, he has claims upon the democracy of Tennessee, and it will be a noble achievement to place him where his skill and ability will redound to the State.

These are our views, and much might be said in support of them, but we defer for the present.

Several papers are out for the "*illustrious* Henry." We have no issues with Maj. Henry, but being of another "stripe" and knowing more of Senator Bell, it accounts for our preference as an outside affair.—*Chattanooga Advertiser.*

A lazy fellow up North spells Tennessee 10 A C!

[FOR THE UNION AND AMERICAN.]

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

We have referred before to the policy of the National Administration, in reference to the distribution of the patronage of the Government, and we renew the subject, not because it is necessary to sustain the President in the discharge of a delicate and important duty, which he has faithfully and honestly performed, but to show how perfectly groundless has been the clamor raised by the opposition against him, and to congratulate our readers upon the meagre effect it has had upon the elections South and West, where it was expected and intended to operate.

No man has any right, in the abstract, to an office, above and beyond his fellow men; or we may say that all have equal rights. Offices are necessary for public convenience, not for private emolument, and so far as there are rights concerned, it is a right of the people to command the services of individuals most competent and trustworthy to discharge the trust confided to their keeping; and it is the duty of the individual to obey the summons, not because it is for his private benefit, but because it is a public duty. President Jackson once said of the Presidency—and perhaps the remark did not originate with him—that it was an office neither to be sought after nor declined. The same rule should prevail in reference to offices of far less dignity and importance. But we fear there is something wrong in public sentiment when we hear of so many disappointments in *applications* for office. It shows that there are many more asking than those who are passive recipients. It shows that the scramble for office has become too much of a business, a trade; that it arises not so much from motives of patriotism as from a desire of self-advancement.

Administering the government, therefore, from this state of facts, can be no easy matter, in the distribution of its patronage, if so we are to call it. It requires a steady and unfaltering hand, and a nerve and determination of purpose that are rather uncommon elements of character. In this business we believe President Pierce has been unusually happy, and has given very general satisfaction.

It is true that we heard the clamor before referred to in relation to the appointment of Free Soilers in New York and Massachusetts, &c;—those who had opposed the election of the democratic nominee of 1848,—which was intended to operate unfavorably to the democrats in the Southern and Southwestern elections. We have also heard of the appointmentment of Secessionists in the South, to arouse public prejudice in the Northern mind.

It must be recollected that the President was nominated by the united party, North and South, which placed itself on the Baltimore platform, maintaining intact the Compromise measures enacted by Congress, and treating the slavery controversy as settled and passed upon; and it must be remembered, also, that by this *united* party he was triumphantly elected. Justice, therefore, required that all portions of the party which had planted themselves on the Baltimore platform, should be treated fairly and honestly. If the party was united for one purpose, it must be united for all purposes; otherwise the union was all a piece of hypocrisy and deceit. Who was to treat it as such? Had the President, least of all, any right to do so; or rather had he to look at that principle of conciliation which had united the party, and which was still to hold it together, if it could be held together at all, and to select the representatives and supporters of that principle as the recipients of executive favor? On this principle was Mr. Marcy chosen Secretary of State, we venture to say, without having any other means of knowing, than the event itself affords. He was selected not because he was a Barnburner or a Hunker, according to New York party divisions, but because he was neither, but represented the principle of conciliation and a union of the Democratic party of that State. He might, perhaps, have been less popular from the fact that neither party could claim him, but he represented the principle of unity, and he was honest and able, and calculated to strengthen and consolidate the party in that State and in the Union. All who represent this principle of unity have now an equal claim to the favor of the President. Hence those who were identified with the ultra States rights party of the South, have also received appointments—not as States right men, but as Democrats, and wishing the unity and harmony of the party, as evidenced by their hearty support of the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and the representative of the principle of Compromise embodied in the resolutions of that Convention. We might name Secretary Davis, Mr. Soule, Justice Campbell, and others. Should they have been excluded, when they belonged to a large and powerful portion of the party, who had extended the hand of fellowship to their brethren all over the land?—Could they and their friends have been dispensed with in the burthen and heat of the day?

All sections and portions of the party have been dealt justly by, so far as we are able to judge, and we have no doubt that the policy of the President in this respect will lead to the happiest results. His stand point is necessarily higher than that of those who are frittering away their strength and blinding their vision by miserable passions, in endeavoring to keep alive the feuds of two miserable factions. They see nothing but themselves, and hate with a bitter venom all the rest of mankind. They are neither in the position nor in the mood to survey the whole ground, to judge calmly and to form correct conclusions.

Of one thing we are quite sure, and that is, the appointments by the President have been taken from competent and able men in the Democratic ranks, and will compare most favorably with that of any preceding administration. The Cabinet is exceedingly able, and the selections for the various departments highly appropriate. The Diplomatic corps has never before, taking the average, been equalled. Buchanan to England, Walker to China, Vroom to Berlin, Soule to Spain, and others of high character and standing for the lesser appointments, presents an array of talent of which the country may well be proud.

And as to the result of the President's policy, in relation to his appointments, in popular estimation, he may be equally satisfied. Wherever it has been attempted to be made an issue in the recent elections, he has been most triumphantly sustained. In North Carolina, until lately a Whig State, the Democrats have elected five out of eight Congressmen, and would have elected six, but for an unfortunate division in Mr. Venable's district. In Virginia we have carried a solid Congressional delegation. In Alabama the President will have in the Congressional delegation, six friends and but one opponent.—Kentucky sends a delegation equally divided, five and five—one of the four States which voted for Gen. Scott, and always heretofore a decided Whig State; and in Tennessee, another Scott State, the Democracy have swept the board, and elected their Governor by a triumphant majority, on the fullest vote but one ever polled in that State.

So much for the clamor about the policy of the Administration being at the same time pro-slavery and free-soilish. It is neither. It stands on the Baltimore resolutions, adopting the Compromise Measures as a final settlement of the slavery agitation, and upon them it is the desire of the President, so far as we can judge, to rally and unite the whole party, and give peace and unanimity to the Democratic sentiment of the nation. We have been quarrelling with each other long enough. Let us meet and unite on common ground. So far as we can judge, the President has pursued the only course he could have pursued, as the nominee of the united party, and as the President in fact elevated to power by the suffrages of the whole party. Any other course would have been unmanly and unfair, and given prominence and position to aspiring factions. We congratulate the country upon the auspicious commencement of the present national Administration.

Why Mr. Buchanan never Married.—A correspondent of the New Haven *Palladium*, writing from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, briefly records the reason: "A short distance from the city is the country residence of Hon. James Buchanan, American ambassador to the court of St. James. Its general appearance at once indicates that no fair hand is there to train the creeping vines or budding roses to their befitting place—as you are aware that the honorable gentleman still remains in single blessedness! The story is briefly told. Paying his addresses to a young and beautiful lady of this city, each became deeply enamored, and they were engaged. On a given evening she requested his company to a party at a friend's, which he declined on the plea of business engagements. Circumstances rendering it necessary, he, late in the evening, gallanted a young lady to her home, and on the way—they met. Mortified and chagrined at what she deemed unfaithfulness and desertion, and imagining the worst, she left the city early in the morning, and returned—a corpse. Such is the sad story of his early love, nor can the high places of distinction and trust make him forget, nor the wreaths of honor that encircle his brow bury the memory of the early loved and lost."

☞ Hon A. O. P. Nicholson has been installed chief editor of the Washington *Union*, the organ of the administration. We had a very pleasant chat with him at Nashville *en route* to Washington. He is the proper man to sustain that responsible position, being well versed in politics, and a national man to the core. The Huntsville *Advocate* (whig) says truly, "He belongs to the National Democracy and is opposed to secessionism and abolitionism."—*Chattanooga Advertiser.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—JOAQUIN'S HEAD—ANOTHER DUEL.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived this morning from San Juan, whence she sailed on the 1st inst., bringing papers from San Francisco to the 16th of August, being fifteen days later than previously received.

Summary of News.—The far-famed robber chieftain Joaquin was captured and beheaded a few weeks since, and his head, preserved in spirits, is now on public exhibition by his decapitators. The public interest will be somewhat modified by the information that this wonderful head was taken from the shoulders of some plebian robber, and that the real hero of so many romances—the veritable Joaquin—is quietly enjoying the fruits of his adventures at his native home in Mexico.

It has been proposed—and the questions are now pending before the Council—to establish a city hospital, and to negotiate a loan of $100,000 for the erection of public school houses. Both projects are favorably received by the public as wise and economical measures.

The advocates of extension—or rather the parties to be benefitted by the extension of the city front—are busily mapping out the water property fronting the city, dividing it into lots, and distributing it with a liberal hand (in promises) to all who will favor the election of extension candidates in the next Legislature.

It will be seen from the intelligence from the north, that there is danger of the recurrence of Indian difficulties in that region. Many depredations have been committed lately upon the whites, which will hardly go unrevenged.

There has been in this city little interest for the exterior during the past fortnight.

The sale of the Government Reserve, between Jackson and Washington streets, advertised for the 18th of August, has been postponed until September 12th.

Peter Smith was shot in the neck, on the 3d of August, by Capt. Scott, in a duel, near this city.—Smith died on the 7th. Both parties were in the Mexican war, in Jeff. Davis' Mississippi regiment.

There have been a number of strikes among the laborers and mechanics. The day laborers are generally getting $6; and the mechanics from $8 to $10.

A bill is before the Council to authorize a loan of $100,000 to build school houses. It will probably pass.

A spring, capable of furnishing fifty thousand gallons of excellent water daily, has been encountered in a tunnel of the Mountain Lake Water Company. It is thought that within six months the company will be able to furnish 3,000,000 gallons of water daily, in the city.

The German Turn Verein had a large and splendid anniversary celebration at a garden near the city on the 14th and 15th August.

Judge Baker, Recorder of the city, has decided that the present license ordinance violates the constitution of the State and charter of the city.

A fire on the 14th inst. destroyed a large cracker bakery and several other buildings on Chestnut, near Powell street. Loss about $12,000.

☞ The following account of a remarkable surgical operation, we find in the New York *Courier & Enquirer:*

A man named Joffrin was presented to the Academy of Sciences, on the 9th inst., whose recent relief from a tumor, has excited the wonder and admiration of all persons conversant with the surgical art. The tumor, hard and bony, had formed on the inner surface of the orbit of the eye, which became gradually protruded as the tumor increased, and turned towards the temple, but had not completely lost the power of vision, although it was no longer covered and protected by the lids. Chloroform having been administered, the surgeon, M. Maisonneuve, dissected off the soft parts down to the bone, so that the fragments dissected off carried with them the orbital muscle and the pully of the grand orbit. The eye projected from its orbit, then hung down upon the cheek. This dissection discovered all the exterior part of the tumor, and a portion of the internal side incrusted in the internal surface of the orbit; it filled more than two thirds of that cavity. Its base presented no contraction, and seemed to be combined not only with the internal orbital surface, but with the surface above and below. Its posterior extremity was situated too deep to admit of its being circumscribed. The anterior part alone offered a mammillated projection on which it was possible to operate. The narrowness of the cavity not permitting the use of the saw, the surgeon had recourse to pincers; and after having broken two of Liston's and one of Charriere's in vain attempts upon the tumor, M. Maisonneuve at length resorted to the cold chisel and hammer. After many and intense efforts, the bony mass was at length detached and extracted in one solid block. In form it resembled a pigeon's egg flattened—in substance it was hard and smooth like ivory. The deep cavity which had been occupied by the tumor, was found to be smooth and lined with a sort of membrane. No communication existed with the maxillary sinus, nor with the nasal fosse.—The tumor being extracted, the eye was replaced in its ancient natural position, and almost immediately resumed its functions. All its movements, even, were perfectly preserved. The wound has healed by first intention, and even the traumatic fever was hardly sensible. The tumor was of excessive hardness and density; it was five centimetres (about two inches) long, four centimetres broad, and four centimetres thick. It adhered to the frontal bone by its upper side, for an extent of about two centimetres. The operation was performed on the 14th of July; and when the patient was presented to the Academy on the 9th inst., the cure was so complete that it was extremely difficult to decide on which side of the face the operation had been performed. The cicatrice was imperceptible, and the eye perfectly performed all its functions without the slightest deviation. This operation, which occupied an hour and a half, has at once placed the name of M. Maisonneuve high among the most eminent illustrations of science.

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

United States Mail Line

Through in 48 to 50 Hours.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON SEMI-WEEKLY STEAM SHIP LINE.

LEAVES Adger's Wharves every Saturday and Wednesday, after the arrival of the cars from the South and West.

On Saturday, the new and splendid steamer **Jas. Adger**, 1,500 tons, J. Dickinson, Commander—**Marion**, 1,200 tons, W. Foster, Commander.

On Wednesday the **Union**, 1,500 tons, Richard Adams, Commander—**Southerner**, 1,000 tons, Thos. Ewan, Commander.

These steamers are unrivalled on the coast for safety, speed and comfort. Experienced and courteous Commanders, and tables supplied with every luxury, will insure Travellers by this line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room Accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent,

sept15 HENRY MISSROON,
Corner East Bay and Adger's Sou. Wharves.
Cabin passage $25. Steerage $8.

RICH FALL IMPORTATIONS.
W. A. & J. G. McCLELLAND

HAVE received and are now opening a large and attractive stock of Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Splendid Dress Goods.—Rich Plaid Poplins, Plaid Silks, heavy Brocade plain Silks, French Merinos, Mouslin de Lanes, small figured and plain De Lanes for children, bright colors.

Black Goods.—Bombazines, Monslin de Lanes, Crape de Lanes, Gro de Rine Rept and Gro de Afric Black Silks.

Lace Goods.—Lace and Muslin Curtains, Honiton Point Lace and Muslin Collars, Valenclenne Laces and Insertings, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c.

Staple Goods.—Bleached and Brown Shirting s, English and American, long Cloths, Plaid Linseys, best brands of Welsh and other Flannels.

W. A. & J. G. McCLELLAND.
P. S.—We will open on the 20th a splendid lot of Cloaks and Mantlas, entirely new styles.
sept15—tf W. A. & J. G. McC.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—I would call the attention of dealers to the heavy Stock of **Wall-Papers,** I am now receiving and prepared to offer on the most favorable terms. sept15 W. W. FINN.

ROSETTS FOR SHOES AND CORK SOLES.

ELEGANT ROSETTS, both white and black Silk Lacets.

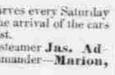
CORK SOLES, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

A great variety of fine Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. Just received by

RAMAGE & CHURCH,
sept15 No. 42, College street.

FINE SOLE LEATHER VALISES.—Super Sole Leather Valises;
Extra fine Sole Leather Ashland do;
" " " " Trunks;
Just received by RAMAGE & CHURCH,
sept15 No. 42, College street.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The light draught passenger steamer IONIAN, Murdock Master, will leave on Thursday the 15th at 10 o'clock, A. M.



A. HAMILTON,
sept 15 Agent.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The splendid new passenger steamer, SALLIE WEST, J. V. Throop Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., after the arrival of the cars. For freight or passage apply on board or to

sept 15 A. HAMILTON, Agen

[FOR THE UNION AND AMERICAN.]

WRITTEN DURING A NIGHT-STORM

BY W. T. H.

The Genius of the Storm 's abroad to-night!
And pitiable the houseless, wand'ring wight
Exposed to night. How wild the lightnings play!
Flash after flash, in terrible array,
That robe the night in all the glory of day,
And mock my chamber's darkened sanctity.
Peal following peal! rough thunders break around,
Loud echoing through the dreary waste profound!
In stunning tones the genius loudly calls
His audience up from cot and marble halls—
Bids from his downy couch the dream-god fly,
And wakens drowsy slumber's gaping eye
To stare agast or fearless to defy!

I heard his footsteps falling in the west,
The footsteps of the storm. In voice supprest
He woke me from my sleep and slow advanced,
With terror in his tread; the strong winds danced
Before him as he came, and strewed his path
With green leaves from the summer trees. In wrath
Now madly breaks he, and the wild wind howls
Asif a thousand spirits, spokes, or ghouls,
Were loos'd their prison cells. Wind, hail, and rain,
And lurid lightnings bring'st thou in thy train!
This night mild nature to thy wild will gave—
Perform thy orgies then!—thy lightnings wave!—
Thy thunder's roll!—thy wildest chimes give scope,
And all thy furies on the darkened ope!
I fear thee not!—thy blust'ring fire-ribbed crest
Can wake no terror in the braver breast—
My faithful watch-dog cowers at my feet;
He heard thy angry voice and sought retreat
And safer refuge there—and this is all
Thy conquest, Fury, in my chamber hall!
He is a noble dog—I've seen him dare
The panther from his scowling tree-top lair;
But now grim terrors with his heart-strings play,
And at thy dread approach he sneaks away!

True type of ignorance this dog that lies
Crouched at my feet—'tis ignorance multiplies
The danger that before the tempest flies,
And bears in every breath calamities—
But wisdom teaches us there reigns a Power
Whose Presence shields us in the darkest hour—
Keeps in its place the lightning's fiercer play,
And sways Supreme o'er every other sway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Restorative—Fever and Ague Cured by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—Mr. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health, by the use of the Liver pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

If your children are troubled with worms, go at once and get some of that incomparable Vermifuge, which is for sale at all the principal Drug Stores in Nashville and vicinity.
sept1—1w.

R. R. R.—Not used for all Diseases or Complaints.—The sick will please take notice, that R. R. R. Remedies consists of three distinct preparations; it is not necessary to take more than one of the Remedies at the time. They are made to act instantly upon the disease they are intended to remove. Each Remedy is intended for a certain class of complaints and diseases. Radway's Ready Relief is to stop pain instantly and to remove its causes speedily. If you are afflicted with Cholera, with Cramps, Spasms, Chill Fever—with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tooth-Ache—with Diarrhœa, Disintery—Radway's Ready Relief will, the moment it is applied externally or taken internally, arrest the progress of the disease, allay the most violent irritations, and stop the most torturing pains. For Sick-Headache, R R Relief is the most speedy relief known.

R. R. R. No. 2.—FOR BAD BLOOD.

Radway's Resolvent Resolvent should be Used.

In a few hours after taking a dose of this pleasant Remedy, the patient *feels it working in the system.* It resolves a ray from the solids all diseased deposits, makes the blood pure, rich, and healthy; cures Scrofula, Rickets, Humors, Cancers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Syphillis, &c. No disease can remain in the system that is under the influence of the R R Remedies. Price of Resolvent $1 00 per bottle.

TO KEEP THE BOWELS REGULAR AND THE SYSTEM FREE FROM MORBID HUMORS.

R R R No. 3—Radway's Regulators.

Act upon the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder, urethra, and skin. They regulate every organ in the body. No sickness at stomach, no griping, no weakness, or danger of taking cold, is experienced after the use of the Regulators. Their action upon the bowels is pleasant.—They create a good appetite, and insure an easy digestion; they cure Dyspeptic, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Billious Fevers, Fevers of all kinds, Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Price $1. RADWAY & CO., 162, Fulton street, opposite St. Paul's. sept1—3w.

IMPORTANT TO SLAVEHOLDERS.

DR. MORRIS having permanently located in Nashville, respectfully tenders his services to the suffering public.—*Scrofula, Ulcers, Cancers, Tetter and Ring Worms,* treated in a scientific manner. Medicines gentle, but active and effective, their use being attended with no unpleasant consequences whatever, requiring no restrictions or hindrance from ordinary business pursuits. He wishes it understood that he has settled in your midst, not for the purpose of humbugging or imposing upon you, but to relieve those who may be suffering with diseases which are destroying by piecemeal many of your deserving and useful citizens.

GRAVEL STRICTURES,

and all diseases of the genital organs are thoroughly understood and successfully treated by Dr. M.

To those who may doubt the Doctor's skill in the healing art, he would respectfully propose that they bring forward a case of any of the above named diseases, (the worst that they can conveniently find,) and pledge themselves to see that directions are strictly followed for a reasonable time; Dr. M. will then give his obligations to furnish such medicines as may be necessary, and in such quantities from time to time as the case may require, and, until a cure shall be effected, positively no fee will be received, *and if no relief be obtained from the use of the medicines, no charge whatever will be made for advice or medicines.*

The attention of masters and owners of servants is particularly invited to the above. Those having servants afflicted with *Scrofula, Gravel,* stiffness or soreness of the limbs and joints, would find it to their advantage to consult Dr. M. His treatment is mild, and in no case will it be necessary to lose time while using medicines.

Charges reasonable.

Respectfully, ANTI HUMBUG.

All communications from persons at a distance, post paid, in closing five dollars, will be promptly attended to.

DR. W. H. MORRIS.

Office over Mutual Protection Insurance Office, Cedar st., near Post Office, Nashville, Tenn. [may13—d&wtm.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
RECEIVED AT THURSTON & BERNARD'S,
No. 9 Union Street.

WE are now receiving, direct from the Eastern cities, some of the very latest styles of Fall and Winter dress Goods, consisting in part of SILKS, Brocade, Plaid, Check, figured and plain black, Persian Cloths, and all wool Muslin Delanes; Chemisettes and Sleeves in sets, French Needle Work Collars, Mourning Collars and Sleeves, Embroid'd Linen Camb. H'dk'fs, Velvet Ribbons, Gimps and Galloons, Jaconet and Swiss Insertings and Edgings, Jaconet Bands and Flouncing, &c. &c. HOSIERY and GLOVES, all shades and qualities, Children's and Misses sizes, all colors, which we are offering very low. Those in search of good Goods, and at low prices, will do well to give us a call. No charge for showing goods.

sep 14-tf THURSTON & BERNARD.

ICED SODA WATER.—This delightful drink, together with a great variety of choice Syrups of the best quality, may be found at the Drug Store of

sept14 STRETCH & ORR,
Corner of College and Union Streets.

ENGLISH MUSTARD SEED.—One half barrel of the best English White Mustard Seed, for Pickling. Just received and for sale by STRETCH & ORR,
sept14 Druggists, corner College and Union Sts.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Four barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, warranted Pure. For sale by

sept14 STRETCH & ORR.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved on the 8th inst. by mutual consent. Mr. William E Jones is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

WM. H. SMITH.
Nashville, Sept. 14, 1853—3t WM. E. JONES.

MINERVA COLLEGE.

DR. RICHARD O. CURREY has been engaged to deliver a Course of Lectures consisting of two each week in the Scientific Department of Minerva College.

Select chemicals and choice apparatus have been procured, and we can offer to our pupils as great advantages as can be enjoyed any where in this section. S. E. JONES.
sept11—tf Minerva College.

FRENCH LESSONS.

MR. ZEVALLAS, teacher of French at the Academy, will also take classes of Ladies and Gentlemen in the city.

He would respectfully refer to—F. B. Fogg, Esq., W. F. Cooper, Esq., M. Vaughn, Esq., R. J. Meigs, Esq., Sam. P. Allison, Esq.

Any Communication left at Berry's Book Store will be promptly attended to. sept 1—1m*

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