THE DAILY UNION.

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23.

A PRAYER FOR THE MILLION.

God of the mountain, God of the storm,
God of the flowers, God of the worm!
Hear us and bless us,
Forgive us, redress us.
Breathe on our spirit thy love and thy healing—
Teach us content with thy fatherly dealing—
Teach us to love Thee—
To love one another, brother his brother—
And make us all free—
Free from the shackles of ancient Tradition,
And show us 'tis manly, 'tis Godlike to labor.

God of the darkness, God of the sun;
God of the beautiful, God of each one—
Clothe us and feed us,
Blame us and lead us!
Show us that avarice holds us in thrall—
That the land is all Thine and Thou givest to all.
Scatter our blindness,
Help us do right, all the day and the night—
To love mercy and kindness;
Aid us to conquer mistakes of the past;
Show us our future to cheer us and arm us,
The upper, the better, the mansions Thou hast;
And God of the grave, that the grave cannot harm us.

BEWARE OF THE WIDOW.

The widow is a dangerous thing
With soft, black, shining curls;
And looketh more bewitching
Than a host of roaming girls;
Her laugh is so delicious—
So knowing, clear, besides—
You'd never dream her thinking
Soon to become a bride.

Her dress, though made of sable,
Gives roundness to her form,—
A touch of something thoughtful,
A witching, winning charm,
And when she sits down by you
With a quiet, easy grace,
A tear may fall unbidden,
Or a smile light up her face.

Her voice is soft, melodious,
And lute-like in its tone;
She sometimes sighs, "'Tis dreadful
To pass through life alone!"
Then she'll tell you you remind her
Of the loved one dead and gone;
Your step, your form, your features—
Thus the widow will run on.

Oh! listen, yet be careful,
For well she plays her part;
Her lips distill the nectar
That doth enslave the heart;
Be guarded, or she'll win you
With sighs, and smiles, and tears,
And when you are safely wedded
She may box your silly ears!

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

SPRING OATS.—If it has not already been done, no time should now be lost, in sowing this valuable crop. We repeat the advice which we have before given, that more attention be paid to the manner of putting this crop in the ground. It is usually disposed of in the most superficial way; the earth being badly broken, and much of the seed imperfectly covered. This is made to do, and if seasons are very favorable, pretty fair returns are obtained; but more care would be amply compensated, in the increase of the crop. On common uplands about one bushel of seed to the acre may be sown, but on rich bottom lands, this quantity may be increased to one and a half or two bushels.

PREPARATIONS FOR CORN PLANTING.—With so many broad acres to be covered, as our systems of culture on Southern plantations seem to demand, we have little hope of seeing the sub soil plows used in breaking our lands broad cast. We therefore suggest a sort of compromise between what ought to be done, and what will or may be done, In the formation of the list for planting, in all lands which are hard or tenacious, with an under stratum of clay, we advise that the first furrow be run with a large and long scooter plow; in the bottom of this, run the sub-soil plow as deep as possible; then run the scooter on each side, and sub-soil in the bottom of each of those furrows. This makes the preparations good immediately under the root, leaving the opportunity for breaking the middles thoroughly at subsequent workings of the corn. If the year should be wet, nothing will be lost; if dry, everything will be gained by this deep plowing. We set no claims to fore-knowledge, but judging from the extreme quantity of rain which has fallen in the past year, we may reasonably expect that this will be dry, and as nothing except a little extra labor will be required, it would certainly be prudent to make our preparations for any emergency which may arise.

The last of this month, the planting of corn may commence, and if these preparations are not now made, the opportunity to cure an omission, which may prove fatal, will be lost for the season. No crop sends out so many and such wide spreading roots as corn; and deep and soft, well pulverized earth must be prepared for their free and easy penetration. The fate of the corn crop is dependent on, and may be irreversibly controlled by the preparatory work now to be done. Be not misled, therefore, in your estimates, by the successes of the past year, when the rains made the corn to grow even in the fence corners, but look out and prepare for success, when seasons may be less propitious.

THE YAM POTATOE.—As this crop is much the better for an early start, the bedding may be very safely done the last of this month. Early plants succeed much better than those which have to be put out after the weather has become hot and dry. At the time of bedding, sprinkle a little compost or baynard manure about the potatoes, and cover with soft and well pulverized earth. A covering of unrotted cotton seed is very highly commended, with a little earth thrown over, and the quantity to be increased as often as may be necessary, to keep down the sprouting cotton. This covering would be a very ample protection against all frosts and freezes, and keep the surface of the bed light and soft.

MANURING.—The compost heaps and all baynard manure, ought now to be transferred to the field, with all possible dispatch. It is better with almost all manures of this kind, to have them deposited in the earth long enough for fermentation to subside and incorporation to be made, before the crop shall be planted. We repeat the admonition which we have before given. Do not allow your manure to lose its most valuable properties by lying exposed in small piles in the field to rain, wind and sun, before it is covered up in the earth. Every day of such exposure is wasting its fertilizing properties by the constant escape of ammonia. A want of proper care at this point causes great loss in the value of most of the manures saved by our lots. The sun, the rain and the wind, are constantly robbing us of our earnings, and we are often found carting the trash to our fields in the Spring, from which the substance has escaped. We throw out these frequent hints that our readers may understand the damages to which they are exposed, in their efforts at manuring, and provide against such loss by keeping their decomposing heaps covered as much as possible.

HOW TO SUSTAIN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.—The following appeared in the Louisville *Chronicle*, and was written to show "how to sustain whig papers." We presume to change it to suit the democratic press; remarking, at the same time, that democrats do not sustain their papers with the same "zeal and fervency of soul," that the whigs sustain their—not by "right smartly."

"The *leading and influential* Democrats of each county should take time and trouble to go around amongst the people and impress upon them the duty of taking a democratic paper. If they do not fully succeed upon one trial in getting up a list, they should try again and again, and continue trying, *until they do succeed.*

The Leaders should do it. It is THEIR duty. When the rewards and honors of party turn up, they are the men to get them—and they should be willing to share the labors as well as the honors of success. If this was done honestly and faithfully, the Democratic papers would flourish, and Democratic principles would grow in proportion to the extension of the circulation of their papers.—*Staunton Vindicator.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1853.—Senator Clemens has received a letter from the commander of the steamer Fulton, at Havana, stating that the health of Mr. King was much improved. He takes exercise on foot daily. He thinks he shall reach Washington on the first of April.

The *Union* office received, a day or two since, the following letter:

CHERRY VALLEY, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1853.

Messrs. Editors of the Nashville Union:—

Sirs, from an editorial in reference to the Maine Liquor Law in your paper of this week, you will please discontinue my paper when my time is out, for I will not support any paper that is opposed to the Maine Liquor Law. Truly, yours, —

We omit the name from an unwillingness to give notoriety to a private individual. Admitting fully the right of any subscriber to stop his paper, whenever he sees proper and pays up, we propose to offer a few remarks upon this subject of *threatening* and *coercing* editors by assigning reasons for their stoppage.

This subscriber orders his paper to be stopped because of an article written by us, expressing sentiments upon the Maine Liquor Law different from those entertained by him. To show how ridiculous his conduct has been, we have only to remark that we did not, until this letter was shown us by the Proprietor, know that such a man had existence—that he had any opinions upon the Maine Liquor Law at all—or that he was a subscriber to the *Union.* How we could be expected to conform our views to the views of a man, of whose existence we were ignorant, is one of those propositions intelligible only to those acute intellects which imagine that *they* can force public journals to reflect their peculiar whims. Newspapers are issued by the proprietors, and *bought* (though frequently not paid for) as any other article. If it is not worth the money, subscribers have a right, and should exercise it, to stop buying a valueless article. But when they fly into a tantrum, because this or that idea don't please them, and assume to dictate a course to be pursued by the editor, or lose their patronage, they become impertinent. There are many foolish people who imagine that the editor of a paper which they subscribe for belongs to each of them individually—that they have a right to *punish* him, as they would an insolent negro or disobedient child. This is a great mistake, and originates in their own self-conceit. Editors are, or ought to be, sensible people. Editors assume certain obligations. They assume to give subscribers the latest news, valuable and correct information upon all proper subjects, and *their own* opinions based thereon. They do not descend to the servility of abandoning the right of thought, and becoming mere parrots to repeat taught and set phrases. Journalism conducted upon such timid and disgraceful principles would be a curse instead of a blessing. Everything like the suggestion and maturing of important ideas would cease, and men be without the means of altering wrong opinions or forming correct ones upon new topics. The editor who is willing to occupy such a position is unworthy his vocation, and should leave the tripod. The subscriber who expects the editor's opinions upon every subject, moral, social, political and religious to concur with his own is a gump, and not capable of being improved by reading newspapers. All such should discontinue at once, for *they* don't get value received. But don't imagine that the loss of their patronage is going to stop the paper, or that other persons are as silly as themselves.

OMINOUS SILENCE.

On Monday the *Union* published all that portion of Col. GENTRY's speech relating to Gov. JONES.—That speech came from a prominent and leading whig, who has, within the last year, been highly complimented by the *Banner* certainly, and we think, also, by the *True Whig.* This gentleman, holding such a position in the whig party, prefers against Gov. JONES charges of a most serious character, affecting beyond cavil his political integrity and candor, if not involving his personal honor.—Our neighbors take no notice of it whatever. They are as silent as the grave. What does this mean? Have Gov. JONES' "confidential friends" deserted him in the hour of need? Do they acknowledge the justice of the portrait drawn by GENTRY?—"Why don't they speak?" Face the music, gentlemen.

THE NASHVILLE UNION AND WHIG VILLAGE PAPERS.

We find in the Rutherford Telegraph the following paragraph. We give it a place in our columns:

"The Nashville *Union*, at present under the charge of the assistant editor, makes a contemptuous fling at the *Savannah Journal*, and incidentally at whig village editors generally. We had heretofore supposed the editor of the *Union* had a soul above such weak and silly arrogance."

We would really like to know whether an organized attack is to be made upon this paper by those interesting gentlemen, known as whig village editors. Have they *cast* their respective parts? If so, when the rehearsal is over we may, as a matter of amusement, put them upon the wheel and give an exhibition of *pigmy* executions. Why these gentlemen should be so irate passes our comprehension. We never allude to them unless they allude to us. We rarely read their effusions. We infer from their attacks upon us that they desire a notice in our columns and kindly give it to them. Like rude children they annoy us. We give them a spank and let them go. Like other juveniles they raise a blubbering cry. We can't help either the cause or effect. If children will annoy "grown up people," they must expect a spanking

Whatever notice we may hereafter take of them, we shall not allude to their "*souls.*" It is by no means an established fact that they have any, and even, if they have, we are certain that another has it in charge. In conclusion we would advise the *Telegraph* to let us alone hereafter until we allude to *him.* The Quixotism of setting up as the defender of whig village editors may be very gallant, but it will lead him into some ridiculous scrapes.

GEN. PIERCE'S CABINET.

The Concord correspondent of the New York *Herald* reports the following as the most probable cabinet:

Virginia—R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.
Pennsylvania—JAMES CAMPBELL, Secretary of the Treasury.
Tennessee—A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Secretary of the Interior.
Mississippi—JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.
New Jersey—R. F. STOCKTON, Secretary of the Navy.
Ohio—SAMUEL MEDARY, Postmaster General.
Massachusetts—CALEB CUSHING, Attorney General.

GEN. PIERCE AND HIS CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1853.—Gen. PIERCE, in a letter to a friend in this city, states unequivocally that his Cabinet will be formed before he leaves Concord, and that no influence which may be exerted at Washington will induce him to change it. The difficulty of adhering to a determination of this kind against the pressure of politicians at Washington may be inferred, when it is remembered, that Presidents Jackson, Polk and Taylor came to Washington with the same predetermination, but were influenced to reconsider and change their cabinet either partially or completely after reaching the Capital.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamship Pacific has arrived. Cotton—three days 20,000 bales sold.—Exporters took 1,000, and speculators 6,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6¾; Middling 6; Fair Upland 6¾.

In Manchester trade is quiet. Buyers are offering lower prices. Grain has recovered last week's depression to the extent of a penny advance.—Wheat six pence. Lard dull. Pork in good demand. Bacon and cheese wanted.

In London money is stringent.

A steamer exploded on the Rhoue, in France, several persons drowned.

Russia and Belgium are forming an alliance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, p. m.—In the Senate the Pacific bill is so amended as to destroy its efficacy, and will result in its defeat. The Senate adjourned with the notice that Mr. Weller would move a reconsideration on Monday on the amendment providing that no money should be expended for the construction of any part of the road within any State, which was deemed would result in the loss of the bill. In the House the civil and diplomatic bill after sundry amendments was reported to the House, and was passed. The House then adjourned.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21—River 6 feet 6 inches in the channel and falling. Weather clear and cool.

NEW YORK, Feb 21—Flour $5 00a5 05; corn 10,000 bushels sold; white at 67; mess pork $17a17½; lard steady.

CINCINNATI, Feb 12—The river has risen 10 inches. Flour $3 80 a3 90; whisky 26; bulk sides 6¾.

EXECUTION.—L. A. J. Stubbs, of Marlboro' District, South Carolina, who was convicted of the murder of his slave last October, was hanged in the Court House square, at Bennettsville, on Friday week, in accordance with the sentence of the court.—*North Alabamian.*

We venture to assert that the killing of this negro by his master was published in every abolition paper in the north, and that the hanging of the master for it, will never be.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—Information was brought to the Second District station house, yesterday morning, that the wife of a man named Bernard Hagan, residing on the corner of Charles and Tallman streets, was lying dead in bed, her appearance indicating that she had been violently beaten. Officer Josephus Buck immediately proceeded to the house, and found the woman in the back basement, her face all covered with bruises, and marks of blood about the floor, and the walls and ceiling all bespattered. He took a view of the premises and went to notify Coroner Ball. In the meantime officer Phillips, of the Second District police proceeded in search of the husband, whom he met about nine o'clock, on his return from Williamsburg, whither he had gone to inform his relatives of the death of his wife. On taking him into custody, Hagan said to the officer,

"I am not guilty."

"You aint," returned the officer; "How do you know what I have arrested you for?"

The prisoner did not answer, but hung down his head, and commenced crying. He was taken to the station house and locked up, after which officer Phillips returned, and instituted a search about the premises. In the apartment occupied by Hagan, everything appeared in disorder; blood was smeared about on everything, a pair of boots were clogged with it, and long hairs, as if pulled out of a female's head, mixed with it. A shovel, with which it is supposed the deed was consummated, was found on the hearth, the handle nearly burned off. On going into the yard, a pair of drawers and a woman's undergarments were found hidden in a corner of the woodhouse, saturated with blood. These were taken possession of. Subsequently, on examining the body it was found that her underclothes had been taken off, and clean ones put on, and a rag was found which presented the appearance of having been used in wiping up the floor, which was also saturated with blood.

In the afternoon Coroner Ball visited the house, and, in conjuntion with Drs. Cochran, (Jr. and Sr.) Gilliflen, and Smith, held a *post mortem* examination, the result of which has not transpired. The inquest is set down for Wednesday, (to-morrow) at ten A. M., when all the facts in the case will be brought to light. In the meantime the accused is detained in custody.

It appears from information obtained from the neighbors, that the accused and his wife have had frequent quarrels, and on Saturday afternoon and Sunday evening disturbed the whole neighborhood with their dissensions.

Hagan is about thirty years of age, and the deceased about twenty-five. They had no children. The husband is a stonemason by trade and has heretofore sustained a good reputation for sobriety.—*New York Herald.*

THE ROYAL COURTSHIP.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a capable and well-informed gentleman, gives the following incidents connected with the courtship of the new Empress of France. It has about it a certain air of romance that will not be unwelcome to our lady readers:

"The young Countess is represented as appearing thoughtful and wearied with anxiety. She declared that for eight days she had hardly closed her eyes, so agitated was she by the anticipation of the great event which was to make her Empress of the French. She was fatigued with giving directions for the various preparations of dress, &c. It is now asserted that this marriage has long been contemplated. It was while he was living at the Hotel du Rhin, in 1848, that Louis Napoleon first made the acquaintance of the young Countess of Teba. They saw one another for the first time from the balconies of the hotels, which joined.—When Louis Napoleon was nominated for President, Mll'e. de Montijo was invited to the Elysee, and the Prince was assiduous in his attentions, and formerly sought her hand. But political affairs were then so unsettled that the friends of Napoleon advised him to wait until his power was more fully confirmed. He consented, but entreated the Countess de Teba not to engage herself, at least, without notifying him; for 'in a short time,' said he, 'I trust that I shall be able to offer something more than to-day.' When the Countess de Montijo and her daughter left Paris, Louis Napoleon, in bidding adieu to the young Countess, said: 'Important events are preparing; it may be that I shall never see you again. I, therefore, release you from your promise.' 'No,' replied Mll'e. de Montijo, 'I will keep it, for if you are ever so unfortunate, you must remember that you have in Spain a home which will always be open to you, and in that home is the best of your friends.' The ladies did not return to France until May, 1852; Louis Napoleon was then about to become Emperor It is unnecessary to say with what sensation the Countess was received at the Elysee. Louis Napoleon was much moved at meeting her, and said, with his peculiar grace, 'it is a long time since I have seen you; how unhappy I have been!'"

M. Merime is about to write a full narrative of the events of this romantic history, having been long acquainted with the Montijo family.

WATER-PROOF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The February number of the American Farmer has the following recipe for rendering boots and shoes water-proof, which the editor says he has tried with perfect success:

"Take one pint of boiled linseed oil, two ounces of beeswax, two ounces spirits of turpentine, and two ounces of burgundy pitch. Let them be carefully melted over a slow fire. With this mixture, new shoes and boots are to be rubbed in the sun, or at a little distance from the fire, with a sponge or brush. This operation should be repeated (without wearing them) as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated, which will require four or five times brushing; by this, the leather becomes impervious to water. The boot or shoe thus prepared lasts much longer than common leather; it acquires such a pliability and softness that it will never shrivel or grow hard, and in that state is the most effectual preventive against colds, &c. It is necessary to remark that shoes and boots thus prepared ought not to be worn until they become perfectly dry and elastic; as in the contrary case, the leather will become too soft, and wear out much sooner than it otherwise would."

CHANCERY SALE.—J. B. White sells several beautiful tracts of land, situated near the city, to-day at 11 o'clock.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Gazette* has an article on the marriage of Napoleon. Our neighbor seems to regard this as the "most commendable act of his life." Our young friend is in the heyday of life himself, and his fancy paints the bridal wreath in more than roseate colors. Of course *he* advocates marriage. Our neighbor also publishes a communication over the *nom de plume* of "Senectus" upon Love. We had thought that love was a theme for Juventus, and not Senectus. As a specimen of *highfalutin* we have rarely seen its equal. "None but itself can be its parallel."

Hear him compare love to a tempest. Mark the cadence of the sentences. We have always had an idea that Love was a tolerably powerful thing—that it had broken hearts and caused in France a few fashionable suicides, but we had no conception of its ramifications until reading the paragraph below:

The tempest, with its constituent elements, can at one moment lift upon its sweeping breath the foam-capped billows of old ocean's measureless waters, with the slightest touch of the feeblest pinion in its wide-flapping wings erase every vestige of densely populated cities, eradicate the last scion of giant-living forests, and anon, collecting the flowing folds of its mantle of night around its body of strength, despatch sportive zephyrs in romping gambols, to cool the way worn traveller's sun scorched cheek and carelessly toss the silken ringlets of sleeping innocence. So the voice of love, with its multifarious modulations tuned to the accord of earthly felicity, can, in one instant, drive its devotees to dauntlessly dare deeds of deepest danger desperately defying death's dark dominion, and then sooth with its dew-distilling melody the ambition-racked bosom and aspiring—thirsting mind of mad youth's torrent-tearing adventure and evoke from the hidden recesses of imaginations passion-locked arcanas all the figures majestic, treasures dazzling and fields sublime calculated to enchant, amaze and inspire the faculties which live in dreams, devour the golden fruits of a vision and breath an atmosphere of heavenly-elating transports.

If love does play one-half the mischief here enumerated, our friend, the Hon. J. H. Smith, mayor of this goodly city, should at once set the police after the dangerous guest. The immediate arrest and confinement of Mr. Cupid is absolutely essential to the safety of the city and peace of the State.

The *True Whig* has an article on Popular Education in Tennessee, based upon one from the Murfreesboro' *Telegraph.* There has been talk enough about Education. There ought to be some sensible, practical action on the subject.

The *American* has an article on the "New Cabinet" and also on "Sectionalism."

The *Banner* has only a few short hits. Our neighbor seems to be resting upon his oars. The appearance of Gentry's speech in the *Union* of Monday stunned our cotemporary. The falling of a bomb in the ranks of an unconscious army could not more terrify. The noise of the explosion—the hurtling of its contents as they hiss through the air—the bleeding corpse of Jones laying prostrate on the ground, in all the agonies of speedy dissolution—are enough to make the bravest of his partisans shudder. We are not surprized at our neighbor's being stunned. Not to have been so, would exhibit an indifference to friends, which would

"Not then
Become the bravest, *if they feel for men.*"

Our neighbor possesses though the recuperative element in his composition, and will recover as soon as "could be expected."

CHATTANOOGA ADVERTISER.—This paper comes to us greatly enlarged. The *Advertiser* is an excellent paper, and we are glad to see such evidences of its prosperity. It is under the charge of PHILLIPS and CRANDALL, and published at a place rapidly rising into commercial importance.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

This body met yesterday. There was quite a respectable number of counties represented. The morning session was occupied with the organization of the Convention. The following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT.

Col. WM. F. DOUGHERTY, of Benton.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

E. R. OSBORNE, Giles,
J. C. REEVES, Fayette,
H. DOWLING, Robertson,
A. R. WIGGS, Franklin,
J. B. MCFERRIN, Davidson,
THOS. SNEED, DeKalk,
J. T. SWAYNE, Shelby,
J. J. HENDRICKS, Montgomery,
B. W. MCCOLLOUGH, Rutherford,

SECRETARIES.

H. K. WALKER, Davidson.
J. L. HARRIS, Shelby,
F. F. LILLEY, Henry,
D. CAMERON, Williamson.

After some discussion, in which Mr. SWAYNE, of Shelby, and other gentlemen unknown to us, participated, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Chair to appoint a business Committee of one from each County. The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The different counties represented were called out for the expression of their views upon what action should be adopted by the Convention. They responded through different delegates, a decided majority being for the adoption of a law similar in principle to that of the Maine Liquor Law.

The Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. SWAYNE, of Shelby, reported an able preamble and resolutions, affirming the evils of liquor drinking, and recommending a prohibitory law against its sale as a beverage. The resolutions also declare that the question is disconnected with either of the political parties, and that they will support for the legislature, that candidate who favors a prohibitory law, no matter which party he belongs to—and that where no such candidate is in the field, they will nominate and run one upon that question alone. We were not able to procure a copy of their report and resolutions, but such was our understanding of them. No final action upon the resolutions was taken when we left.

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, Feb, 23.

COTTON—There was nothing doing yesterday of interest. Small sales at 7a8 30.

TOBACCO—Ten hhds sold at ¾a 5 60.

Nothing new in Groceries.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED.—22, Forest Rose, Pittsburg.

DEPARTED—22, Tempest, Paducah; Monticello, Waitsboro' Statesman, Cincinnati.

River receding slowly.

GOLDEN SYRUP.—
10 qr. bbls Golden Syrup,
10 hf. " Sugar House Molasses,
16 bbls Loaf Sugar,
5 " Cr'd do,
Jnst received from St. Louis, and for sale by
feb23 SAMUEL SEAY.

THE NEW TESTAMENT—With brief Notes and Instructiozs, containing the References and Marginal Readings of the Polyglot Bible. By the Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. Published by the American Tract Society.—For sale by feb22 CHARLES W. SMITH.

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

SHAKSPEARE READINGS.

For the Benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

THE MANAGERS respectfully announce that Mr. J. B. Roberts has kindly volunteered his service, in aid of their institution, and will, on Friday evening, February 25th, at half past 7 o'clock, at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, read Shakspeare's tragedy of *Hamlet*, Prince of Denmark.

Tickets of Admission 50 cents.—To be obtained of the Managers, or at the door. [feb23.

FOR PADUCAH.—The regular packet ODD FELLOW, J. C. LEAKE, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Wednesday the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
feb23 A. HAMILTON, Agent.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES,
BY MORRIS & STRATTON,

ON MONDAY MORNING, 28th February, 1853, we will sell in front of our store—
100 hhds Sugar, some very fine;
100 bbls Molasses, prime;
200 bags Rio Coffee, extra fine;
10 bags Old Java Coffee;
25 packages Leaf and Crushed Sugar;
50 dozen Painted Buckets,
100 barrels Ohio and St. Louis Whisky;
25 do Old Tennessee do;
25 do do D. D. and Bourbon Whisky;
20 ½ do Malaga Wine, pure;
5 do Old Port Wine;
25 do American Brandy and Gin;
10 do New England Rum;
25 boxes Gun Powder and Imperial Tea, fresh;
100 bbls Ohio, St. Louis and Tennessee Flour;
50 boxes and half boxes Star Candles;
50 do Boston Soap;
50 do Tallow Candles;
5 tierces Fresh Rice;
10 frail S S and H S Almonds;
100 drums Smyrna Figs;
100 boxes Sardines;
100 cans prime Baltimore Oysters;
3 serrons best Spanish Float Indigo;
3 barrels best Dutch Madder;
10 casks Sup. Carb. Soda;
5 barels Alum;
10 do Copperas;
50 boxes Glassware, assorted;
100 reams Wrapping Paper;
25 bales Cotton Yarns, best brands;
25 barrels Fresh Clover Seed,

We invite the attention of dealers generally to this sale, as we are determined to sell without reserve. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
feb23 MORRIS & STRATTON.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS!

TOON & RUTLAND.

1.—HAND BOOK OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS. Comprising complete and accurate definitions of all the Terms employed in Belles-Lettres, Philosophy, Theology, Law, Mythology, Painting, Music, Sculpture, Architecture, and kindred arts.
2.—HAND-BOOK OF UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY. A Dictionary of Names and Biographical Sketches of distinguished men in ancient and modern times.
3.—PRESCOTT'S MISCELLANIES, Biographical and Critical. A work of rare merit.
4.—THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY—A complete history of the Napoleon family, with 22 authentic engravings.—The best work extant relative to the Napoleon family.
5.—THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HUMAN SPECIES. By Lieut. Charles H. Smith. A book highly commended.
6.—HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS. Comprising anecdotal, personal and descriptive Sketches. By various authors. Beautifully illustrated.
7.—HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF MONARCHY. By Lamartine.
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