THE DAILY UNION.

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

TIME.

Time rolls away and bears along
A mingled mass of right and wrong;
The flowers of love that bloomed beside
The margin of his summer tide;
The poison weeds of passion, torn
From dripping banks and headlong borne
Into that unhorizontal sea
Which mortals call eternity.

Noiseless and rapid as a dream,
Forever flows the widening stream;
While every wave, or transient hour,
Throws up a weed and takes a flower.
The isle of life, that seemed to be
A continent infinity,
Grows bleaker, narrower, day by day,
And channelled by a salter spray.

Like shipwrecked men who closelier flock
To the bare summit of the rock
When the loud storm that wrecked them flings
Billow on billow from his wings—
We climb from youth's wave rippled strand
With colder heart and feebler hand
Up the gray rock of age, whose peak
Time's mounting billows surge and seek.

There from the barren top espy
A girth of tears—an ashen sky,
Bowed heads, dead hearts and palsied feet
Up ages pinnacle retreat;
And the dull tide that swells below
Pursues them with a steady flow;
The rock is hid—the waves beat high—
AND, LO!—AN OCEAN AND A SKY! H.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following chaste and well-written paragraph is taken from an editorial epistle of Col. J. H. McMahon, describing his feelings on approaching Franklin, Tenn., after an absence of many years:

It was the gray of the dawning, when the dear old spot so hallowed by all the recollections which carry us back to the confiding innocence of childhood, came in view some half mile off from the road. Though the landscape was dimmed by the uncertain light and the falling flakes of snow, the gray old sycamore beneath whose shade my boyhood sported, lifted their tall white trunks up into the sky, clear to the view as columns of purest marble; while every silvery branch stood forth distinct upon the vision, extended as if to wave me a welcome back to the home from which, long ago I wandred. I had heard, before leaving Nashville, that the relative to whom the old place had decended, had but lately sold it, with a view to emigrate, so as to better provide, in a new country where lands are cheaper, for a large and increasing family. It may have been the conjecture of fancy, worked up by this fact, but I could not help feeling that these familiar children of the forest,—these friends of my earlier years, whose every limb and root I knew as we know the features of those we love—wore an aspect mournful and solemn, such as they wore not in days of yore. It may have been the blinding snow,—it may have been the shadow from within the heart which Memory summons from the Past to dim the sunshine of the Present,—but it seemed as if they, too, in that wintry morning, were drooping in sad and sorrowful sympathy with me, that they and the earth where rest the ashes of the good and gentle being who gave me life, and of the kind old man who was my companion in boyhood—of the brave old soldier that taught me the use of arms, and, as we wandered together in quest of game, planted in my young heart the seeds of patriotism, by tales told in the quiet woods of the "Revolution"—were about to pass into the possession of the stranger. They were gay of look and aspect no more.

APPLE-TREE CATERPILLARS.—During the months of July and August, there may be found on apple-trees and rose bushes little slender caterpillars of a bright yellow color, sparkingly clothed with long and fine yellow hairs on the sides of the body, and having four short and thick brush-like yellowish tufts on the back, that is on the fourth and three following rings, two long black plums or pencils extending forward from the first ring, and a single plume on the top of the eleventh ring. The head, and the two little retractile warts on the ninth and tenth rings are coral red; there is a narrow black or brownish stripe along the top of the back, and a wider dusky stripe on each side of the body. These pretty caterpillars do not ordinarily herd together, but sometimes our apple-trees are much infested by them. When they have done eating, they spin their cocoons on the leaves, or on the branches of trunks of the trees, or on fences in the vicinity.—The chaysalis is not only beset with little hairs or down, but has three oval clusters of branny scales on the back. In about eleven days after the change to the chrysalis is effected, the last transformation follows, and the insects come fourth in the adult state, the females wingless, and the males with large ashen-gray wings, crossed by wavy darker bands on the upper pair, on which, moreover, is a small black spot near the tip, and a minute white crescent near the outer hind angle. The body of the male is small and slender, with a row of little tufts along the back, and the wings expanded one inch and three-eights. The females are of a lighter gray color than the males; their bodies are very thick, and of an oblong, oval shape, and, though seemingly wingless, upon close examination two little scales, or stinted winglets, can be discovered on each shoulder.

These females lay their eggs upon the top of their cocoons, and cover them with a large quantity of frothy matter, which on drying becomes white and brittle. Different broods of these insects appear at various times in the course of the summer but the greater number come to maturity and lay their eggs in the latter part of August and the beginning of September; and these eggs are not hatched till the following summer. The name of this moth is *Orgyia leucostigma*, the white marked Orgyia or tussock-moth. In Hovey's Gardner's Magazine, Mr. Ives states that on passing through an apple orchard in February, he "perceived nearly all the trees speckled with occasional dead leaves, adhering so firmly to the branches as to require considerable force to dislodge them. Each leaf covered a small patch of from one to two hundred eggs, united together, as well as to the leaf, by a gummy and silken fibre, peculiar to the moth." In March, he "visited the same orchard, and as an experiment, cleared three trees, from which he took twenty-one bunches of eggs. The remainder of the trees he left untouched until the tenth of May, when he found the caterpillars were hatched from the eggs, and had commenced their slow but sure ravages. He watched them from time to time, until many branches had been spoiled of their leaves, and in the autumn were entirely destitute of fruit; while the three trees which had been stripped of their eggs, were flush with foilage, each limb, without exception, ripening its fruit." These pertinent remarks point out the nature and extent of the evil, suggest the proper remedy to be used against the ravages of these insects.

☞ Punch very slanderously makes use of the following:

"The sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and in finding her wherewithal to shine away as she does at night, and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides. The moon is femenine, because she is constantly changing, just as a chip is blown about by every wind. The church is feminine, because she is married to the State. And time is masculine, because he is trifled with by all the ladies."

MISS HOSMER THE SCULPTOR.—The many friends of this talented artist will be gratified to learn of her success abroad, which appears in the following passage in a letter from Rome, published in the *Home Journal*.

"Miss Hosmer promises to become one of the most finished sculptors in the world. She is under the tuition of Mr. Gibson, and has modelled already a large bust of Venus to Gibson's infinite amazement and delight. He takes all Rome to see it, and says there is not a sculptor in Rome who could do it better, while there are many who could not approach it."

NASHVILLE, TENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1853.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

Whig papers have lately groaned under extracts from the Democratic *Review* and the Washington *Union*. The quarrel between these journals is to them matter of the deepest interest, and they gladly give place to it in their columns. We have never fully comprehended the policy of parading these dissensions, inevitably existing in parties, before the public. It always seemed to us one of those little and superficial stratagems that every body could see through. But simply to show that dissensions, as serious, exist in the whig party, we publish below the quarrel between the *Republic* (Mr. FILLMORE's organ) and the *Tribune*.

We read every day the bitterest denunciation of whigs by whigs, but rarely publish them. These little feuds—these personal jealousies—these differences of opinion, even, every sensible man knows exist in every political organization. The existence of them is no evidence of a want of harmony as a general thing or for general party purposes.

The differences in the democratic party are differences, more as regards men and times, than as affecting principle. Not so with the whig party.—Their differences are differences of principle.

THE REPUBLIC, THE TRIBUNE, AND THE WHIG PARTY.

The Republic (Washington) lately saw fit to express a hope that Gen. Pierce would appoint to his his Cabinet no member of his own party who did not belong to the Union saving branch of it. The sagacity evinced in this counsel (assuming that it was sincere) was so exactly of a piece with *The Republic's* services to the whig party during the period of its existence, *that we could not but hope that recent rumors of a negotiation for the sale of that journal were well founded*, and that it was about to transfer its allegiance to the rampant 'Democracy,' in which case we should *even yet cherish a hope of the resuscitation of the whig party*—whereupon *The Republic* to *The Tribune* thus discourseth:

We are quite at a loss to know how to treat our amiable contemporary. It is impossible to discuss the above paragraph in the temper in which it was written, for it would betray us into the use of language that would better become the columns of *The Tribune* than our own. There is a propriety, however, in our taking some notice of it, not so much on our own account as on account of the whigs who agree with us in our opinions, and with whom we shall continue to act in concert.

The exultation of *The Tribune* over the anticipated demise of *The Republic* is natural but premature. It is shared with our neighbor of *The Union*. Loco-Focoism and political Abolitionism both rejoice over an event which is as likely to happen as is the adoption by THE WHIG party of the chronic absurdities of *The Tribune*. If a party is to be built up and maintained on Fourierism, Mesmerism, Maine Liquor Laws, Spiritual Rappings, Kossuthism, Socialism, Abolitionism, and forty other isms that figure in the columns of *The Tribune*, those who are addicted to such pursuits may march under *The Tribune's* flag; we have no disposition to mix with any such companions.

We deny the right of *The Tribune*—a journal which reflects merely the idiosyncracies of its leading conductor, and which is about half crazy on many of the subjects it undertakes to discuss—to assume to speak for the "whig party." It may speak authoritatively for the Abolitionists. But for the whig party of which Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster were so long the precminent leaders, and in which Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Everett still represent the views and feelings of Kentucky and Massachusetts; for the whig party which has rallied round and sustained a whig administration as patriotic and incorrupt as ever presided over a Republic; for *such* a party *The Tribune* has no right to appear as an exponent or representative.

For the sake of the country we *do* hope that no Disunionists will be called to the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce. We are not surprised that *The Tribune* differs with us. That journal would be pleased to see an entire Cabinet of Disunionists, because its hostility to slavery is stronger than its love of the Union and the Constitution. It sympathizes with the Fire-eaters and Resistance men of the South, and makes common cause with the conspirators who met at Nashville to plot the dissolution of the Union.

The Tribune and its friends have had their own way in one Presidential campaign. They began with doing their best to vilify and break down a whig administration. They habitually assailed, with the coarsest vituperation, a Whig President, and all whigs who preferred following the lead of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Fillmore, to that of the fanatics who proclaimed that slavery was to be abolished "over the ruins of the American Church and the American State." They defeated Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster at the National Convention, and nominated their own candidate, while they repudiated his accepted and avowed principles.

We sustained in good faith and to the extent of our humble ability, the candidate of the Whig Convention. It was our duty to do so, and, as far as General Scott was concerned, we did it cordially. We know him to be a schollar, a statesman, and a patriot, and on those grounds advocated his election.

The party, however, were embarrassed North and South, enfeebled and finally defeated, for no other reason than that General Scott was unjustly believed to be under the influence of such presses as *The New York Tribune*, and of such politicians as Governor Seward. This is the brief history of the late election. Thousands of whigs staid at home, and thousands more, and in the Northern States, voted the Pierce ticket because General Scott failed to purge himself seasonably of this attributed connexion. General Scott received the electoral votes of *four* States which did *not* vote for him in Convention, and the States which claimed the right to make the nomination because they "could be relied upon for Gen. Scott," all voted for Gen. Pierce. *The Tribune* carried on its part of the campaign by "spitting on the platform," and by very active and strenuous efforts to alienate from General Scott all good citizens who believed in the wisdom and justice of the policy which had been approved by a very large majority of the Whig Convention. We apprehend that it lies not in the mouth of any such journal to preach *The Republic* a lecture on political sagacity, or to read it out of the whig party.

The policy of *The Republic* has been, with due latitude on minor matters, the policy of the Whig Administration.—It has been endorsed by two popular Conventions—in the Democratic Convention by resolutions adopted in the hurry and confusion of a closing session, and in the Whig Convention on debate and on a division in which only sixty-six delegates voted in the negative. We are content with this compliment to our "political sagacity"—and we are quite prepared to part company with all that class of politicians who, like the writer in *The Tribune*, are nothing if not Abolitionists.

REMARKS BY TRIBUNE.

'Short settlements,' they say, 'make long friends;' and we propose now to settle accounts deliberately and thoroughly with *The Republic* and the clique for which it speaks. We have therefore printed its article entire, and will thank it to let its readers see this reply.

1. *The Republic deliberately* and *wilfully* misstates the vital matter in issue between us in saying "If a party is to be built up and maintained on Fourierism, Mesmerism, Maine Liquor Laws, Spiritual Rappings, Kossuthism," &c., &c. The Editor is perfectly aware of our lifelong and earnest protest against bringing these extraneous and irrelevant matters to bear on the organization and action of the Whig party. They have no business there; and he who introduces them is a deadly foe to the success of the party if not to its existence. The Whig party was formed to accomplish ends and based on avowed and definite principles which have no bearing on these topics. A Whig may favor or oppose Fourierism, Mesmerism, Maine Liquor Laws, Kossuthism, &c., without making him one whit more or less a Whig; just as he may be a Presbyterian or Unitarian, Roman Catholic or Rationalist, without at all affecting his orthodoxy as a Whig; and just as R. M. T. Hunter and Horace Mann, Robert Toombs and Joshua R. Giddings, were equally accounted and treated as Whigs until they saw fit, in obedience to their antagonist repulsions, to withdraw from the party.

The Tribune has from first to last contened for the old landmarks—for the hitherto recognized liberty to differ on all questions not essential to the platform on which the party was founded. That platform, as proclaimed by the Whig National Conventions of 1832 and 1844, and tacitly acquiesced in by those of 1839 and 1848, affirmed the policy of encouraging, developing and diversifying our Home Industry, improving and extending our channels of Inter-communication, and generally diffusing and promoting the Arts of Peace. In other words, it affirmed the policy of Beneficence and Peaceful Progress, as opposed to Negation at home and Aggression abroad. On that liberal and comprehensive platform we have always stood, and, standing there, whether in triumph or disaster, we hoped to live and die a Whig.

But a new departure was taken by a portion of our party in 1850–1, in common with a much smaller fraction of the adverse party. Its avowed object was the making of acquiescence in and support of the Compromise Measures of 1850 a touchstone of Political orthodoxy. Now we had supported the most important of these measures while they needed support, though the shape ultimately given to some of them and the foisting in of others which had properly nothing to do with the difference to be adjusted, did not meet the approval of our judgment. That they were in the nature of things most unlikely to be ever disturbed, we always supposed.—But we protested from the outset—we could not *but* protest—against making any opinion with regard to these measures a test of Whig orthodoxy. They had received quite as much support from, and been at least as acceptable to, the adverse party as to ours; and we might just as sensibly have been called upon to make support of the Nicaragua treaty, or the enforcement of the Garay Tehuantepec Grant, a Whig principle, as fidelity to the Compromise Measures.

So far as the ascendancy of Whig principles was the paramount consideration, this was felt and acknowledged. But there were men in our party, some of whom had gained a fortuitous and unhappy prominence through Gen. Taylor's death, who had grudges to wreak, ambition to gratify and plunder to gain, by inciting the accidental President and his advisers to a course certain to divide and destroy us. They wanted the places to which Gen. Taylor had appointed more efficient Whigs and better men; and they could only obtain those 'Spoils' by drawing new lines of demarkation through the Whig party and insisting that all who were not 'Compromise' men should be proscribed and evicted from office. Their success was but limited—Mr. Fillmore refused to gratify them to the extent of their desires—but he made a number of important changes which clearly drew the line contended for, and virtually ostracised the majority of Northern Whigs as heretics.

In this state of distraction and depression we were called to embark in a new Presidential canvass. Three eminent names were presented to the whig party in connection with the Presidency—those of Meessrs. Fillmore, Webster and General Scott. For either of these, under other circumstances, we should have cheerfully labored and voted. But Messrs. Fillmore and Webster had been driven—reluctantly, we believe, but still undeniably—into toils of the factionists—they had suffered themselves to be made the responsible instruments of the proscription of whigs by whigs on no other ostensible ground than a difference of opinion respecting the Compromise Measures. The nomination of either of these would have been a virtual endorsement of such proscription and a denunciation of all Freesoil whigs to continued proscription. For that reason mainly, we resisted such nomination and supported that of Gen. Scott. We knew him to be an original and earnest friend of the Compromise; but we knew him also *not* to be in favor of the proscription and persecution of those whigs who had opposed the Compromise. Under other auspices, we might not have preferred his nomination; as the case stood, we had no alternative.

Gen. Scott was finally nominated; but, before this could be effected, the supporters in the Convention of Messrs. Fillmore and Webster had concocted a Platform committing the party to the designs of faction and proscription. This Platform denounced the doctrines of Kossuth with regard to International Rights and Duties, thereby drove away from us many thousands of voters, especially the Germans, without gaining the first one, and committed the party to the Compromise in its Pro-Slavery acceptation. We believe there was at no time a majority of the Convention in favor of these suicidal devices for driving votes away from the whig standard; dut circumstances secured them a majority of the votes, including many who dared not offend them lest they should be suspected of infidelity to Fillmore or Webster, and many more who acquiesced in them lest their hostility should prejudice the nomination of Gen. Scott.

These green planks in the whig Platform caused the overthrow which followed. Our Hunkers were not conciliated by them, for they knew they were unmeaning, while many were disgusted and repelled by them. Thus was the whig array distracted, demoralized, and ultimately routed. *And so it will be again whenever attempts to eliminate the more Liberal element from the whig party are attended with such apparent though unreal success.* We do not know that there ever will or will not be another President elected as a whig; *but we do know that none will ever be elected standing willingly and heartily on the Platform of hostility to Emancipation at home and frigid indifference to the fortunes of Freedom abroad, which was put forth at the last Baltimore Convention.*

—And now to minor matters:

The *Tribune* has not pretended to speak for "the Whig party." Why should it? It was not called into existence by the accession of that party to power; it has never lived on the luscious drippings of official patronage; it has never been indebted for its subsistence to the activity of Whig officials nor calculated on the reluctant or grateful subscriptions of post-masters and tide-waiters. It speaks "authoritatively" for nobody but itself, and the means it proposed to contribute toward the transformation of *The Republic* were never drawn from the Treasury.

The Republic names Mr. Everett as one qualified to represent "the views and feelings" of the Whig party. Very good. *It was in 1841 that Mr. Everett was formidable opposed in the United States Senate, when before it for confirmation as Minister to England, on the ground that* he had avowed, in a letter to the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, when a candidate for their suffrages, *sentiments respecting Slavery substantially like those for which The Tribune is now read out of the party.* Then it was that Henry Clay took and forcibly maintained in the Senate the right of Northern men to hold and express Anti-Slavery sentiments, notwithstanding, "the Compromise of the Constitution," and insisted that the rejection of a qualified nominee on the grounds alleged would be a virtual dissolution of the Union. To *that* Whig party of which Mr. Clay and Mr. Everett were leading exponents in '41, we certainly belonged, but of *The Republic's* party we neither claim nor covet the position of "exponent or representatives."

The Republic admits that those who deserted and defeated the Whig party last Fall were not of our school but its own. They tried to get their bit into our mouths at the Baltimore Convention, but we refused it; so they turned against and defeated Gen. Scott, because he would not promise to proscribe and ostracise us as Mr. Fillmore had done.—*We* were willing that *The Republic's* followers should believe and speak as they saw fit respecting Slavery, Kossuth, Mesmerism, &c., and let us do the same; but *they* insisted that we should profess and act as they believed, though directly in the teeth of our own convictions; and because we would not, they defeated Gen. Scott, who differed from them only in refusing to proscribe and repel such Whigs as we are. Thus was the Whig party prostrated; and *The Republic* expects to restore it to power by perseverance in the same invidious, proscriptive, disaster-breeding course. Very well, gentlemen! go ahead! *We can live out of power as long as you can, and prefer several years' dieting on acorn-flour to the acceptance of a creed which is repugnant to our convictions, false to Humanity, and at war with Progress and Freedom.*

☞ The *Banner* of yesterday, very good-naturedly replies to our notice of his comparison of himself to a King and ourself to an impertinent fellow. Our neighbor says, that we ought not to "loose our temper at a joke, after everlastingly trying to say funny things at other people's expense." This is certainly true. We intended nothing bad tempered, but was replying to our neighbor in the same Pickwickian sense in which we conceived his to be written.

MINORS IN FACTORIES.—The Senate of Rhode Island has passed a bill which provides that children under twelve years of age shall not be employed in any manufacturing establishment in that State, and children between twelve and fifteen shall not be employed more than eleven hours in any one day, not more than nine months in any one year, and these children must attend school at least three months in the year. The bill provides that ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

☞ The New York *Herald's* correspondent at Washington says that the International copy right treaty with Great Britain has not yet been signed by the ministers of the two governments, although it is true that the *proje* of such a treaty was arranged between Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, and is favorably regarded in the cabinet.

☞ We learn from the New York *Times* that the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies have determined to establish a weekly line to California. The arrangement will take effect on March 20th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15.—The steamer "Powhatan" sailed for China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, p. m.—The Senate debated the resolution relative to the Garay grant. Mr. Hale opposed it. After which Mr. Brook obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, p. m.—General Pierce has arrived, he had a private interview with Judge Cushing and Col. Green, he then went to the Revere House. He declined a public reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the Senate, yesterday, p. m., a bill was passed providing the cases before the Courts in the district of Columbia, not completed at the expiration of the term, shall proceed to judgment same as if term had not expired.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, an amendment giving California $300,000 for duties collected prior to her admission into the Union was adopted.

In the House, the bill relative to the coinage of half and quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes, was taken up; a motion to lay it on the table was lost; after some debate, the bill was passed.

Fuller rather worse.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, p. m.—The steamer "Ericsson" made six miles per hour at ebb tide.

INTEREST IN IOWA.—The Legislature of Iowa has just passed a new interest law. Where no contract is made six per cent is allowed. Parties may contract for ten per cent and it will be enforced. If any person contracts for a larger sum, to be paid directly or indirectly, either in money or in property, the lender forfeits ten per cent. per annum of the principal to the school fund of the State, and on his suit he shall only recover the principal, without interest or cost. The *borrower* is permitted to testify as to the contract, &c.

☞ The Norwegian Colony founded by Ole Bull, about ten miles from Candersport, Pa., appears, from the latest accounts, to be in a most flourishing state. At Cartee Camp a new school house has been erected, and school is to be opened in it in a short time. A steam saw mill and two water mills are already under way.

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* says that Kossuth had contracted with an agent of an armory for the manufacture of several hundred thousand ball catridges, and several pieces of ordnance, and other demonstrations of war, to be delivered at a point on the Mediterranean sea.

☞ A Cincinnati paper states that the theatre pit boys are in the habit of burlesquing the use of opera glasses in the dress circle, by using two mineral water bottles, tied together with the a string, in which they scan the house in the most grave and interesting manner.

Some meromancer called Heller is giving entertainments in the black art, and his agent put up large hand-bills of blue and green thus:

☞ GO IMMEDIATELY TO HELLER!

Some sinful wags—*eheu tempora! eheu mores!*—cut off the last two letters, so that the public, [the advice was not needed,] are now requested to go to h—ll in the most open and attractive manner. Isn't it shocking? I Blush when I record the wicked joke.—*Correspondent Boston Post.*

PIRACY ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO.—In reference to the recent acts of piracy on the North coast of Morocco, the Gibraltar *Chronicle* of the 1st of January, contains the following:

It appears that the coast of Riff is as insecure as ever. A Melilla letter of the 13th ult., states that three days before, a merchantman happening to be becalmed within about fifteen miles of the land, a boat manned by eight Moors went alongside, but perceiving that the crew consisted of from eighteen to twenty men, and that an attempt to board the vessel was likely to fail, the pirates contrived to prevail upon the master to admit them, and when on deck, their leader ordered him to steer toward the coast. The master refused; the leader insisted; and the former, directing the sailors to arm themselves with knives or razors, took up a large one himself, and went up to the latter, who, on seeing him advance, shot him dead with a pistol.

A young sailor, exasperated by such treacherous conduct, fell upon the leader with a knife in each of his hands and wounded him, but was shot at and wounded by another Moor, and jumped into the sea, evidently preferring the death which awaited him there to the torments which he knew these barbarians inflict upon their victims. The sailors, who were apparently unprovided with fire arms, then betook themselves to the hold. Thither the pirates durst not follow them, but going to the cabin, plundered it, taking away, among other things, four trunks full of clothes, a case of sulphur, two watches, and a spy-glass, and subsequently left the vessel without searching her more minutely, being probably afraid that the crew in the hold would ultimately oppose their departure.

FIGHT WITH A BEAR IN MEXICO.—A correspondent of the *Ohio State Journal*, writing from Sante Fe, gives the following interesting description of a desperate fight with a bear, which recently occurred in the vicinity of Sante Fe:

I was hunting at El Vaille, thirty miles west of the Puebla of San Ildefonso, when the first thing I saw was myself within ten steps of a large brown bear. He came up to me within about six feet, and looked directly at me. I took aim at the burr of his ear with my rifle and pulled the trigger. He fell at the crack of the gun. I seized my hatchet in my right hand, and my knife in my left, and made at him, when he jumped up and came at me on his hind feet, with his mouth wide open. I struck at him with such force with my hatchet that it turned me clear round, and the hatchet flew out of my hand. Before I could fairly recover myself he had me in his hug, when I stabbed him in the side with my knife, and he let me go, and sprang away from me. He again caught me in the same way, and I stabbed him again, putting the whole blade of the knife to the hilt into his entrails. He again sprung away from me in the same way.—The third time he hugged me, and as I stabbed him again he threw up his paw and broke my knife short off at the handle. I then turned to run, but had only made a few jumps when he caught me again and threw me on my face to the ground.—He seized my right arm in his mouth, and shook it the same as a dog would shake a cat.

He then tried to get my head into his mouth, and at every bite his teeth would crunch across my skull. Having no chance with the powerful beast, I reached up my lame arm and succeeded in getting my forefinger into his eye, with my thumb under his chin like, and did my best to gouge his eye out. He fetched one of the loudest squalls that I ever heard, and by this time I succeeded in turning over on my back, when the rascal sat right down on top of me, with his fore feet resting upon my ribs. I thought I should die sure. He must have weighed over eight hundred pounds. The blood gushed out of my mouth, and I thought my time had come. I saw the bear could not hold out long, the stabs from the knife and the ball of my rifle had nearly done the business for him. The blood was running out of his mouth, all this time, in a sluice, and I hoped every moment he would fall off me dead. At last I succeeded in shoving him so that he careened over and fell from me, and staggered about twenty steps and fell dead.—After a while I managed to get up; I was very sick; the blood was streaming from my head and my arm, my right eye had entirely closed up, and I laid down again on the ground with my head on a log, for about thirty minutes. I knew there was a shepherd about five miles off, and as I could get no help without getting there, I gathered up my gun and succeeded at last in gaining the camp in safety.

SWEET HAVANA ORANGES.—Just received two barrels Sweet Oranges. R. & J. NIXON.

SICILY ORANGES.—50 boxes Sicily Oranges, just received by feb18 R. & J. NIXON.

SMYRNA FIGS.—200 drums Fresh Smyrna Figs, just received by feb18 R. & J. NIXON

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.

COTTON—The market was moderately active in the early part of the day yesterday, and sales reached 150 bales at 7a 8 60, mostly at 8 50. A dispatch from New Orleans, dated 16th, was made public during the day which had a tendency to check operations. It puts down the increase at 518,000 bales, and quotes middling cotton at 8a8 75.

TOBACCO—A sale of 10 hhds took place at A. Hamilton s yesterday at 5 85 to 5 55. Also a sale of 25 hhds at Johnson & Horne's, the figures for which will be given to-morrow.

No change in the grocery market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, p. m.—Flour—10,000 bbls. State at $5 50. Cotton heavy, 7000 bales sold. Mess pork 16¾a 16¾. Lard in kegs 10¼a11. Hogs 7½a8.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15,—Mess por., yesterday p. m., 14¾a 15. Bulk sides 6¾, on time. Lard 8c. Flour $3 75a$3 85. Whisky 20. Cheese 8½a9c.

CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 16, 1853.

TOBACCO.—Sale by inspection at McClure & Crozier's on Tuesday 15th as follows:

9 Hhds Admitted—1 at 4 40, 4 85, 5 00, 5 00; 1 at 5 05. 2 25, 5 30, 5 60 5 85.

6 Hhds Refused—1 at 3 95, 4 50, 3 50; 4 25, 4 75, 5 00.

Most truly, &c., McCLURE & CROZIER.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED.—17, City of Huntsville, Memphis.

DEPARTED—17, Luella, Paducah; Senator, Waltesborough; Republic, do.

River at a stand.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. S. CHARLES AND D. T. ASH, MANAGERS.

Second Night of the Celebrated Drama of the Corsican Brothers.

Fifth night of the Engagement of the Eminent young Tragedian, Mr. J. B. Roberts.

FRIDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 18th, will be presented the drama of **Corsican Brothers**—Fabien Dei Franchi and Louis Dei Franchi, Twin Brothers, Mr. J B. Roberts—M. De Chateau Renaud, Mr. J. S. Charles.... Comic Song by Mr. Mac Irwin....To conclude with the laughable farce of **My Master's Rival**—Paul, Mr. Murivage—Peter, Mr. Moroney.

☞ Admission—Box and Parquette 75 cents—Second Tier 50 cents—Colored Box 50 cents—Colored Gallery 25c.

☞ Doors open at ½ to 7—Curtain will rise at ¼ past 7. feb18

COOKING STOVES.

WE have just received from the best foundries in Cincinnati, a large supply of the following COOKING STOVES:

THE HOOSIER STATE COOKING STOVES; three different sizes.

THE IRONTON PREMIUM COOKING STOVES; with 6 holes, one of the best and cheapest stoves before the public.

THE CEMENT COOK STOVE, a new air tight stove, warranted to work well.

THE KENTUCKIAN COOK STOVES; Nos. 2 and 3.

the Double Oven Cooking Stoves.

Premium Stoves of various patterns, and at prices so low that no one can undersell us.

We have also received a specimen of a new stove, THE PENNSYLVANIAN, which comes highly recommended and is believed to be one of the best and most improved stoves lately manufactured, well worthy the attention of any family wanting a large and firstrate stove.

Our stock of HEATING AND PARLOUR STOVES, is too large for this advanced stage of the season. To reduce it, we will sell large Church and Hall Stoves for cash at a small advance above cost.

SNOW, MACKENZIE & CO.

Nashville, Feb. 18, 1853.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC REVIEW—UNITED STATES REVIEW.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC MONTHLY—(January and February Nos. now published.) The present time has been selected as a fit occasion to publish a new magazine, the object of which will be to explain and defend the principles and measures of American Democracy, and to furnish a clear and comprehensive commentary upon all questions of policy and party. It is hoped that if the U. S. Review, faithful to its duty, fully and rightly informs its patrons on the complex questions which are so often imperfectly understood, and so frequently distorted by political opponents, it will secure the support of the party, whose interests it will, at all times and to the best of its ability advocate.

There are other and weighty considerations which render the establishment and succes of the "UNITED STATES REVIEW" a matter of importance. In the great struggle of opinion which prevails at this time, distracting issues are being attempted, ultra views of legislation and committals to policy not sufficiently deliberated upon, are being disseminated, which seem to require a powerful and decided commentary. It will be the aim of the conductors of this magazine, while they endeavor to elucidate the true interests of the country and of the party, never to lose sight of the received opinions of the tried and acknowled Republican leaders.

The "United States Review" will advocate a temperately progressive external policy, but its editors will never be induced to sustain schemes which, for problematic or temporary advantage, may endanger the benefits obtained for us at such cost and sacrifice by the founders of our government. In a word, the Review, while sympathizing with the republican spirit of every country, will maintain that the great advantages bequeathed to us, should be held in sacred trust. This we hold to be especially necessary, as our country is affording, by the rapid development of its resources and the gradual expansion of territory, such strong encouragement to all those, throughout the world, who desire to obtain for themselves a like free government.

The Review will be issued promptly on the first of each. month. Each number will contain ninety-six pages, in clear bold type, on paper of the best quality. The annual subscription is three dollars, payable in advance. THE REVIEW WILL BE DELIVERED TO ALL ITS SUBSCRIBERS FREE OF POSTAGE. All communications to be addressed to

THEODORE A. FOSTER,
feb 18 251 Broddway.

FROM YOUR OWN STATE.

AND from one of your own citizens, the following testimony is given of the good effect of B. A. FAHNESTOCK S VERMIFUGE.

From Mr. JOHN HERRIFORD, Mail Contractor in Tenn.

MESSRS. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.—GENTS: For the benefit of others I take pleasure in testifying to the valuable qualities of your Vermifuge. About ten years ago my attention was first called to it by a friend, an officer in one of the Banks in Nashville, in whose estimation it was then a standard article, having used it in his family with very satisfactory results. By his advice I took a vial home for one of my children, who had until then been very feeble and subject to frequent sickness. The Vermifuge expelled a large number of worms, and the child afterwards graduall, recovered good health. I have since used it regularly in my family for most of the ailments of children, and generally with good effect, When unwell the youngest of them will ask for "Vermifuge!"

One remarkable case in the family of a near relation, I will mention in particular. The child was about four years of age, had always been puny; often attacked with severe pains, and at the age mentioned, had nearly lost the use of the lower extremities. I recommended the use of your Vermifuge in the case, and left the half of a vial which I was taking home, with directions for its use. I learned afterwards that the child passed an enormous bulk of *large worms*—the number not remembered—and in a short time by the use of the Vermifuge the fits ceased, and health began to improve. When I next saw the child she was *walking*, and enjoying perfect health! This recovery from the very jaws of death, the friends attribute to the use of your Vermifuge. JOHN HERRIFORD.

MURFREESBORO', Tenn., June 22, 1852.

Sold wholesale by all the principal Druggists in Nashville, and other cities, and by Country Merchants generally. feb18—dtrw w.

FOR MEMPHIS—U. S. MAIL PACKET, CITY OF HUNTSVILLE, will leave Nashville, for Memphis, on Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply at the U S. Mail Office. feb17 A. L. DAVIS.

FAMILY GROCERY.—Families living near or on Broadway can always get the following articles at my store, No. 52, on Broadway, in small or large quantities from day-light to 10 at night: Butter, Eggs, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Bacon, Lard and all other articles usually kept in a Family Grocery. feb16 D. TRIGG, No. 52, Broadway.

TRUNKS.—Just received a few fine Trunks, and for sale by feb15 MYERS & McGILL.

VALISES.—Just received an assortment of fine Valises, and for sale low by feb15 MYERS & McGILL.

H. & B. DOUGLAS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHOES, BOOTS, BONNETS, HATS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &C., &C.,

North side of the Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

WE have in store a complete stock and general assortment of **New Spring and Summer Goods.**

In asking the attention of dealers to this exceedingly beautiful and eminently desirable collection of Goods, we would say we are now prepared to supply our patrons on better terms and at lower prices, than the same goods can be procured, in like quantities, from either Philadelphia or N. York. The selections have been made with great care, and are in every particular adapted to the requirements of the trade. The stock is not only the largest, but the most varied and elegant in its assortment ever offered by any one in Nashville.

We want Feathers, Beeswax, Ginseng, Wool, White Linsey, and Woolen Socks, to any extent, at full market value. feb14—2m. H. & B. DOUGLAS & CO.

OILS.—12 bbls best Sperm Oil;
10 " No. 1 Tanners Oil;
10 " No. 1 Lard Oil, in store and for sale by
feb 5 W. H. GORDON & CO.

MOLASSES.—250 hhds prime New Orleans Molasses. For sale by W. H. GORDON & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

W. T. BERRY & CO. have just received—

1. Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, 8v.
2. Our Iron Roads: their History, Construction, and Social Influences. By Frederick S. Williams. With numerous illustrations.
3. Russell's History of Modern Europe: with an account of the Decline and Fall of the Romen Empire; and a View of the Progress of Society, from the Rise of the Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris in 1763; In a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. New edition, continued to the Accession of Queen Victoria of England, in 4 elegant vols. calf.
4. The Greek Anthology, as selected for the use of Westminster, Eton, and other Public Schools. Literally translated into English Prose.
5. Historical Sketch of Logic, from the earliest Times to the Present Day. By Robert Blakey, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.
6. The Dramatic Works of Goethe, comprising Faust, Tasso, &c.
7. Latham's English Language. Third edition, revised and greatly enlarged.
8. Latham's Germania of Tacitus, with Ethnological Dissertations and Notes.
9. Niebuhr's Lectures on the History of Rome, from the earliest Times to the Fall of the Western Empire, 3v.
10. Niebuhr's Lectures on Ancient History, from the Earliest Times to the Taking of Alexandria by Octavianus: Comprising the History of the Asiatic Nations, the Egyptians, Greeks, Macedonians and Carthagenians, 3v.
11. Clinton's Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, from the Earliest Accounts to the Death o Augustus.
12. The History of the Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece. J. A. St. John.

W. T. B. & Co. have also just received—

Tee Illustrated London Geography.
The Illustrated London Drawing Book.
The Illustrated London Instructor.
The Ilsustrated London Reading Book.
The Illustrated