The Nashville Patriot.

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FIRE IN COLUMBIA.

From the Columbia Mirror, Extra, of July 11th.

The following is from the Democratic Herald of this morning:

"We stop the press to notice that Col. P. D. Franklin's Tavern, the Franklin House, took fire upstairs in the kitchen, just before 9 o'clock last night, and was entirely consumed. Much of the furniture was saved, though much injured. Large quantities of provisions lost. No insurance on any of them. The citizens were out *en masse*, and by extraordinary exertions saved the adjoining buildings. Loss unknown."

The Franklin House was the only building destroyed, but as all the merchants, grocers, &c., in the adjoining houses removed their goods to the street, they all sustained losses. We give an estimate below. The office of the *Columbia Mirror* is a perfect wreck this morning, nearly all the type having been pied. Our loss is about $500.

ESTIMATED LOSSES.

P. D. Franklin,	$5,000
Isham Lamb, Grocer,	1,500
O. P. Nicholson,	2,500
Jas. Johnson, Merchant,	450
Jas. R. Hodge, Grocer,	400
John E. Hatcher,	500
G. T. Chaffin, Grocer,	300
S. W. Frierson, Hardware Dealer,	300
Engle & Frierson, Merchant Tailors,	100

Mr. Nicholson's loss consists of a pocket-book, containing notes of hand and other papers.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.—The Portland *State of Maine* gives the following account of the robbery of the Central Bank of New Brunswick:

On Sunday, June 28th, the Central Bank of New Brunswick was robbed of a large amount of gold and five pound notes. The amount is not stated, but we presume from $15,000 to 20,000 in gold, and a still larger amount in bank bills.

The robbers got into the basement of the building, dug through the masonry and got access to the lock, an old fashioned one, bolted to the door by screws. They cut off the heads of the screw bolts, and left the lock hanging in its place, and forced the door. They selected their gold and bills, and left the silver on the floor of the banking room, apparently intending to return for it. No one connected with the bank visited it from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, so that they had ample time for arrangements.

Mr. Marcy's Last Portrait.

Mr. Marcy appears to have died from disease of the heart. He was not of an apoplectic habit, and the suddenness of his death—the heart ceasing to beat, while he was lying on his couch reading a book, which dropped upon his breast as he expired—together with the naturalness of his expression and absence of distortion in his features, countenances this supposition. Although it was not generally known that he was subject to heart disease, Mr. Marcy on one occasion, during his last visit in this city, evinced in an unmistakable manner the symptom of the fatal disease. While having his photograph taken by Brady, he was requested by the artist to stand, in order, we suppose, to correspond with most of the other portraits of eminent men in the gallery. Mr. Marcy, however, attempted it in vain, the palpitation of his heart requiring him either to sit or move about. His restlessness was so noticeable in the effort of standing for his picture, that he was finally taken sitting in his chair—a posture rather more familiar to the old man of late years than any other. At all events, the likeness itself, which is the last ever taken of the great statesman, is perfect. His garments are a little more glossy and fresh than in the original, but the face, the features, and what Shakespeare calls the "visage of his mind," is there. The shrewd, wise half smile with which, when in a jocose and amiable mood, he would at once please and baffle those of his friends who tried to know more of his mind than he chose to reveal—an expression which sent the quidnuncs of Washington empty, but not wholly dissatisfied away—is here caught, and perpetuated with a grace almost beyond the reach of art.—*N. Y. Post.*

Decision in the Habeas Corpus Case of the United States Marshal.

The Cincinnati papers of Friday contain the following:

"Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, yesterday made a long and able decision on the application of the eleven United States Deputy Marshals who had been arrested and held in custody by the Sheriff of Clarke county, Ohio. It is a document which meets fully every question raised in this extraordinary case. The right and authority of the United States officers to resist and disregard all State process, while engaged in the service of the writs of the United States tribunals; their duty to prevent, by any degree of force, any interruption in the performance of their duties; the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Courts of all matters arising under the act of Congress providing for the reclamation of fugitives from labor; the violation of the sovereignty of the United States, which would be involved in any attempt to execute "the extraordinary" act of the Ohio Legislature, giving the State Courts authority to issue writs of *habeas corpus* against all parties detaining persons for any cause, were most lucidly and ably exposed.

Judge Leavitt unhesitatingly decided that the Marshals were justified in resisting the service of the writ in the hands of Layton, and that no more force was used than was necessary to overcome the violence of the Sheriff and his assistant. He saw nothing to censure or condemn in the conduct of the others.

He said that whatever prejudice might exist in the community against the act of Congress relative to fugitives, it was the duty of all good citizens to obey the law, and it must be enforced. This duty, the obligations imposed by the Constitution, the relations which the States had agreed to bear to one another, were most eloquently dwelt upon and illustrated.

The conclusion of the decision was, that the Deputy Marshals be released from the custody of the sheriff of Clarke county.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, referring to the fact that Gov. Walker is only carrying out the instructions of the Administration, in the affairs of Kansas, makes the following pertinent remarks:

"It is as vain for you to attempt to separate Buchanan and Walker as to divide Cheng and Eng. They are the Siamese Kansas twins. Every blow given to the one, thrills like an electric shock through the nerves and muscles, the veins, arteries, joints and marrow of the other. It is worse than folly—it is criminal, to bottle up wrath and *nurse it and keep it warm*, for the one, while you are pouring your vials on the naked head of the other. Quit such childish sport, or the very boys will laugh and grin at you in the streets. Come out like men and dance to the music of your own papers. Suppose you have to take the back-step, you have practiced it long enough to do it with grace. If you should fall then like a cat, you will light on your feet—"right side up, with care."

The truth is, Mr. Buchanan is giving a practical illustration of the doctrines of alien suffrage and squatter sovereignty, as contained in the Kansas Nebraska Act, and our Democratic friends will be compelled to join issue with him on this point, and vote with the Americans or take back all they have said against Walker, Buchanan & Co. They have merely stumbled and fallen in the pit, dug with their own hands. "*The thorns they are reaping are of the trees they planted,*" the South is torn and she bleeds. Walker and Buchanan are but the guilty agents, the Democratic leaders at the South have dealt the paricidal blow. The shaft which tinges her plumage, now with blood, is feathered with one of her own pinions."

MAKING CATHOLICS BY WHOLESALE.—Last Sunday, in Paris, Bourbon co., the Rev. Geo. A. Carrell, Catholic Bishop of Covington, administered the rite of confirmation to one hundred and twenty grown persons. Upward of 500 Roman Catholics were in the town on the occasion, mostly from Bourbon, Clarke, Harrison, Montgomery, and Nicholas counties. The reverend gentleman, who is a native of Philadelphia, addressed the large congregation collected inside and outside the church building, at 11 o'clock, A. M. He was assisted in his spiritual functions by the Rev. Herman G. Allen, the Catholic pastor of Paris.—*Lou. Jour.*

NASHVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1857.

The Progress of Fanaticism and Foreignism.

In those States of the South, bordering on the free States, the freesoil sentiment is gradually extending itself. We have witnessed it, to a marked degree, in Missouri and Kentucky, and more recently in some portions of Virginia. Wherever the foreign element has its widest sway, this sentiment finds its strongest expression. We have often referred to such facts as these to show that, one of the dangers to be apprehended from the swarms of foreigners constantly coming into this country, and of allowing them the rights of suffrage, was that it would have the effect to strengthen the fanatical freesoil sentiment of the North; still more to unsettle the country in reference to our domestic institutions, and to give the enemies of the South a controlling influence in our affairs and government. This has been opposed as imaginary, and many of the more reckless Democratic papers of the South, have even denied it as a matter of fact. We now have it in our power to present the fact in such form that it cannot be denied.

On the 7th inst. a Republican Convention was held in the town of Newport, Ky., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. From the proceedings of that meeting, as published in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 8th., we take the three following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the existence of Slavery in Kentucky is to be deeply regretted, and that, however, much differences of opinion may exist in regard to the propriety of abolishing it now, still, were we free from it, we would unanimously oppose its introduction here; and while entertaining these principles, if applicable at home,

"*Resolved*, That we heartily adopt the principles of the great American Republican party, namely: non-interference (on the part of Congress or the free States) in regard to Slavery in the sovereign States where it now exists, and non-extension of Slavery over territory now free."

"*Resolved, That we hail with open hearts and open arms that surging tide of emigration that is setting in upon us from the old world*, and composed of those who seek for that freedom and human happiness here that is denied them every where else."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting, and the author of them, B. F. Sanford, was nominated, unanimously, on the first ballot, as their candidate for Congress. These Southern Black Republicans may well "*hail with open hearts and open arms that* "*surging tide of emigration that is setting in* "*upon us from the old world;*" for it is through them that their strength in the South is to come, and it is through them that the diabolical purposes of their native allies, are to be consummated. And yet, in the face of such overwhelming facts as these, we have a party in Tennessee, pretending to be a defender of the South, which is courting this "surging tide," and seeking to give it suffrage and sovereignty in the territories, in its raw alien state. Cannot the South learn who are its enemies?!

Walker Sustained in Kansas.

Warfare upon WALKER will of course now cease, and those presses in the country disposed to keep up the clamor on this WALKER-Kansas question, must direct their batteries against the administration and against the Democracy of Kansas. *Gov Walker has shown that he has acted under instructions from the President, and we hold that it is unmanly to make war upon the servant when he is pursuing the instructions of his master.* We moreover hope that the President will give no heed to the demands for WALKER'S re-call from the Territory.—*Memphis Appeal.*

We present the above to show with what ardor, the lately denounced course of Gov. WALKER, is now being supported. Whatever may hereafter be said against that course must be levelled at the administration, at the President, the "*master*" and not at WALKER "*the servant.*" The language of this paragraph is strong and a propriate. It indicates precisely the relation between the President and his instrument, "*master*" and "*servant.*" Will our neighbor of the *Union and American* reiterate what he had the boldness to declare a few days ago, to-wit:

"We again repeat, that while we heartily approve the instructions of the Executive, as we understand them, and as stated by Gov. Walker, in the extract above quoted, and while we also cordially approve and endorse the exposition of Mr. Buchanan's views, as authoritively announced by the Washington *Union*, we deeply regret the course, and repudiate, without qualification, the policy Gov. Walker has thought proper to inaugurate."

There is now an admirable opening presented for Southern democratic enterprise. The thing is in your own hands and you can take whichever side you like. You have repudiated the course of the "servant;" what have you to say of the "master." Indeed, it is a question of some little importance to know whose master the President is, besides WALKER'S. Will you take the advice, "authoritively" given by your colleague of the *Appeal*, and "repudiate" the President "without qualification,"—re-adjust and "direct your batteries against the administration and against the democracy of Kansas?" We insist that you shall do one or the other. If it shall aid you, in coming to a conclusion, or give you any consolation, we will present you to some of the company, you have in case you shall determine to "repudiate" the President as you have done his servant, WALKER.

Here is a coterie grouped by your neighbor and friend of the Huntsville *Democrat*, along with whom he also takes his seat:

"The vigilant eye of that faithful sentinel, *The South*, at Richmond, first saw the Address, descried the treachery, and denounced the traitor in trumpet tones of indignation, which was caught up successively, and repeated with no uncertain sound by the *Mercury* and *Courier* at Charleston, the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, Columbus *Times and Sentinel*, Montgomery *Messenger*, and other faithful wardens on the watch-tower of Southern safety. Gov. W. has thrown his influence, as far as he dare do it, against the South, and deserves her execration, and, we think, the sooner the Administration can relieve itself from the responsibility of his acts the better for it. By the time he has run the gauntlet of the next Congress, we feel confident, he will wish he had observed, at least, "an armed neutrality" in Kansas affairs, and left his isothermal theory unbroached."

Another *compadre*, in full fellowship, the Jackson *Mississippian* says:

"He finds no warrant for his course in the law creating the territory, and if he searches for precedent, upon which to base his vindication, he will find that his conduct has no parallel. His course is attended with no palliating fact. It is unprecedented. It is unwarranted by law. It is becoming a tyrant possessed of unlimited powers, and not the mere executor of plain, simple written law. *He now stands unveiled before an outraged South, a self-convicted traitor to her constitutional rights*, and in the detestable attitude of a man who has degraded himself from a high eminence in American statesmanship to the position of a Sumner or a Hale. *Nay—the comparison is unjust to these distinguished freesoilers. They* are true to their original liege; they are guiltless of bad faith or tergiversation. *Even to rank with the apostate Fremont, he is unworthy. Let him stand alone, in the enormity of his disgrace, a by-word on every Southern lip, and the contempt and hate of that national patriotism which he has betrayed.*

"We are glad to have the endorsement of our views touching Walker's Kansas policy by a journal so able and reliable as the Kemper Democrat. But one sentiment has thus far found utterance through the Southern press, upon this subject, and that is of unqualified disapproval of the conduct of the faithless official."

We have already given the expressions of the N. Orleans *Delta* and *Times*, the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier;* and the resolutions of the Conventions of Georgia and Mississippi, and the public meeting at Montgomery, Ala. But these all went upon the supposition that the President was free from any complicity in the movements of WALKER. Here is what the *Delta* says since that fact is known; after enumerating the progress of Kansas affairs, the Delta proceeds:

"Thus stood matters when the Oily Gammon of the Administration assumed the reins of Government. Like the Territorial Freesoil demagogues, he saw that the Southern immigrants would carry their point unless he could throw the weight of his official and personal influence into the scale against them. Slavery was virtually an institution of Kansas, and the Governor knew it. He, therefore, proceeded before it should be too late, to put slavery out of Kansas. If we are to believe the oft-repeated declaration of Gov. Walker, that his "views were well known to the President and the Cabinet, and approved by them," then the Administration, at the outset, knew, also, that Slavery would be incorporated in the Kansas Constitution, unless that instrument could be put down by the voice of the "actual resident settlers"—that is to say, submitted for ratification to every squatter, who might come into the Territory next Fall, and declare his intention to become a permanent citizen.

"Thus it is that Kansas, through the instrumentality of the Administration, promises to become the prey of the Freesoilers. Its constitution once submitted to the thousands who will purposely pour in and squat upon a piece of Government land and claim to be "actual *bona fide* resident settlers" according to Gov. Walker, or '*bona fide* citizens' according to the official journal, will likely go down beneath the blows of the Northern people—aided and abetted by the "powers that be."

Shaking in their Shoes.

We notice in the Democratic organ in this city an announcement that a banner will be presented to a portion of the democracy of Sumner at "Fountain Head" on the 30th of this month, and that Gov. Johnson, Andrew Ewing, Esq., and Col. S. R. Anderson, the Post Master of Nashville, are posted for speeches on the occasion. The presentation of a banner is, we suspect, a mere *ruse*. The real object of the meeting is to call in the stray sheep. The leaders are alarmed—they have been pretending that Harris is good for ten thousand majority, but they are trembling in their shoes, and fear he will have no majority at all. Hence, they are calling outsiders into the field—their Johnsons, Ewings, Pillows, Nicholsons, Joneses, and Andersons—and all to rescue the "statesman of splendid talents" from the grasp of a "school boy" declaimer! This is chivalry, with a vengeance! Seven against one—what think the honest hearted masses of this picture?

Kansas—the Richmond Examiner.

We republish this morning an article from the Richmond *Examiner*, one of the ablest Democratic journals in the Old Dominion, to which we invite the attention of our Democratic readers in particular. The *Examiner* has been one of the warmest supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Its present position is a bitter commentary upon the Democratic fraud and mal-administration in Kansas.

From the Charleston Courier, July 10th.

The Georgia and Mississippi Democracy pronounced "hasty", "harsh", and "ungracious".

There can no longer be any doubt that the President and his Cabinet, in which there are four Southern men and three Northern men, have endorsed the WALKER treason against the South. The official organ, the ministerial journal, hight the Washington *Union*, has put forth an elaborate defence and justification of Gov. WALKER'S inaugural address to the people of Kansas, and rebukes the Democratic State Conventions of Georgia and Mississippi, as "hasty, harsh, and ungracious." In one place it says—"we are constrained to think that the Georgia and Mississippi democracy have pronounced their judgment rather hastily;" and, in another, in allusion to the action of those portions of the democracy of the Union, it adds—"with such a battle, raging in his (WALKER'S) front, it was harsh and ungracious to open this fire on his rear." We feel no doubt that the voice of the two portions of the Southern democracy, which have already spoken, has but given expression to the general sentiment of both the democrats and the Old Line Whigs of the South; and that the patriots of the South, without distinction of party, will be ungracious enough to withdraw their confidence from both Mr. BUCHANAN and the Southern members of his cabinet, unless speedy and ample attonement be made for the late betrayal of Southern Rights an interests.

It is too palpable to admit of question, that Secretary STANTON and Gov. WALKER, either by the instruction or with the sanction of President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, have grossly, offensively, and dictatorially interferred to render Kansas a non-slave-holding State, by either procuring the adoption of a Constitution, ignoring the question of slavery, or by encouraging popular opposition to a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and threatening its rejection by Congress, unless submitted to the people, or rather to the actual residents of Kansas, for ratification or rejection; and all this accompanied with an elaborate argument to show that nature has forbidden the domestication of slavery in that region. This we hold to be in direct violation of the great and cardinal principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which is *non interference* with the question of slavery, or, in other words, "to leave the people of Kansas perfectly free in adopting a State Constitution, to decide the question of slavery for themselves." What freedom is left, when the Executive appointees of the Secretaryship and Chief Magistracy of the Territory, backed by the Executive authority of the Union, declare to the people of Kansas that the edict of GOD and Nature has forbidden the introduction of African slavery among them; that it is their inherent, fundamental, and unalienable right to give the final vote on the State Constitution, which their Convention may adopt, and that, if that Convention (which it was well known would be a pro-slavery body,) should dare to violate the inherent, fundamental, and unalienable right of the people, Congress should interpose for its vindication, by rejecting the Constitution. What is this but Executive dictation of the most gross, offensive and objectionable character—and its impropriety becomes only the more flagrant, when it is considered that the dictatorial interference in question is exerted in behalf of, or as a concession to a party, in open contumacy and rebellion against constituted authority. We have not time, at present, to review the special pleading of the Executive and Cabinet organ; it is sufficient to say that no special pleading, however skilful, can afford even a decent apology for such monstrous interference with popular rights and State Rights, and for such gross betrayal of the confidence of the South, by the administration of its choice and its creation.

The Appeal Attacked.

The Holly Springs *Democrat* of the 7th has a spirited article in opposition to the Walker policy of delivering Kansas over to the Abolitionists. The *Appeal* is not neglected by the editor of the *Democrat*. If the South lies weltering in her gore, the national Democracy opened her veins. Oh, the murdered South! What ought to be done with the quacks who have with the Kansas lancet bled her to death? Where is the butcher, Frank Pierce? Is he to be rewarded with a home in the South—the red, weltering South? The editor of the *Democrat* thus closes:

The truth is, the poor South lies weltering in gore, and those of whom she had a right to expect better things are widening and deepening her wounds, and we are extremely sorry that it should give pain to our contemporaries of the *Appeal*, to hear her uttering a few anathemas against those who are endeavoring to work her destruction.

Still—oh! hear it ye people!—Kansas is the issue in Tennessee—bloody, bloody Kansas, with all its concomitants, is presented by the Tennessee Democracy for the approbation of the people.—*Mem. Eag. and Eng.*

☞ The Boston *Transcript* says that the graves of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Massachusetts, are in the Granary Burial Ground in Boston, without monuments to mark them.

From the Richmond Examiner, (Democrat) June 30, 1857.

he Kansas Experiment, a Failure and Humbug.

It is not often in the history of individuals that a vicious beginning can be retrieved in a long lifetime. We suppose it may be assumed as a maxim, that it can never be, in the history of States. Behold in the condition of Kansas the results of one grevious error committed at the start! Her history is but the history of one great political error and its lamentable consequences. We do not refer to the appointment of Reeder, as the first Governor,—of a Northern man to rule over a new territory growing up beside a Southern State. That has been the Iliad of woes enough indeed, but of woes of minor rank.

Nor do we impeach the great principle of popular sovereignty in the territories, legitimately applied and rationally instituted. We allude to the monstrous folly that has been committed of investing the actual government of a great territory, larger than Virginia, large as all New England, the very garden spot and territorial centre of our vast republic, in a handful of adventurers, speculators and vagabonds, variously resident from an hour to a year, with a majority of whom another's half dollar would not be safe, much less the august attributes of political sovereignty. Our people deplore with elevated self-complacency the disorders and convulsions which have made the popular government of Central and Southern America a reproach to the name of REPUBLIC; but we consider not, that in our vain effort to erect sovereign republics, in our portion of the continent, from similar materials of our own race, we have brought a more grievous discredit upon our own experiment of self-government. Popular institutions must soon become a by-word and scandal over the face of the earth, if we continue to deal out the royal prerogatives of political sovereignty to the irresponsible rabble, with the prodigality and indiscrimination that have marked our conduct through the present decade.

The obvious principles of policy which should govern in the education of a territory and its erection into a State, (and they were the principles observed in the early period of the confederacy,) are two. 1. The territory should remain, up to the hour of its admission into the Union as a State, in the condition of absolute wardship and subordination to Congress; in order to which it is requisite that the whole territorial organization, Executive, Judicial, Legislative, should be derived directly from the federal fountain of authority; that Legislation for the territory should proceed from Congress on all subjects but those of police and probate; and that legislation on these local subjects should be entrusted, not to a territorial Legislature, elected by territorial voters, but according to the early practice, to a legislative Council composed of a Governor and of Judges appointed by a Federal Executive. The whole theory of the early forms of government for the territories was, that the emigrants into them were too new, transient and unsettled, and too deeply engrossed in the extraordinary labor of planting their individual fortunes in their new abode, to afford to spare the time requisite for the government of the State; not to mention the loose organization of society and the utter impossibility of making a judicious selection of public servants, from a horde of heterogenous strangers and adventurers. The theory was, that no stable government could be erected before a society had been planted and had taken root in the soil; before the institution of the Family had had time to spread out its branches and by a thousand matrimonial and social embraces and intertwinings formed a community of consistent fabric and common purpose. To expect a popular government to flourish before the Family was founded or the first elements of fixed Society were visible, seemed to the early statesmen of our confederacy as idle and vain as to expect a forest tree to grow suspended in mid air without roots in the soil; or to expect a boy not arrived in his teens to be endowed with all the attributes of a matured man, such as are in our modern day ascribed to the precocious scions of Young America.

2. The other measure of policy which our early statesmen observed towards the territories, was, to discourage a change from the territorial condition to that of the sovereign State, until the population had arrived at a number proportionate to the dignity of a commonwealth—had approximated, for instance, the constituency represented by each member of the popular branch of Congress. The effect of this conservative policy, in securing tranquility to the territorial population, and shielding them from the arts and practices of demagogues, aspiring to new Senatorships and the offices and honors of a precocious State, can readily be imagined, and can be realized with a more lively appreciation if we contrast the territorial history of any of the early territories, Ohio for instance, with that of Kansas.

What, but the scenes we have witnessed in Kansas, might have been expected from the new policy of entrusting nearly all the high functions of government for an immense and beautiful country, with the loose, migratory rabble of squatters, speculators and adventurers, contemptible in number as violent in character, who occupy that ill-starred territory?

It is a wise and conservative principle we have adopted, to refer the determination of the domestic institutions of the new States to the people of the territories in organizing their State governments; but we have abused, outraged and prostituted the principle, by allowing in our latter day, the speculating, rowdy rabble in the territories to conduct popular governments of their own during the whole infancy of these communities, to emerge into the condition of States before society is half matured, and thus lash themselves into such a pitch of partisan excitement during their premature exercise of sovereign prerogatives, as to be incapable when about to frame their organic institutions, of acting with the dispassionate deliberation and judgment essential to the work.

We of the South are cutting high, fantastic capers over the speeches of WALKER, ascribing to him the results of radical errors committed by Congress in the beginning, and making him the scape-goat of sins in which the whole nation are implicated, of which he is only the expression and embodiment. What is the state of the case in Kansas? Before yet the country contained a hundred residents, we set it off by metes and bounds, erected it into a territory, ordained a Legislature to be elected by popular vote, referring the high functions of sovereignty to its prospective inhabitants, and turned over to their hands the sectional question which, more than all others, convulsed the Union. Emigrants went there indeed to settle, but the two sections of the Union sent their volunteers there to fight on its soil the battle of the sections. For a time the proximity of Missouri gave us the odds and we out-voted, out-bullied and out-fought the North. As long as the battle was between hundreds on either side, the ascendency and the victory were with the South. But the South had not emigrants and political soldiers to spare by the thousands, and the very troubles of Kansas kept out of and far away from its borders the emigrant slaveholder having a personal stake in the institution.

The populous North in time out-vied the South and put a larger number of political soldiers into the territory than the South was able to over-balance. It did more; its emigrating foreigners who felt no interest in politics, poured in also, intent upon cheap lands and grand speculations. The fever of politics soon began to be outstripped by the fever of gain and thrift. The zeal of the Southern champions for slavery, in which they had no personal stake, cooled off apace. The *Squatter Sovereign*, whilom organ of the "border ruffians," was sold out to abolitionists and the proceeds invested in land "claims" instead of negroes. A noted border ruffian leader went into a business partnership with the notorious JIM LANE. The lion and the lamb lay down together. The political soldiers of the North refusing to vote in the elections ordered by the laws of Congress, two sets of candidates presented themselves from what had been the "pro-slavery" party, but what was now more fitly described by the anti-Topeka party. Each of the two sets of candidates became very "sweet" upon the free State voters. As the abolitionists claimed the Topeka constitution to be the law of the territory, though it had been ratified by but 1,700 votes, the Democratic party, protesting that seventeen hundred residents of last year should not give law to thousands of the residents of this year, proposed, as a popular cath, to submit the constitution they should frame to all the *bona fide* residents. Such are the radical issues of the canvass, and such the helter-skelter scrub-race of parties, to which the ill-fated territory is given over. The South fancies she has a party there when she has none; and she is looking on at the farce and humbug with anxious concern skin to that with which unsophisticated countrymen behold Peter Funk mock auctions in Broadway.

Nothing good can come out of this chaos. There is but one remedy for the trouble, and that begins at the beginning. Judge Douglas has proposed to abolish the Territorial government of Utah and put that country again under the guardianship of Congress. The proposition is wise. But confine it not to Utah. Let it be general, and embrace all the territories, to the extent of prohibiting, as was of yore, every sort of popular election, and every act of popular government in a territory, until it shall contain a population equal to the constituency of a member of the House of Representatives under the federal apportionment. Let us revert to the early territorial policy of the country, and no longer pursue the vain effort to erect popular government in the territories before yet the Family takes root, Society is formed, a Community is established, and a wholesome Public Opinion has asserted its supremacy over the people. Until we do this thing, recede from this worst of all innovations inaugurated by the Compromises of 1850, and relieve the squatters in the territories from the onerous task of governing themselves while their new commonwealths are growing up to the proportions of maturity, we may depend upon it that the principle of popular sovereignty will be prostituted everywhere, resulting in all the territories in as arrant a humbug and farce as it has done in Kansas and Utah.

Meantime we may pepper WALKER with resolutions for his radicalism as leader of one party in Kansas and JIM LANE as leader of the other; we may recall one and put down the other; but the evil will still remain and disorder and destraction reign supreme, until we reduce the territory to wardship and cease the experiment of popular government before a single stable institution exists on which it can rest.

DIED.

In this city yesterday, after a brief illness, MRS. LOUISA F. ZOLLICOFFER, wife of Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer. Her funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Christ Church. Divine service by Rev. Bishop OTEY.

CONDITION OF THE

Bank of Tennessee and Branches,

NASHVILLE, JULY 1ST, 1857.

MEANS.

Discounted Notes,	$1,593,672 78		
Domestic Bills,	1,412,997 44		
Bills and Notes in Suit,	470,478 99		
Common School Bonds,	51,347 78		
State Bonds,	642,728 83		
Real Estate,	282,948 88		
Stocks in Union and Planters' Banks,	897,194		
		5,607,668 20	
Due from Banks		937,694 26	
Notes of other Banks,	145,222		
Gold and Silver,	1,029,971 61		
		1,175,193 61	
		7,740,551 07	
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock,		3,861,181 44	
Sinking or Contingent Fund,	85,715 61		
Special Deposit by State,	188,061 46		
Common School Land Districts,	862,283 63		
Treasurer of Tennessee,	113,582 70		
Profit and Loss, (Reserved Fund)	216,080 14		
		915,728 54	
Net Profits last 6 months, to-wit:			
On Active Capital,	141,301 45		
" Stocks,	51,840 70		
		193,142 16	
Branch Balances,	99,281 56		
Due to Banks,	546,114 81		
		646,045 37	
Circulation,		1,518,469 00	
Individual Depositors,		1,106,089 36	
		$7,740,551 07	

JAMES MORTON, Cashier.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

PICOT & SPOTWELL,
No. 63 Maiden Lane, New York.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CUTLERY, FENDERS, TEA TRAYS, FIRE IRONS, TINNED and ENAMELED HOLLOW WARE, FRENCH TINNED WARE, ANDIRONS, FRY PANS, COAL HODS, PLANISHED JAPANED PLATED & BRITANIA WARE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLATED SPOONS & FORKS,
68 Maiden Lane, New York.

july14—4m. D*

Summer Bonnets! Summer Bonnets!!

AND

Millinery Goods,
Closing Out at Half-Prices.

NOW Ladies you can purchase a fine Bonnet or Millinery Goods at your own Prices.

From the unprecedented patronage we have received this season, the great competition notwithstanding, for this has fully established the reputation of our house and increased our trade 50 per cent., and have made large additions to our stock, which is now more select in designs than any time this season.

Such Flowers, ladies, that will delight you, and the Eugine Gipsey Hats so bewitching. Call soon, as this is our last stock for this season, and will soon be sold out.

Our stock of Straw and Fancy Goods, Embroideries, &c., consists of—
rich Paris, Bugal and Fancy Bonets, imported styles;
cases Hair, Bugal Bond Lace Bonnets;
cases English Straw and other plain styles;
dozen imported Imperial Chip Bonnets;
Carton's of Paris Flowers, for bonnets, parties and brides;
Just received a fine lot of Pink Ribbons, for bonnets and dress trimmings;
Hoop Skirts, bone and steel, extra bone, &c.;
Spanish and French Fans;
Parasols, assorted quality;
Rich Black Bugal Lace Mantillas and materials;
Bugal Gimps and Laces, white, blond and Maltese;
Black Bugal Collars and Sets, for mourning.

Our stock of Embroideries is not only beautiful but cheap, consisting in part of Rich Maltese Work, Muslin, Jaconet Setts, Collars of Honiton Work, Muslin, Maltese and Jaconet Under-Sleeves, Worked Bands, Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs. A fine line of Paris Mitts, Kid Gloves and Elastic Belts; Ladies fine and medium Cabbas Port Monies. The Bonnet Comb and new styles of Tuck and Redding Combs, with many Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention, will be sold at a great reduction in prices.

We shall open on the 15th September, the finest Stock of Goods for the Fall Trade ever opened at Nashville, of over $15,000 worth of our own importation from Paris. Competition must be met with a large Stock of Rich Goods and low prices, to keep up the life of trade with

E. WISE, Agent,
July 14, No. 46 Union St. next door to State Bank.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY NEXT, will be offered for sale on the premises, that valuable property on High Street, known as the Corporation School House Lot, fronting 156 feet, more or less, on said street, and running back 175 feet to a 16 feet alley. The property will be sold on a credit of one and two years, notes payable in Bank with good security, bearing interest from date and a lien retained. Persons desiring information in regard to the above property can get it by calling on either of the undersigned.

W. A. GLENN,
W. H. HORN,
J. P. COLEMAN,
School Committee.

june19.

Great Reduction on SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

AT THE

Orleans Store,

NO. 17 PUBLIC SQUARE.

WE will offer our FULL STOCK of Summer Dress Goods on MONDAY, July 13th, and following days, at 20 per cent under cost of importation—consisting of

Flounced Bareges,	Fancy Jaconets,
" Organdies,	" Organdies,
" Jaconets,	" Lawns,

Mantillas and Silks.

Nashville, July 11, 1857. GRAHAM & OLWILL.

Large and Extensive Distress Sale.

WE will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 14 and 15, 1857, a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Gold Jewelry, &c.

Being the entire stock of a large Retail Establishment; these Goods are levied on and condemned to be sold by the Marshal of the State, for nett cash, on delivery.

We would just say to our City and Country Merchants that this is a rare chance for extra good bargains. Really, if you wish to make a small fortune off of a small investment, attend this sale. TRABUE & LUCAS,
Commission Merchants, No. 74 Public Square.

july 13, 1857.

NEW BOOKS.

LITTLE DORRITT, complete, various editions just received by [july13.] HAGAN & BRO.

THE DISCARDED QUEEN—A new Novel—By G. W. M. Reynolds.

THE WATCHMAN—By J. A. Maitland, just received by [july13.] HAGAN & BRO.

English Sole Leather Trunks.

JUST received another lot of No. 1 Sole Leather covered Trunks.
Ladies' large sized Dress Trunks, with Trays;
" Bonnet Boxes, various styles;
And a large assortment of cheap Trunks.
Gents' No. 1 Sole Leather Ashland Valises and Traveling Bags. JOHN RAMAGE,
july11. 42 College Street.

S. D. Edson & Co.,

PHILADELPHIA

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY,

No. 12, North 4th Street, above Market.

THE attention of Merchants is requested to our Stock of Ladies' and Gents', Misses' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, comprising every variety, and exclusively of our own manufacture, which for fit, style, price and durability, stands unequaled. july11—tm*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1857, will be sold to the highest bidder:
One New Buggy;
Two Second Hand Buggies;
One Cart and Harness;
One old Hack and Harness;
Horse Jack;
" John;
" Tom;
" Bill;
Black Mare;
Bedstead and Bedding;
All the Halters belonging to the Stable;
Five Saddles, Bridles and Blankets;
Two Cutting Boxes, Desk, Clock, Stove, &c.;
Water Stand and Feed Box;
Stable License, unexpired half;
Pro-vender on hand;
Two brainery and Plank.

The above Stock, &c., will be sold at the Stable on Deaderick street in Nashville, recently occupied by Jonathan Wilkinson, deceased.

Terms, made known on day of sale. The Stable will be rented for the balance of the year.

DAVID C. LOVE, Administrator.
July 10—td Of Jonathan Wilkinson, dec'd.

ROB'T MOORE,

Produce Commission

MERCHANT,

No. 30 Front Street,

Cincinnati,

SELLS COTTON, PIG and BLOOM IRON, GRAIN, DRIED FRUIT, &c., and fills orders for articles of Cincinnati Produce and Manufacture promptly and to best advantage. July 10.

2,000 FEET.

Fresh Arrivals of Leather Belting

JUST received by B. R. Cutter, corner College and Broadway, 1000 feet of Leather Belting, from 1½ to 12 inches in width. Also, a fresh supply of extra Lace Leather. I invite the attention of Machinist to the above articles, which will be sold on the very best terms for cash, by

B. R. CUTTER,
july10. corner College & Broadway.

I have, also, in store and for sale, every variety of Shoes and Boots for Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses, Youths and Childrens wear. Also, a very desirable assortment of Hats, consisting of Pearl Cass, Black Cass, Black Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, and every variety of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold very low for cash by

B. R. CUTTER,
july10. Nos. 36 & 38, cor College & Broadway.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF

MACHINERY, IRON AND TOOLS.

THE NASHVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY will sell to the highest bidder, at their establishment in Nashville, on

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY NEXT,

their entire stock of Machinery, Tools, &c. The property to be offered consists in part of the following articles, viz:

MACHIN