The Nashville Patriot.

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The Discussion at Huntingdon—Hatton Carries the Day.

HUNTINGDON, May 26, 1857

EDITORS OF THE "PATRIOT"—*Gentlemen*—We had the pleasure to day, to hear the American and Democratic candidates for Governor, at this place. There was a large and attentive audience. So large, indeed, that the speaking had to take place out of doors in the Court House yard, to accommodate the crowd. Mr. Hatton, the "*Cedar Snag*," lead off in an able and effective speech of one hour and a-half, in which he demonstrated the importance to Tennessee of the distribution of the public lands among the States for internal improvement and common school purposes; and drew a contrast between the policy of distribution, and the present Democratic policy of giving away the public lands to Railroad monopolies in the new States, and as a bonus to the teeming millions of the paupers of Europe to settle upon; and, by their votes to exclude the people of the South, with their property, from settling in, and partaking of the benefit of our territorial domain. These questions were discussed by Mr. Hatton at a considerable length, and with a force and power that will be sure to tell in the August elections. In connection with the latter portion of this subject, Mr. Hatton called upon Gen. Harris to say whether or not he sustained the position of Cass, Douglas, and the entire wing of the Northern Democracy in their views in regard to *alien suffrage* in the Territories. To this enquiry respectfully put, we have no answer from Gen. Harris, and I should think, from his artful dodging, on other questions put to him by Mr. Hatton, we will probably never hear from him on the subject. He avoided the issue, as he did most of those made by Mr Hatton, by reading an extract from a speech made many years ago by Mr. Webster at Buffalo, in which Mr. Webster is reported to have said that the foreigners (Irish and German) were pretty clever fellows and would probably do; but Mr. Hatton in reply, said, as the General had introduced Mr. Webster's testimony, in the matter, he (Mr. Hatton,) was willing to put the whole question at issue upon the last and most matured opinions of Mr. Webster on the subject. But the General was satisfied with use the he had made of Mr. Webster's speech, that is to say he had raised a *dust* under the cover of which he had *dodged* the issue. I have not the time nor the opportunity, (having taken no notes of the speech at the time) to enter into a full detail of the different positions assumed, enough to say: Hatton won, in the opinion of all disinterested minds a most glorious victory.

Gen. Harris spoke the same length of time Mr. Hatton did, and each half an hour in reply. I will touch one other incident in the debate before I close. Gen. Harris, objected to the distribution of the public lands, for the reason that Congress had no constitutional power to do so. In Mr. Hatton's reply he cited the fact, that Gen. Harris, when in Congress, voted to give to Arkansas, Missouri &c., certain swamp-lands therein situate, and wanted Gen. Harris to show how that could be done for those States under the constitution, and when Tennessee wanted her portion of the lands, her sons had so nobly bled and died to win for our common country, the constitution straitway steps between and denies us the boon. Mr. Hatton desired to know if Gen. Harris carried a sort of *weather gauge* to determine how wet land must be before the constitution, would graciously permit Congress to dispose of it to the States. This you may be sure called forth long and loud bursts of applause, the General and his friends felt the awkward position he was in, and their looks but too plainly showed it. Upon the whole it was a good day's work for the Whigs and Americans of Carroll. An intelligent and reliable gentleman who heard the candidates on the 25th inst., at Camden, says: that Hatton's victory there was still more decided and complete. We will give a good account of ourselves in August next.

Respectfully yours,
"CARROLL."

HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT!—THREE CHILDREN DROWNED!—About the hour of three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, four children of a MRS. SMITH, a widow residing near the Bayou, on the Raleigh road, and in the vicinity of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad depot, got into an old skiff which was moored to the bank of the Bayou, and pushed out into the water, which at this point was over ten feet deep from the backing up of the Mississippi. When near the middle of the stream, the oldest, a girl of some fifteen years, became so much frightened that she attempted to leap into the water, and, in doing so, upset the skiff and threw all the children into the stream. Three of the party were drowned—the eldest girl, a boy about ten years old, and a girl some eight years of age. The fourth, a little boy, by a miracle escaped from the stream and saved himself. The bodies floated some fifty yards from the point where they met with their untimely fate, and were taken from the water by persons who passed the road and discovered them.—*Memphis Appeal, May 26.*

THE PEACH CROP.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has reports from various parts of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, that there is every appearance of the heaviest crop of peaches ever known. In regard to other fruits the prospect is said to be as favorable or nearly so.

THE OPINION IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—The official report of the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case have at last appeared. They are published by the Appletons, who purchased the privilege, it is said, from Mr. Howard, the reporter. They make a volume of just three hundred octavo pages. Judge Taney's opinion occupies sixty-three pages; Judge Nelson's twelve; Judge Grier's less than half a page; Judge Daniel's twenty-four pages; Judge Campbell's twenty-six; Judge Catron's eleven; Judge McLean's thirty-five; Judge Curtis' sixty-eight.

Horrible Accident—A Young Lady in a Shingle Machine.

The Dundas (C. W.,) *Warder* records a most heart-rending accident which occurred at Millgrove on Thursday of last week:

A young woman, daughter of Mr. David Cummings, was in attendance on a shingle machine, when, we presume, through her unconsciousness, too strings of her bonnet were snatched into the machine, thereby jerking the unfortunate girl head foremost towards the knife, and in the twinkle of an eye, completely scalped her, cut off both ears, and immediately hurled its victim round in a manner not to be accounted for, and cut off a portion of her foot, she was then thrown to the ground senseless, but, wonderful to say, alive. Medical aid was immediately procured, but we learn that the poor young woman is not likely to recover. This is one of the most distressing accidents we have ever heard of.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—In his History of the Art of printing, Falkenstein makes mention of a work printed with wooden plates, of which but two copies are known to be extant, and both imperfect. Recently an antiquary of Ellwangen, Wurtemburg, discovered among his collections of curiosities a perfect copy of this work, which he at once offered to sell to any one of the principal libraries of Germany for seven hundred thalers. It was purchased by the Royal Library of Berlin.

NASHVILLE:

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

The Kansas Policy of the Administration.

We have heretofore shown, by extracts from the speech of Mr. Stanton made on his arrival in Kansas, and the speech of Gov. Walker made in New York just before he departed from that city for the Territory to assume the duties of his office, that it is their policy to make Kansas a free State. An election is to take place next month for delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution. At that election none but citizens of the United States who reside in the Territory, and have, within a certain period, registered their names, are allowed to vote. After the Convention shall have framed a Constitution it is the purpose of Gov. Walker to submit it to the ratification of the people at another election, when every resident inhabitant, whether citizens, aliens, or free negroes, will be permitted to vote. The great body of Northern emigrants and foreigners who have been rushing into the Territory, will thus be given the power to vote down the Constitution made by the delegates elected by the citizens. If a slave State Constitution is framed they will, of course, refuse to ratify it; and one of a different character be framed. This is the policy of the administration as developed by its agents in the Territory. It is unmistakably hostile to the rights of Southern people in the Territory. Yet, the sham democracy of Tennessee—the humbugging party represented by the Nashville *Union and American*—have uttered not one word of remonstrance. The leaders talk of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and attempt to get up false issues to cover up their shameless disregard of Southern interest and Southern rights, but they have not the manliness to condemn the policy of Mr. Buchanan which leads to the driving of the institution of slavery from Kansas, and endangering its existence in Missouri. We call the attention of the people to these facts; which should be pondered long and well.

We have already republished an article from "*The South*," an able democratic journal, the organ of the Southern Rights men of Virginia, coinciding in our view of the policy inaugurated by Messrs. Stanton and Walker, and we hereunto add a paragraph from the Charleston *Mercury*, another Southern Rights journal. The *Mercury* says:

Now, we hold that the submitting of the Constitution soon to be framed by the people of Kansas in Convention assembled, back again to the people individually, for ratification, is a work of supererogation—a matter to be done or not, entirely at the discretion of the Convention, as a thing of contingent *expediency* only, and not by any means a thing of *necessity*. And we cannot but look upon the suggestion of Mr. Stanton, however coupled with declarations of Southern feeling, and determination expressed by Governor Walker, as partaking of the nature of official dictation, and being, in fact, a violation of the promised neutrality—*an insidious and high handed breach of faith towards the South and Southern men in Kansas.* We, therefore, desire in the outset to stamp this game as it deserves, and protest against all attempts to influence the action of the Convention from without, whether coming from the Territorial officers appointed by the President, or the Freesoil schemers of New York and Boston. *The real object and end is, under the guise of fair words to the South,* TO MAKE A FREE STATE OF KANSAS.

The *Mercury* is a vigilant and honest sentinel. It speaks boldly and independently. It sees that the plot is to "make a free State of Kansas," and it says so. We beg the people of Tennessee, whom the sham democracy are now endeavoring to deceive by specious appeals to their patriotism and prejudices, and by the reagitation of questions settled, to be warned before it is too late. If Kansas is taken from us, it will be by the intrigue and management of men who profess to be the friends of the South, but who are really almost as much her enemies as the abolitionist and black republicans—men, who, in the name of democracy, are ready to perpetrate any sort of crime which may tend to keep them in possession of power and place.

☞ Who can account for the strange ideas and still stranger expressions of little children? A little blue-eyed girl of about six summers, a daughter of one of our worthy citizens, the other day, weary, and tired of play, came running into the house, and throwing herself into the arms of her mother, exclaimed:

"Hold me, ma, I feel *so* bad!"

"What's the matter, Pussy?" tenderly inquired the anxious parent.

"I don't know, only I feel mighty bad," replied the little cherub.

"Does your head ache?" eagerly inquired the mother, gently stroking the flowing auburn tresses of the child. "*How* does my little daughter feel bad?"

"Oh! I feel bad all over—I feel just like a *Dremocrat!*" was the curious reply

Not as yet satisfied with the result of her investigations, the mother again inquired—

"And how does a Democrat feel, my child?"

"Just like he wanted to steal something!" whispered the weary child, and nestling still closer to the maternal bosom, she fell asleep.—*Somerville (Tenn.) Star.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES A BUSHEL?—The New York Corn Exchange is disturbed by the recent State legislation. It has been customary to allow 56 pounds of corn to the bushel, and sellers generally refuse to give more. However, by an act passed during the late session of the New York Legislature, and which was to have taken effect on the 16th ult., it was decreed that 58 pounds should thenceforward constitute a bushel. Most buyers contend for this amount.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION DECIDED.—Recently the question has arisen before the Postmaster General, whether a deputy postmaster can be compelled to obey a summons to appear in court with a valuable or other letter that rests in his office addressed to another party. The Postmasted General, under a decision of the Attorney General's office, decided that he cannot do so.

☞ By the Van Buren (Ark.) *Intelligencer*, of the 15 inst., we learn that Elder Pratte, one of the twelve apostles of Mormonism, was on the 14th, when about six miles from Van Buren, overtaken by Mr. Hector McLean, of S. Francisco, whose wife had been seduced by him, and was then on her way to Salt Lake, and shot. He died about two hours after receiving the wound.

DANGER OF SERENADING.—An event of a very serious and fatal character took place near Rockford, Ill., one night last week. A son of ex-Governor Bebb returned from the East, bringing with him his newly wedded bride. A number of young men of the neighborhood, possessing more of the spirit of mischief than of good breeding or sense, went to the house at night for the purpose of insulting the newly wedded pair with a charivari. While engaged in their disgusting orgies, the father of the bridegroom came from the house with a gun and fired upon them. This caused them to disperse; but, rallying again, they soon returned and recommenced their revel with greater vigor than before. Gov. Bebb fired upon them again, and this time with more serious effect. Two of the young men were killed.

For the Patriot.

OUR BEST EDUCATORS.

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

[CONCLUDED.]

I have spoken of the first Educator, the Mother, of her influence, its effects, and its deficiencies. Like her, the second, Nature, has powerful forces, and lasting impressions, but unlike the mortal mother, she has no deficiencies. Like God, her sire, she is perfection,—she comes fresh from his hand, and her teachings like His, glow with inspiration. Her lessons like His mercies, are "new to us every morning." Man is a trinity, he has a physical, a moral, and an intellectual nature, and to each of these she ministers alike. She does not, like man, who has "sought out many inventions," leave one portion of this trinity to deaden and decay, and stimulate another into a forced and fleeting life. Her system of development too, is gradual. As the gray dawn and rosy tints of twilight, gently train the delicate retina of the eye to behold the full glories of sunrise, and the broad blaze of meridian brightness, so she unfolds one after another her mystic tablets, each revealing the increasing radiance of the Great Source of all moral and intellectual light. In every minute atom we see a definite purpose, and thus we learn that we ourselves, mere atoms of divinity, have each our definite duty to perform. From every mountain top our thoughts are pointed to the path to Heaven. In every brook that murmurs at our feet is taught a lesson of the mighty law of Progression. The crystal spring bursting from the rocks like pure, good actions from stern and rugged hearts, will teach us that the brightest and most beautiful thoughts spring often from the roughest exteriors. Then every tree that waves to the breeze, has each its distinctive lesson. The willow bending low its flexile branches waileth, "dust to dust"—the poplar, shooting upward its green spire, cries like hope, "Look aloft;"—the great oak, breasting sturdily the wind and storm, shouts "Be strong,"—and the plane-tree, stretching abroad her white arms over the stream, calls softly saying, "behold how God's goodness overshadows all the river of Time!" Nature, in herself so lovely teaches us to love the beautiful. She says:—

"Ay I love it; like a mother it will bless,
And teach thee patience when thy heart is lonely;
The angels love it, for they wear its dress,
And *thou* art made a 'little lower only,'
Then love the beautiful."

To make our minds beautiful, we must throng them with images of loveliness; to make them perfect, we must contemplate perfection. "Our thoughts are the chisels which carve the statuary of our souls." If they dwell habitually upon lovely objects, sweet sounds, pleasant words, and good actions, the forms they create will be harmonious and beautiful; but thoughts of wrong will as surely produce distortion and deformity. Says Dr. Channing, "The perfection of the mind is to have a propensity to seek agreeable and interesting objects; to have the attention turn spontaneously to the beauties of Nature,—to excellencies of human character, and to God's perfections." Where the influences of the mother, and those of Nature coincide, and elucidate each other, there can be no happier system of education for the youthful mind. By combining her forces with those of Nature, the mother may render her influence a thousand times more lasting and profound. She may lead her boy whose impetuous and passionate nature, threatens daily to plunge him in some reckless course which shall "make shipwreck of his soul," to expend his ardor in climbing the mountain, threading the forest, and breasting the rapid river. She may keep her daughter's heart "pure and unpotted from the world," in the midst of incitements to vanity and frivolity, by occupying her mind with lessons of the lillies of the field, and the shells upon the shore. She will often then turn aside from their more abstruse studies to point them to that brilliantly illuminated book which the Great Teacher is unfolding upon the hills, instructing them to

"Soar with the bird, and flutter with the leaf,
Dance with the reeded grass in wavy play,
Sail with the cloud, rock with the dreaming pine,
And learn of nature all the live long day."

And when they question her as to the great First Cause,—the source of all these things, she will not refuse to explain, as well as in her power, the character and designs of the mighty Author. There is no more hardening process than that which remain indifferent to the inquiries of childhood, or refers them to chance. It comes like the northern blast, chilling and congealing the gushing spring, and worse than this, it forms an ice about the soul's fresh fountains, which not all the rays of Summer's suns can melt. It makes the young child a little atheist, with no poetry in his soul,—all is hard, icy materialism. To him, Nature is comparatively a "sealed book,"—her wonders and her beauties give no play to his slumbering fancies, no rich and glowing tints to his sleeping faculties. When such one arrives at maturity, if he possess an ordinary mind, he will become only a dull and dreary plain, should he be a gifted spirit, his nature will take the semblance of a "mountain soul, that throws its hagard cliffs in mockery to Heaven." Neither will be what they might, and ought to have been. The good mother's lessons in this respect, will be felt, and acknowledged throughout life. We read that Sir Walter Scott, when almost an infant, was one evening found missing at the approach of a rising thunder-storm. Search being instituted, the little fellow was at last found, seated upon a grassy bank, and as the lightning gleamed and flashed above him, he clapped his tiny hands, exclaiming with shouts of innocent infantine glee,—*Oh! bonnie, bonnie!*" This juvenile admiration for the great and exalted displays of Nature, became with him when grown to manhood, a very passion, and it inspired most of the grand and sublime portions of his works. His early training had been such as to bring forth the good in him, his love of Nature deepened his love to God, and his works and actions attest the predominance of these principles in after years. With Byron, unfortunately, the case was different. He possessed, if possible, a more profound appreciation of the sublime and beautiful, than Scott, but he had no gentle, guiding hand to lead him to the *true* appreciation. Whatever of sublimity and grandeur is found upon his pages, we may trace to his lingerings among the Alps, and his favorite retreat, the summit of "dark Lochnagar." To such a spirit, well might "Jura answer from her misty shroud," for his character, jagged and abrupt, ploughed by the lightning of his powerful passions, and wrapt in the cloud-rack of gloomy misanthropy, answered well to her terrible shadow as it rose amid the tempest, or bared its cliffs to the transient sunshine. In many of his productions there is that wild and savage loneliness which would seem to be the genuine offspring of such scenery. He passes before us as an embodiment of the scene, in the fierce wail of his wayward spirit, we hear the wind-shriek through the gorges, and we behold the sunlight of his genius sporting like fragmentary rainbows over the dark precipices and seething cataracts of his passions. Much indeed does his character resemble a slumbering volcano, "projecting its cliffs like quenched batteries against earth and Heaven," with the smouldering fire in its heart, and the drifting snows upon its icy bosom.

The Mother should see to it that her children have the advantages of a communion with Nature. It is not enough that she talks, and reads, and sings to them of these things, they must be brought into actual and daily contact with Nature, and be taught to contemplate her wonders and her glories. In this respect we cannot influence the mind of a child at second-hand. We cannot make him *feel* the sublimity of a stern solitude, or realize the grandeur and beauty of an extended prospect unless he *sees* them. Description, however vivid, will fall comparatively powerless, for the reason that the impressions made by Nature are "purely emotional, and emotion is so evanescent that the effort to condense it into language destroys the sentiment, as breath destroys the prisms of the snowflake."

It is the duty of Mothers also, to use their influence in having our Institutions of learning located amid the beautiful displays of God's handiwork. We are told by some that all such Institutions "succeed best, and turn out the greatest number of great men," when located in or near large cities. It is argued, (and with some truth, though not the "whole truth,") that such a location affords the student an opportunity for the study of human nature, and places him in a situation to use his knowledge as he acquires it; in short it renders him practical. This is a view very likely to be taken by the mass of the men of this eminently practical and utilitarian day;—it may be the opinion of the fathers, but I question if it be that of the thinking, reasoning mothers of our time. If in reference to the location of the "proposed Southern University," about which so much has been said, the vote of all parents could be taken, I would not undertake to answer for the majority of men, but I have no hesitation in saying that I believe all mothers who are capable of forming an opinion on the subject, would decidedly object to its being placed either "in, or near a large and populous city." The mother who values the physical or moral health of her son, would have no hesitation in determining where she would have him placed during the "transition state" which characterizes life at school. The opinion of some, above-mentioned, is a following up of that system already too prevalent, and which is so much to be deplored, the "sharpening" of the intellect, to the neglect of the soul and the heart. That "knowledge of human nature," which the young student gains by a city education, is generally too dearly purchased by the sacrifice of all that is pure and noble, and good in his own nature. Such a course may, in the modern acceptance of the term, "turn out the greatest number of great ["sharp?] men;" will it create, or develope the greatest number of *good* ones? We have now, if we may believe the eulogistic press, any quantity of "great men,"—financiers and physicians, orators and oracles, patriots, pill-makers, and politicians, all "great men." We have already a surplus of such on hand,—the supply is more than equal to the demand, and what we want now is to train and educate some plain, honest, good ones. A city education conducted as it ordinarily is at the present day, is *not* the one best calculated to give to our nation the men she needs. Its temptations before which the unguarded and undisciplined *heart* is almost sure to fall, is surely a counterpoise to that want of "polish" which some deplore as the effect of a "mountain retirement." I have, however, yet to be convinced, that a want of "polish" is a necessary consequence of a "mountain retirement." I could name at this moment, persons who now dispense the hospitalities of a mountain retreat with the elegance and "polish" that would do credit to a court, and I could also mention persons living within the circle of all the luxuries and refinements of city life, who are not only deficient in "polish," but their rudeness is rendered the more disgusting, in that it is the result not so much of ignorance as of selfishness. But I desire not to institute comparisons; the average number being taken into consideration, the average amount of refinement is probably equal. True "polish" can only embellish true politeness, and true politeness is not the child of ceremony, but is born of the kindly and sympathetic heart. It is true that *solitude*, (not retirement) has its disadvantages; it is apt to render men self conscious, if not somewhat self-sufficient. A free and open intercourse with society, on the contrary, has a tendency to render one more liberal in his views; it eaches us to accommodate ourselves to others, and reconciles us to the peculiarities of our fellow men. But when that fear of opinion which awes the weak and inexperienced has been succeeded by firmness, and a noble scorn of the falsities by which it was once dismayed; when the soul has been elevated with lofty purposes, and the spirit acquired that bravery and cool discernment which enable it correctly to study and analyze human character, and boldly to contend with the world, then it is time to send the young intelligence forth to gain its "knowledge of *human* nature." When in communion with his teacher—Nature—he has enriched his mind, developed his heart, formed his physical habits, and cultivated all his powers, to some extent,—then will he be strong to go forth "conquering and to conquer." Institutions of learning should be located amid the healthful influences of Nature, as it is there alone that physical education can be properly carried forward, and it is in physical education that the basis of a true usefulness must be laid. The foundation laid in a sound body, the superstructure of a sound mind is much more probable, and then the "polishing," which so many seem to consider of such paramount importance, comes in, the last and finishing work of the artist. It is easy to put on that "polish" afterward when all the building is staunch and strong; but let us not polish ignorance, let us not varnish over the nature where the germs of vice lie sleeping, let us not make our children "like unto whited sepulchres." No greater difference in educational systems could exist than that which trained the youth of our forefathers, the rigid Puritans, and that which characterizes us at present. The mental and moral training of that early day, stands out before us like the strong, but dark and rugged pillar of stonehenge, ours is too much the modern brick and mortar structure, covered with stucco, and garnished with paint. In the education of girls especially we deal too much in tinsel,—the ornaments like those of the Sabine maiden have nearly crushed all life out of the system. That system is such that we all have "a need," men, women and children of us, to go back to Nature. We are developed too much upon false models, and with false views of life. We have need to be "born again" of the spirit of Nature, we must in our threefold character be matured at her bosom, if we would become models of health and beauty. We must have our voices tuned like the harmony of birds, and our looks kindled at the stars. We must revel in her light and heat, drink of her fountains, and be tossed by her winds,

Whoever thinks, must see that man was made
To face the storm, not languish in the shade,
Action's his sphere,"

and by this course of training will he be best prepared for it. "The clearbrain, the sound heart, the active nerve, are his who slakes his thirst at Nature's stream, who prefers God's merciful thought as expressed in water, to man's perverted thought as exhibited in wine." And this is just the contrast between a retired education, and a city training. The one is a cup of pure, sparkling, invigorating *water*, the other a goblet of seducing, exhilarating but too often fatal *wine*. Retirement gives a just, solid, firm, and forcible tone to our thoughts, intercourse with the world imparts to them point, and brilliancy. It may be said that by being guarded, and by teaching sound morality in city schools, we may make men as upright as they could possibly be made under any circumstances. In all schools, generally, some system of moral philosophy is taught, but the young mind cons over a volume, for the most part dry, metaphysical, or it may be merely speculative, —and where is the use? Can the feelings thus awakened compare with the warmth, the rapture that thrilled his child heart, when at his mother's knee, with the Bible for his text-book, and all Nature before him as an illustration, she impressed upon his spirit a sense of the love and duty which he owed to that great and good Being, "who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, and meted out the heavens with a span; who hath comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?" Oh! then when the youth passes from his mother's guardianship, do not separate him from Nature also, we cannot of course expect all of our sons to become philosophers, and poets, orators, and statesmen, but we must hope that they will all become *good* men. To this end mothers of our Southern land let all your training tend. If you would have your child become a Numa, deny him not the counsels and companionship of the beautiful Egeria,—if you would have him become a follower of the divine Master, then teach as He taught, and yours shall be that glorious "recompense of reward."

FOREST HOME, 1857.

MARRIED,

In Gallatin, Tenn., on Thursday, the 28th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, MR. T. C. WATTS, of Nashville, to MISS OVINIA HOBBS, of the former place.

Be their path with roses strown,
All their hours to care unknown;
Sorrow cloud their pathway never,
Happiness be theirs forever.

In this city on Thursday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. Miller, by the Rev. A. L. P. Green, MR. ROBERT J. WATSON to MISS MARY, daughter of Mrs. M. Miller, both of this city.

In this city on the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John P. Campbell, MR. JOHN E. BENTON to MISS TARPLEY OWEN, all of this city.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....JOEL DAVIS
Treasurer.....J. H. HARPER.

SIXTH AND LAST NIGHT of the distinguished comedienne and Vocalist MISS MARION MACARTHY.

Saturday Evening, May 30th,

Will be acted the beautiful pathetic drama in three acts, called, IRELAND AS IT IS: Grand Overture by the Orchestra. To conclude with the celebrated comic drama, entitled, BOB NETTLES.

HOOK & LADDER COMPANY.

THE Members of Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1, are requested to meet at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock precisely. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
may30-2t. C. HANMER, Sec.

Gen. Wm. Walker at New Orleans!

NOT THE LAST CALL.

FORTY LIKELY NEGROES FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand a new arrival of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, comprising men, women, boys and girls, of all ages and sizes, cooks, washers, ironers, house servants, and field hands. Those wishing to buy must call soon and see them. They are the very likeliest lot of Negroes ever offered in this market. W. L. BOYD, JR.,
Nashville, May 30, 1857. No 50 Cherry street.

New Ice Cream and Soda Water SALOON.

FR. REHAGAN,
NO. 19 DEADERICK STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Ale, &c. He will, also, during the season keep a supply of ICE CREAM, of the best quality. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage. [may30.]

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES

BY
CARTER, McKAY & CO.,

ON Thursday, June 4th, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., we will offer for sale

200 bags Coffee;	100,000 G. D. Caps;
50 bbls Crushed and Powd'd Sugar;	600 reams wrapping Paper;
585 Kegs Nails;	150 bxs. manuf Tobacco;
200 doz. painted Buckets;	10 bbls. Dom. Brandy;
50 bxs. Sperm Candles;	150 bxs. Brandy;
100 bxs. Fair Soap;	150 bxs. Champagne Cider;
50 bxs. Fancy Soap;	50 bxs. assorted Pickles;
100 doz. Mustard;	100 bbls. Whiskey;
100 doz. Yeast Powders;	20 bbls. Smith's O R Whiskey;
50 doz. Hemp Bed Cords;	75 casks S C Soda;
50 doz Jute Bed Cords	167 bbxs ass'ted Glassware;
50 doz. Cotton Bed Cords;	50 doz. Seives;
10 bags Filberts;	75 doz. Brooms;
12 bags English Walnuts;	20 bales Grass Mats;
100,000 assorted Cigars;	50 doz. Washboards;
50 boxes Tea;	200 bbls. Cider Vinegar;
200 gross Matches;	50 gross. Blacking;
50 casks Muler & Son's Ale;	80 nests. Flour Buckets;
25 bxs. Smoking Tobacco,	25 cases Brown Stone;

With other articles to suit the trade.
may30. CARTER, McKAY CO.

FINE SUMMER SHOES!

JOHN RAMAGE,
42 COLLEGE STREET,

IS NOW RECEIVING ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF Fine Shoes, Boots, Gaiters, Buskins, and Slippers for

Ladies, Misses, and Children,

GENTS' CALF STITCHED BOOTS; OXFORDS, CALF AND PATENT LEATHER; CONGRESS GAITERS, AND FINE DRESS SHOES; a large assortment.

ALSO.

For Boys and Youths of every description, Calf, Patent Leather, Goat Morocco, and English Lasting Gaiters. For sale very cheap for cash. JOHN RAMAGE,
42 College street.

☞ A large stock of Heavy Work, for men and women. Extra Pegged Work of the best quality. [may30.]

ALSOP'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE.

Messrs. Wessell & Thompson,

HAVING been appointed by Mr. Arthur Kendall, of N. Y., sole agent for Messrs. S. Alsopp & Sons, agent, in the sale of this celebrated English Ale, beg leave to subjoin testimonials for the information of the public, from the leading Physicians and Chemists of the day, as to the medical advantages and efficient tonic properties of Alsopp's Ale. It is particularly recommended to invalids and as a general drink to those in health.

From Baron Liebig.

"The specimens of your Pale Ale sent to me afforded me another opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, *and as a general beverage, both for the invalid and the robust.*

"*Giessen, May 6.*"

From Professor Graham, F.R.S., University College, London; and Prof Hofmann, Ph.D. F.R.S. College of Chemistry, London.

"The sifting nature of the chemical examination which the Beers of Messrs. ALLSOPP'S manufacture for many months past have been subjected to, fully establishes their incontestible purity. The process of brewing Pale Ale is one in which nothing but water and the best malt and hops, of the first quality, are used; *it is an operation of the greatest delicacy and care*, which would be entirely ruined by any tampering with the materials employed.

"*London, April 26.*"

From the Analytical Sanitary Commissioner of the "Lancet," May 16, 1853.

"From the pure and wholesome nature of the ingredients employed, the moderate proportion of alcohol present, and the very considerable quantity of aromatic anodyne bitter derived from hops contained in these Beers, they tend to preserve the tone and vigor of the Stomach, and conduce to the restoration of the health of that great organ when in a state of weakness or debility. They resemble, indeed, from their lightness, a WINE OF MALT rather than an ordinary fermented infusion; and it is very satisfactory to find that a Beverage of such general consumption is entirely free from every kind of impurity."

From Prof. Muspratt, F.R.S.E. member of the Royal Irish Academy.

"I have carefully examined and analysed samples of your Ales, and find that they do not contain a particle of any injurious substance. *I and my family have used your Ales for years, and with perfect confidence in their purity.* I know that pale Ale, when prepared, as it must be in your Brewery, under scientific surveillance, containing a large quantity of nutritious matter; and the hop, by its tonic properties, gives a healthy tone to the stomach.

"*College of Chemistry, Liverpool, April 20.*"

From George Budd, M. D. Senior Physician of King's College Hospital.

"I did not want any testimony to satisfy me of the perfect purity of the Pale Ale *manufactured by you.* A close observation of its effect upon myself, and upon many others to whom I have prescribed it, long ago convinced me, as much as the most searching chemical analysis could do, *that it contains nothing more than malt and hops, and that it is a first rate beverage.*"

"*Dover-street, May 1.*"

From Marshall Hall, M. D., F.F.S.

"My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken and my opinion of *its great value* in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience.

"*Grosvenor-street, April 30.*"

From Benfield Violan, Esq., Surgeon.

"ALLSOP'S Pale and Bitter Ale is *one of the most useful of beverages, possessing exceedingly valuable tonic properties in an elegant form.* Lupoline, or the active principles of the hop, is a well known tonic, but is apt to disagree with the stomach when given simply; it is usual then, when prescribed, to combine it with some corrigent; no better can be than the extractive matters of malt; hence, as the analysis of your Beer has proved it to be a fermented solution of malt and hops only, we have a most useful medicine in a most acceptable form.

"*Croucan, Cornwall, June 7.*"

From James Patrie, M. D.

"For many years I have been in the habit of recommending the use of ALLSOPP'S Bitter Beer as a beverage to invalids who required a regulated diet; and I certainly could not have done so, unless from the evidence that the liquor was perfectly fermented, and made from the best and most wholesome ingredients. Where drinks of a nutritive and stomachic character are indicated, *I know of none as yet, on which I feel I could so safely depend for doing good, as ALLSOPP'S Bitter Beer.*

"*Liverpool, May 6.*"

And many others which may be inspected at our office. On draught at

A. JONNARD & BRO.'S,
Union st.

To be had in bbls. for Hotels, Restaurants, &c., and in cases of 2 and 4 dozen pints from
WESSELL & THOMPSON,
may30.-3t. Confectioners, Nashville.

FOR RENT.

THE neat Cottage residence of Capt. Brooks, 1½ miles from the city, on the Louisville Branch turnpike, is for rent. Possession given at once. Apply to
May 27. JNO. E. GLEAVES.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday morning next (May 30th,) commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, I will sell to the highest bidder, the Household Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c., one new and beautiful Piano, and one Work Horse, and other articles. Property of Capt. Brooks and Wife. Sale at Residence, 1½ miles from the city, on the Louisville Branch Turnpike.
JNO. E. GLEAVES, Agent
May 27-td. for owners.

CHANCERY SALE.

Nichol & Peacock vs. Benj. Stones et als and Benj. Stones and wife vs. Nichol & Peacock et als.

IN accordance with a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, at its present (May) term, 1857, in the above causes, I will, on Saturday, 30th May, 1857, at the Court yard Gate, in said city, expose for public sale, to the highest bidder, a NEGRO MAN, slave, named Simon, for cash. Sale at 12 o'clock, precisely. G. D. BRIEN,
may20—td Clerk & Master.

House and Lot for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree pronounced by the County Court of Bedford county, at the March term, 1857, in the case of J. P. Calhoun and others, ex parte, I will sell in the city of Nashville, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May next, one House and Lot in the city of Nashville, known at Lot 89, in the plat of lots made out for L. H. Lanier, and registered in the Register's office of Davidson county, in Book No. 13, pages 551 and 552. Said lot is situated on the corner of Washington Street.

TERMS.—Said Lot will be sold as follows: The purchaser will be required to pay one-third in cash; the balance in equal payments of six and twelve months: purchaser giving bond and two approved securities.

☞ Sale to be made at the corner of the Market-house.
may8—td JO. H. THOMPSON, Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Nashville Publishing and Printing Company, are hereby notified that an instalment of twenty five per cent of the capital stock of said Company is called for, payable on Monday, the 8th June next, to the undersigned at his office in Nashville.
may28—d. A. V. S. LINDSLEY, President.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES,

BY
B. LANIER & CO.,

WE will offer in front of our store, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large and well assorted stock of Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

25 Hhds fair and prime Sugar;	10 half c-ddy Teas;
	25 bbls Molasses;
100 bags prime Rio Coffee;	25 bbls loaf Sugar;
10 bbls Refined;	300 kegs Nails;
200 bxs assorted Glassware;	50 bbls Mackerel;
10 bbls Dexter's Whiskey;	25 Bourbon do
25 Rye do	25 cases Sardines;
50 Dom. Brandy, Gin and Wine;	100 boxes Star Candles;
	100 quarter do
100 half bxs Star Candles;	100 dozen Buckets;
20 bbls cider Vinegar;	5 cases table Salt;
50 kegs Tobacco, and in bulk	25,000 assorted Segars;
10 bxs Cuba rim Cigars	10 qrs Brandy Cherries;

With all the smaller articles in the Grocery line.
may28, 1857. B. LANIER & CO.

PRINTER'S INK.—Printers in want of a superior article of News and Book Ink, can find a supply at the Patriot Office, for sale cheap for cash. apr25 SMITH, CAMP & CO.

SODA FOUNTAIN, AT No. 48, on Cherry street, is all ready for the Summer, to supply the thirsty with delicious beverage. apr4 CHARLES MILLER.

RAGS.—I will pay 3½ cents Cash for good Cotton and Linen Rags, delivered at my Rag Store on the North-east corner of the Square. Woolen and Silk Rags are not wanted.
dec25 W. S.