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FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1856.

WHAT HIS OPPONENTS SAY OF IT.

The great body of the Know Nothing and Black Republican press would denounce any thing that Gen. Pierce could say or do. Such papers as the Louisville *Journal* are not satisfied with a simple repudiation, but, just in proportion as the act rises in merit, they increase the violence of their efforts at depreciation. We are gratified, however, to know that there are papers of the opposition which, while equally opposed to the President on all matters of policy and principle, are not incapable of doing justice to the literary merit of his official papers and the ability and honesty with which he advocates his peculiar views. The following is from the Richmond *Whig*:

"We must be permitted, in brief terms, to express our unqualified admiration of the tone and temper of President Pierce's views on the subject of slavery and the constitutional rights of the States. He comes out clearly, boldly and triumphantly in vindication and support of the rights and interests of each and every section of the Union; and as a desire for official promotion can be no longer supposed to mar his conduct or regulate his opinions, being about to retire to the shades of private life forever, we willingly concede to him the merit of sincerity, candor and patriotism in the expression of his sentiments upon those vexed sectional issues which disturb the repose of the country and even menace the very existence of the government. As we have already said, his views on these exciting questions are not only just and true in themselves, but are expressed in distinct, manly and fearless language, and we therefore—political opponent as he is—cheerfully accord to him the homage of our thanks and our praise."

The Albany *Evening Journal*, edited by Thurlow Weed, one of the leading organs of the black-republican party, thus speaks of the retiring administration:

"It is but simple justice to say that, so far as the financial interests of the country are concerned, they have been managed with ability and integrity. Though overruled frequently in matters of appointment, the President has stood by Governor Marcy in his enlightened and fearless discharge of the responsible duties of the State Department.

"Contrasted with the administrations of Tyler and Fillmore, in all that concerns personal self-respect, and in all that belongs to the proprieties of high station, that of Gen. Pierce presents a clean record. Nothing of the nepotism of those eras disgraces the present. Gen. Pierce has not followed the bad example of hunting up and pensioning all sorts of relatives, partners, and dependents. The Post Office Department has not been, as when in the hands of Fillmore, Hall, & Haven, a convenience for political lazaroni. Nor has there been during General Pierce's administration either a 'back-stair' entrance to the White House, or a 'kitcken cabinet.'"

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Brownsville *Journal* approves the suggestion of a postponement of the State Convention, and adds:

"As to who the candidate shall be, we are of opinion that ANDREW JOHNSON, will be the man.—The Democracy of Tennessee, we think, owe him a debt of gratitude for the noble, fearless, eloquent and statesman-like manner in which he took hold of the standard of Democracy in 1853, and for the able manner in which he bore it aloft over the head of the "Eagle Orator," and again in 1855, when he unfurled its beautiful folds and exposed to an admiring people its beautiful colors, and with giant arm again bore it all unfettered and free from one end of the State to the other in proud victory over Sam and his agent, M. P. Gentry, and returned it unsullied to the capital with the welcome applaudit of a grateful people, "well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, we will make thee ruler over many.

"Though we have many able and good men—men whom we would delight to support—still we feel that it is due Andrew Johnson, and we shall be rejoiced to see him re-nominated. He has more influence and admirers in the State than any other man in Tennessee. He is beyond a doubt the greatest man in the State, and can do more towards uniting the party than any other man in it. The opposition would hardly venture to put up a candidate if he was the nominee, for it is a settled fact that he is 'conversable but non comatable.'"

SUPREME COURT.

LAW DOCKET, 13TH CIRCUIT.—J. Arledge and Bright vs. Sam'l Taylor.—Opinion by Judge Harris, reversing judgment and remanding case.

EQUITY.

George W. Dusly vs. E. Wyndham et als.—Opinion by Caruthers, affirming decree of Chancellor.

Bolling & Stratton vs. J. W. Custer et als.—Opinion by Judge McKinney, reversing decree and dismissing bill.

LAW.

Wm. Cooley vs. J. B. Newman et als.—Opinion by Judge McKinney, affirming judgment below.

Polly Smith, by next friend, vs. Geo. Harrison. Opinion by Judge McKinney, reversing decree and remanding cause, &c.

THE RUMOR OF MR. BUCHANAN'S MARRIAGE.—The gossip of the *Baltimore Patriot*, concerning Mr. Buchanan's alliance with the widow of a deceased President—the accomplished Mrs. Polk—grows stronger and stronger, and actually begins to partake of probability.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

The above has gone the rounds of all the papers some half dozen times. We are surprised to find many respectable journals, such as the *Bulletin* and *Patriot*, giving currency to such gossip. Gentlemen must have a strange sense of propriety, and a very erroneous conception of the character of the excellent lady in question, who suppose that they have the right, or that it is at all agreeable to her, thus to bandy her name through the papers in such a connection. Mrs. POLK has counted no such notoriety. Her seclusive habits since the death of her devoted husband, are too well known in the community in which she lives to warrant such rude and inconsiderate newspaper gossip.

Our knowledge of the lady warrants us in saying that though Mr. BUCHANAN were ten times President there would be no truth in the report. The editor was in want of a paragraph who started it.

☞ The editor of the Louisville *Journal* has been informed that "twenty-four muskets and two kegs of powder were found in possession of a gang of negroes at Columbia, Tennessee; and that in Perry county ten or fifteen negroes had been killed by their owners, and that it is nothing uncommon to see a negro with a gun on his shoulder." It is no new thing with the *Journal* to be in possession of such wonderful stories—no one else ever hears of such marvelous things. The people of Maury and Perry counties will, no doubt, be surprised at this bit of information when they get it.

Remembering that the editor of the *Journal* once said—which he will not deny—that "all men have a right to liberty, *no matter what color*"; that slavery was "a monster evil, a deadly vampire, draining away the life-blood of the republic;" that a great revolution was starting in public sentiment, "*a revolution whose wheels must continue to move onward till they reach the goal of* UNIVERSAL FREEDOM;" in view of the dangers to be apprehended from the insurrection of the blacks, "when in every abiding place of slavery there were fierce hearts *brooding over the accummulated* WRONGS *of years, and dark hands ready to grasp the fire-brand and the dagger.*" Remembering these things we are not surprised that the *Journal* should give credence to such exaggerated reports. We trust "the wish is not father to the thought."

☞ Fillmore has carried only one county in Arkansas (Sebastian) and that only by 74 majority

INTERESTING TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We copy the following interesting item from the New York *Journal of Commerce*. If the invention spoken of should prove to be practicable it will be one of the most important improvements of the times:

"SPINNING ON PLANTATIONS.—Mr. George G. Henry has sent us a detailed description of his process of manufacturing cotton yarns on plantations, and which seems destined to work important results,—first, in favorably influencing the condition of the planter; second, the increased advantage to the consumer of the improved article; and lastly, in augmenting the productive wealth of the country.

The only practicable mode of transporting cotton from the plantations to the manufacturers is to press it into bales; and this involves the necessity of opening and distangling it, breaking up the fibre, and causing much of the substance to fly off in waste, as well as to weaken the yarn into which which it is made. Mr. Henry's arrangement is not difficult to adopt, as the cost of the machinery for the whole process is not equal to the enhanced value of the first crop spun, and it avoids the necessity of these destructive operations. The cotton is taken immediately from the gin, when it passes through machinery which throws out such foreign substances as the gin has not removed, and the cotton is spun into yarns. As the cotton is quite open and fleecy when passing from the gin, the leaf and trash can be blown out with much less difficulty than it can be after the cotton has been matted by handling and packing into bales. It is spun, too, when the material is oily, and in the fall and winter months, when it manufactures more freely than it does in the heat of summer.

It can be spun by the ordinary unemployed labor of the plantation, and a better yarn is produced, with much saving of waste.

This improvement gives promise of valuable results, and there is reason to anticipate its complete success and early adoption.

GENERAL WALKER AND HIS ENEMIES.

[From the New-York Day Book.]

A desperate effort is being made to crush Gen. Walker in his patriotic attempts to effect the regeneration of Nicaragua. The boldness with which he inaugurated his career took the world by surprise, and the continued success of his heroic little army, has afforded examples of heroism before which Roman and Grecian valor sink into insignificance. No sooner, however, was it discovered that there was a probability of his success—that the red star of Nicaragua was in the ascendant—than a host of disappointed and visionary filibusters and impracticable revolutionists, who have been prowling around for years, always just *about* to commit some deed to immortalize their names and strike a blow for a deathless fame, suddenly offered their services to General Walker and tendered their all-important advice. Some of these were cast-off, desperate European revolutionists like the traitor Schlesenger; others were one-idened Spaniards, whose chronic complaint is vanity, like the modest General Domingo de Goicouria, who has just been exposing, in a most dastardly manner, the private affairs of diplomacy—a crime scarcely second to downright traitorism. The morning papers have recently teemed with letters from this personage and others, most of whom are cowardly anonymous scribblers, who have probably never been to Nicaragua.

To briefly review this controversy it is only necessary to state that Gen. Goicouria was sent on here by General Walker, to proceed as ambassador to England, but when he arrived at New Orleans he sat down and wrote an impudent letter to Gen. Walker, very benevolently bestowing upon him a large amount of advice. When he arrived in this city he gave his attention very minutely to the affairs of the Transit Company, and if Mr. Edmund Randolph had been sufficiently accommodating would have relieved him of his special business in relation thereto. Mr. Randolph, however, concluded to attend to his own affairs in his way, and thereupon Gen. Goicouria seems to have missed a chance of making a fine speculation for himself. All at once he discovered that he had better not go to England, and wrote to General Walker to that effect, who, becoming satisfied that Goicouria was playing false, wrote to him that he should appoint some other person to proceed to England. When matters arrived at this point Gen. Goicouria flew to the newspapers and babbled out all he knew in order to injure Walker to the extent of his ability.

Thus matters stood when Major Heiss come out with a note in which he effectually demolished what little Gioconria had left of himself. He showed that not only had the latter not obeyed the instructions received from his government, but that he had actually concocted an expedition with the steamer El Dorado, ostensibly to aid Gen. Walker, but really as it is believed to assist his enemies. At all events, the plan to *assist* him was to do it by way of Honduras—a project which, if honestly conceived, stamps Gen. Goicouria as a foolish, impracticable man, and if dishonestly conceived, a traitor of the deepest dye. Either horn of the dilemma is not an enviable one. Gen. Goicouria says that the expedition was intended for Cuba, but he shows nothing to corroborate this assertion.

From all that has been published it decisively appears that Goicouria has been frustrated in *some* selfish scheme. He made the discovery that he could not use Gen. Walker for his purpose and immediately his patriotism vanished. This we are bound to say seems to be the case with all the persons who have entered Walker's service, and left it. With an intuition almost amounting to an inspiration, Gen. Walker has thus far been enabled to see through the objects of his selfish and mercenary adherents. Divine Providence has apparently watched over his career in a marvellous manner, and if he shall sow the first seeds of genuine liberty in the soil of Spanish American Republics, he will become the greatest deliverer of modern times. We have never looked with greater confidence for Walker's success. The obstacles in his path are more than the ordinary observer at once sees, but he has so far gallantly triumphed, and the friends of freedom every where ought to rejoice at his success. The area of liberty promises to be enlarged, and though a senseless cry has been raised by the abolition press against him for repealing the law abolishing negro "slavery," yet every friend of liberty knows how essential is the subordination of negroes, Indians, etc., to white men, in order to secure the blessings of a free and good government to our own race.

From the Washington Star.

DIRECT TRADE

The proposition of Dudley Mann, Esq., for the establishment of a line of steamers between some point on the waters of the Chesapeake, and Europe, (England,) is attracting great attention at the South—more than we ever before saw given to that subject. It is to be hoped that it will end in something more than newspaper speculation.—The recent and progressing construction of railroads in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, all debouching upon the Chesapeake or its tributaries, is destined greatly to increase the quantity of produce seeking an outlet in this immediate direction, and to increase correspondingly the coastwise traffic or the direct shipments to Europe. The coasters are, in a great measure, little more in effect than lighters between Southern plantations and parts, and New York and other Northern cities. We cannot perceive why it is cheaper to lighter produce from York river to New York, to be loaded there for Europe, than to load it from lighters in Virginia waters. Our hope is, that with the completion of the connection between the extension of the Orange and Alexandria railroad and the Tennessee roads, and that of the York River road, Southern capital and enterprise will be found in combination sufficient to sustain a line of screw steamers of ordinary tonnage, running from the Chesapeake direct to Europe. In the inquiry and interest generated by the current publications concerning Mr. Mann's project and in the establishment of such a line, much good will result from his present labors. Really, we see no more reason for lightering produce from the Chesapeake to New York, to be there shipped to Europe, than for carrying ship timber to Maine, to be there worked up into vessels to be employed in the transportation of Virginia produce oceanwise, when equally as good vessels can now be constructed in the docks of Portsmouth, Virginia.

PAUPERS.—According to the report of the New York Association for the Relief of the Poor, there are in that city one pauper for every seventeen persons, and if they continue to increase at the present rate, in fifteen years there will be one for every five persons.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING AT LOUISVILLE.—For the six months ending October 31st, there were constructed at Louisville, seventeen boats, which cost $144,000, and during the previous six months nineteen boats, at a cost of $557,000. Total boats for the year, 36—total cost, $1,021,000.—The total number of boats inspected within the last year was sixty-five, with an aggregate tonnage of 24,-86, tons.

☞ There are now *a hundred slaves* in Oregon.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.

We find the following very interesting article, advocating the annexation of Cuba, in the Pittsburg *Post* It is well worthy of perusal:

We have said that the acquisition of Cuba would reduce the price of sugar. We repeat it. Let us see to what extent this would operate. The largest amount of sugar ever produced in Louisiana, in one year, was three hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads. Allowing one thousand one hundred pounds to the hogshead, the whole number of pounds would be, say, three hundred and eighty million. The amount annually consumed in this country is estimated by good writers on the subject to be seven hundred millions pounds. We would buy then, three hundred and twenty millions pounds from other countries, mainly Cuba. But this year, it is supposed that the home product will not exceed one hundred thousand hogsheads, or one hundred and ten millions pounds. If the consumption continues the same, we shall buy this year five hundred and ninety millions pounds.

But we will suppose the whole consumption for the year 1857 to be six hundred millions pounds, and we buy one hundred million abroad. Averaging the price of all qualities, and taking present selling rates, we may state the actual price of each pound to the consumer at twelve cents. There is a duty of 30 per cent on sugar. This adds three and a half cents to the price of each pound at the assumed rate. This would amount on all the foreign sugar bought, as above estimated, at $17,-500,000, for the year 1857. But it adds the same to the price of the home product also, and thus makes $21,000,000 as the increased cost of the article to all the actual consumers. Whether our figures are precisely correct or not, they equally well illustrate the principle.

Now Cuba, Louisiana and Texas can produce all the sugar this country will consume. If Cuba was a part of the United States, then the home product would supply the entire demand, but there would be no use in duty for protection at all. The duty would be taken off, and down would come the price at once to the extent above shown, thus saving to the consumers, in all, from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, then for Cuba, the Island would pay for itself in less than fifteen years in the single article of sugar alone.

Now, Mr. Reporter, since you cannot refute the above view of the case, your only resource is to call it "gammon, pro-slavery," and try and find somebody silly enough to believe you. This is your only chance.

Now for the slavery branch of the subject. The Reporter admits that we ought to own Cuba, and that we will own it some day. But it says we must wait till Spain abolishes slavery in the island. When the leopard changes his spots, Spain will do that and not till then. Now purchase Cuba and make it a State of the Union, and then would follow at once an entire suppression of the slave-trade to the Island. That internal traffic can never exist under American law; a few fanatic dunces in the South to the contrary, notwithstanding. To make Cuba a State of this Union would mitigate the evils of slavery on the island.

In Cuba, as it is, slavery is a far more cruel institution than is allowed in any American State. Is it of no account to our neighbor to modify, mitigate an evil, if it cannot be immediately eradicated? As to the people of the island who are not slaves, they are oppressed and plundered by a tyrannical government. To buy the island and make it a State of the Union would be but to take these people from the grasp of a tyrant and give them to themselves. Start the principle of self-government there; let our enterprising people mingle with them and develop the vast resources of the island, and thus found a great and prosperous island State.

But, quoth the Reporter, it would make the South equal to the North in the Senate. Not so. The first State that will be admitted will be Minnesota. It will be in in a few months. Then annex Cuba, and the Senate will stand just as it does now. But in a very short time Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon will be ready for admission as free States, giving the North a preponderance it will ever retain. Nebraska will be divided into three or four States.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Of the prominent matters on the calendars we may name a few as likely to command special attention. Foremost among these are the projects for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. In what form the aid of the General Government is to be extended will necessarily lead to much discussion. In the Senate, at the last session, Mr. Weller made a very able exposition of the views and arguments relied upon to sustain the proposition, and he pressed with great earnestness the scheme for a wagon road across the plains and through the mountains to the Pacific. Several plans are also before committees of the House.

The bill which passed the House, under Mr. Broom's patronage, to provide for the settlement of the half pay promised to revolutionary officers by the Continental Congress, is the order of the day for the third Monday in December in the Senate, and is in charge of Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, who has given the subject the benefit of his scrutinizing research and industry, and will be prepared to present its merits with proper force.—In reply to a call for information in reference to the amount necessary to redeem the public faith on this head, we learn that the Secretary of the Interior estimates the sum of five and a half millions of dollars as sufficient, if all the outstanding claims should be presented within the ten years to which the bill is limited.

In the Senate, as well as the House, there are several river and harbor bills to be considered of a character similar to those which were passed at the last session over the Presidential veto. That the most important of them will become laws, can scarcely be doubted.

In the House there are various propositions for donations of land to aid in the construction of railroads; and it is not to be supposed that the Representatives of the old States will relinquish their hopes of a more equitable distribution of the public domain than has yet been made.

Beside the usual annual appropriation bills, which have precedence of all other topics, there are numerous bills for the allowance of private claims of long standing and of unquestioned merit. Amongst these are many upon which the Court of Claims has passed favorably; and that tribunal is now busily employed in maturing other bills for consideration. The country has expected from this source a remedy for the evil of long delays and deferred hopes; and, in the absence of exciting political topics, there can be no just ground for the further postponement of claims which have received the sanction of one or the other branch of Congress.

Brief as the session must necessarily be, it is understood that the subject of a revival of the tariff will be urged; and, according to the outgivings of persons supposed to be familiar with State affairs, the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to present a large array of arguments and statistics bearing upon the question. We have no means of judging of the character of the propositions likely to be embraced in the Treasury report on this head, but a more judicious scale of discrimination in laying duties upon imports seems to be acknowledged as indispensable both for the production of a proper revenue for the Government and for the incidental protection of home industry.

If we may be allowed to indulge a speculation as to the future policy of the country on the subject, we shall conclude that the President elect still maintains the opinion expressed by him as far back as 1842, when he urged that the country should "abandon the idea of a uniform horizontal scale of ad valorem duties. Whether the duties be high or low, let us (said he) return to the ancient practice of the Government. Let us adopt wise discriminations; and whenever this can be done, impose specific duties."

PROSPECT OF SUFFERING IN LIBERIA.—The Rev. J. Barnes, the superintendent of the Methodist mission in Western Africa, writes from Monrovia, under date of October 15, as follows:

"There is now a strong probability that the ensuing twelve months will be rather a serious time throughout Liberia for breadstuffs. This has been a very hard year, and produce of all kinds has been high. The misfortune is, that in many places, and for some weeks together, it could not be had for any price, hundreds of the natives having died of want. There is every reason to fear that the next year will be much worse than this one. Rev. Mr. Seyes was well when we last heard from him at Cape Mount. The Lark will be despatched for the point in a few days to bring him down, with a view to his interior trip."

☞ At the late Baptist Convention in Raleigh N. C., a proposition to raise $50,000 as a further endowment to Wake Forest College, was met by a subscription on the spot, in one hour, of about $25,000 Two brethren subscribed $5,000 each, five $1,000 each, five $500 each, a few $200 each, and a large number, perhaps thirty or forty, $100 each. Besides which, $13,000 were subscribed to build a new house of worship in Raleigh.—*Asheville News.*

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL REALM OF SLEEP.

BY A. PERRY SPERRY.

In the beautiful realm of sleep,
What golden dreams may come;
What starry castles may there arise,
And lift their heads to the dimpled skies;
What mountains of flowers may burst to bloom,
And scent the soul with their rich perfume,
In the quiet vale of sleep.

O Angel of shadowy wings,
Who bringest the boon of sleep,
When the soul is weary and the eye is dim
Thy rustling wing is a holy hymn,
And its shadow nestles the soul to rest,
And it falls like balm on the weary breast.
O Angel of shadowy wings.

O Angel of beautiful dreams,
When we sink to the sleep of death.—
When the eye grows dim and the heart is chill,
When the lips move not, and the pulse is still,
Will thy wings rustle within the tomb,
And cast a light o'er its mighty gloom,
O Angel of beautiful dreams?

TO A LADY.

Too late I stay'd, forgive the crime;
Unheeded flew the hours,
How noiseless falls the foot of time,
That only treads on flowers.

What eye with clear account remarks
The ebbing of the glass,
When all the sands are diamond sparks
That dazzle as they pass.

Ah! who to sober measurment
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When birds of Paradise have lent
Their plumage to his wings?

[SHERIDAN.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The following valuable hints to ladies, from the *Home Journal*, are fully endorsed by the editors of that periodical, who have achieved a position of acknowledged authority in all branches of feminine art and science:

PETTICOAT SUSPENDER.—BY MADAME CAPLIN.

Strings and pins may be reckoned among the plagues of woman's life: and I am quite sure of enlisting the sympathy of my fair friends, when I tell them how to dispense with these troublesome, and, in some cases, painful appliances. Beyond pricking, scratching, slipping, and tearing the fabric I have nothing to say against pins, especially as they have, of late years, been, to some extent, superseded by buttons and books and eyes, but the strings remain as they were from the beginning, and are not worn at the present time with as little regard to the true end and purpose of dressing as they were a thousand years ago.

The petticoat suspender is made of linen, *coutille*, or any light material, as the wearer may desire. It is about five inches wide, and must be fastened to the corset, and form a part of it, and must always fit the lower part, and by doing so, carry the whole of the bands and strings which usually compress and enlarge the waist entirely over the hips. It will, in this case, form a base of support to the whole of the under-clothing, and distribute the weight on the parts best adapted to bear it. The hook which I invented some years ago, and which has now come into such general use, was intended to accomplish this end, and to some extent it has done so; but as strings were still unecessary, the object was only partially accomplished. The strings are however, no longer necessary, with the petticoat suspender; for, by sewing three rows of buttons into it, the petticoats are buttoned on in tiers one over the other; and are thus kept in their proper position.

The advantage of this contrivance will be at once perceived by all who have paid the least attention to art of dressing, so as to avoid injuring the body by any undue pressure upon the thorax and abdomen, and by those also who seek to display the grace and elegance of the female figure, and preserve the beautiful undulating lines of the waist; for, by making the curve gradual, as is done by the petticoat suspender, the waist has the appearance of being smallwithout that cutting to which it is usually subjected. This I take to be a matter of great importance to those ladies who *will* appear slender, whether nature intended them to be so or not. The suspender, if properly constructed, will also do away with the necessity for crinoline dress-improvers, or hoops, and by throwing the under-clothing properly off the hips, give ample sweep to the lower part of the garments, and accomplish every purpose for which these articles were invented.

DUCK SHOOTING IN MARYLAND.

A sporting correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from the ducking shores of the Chesapeake, says:

"The quantity of ducks annually slaughtered hereabouts, and fifty or sixty miles to the southward, is almost incredible, and the art of capturing them is reduced to a science. True, the, 'professors,' with their *outre* habiliments, would hardly pass muster in our literary institutions, unless the quantity of hair on their faces should constitute a sufficient quanification. Their lives are devoted to their calling. Sometimes they set forth solely on their own account, subsisting, for the most part, on such game as they may happen to capture. On other occasions they act simply as guides, or *compagnons de voyage* for the uninitiated. We have on board the veritable Ike Helm, who makes his rendezvous at Pasaiey Island, about twenty-five miles from Chesapeake Locks, and with his associates, Capt. Boone and John Purnell, makes frequent forays among the duck tribes, with fearful carnage.

"These men often take forty-five or fifty canvas-backs per day in the Chespeake, using decoys.—Week before last, they took one hundred ducks in three days and a half. Ike has with him on this trip about fifty brace of black ducks, saved from six days' shooting on the Delaware, after deducting such as were used for provisions; but he is returning to Cuesapeake Bay disgusted. The common method is for a trio of hunters, with a small smack and three boats, to conceal themselves in the sedge, within gun-shot of their decoys, and capture the game as it comes up, a water-dog assisting. They often have plenty of work; but Ike says it isn't a circumstance to what he has seen in the Bay of Chaleur, on the coast of Labrador while in the cod-fishery, where the young ducks, just fledged, literally covered the water, and tons of them might have been taken with the hand. In the absence of a market, there was no disposition to disturb them."

A DISTINCT INTIMATION.—The Lancaster (Pa) *Intelligencer*, Mr. Buchanan's home organ, has the following, drawn forth by the thousand and one speculations of political *quidnuncs* and disinterested gentlemen, anxious to assist the President elect in regard to the Cabinet, and what Mr. Buchanan will or will not do. It is quite likely the extract may be relied upon:

"There is a great deal of unnecessary speculation among the opposition journals just now as to the new Cabinet and the policy of the incoming Administration. To all of these gentlemen we have only to say, keep cool and be patient a few months longer, and you will know all about it. In the meantime we have republished a portion of Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the nomination, from which they can form some idea of the course he intends to pursue. One thing is certain: *Mr. B. will be the President himself;* he will select his own Cabinet, and, regardless of friend or foe, *will put his foot on every scheme which does not look to the honor, glory, prosperity and perpetuity of the Union.* His Administration, we doubt not, will be eminently conservative in all its actions and policy, and in perfect accordance with his great political knowledge, ripe statesmanship, and cautious disposition. The speculations about the Cabinet are all fudge. Mr. B. has never given an intimation to a living soul on the subject. He keeps his own counsels, and when his selections are once made, it will be found that his Cabinet is not only a *unit*, but that *it is also a Union Cabinet*

The country is fortunate in having such an able and experienced statesman at the helm at this important period of our history; and we feel confident—aye, the whole nation feels confident—that he is just the man for the present crisis."

NICARAGUAN BONDS.—The agents of the Nicaraguan Government, Mr. M. Pilsher, 47 Carondelet street, and Col. S. F. Shalter, offer five hundred thousand bonds of that Republic for sale here. The terms of the loan appear to be favorable, and our capitalists who sympathize in the cause, and desire to aid it without fear of ultimate loss, can, we think, do so more effectually by investing a few thousands in this loan than in any manner. It is made payable in twenty years from the 1st of November last, and bears an interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually also at the Bank of Louisiana in this city. As additional security, the Government of Nicaragua has set apart, by the decree authorizing the issue, one million of acres of their best lands, the scrip for which land the agents are also empowered to dispose of. Capitalists should look to this rare chance for investment.—*New Orleans Delta.*

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—The Lynchburg *Republican* states that the Sheriff of Smythe county, Va., pitched into the passenger train on this road one day last week and levied an execution for $20,000, a judgment obtained against the company.

FOR CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURG.

THE substantial light draught steamer LACROSS, D. C. BECKETT, Master, will leave as above and all intermediate landings on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
dec12—d2 H. H. HARRISON, Agent.

FOR CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

THE light draught steamer DR. ROBERTSON, J. C. LEARE, Master, will leave as above and all intermediate landings THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
dec12—d4t H. H. HARRISON, Agent.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

THE popular passenger and freight steamer SWALLOW, FRAZER, Master, will be in port and leave as above on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
dec12—1t H. H. HARRISON, Agent.

REGULAR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI PACKET.

THE light draught, commodious and fast running steamer SWALLOW, ALEX. FRAZER, Master, will run regularly between the above points and all intermediate landings, making regular 12 day trips. Will give all orders prompt attention and general satisfaction. We solicit for this popular craft a liberal share of public patronage. Her commander is a resident of Cincinnati and thoroughly acquainted there and on the entire water. For freight or passage apply on board, or to H. H. HARRISON,
dec13—6m Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE new and light draught steamer SWALLOW, ALEX. FRAZER, Master, will run as a regular Packet between Nashville and Cincinnati, and will leave for the above and all intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
dec12—1t LEWIS & STOUT, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE fine passenger and freight steamer ISAAC SHELBY, will leave for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports THIS DAY, Friday, the 12th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage appply on board, or to
dec12—1t LEWIS & STOUT, Agents.

Amateurs' Concert!

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THE ORPHANS OF NASHVILLE,

TO be given at the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16th.

☞ Tickets $1; Children's Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the Music and Book Stores, and at the door of the Church on the evening of the performance.

☞ Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
dec12—4t. S. P. C.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF

Miss Julia Miles!

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12TH,

The performance will commence with the laughable Farce of

BOB NETTLES.

IRISH JIG.....MISS MARY PARTINGTON.

To be followed by the Musical Burletta of

JENNY LIND.

FAVORITE SONG.....MRS. VANCE.

To conclude with the Drama of the

THREE JACK SHEPARDS.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock, P. M.; curtain rises precisely at 7, P. M.

TO FARMERS.

150 CINCINNATI Steel Ploughs, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. These are the best Ploughs sold in this market.
dec12 McCREA & TERRASS.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS.—100 dozen Baltimore Oysters for sale low by
dec12 McCREA & TERRASS.

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Shares of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Stock will be sold at Public Auction on the night of the 16th instant, at the meeting of the City Building and Loan Association, at the Chamber of Commerce. The same will be sold at private sale before that time by inquiring of E. D. FARNSWORTH, or
dec12—d4t D. F. WILKIN, Ad.

TRUST SALE—HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell at Auction on Monday next, the 15th instant, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of Isaac Garritson, at his Dwelling House, No. 168 South Summer street, opposite the Residence of Wm. A. Gleaves, Esq., consisting of fine Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Book Case and Desk; fine Mantle Clocks, fine Bedsteads, fine Parlor and Cooking Stoves, fine Parlor and Bed-room Carpets and Matting; together with fine China Sets, China Table Ware, Cut Glass Ware, Beds, Bedding, fine Window Curtains and Shades; Kitchen Stove and Utensils, and almost every article used in House-keeping.

The above property was conveyed to me by deed of trust. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES JOHNSON, Trustee.
E. D. FARNSWORTH, Auctioneer. [dec12—3td

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.

WE offer for sale two Tracts of Land, adjacent to each other, containing 565½ acres on the main Caney Fork, seven miles East of Sparta, White County. Improvements on each Tract, 50 acres in cultivation, orchards, &c. On the Land there is the finest constant Water-power, capable of operating any amount of machinery without expense of flume or danger from floods, being from a large stream breaking out from the Mountain side, 300 feet above the level of the valley, it can be raised to any point wanted. The Land is finely timbered, well adapted to Stock raising, cultivation of the Grape, Orchards, &c. Also, good for Wheat and Corn. A great bargain will be given. For further particulars call on us. [dec12—tf J. L. & R. W. BROWN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN CHANCERY AT LINDEN—DECEMBER RULES, 1856.

R. S. Hudspeth, vs. A. J. & Thos. P. Johnson, and P. H. Cook. } Supplemental Bill.

ON motion, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that A. J. Johnson, one of the defendants in the above entitled suit, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made in the UNION AND AMERICAN, a newspaper published in Nashville, for four successive weeks, requiring said non-resident defendant to appear at the Court House in the town of Linden, on Thursday after the first Monday in April next, then, and there, to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. J. H. KINZER,
dec12—w4t Clerk and Master.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN CHANCERY AT LINDEN—DECEMBER RULES, 1856.

C. S. Brodie, vs. A. J. & Thos. P. Johnson, and P. H. Cook. } Supplemental Bill.

ON motion, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that A. J. Johnson, one of the defendants to the above entitled suit, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that ordinary process cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four successive weeks in the UNION AND AMERICAN, a newspaper publishing in the city of Nashville, requiring said non-resident defendant to appear at the Court House in the town of Linden, on Thursday after the first Monday in April next, then, and there, to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. J. H. KINZER,
dec12—w4t Clerk and Master.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN CHANCERY AT LINDEN—DECEMBER RULES, 1856.

Wilbourn & Sims, vs. A. J. & Thos. P. Johnson, and P. H. Cook. } Supplemental bill.

ON motion, and it appearing to my satisfaction, that A. J. Johnson, one of the defendants to the above entitled suit, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that ordinary process cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four successive weeks in the UNION AND AMERICAN, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, requiring said non-resident defendant to appear at the Court House in the town of Linden, on Thursday after the first Monday in April next, then, and there, plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. J. H. KINZER,
dec12—w4t. Clerk and Master.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN CHANCERY AT LINDEN—DECEMBER RULES, 1856.

Anderson Pearce, vs. A. J. & Thos. P. Johnson, and P. H. Cook. } Supplemental bill.

ON motion, and it appearing to my satisfaction that A. J. Johnson, one of the defendants to the above entitled suit, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the ordinary process at law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four successive weeks in the UNION AND AMERICAN, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, requiring said non-resident defendant to appear at the Court House in the town of Linden on Thursday after the first Monday in April next, then, and there, to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him. J. H. KINZER,
dec12—w4t. Clerk and Master.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES, BY

Lellyett, Ewing & Co.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., we will offer for at Auction, in front of our house, Nos. 10 and 12 South Market street, a general assortment of Groceries, to-wit:

50 hhds Sugar, (new crop) prime to choice;
55 bbls Molasses, (new;)
350 bags choice Rio Coffee;
25 barrels Crushed Sugar;
20 do Powdered do;
45 do Loaf do;
150 packages Star Candles—qrs., halves and wholes;
50 boxes Tobacco—assorted brands;
25 barrels and half barrels Mackerel;
100 barrels Dean's celebrated Aurora Whiskey;
25 do Old Rye do;
25 do Old Bourbon do;
40 do Smith's Old Reserve do;
20 do American Brandy;
20 do Old French Brandy, (very fine;)
100 kegs Nails—assorted sizes;
20 boxes Imperial Tea;
50 dozen Buckets;
300 bags fine Salt;
20 boxes assorted Pickles;
50 casks Soda;
100 boxes Glass Ware,
5 cases Matches;
25 bags Pepper and Spice;
50 dozen Spiced Oysters, fresh; with many other articles in the Grocery line not enumerated above
dec12—3t. LELLYETT, EWING & CO.

FIRE CRACKERS.

ONE hundred boxes of the above just received and for sale by J. G. ROBERTSON,
dec12-tf Broadway.

5 BOXES PINK APPLES,
1 hhds Cocoa nuts,
50 bbls Oranges,
16 do Pecans,
10 do Soft Shell Almonds,
10 Barrels Cider,
2 Barrels Currants,
5 Boxes Citrons,