The Nashville Patriot.

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Office No. 16, : : : : : Deaderick Street.

Rev. Dr. Howell's Farewell Sermon—Affecting Scene.

Rev. Dr. R. B. C. Howell, late pastor of the Second Baptist Church, in this city, which charge he recently resigned, with the intention of returning to Nashville, delivered his valedictory discourse on last Sunday forenoon. The congregation was unusually large and attentive, and during the progress of the sermon, the cheeks of most of the auditors were bedewed with unbidden tears—their countenances betokening the irrepressible sadness which they experienced while listening to the pathetic recitals and impressive admonitions of a pastor who had endeared himself to one and all.

After an earnest appeal to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. R. Ford of this city, Dr. Howell came forward, and read as his text:

"Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."—2 Cor. 13 ch., 11 ver.

Dr. H. then commenced his address, with evident emotion, by referring to the profound sadness which he felt on separating from those with whom he had labored for more than seven years—a separation which he had fondly hoped would never occur. He would not attempt to express the emotion which agitated his heart in thus parting with beloved friends, many whom with he had received and welcomed into fellowship with the Saints. With sleepless vigilance he had watched over their welfare, for in his inmost heart he loved them all. He had stood firmly by their sides in the hours of adversity, and extended to them his warmest sympathies, when disease had laid its hand upon them. His heart bled in sympathy with their own as he laid in the grave their dearest relatives and friends—the sorrow he experienced on such mournful occasions was as profound as if the bereavement had fallen upon his own family. He had shared their grief, and participated in their joy. But all this is past, and he now took his leave, now looked upon their faces for the last time upon earth. He had come this morning to bid them a long farewell.

If, in his parting remarks, he should appear more egotistical than was proper, he would rely upon the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, and trust to the kindness of his hearers for their indulgence. Dr. H. then proceeded to review the circumstances under which he was induced, eight years since, to leave a field of usefulness, which he had occupied for more than sixteen years. Richmond was among the scenes of his early youth. He commenced his ministry here. He loved Virginia and its people. Your church (he said) had a name for zeal, energy, and liberality, and you and others gave me the assurance that it still retained its ancient reputation, and was the best field of labor in the South. These were the prominent reasons of his coming. From the representations of the church committee, and of Dr. Reynolds and other brethren, he yielded and accepted the position which now terminated.

Dr. H. then alluded to his love for the people of Nashville, and the pain which he experienced, in tearing himself away from them, avowing that in changing the field of his labors, he sought neither reputation, nor pecuniary gain, nor worldly advantage. His sole aim has been the glory of God. He then recapitulated the changes which had taken place under his ministrations here. He had received into the fellowship of the Church, 403 persons, 205 of whom he had baptized. He had delivered over two thousand sermons, and officiated at several ordinations. He might point to Richmond College, the Female Institute and the Leigh Street Church, as evidences of the manner in which his labors had been blessed by God. The congregation has increased from 370 to 518, and the pew rents which were formerly $1,200, now yielded $2,000. In the fulfillment of his pastoral duties, he had worked from sunrise to midnight. The vacation enjoyed by many brethren he had not sought. He gloried in toil and labor, and scorned a life of ease and inactivity.

He would leave this great church prosperous and happy, and would go to another, but not as a stranger. He would go to mingle among familiar scenes, and among friends with whom he had spent sixteen years of his existence. He would return like a bird to its loved woodland retreat.

Warm hearts and strong hands would greet him. Nevertheless, he would go with conflicting emotions. He loved Virginia and its ample fields—its warm hearted and generous people. He loved this beautiful city—the most beautiful he had ever seen, and above all he loved the citizens, polite, courteous, and benevolent as he had ever found them, and never would he leave them until he had endeavored to express his gratitude to them. May the richest blessings of Almighty God ever rest upon the people of Richmond, and of Virginia.

Dr. H. next referred to the personal sacrifices which his removal would entail upon him, but for the beloved Redeemer's sake, he would calmly endure them all, and tear asunder the strong ties which had retained him here. He next spoke of the many acts of personal kindness of which he had been the recipient as bright oases in his path, which he can never forget. What return, he asked, can I make for these? In the beatings of a grateful heart, I can only thank you all.

He then proceeded to give the congregation his parting admonitions. He told them that they could not expect to escape trials and perplexities, and that it was necessary that they should act fully up to their Christian duties, for the glory of Christ. The most influential of all these was Love—the love of His cause—without which there was no true religion. He also enjoined unwavering Faith and fraternal co-operation, urging them to labor with unflagging zeal, and never to forget that their interests depended upon God. He invoked them to cherish and sustain their institutions of learning, and to be faithful in all this until death.

It would have afforded him pleasure to have met his successor, before leaving, but as it was otherwise ordained, he hoped that God would direct their efforts, and send to them a man after His own heart—abounding in piety, industry, zeal, and faith—one who should combine the qualities of a scholar and gentleman with the zeal and piety of a Christian. He would urge them to honor such a man for their own sake, and for his sake. Do not, he said, be neglectful; do not oppress his heart and palsy his hand. It is your work which he comes to do, and, therefore, give him your cordial sympathies, for a faithful minister has cares and sorrows which few, out of the profession, can feel. Dr. H. had often warned the Church against a change of pastors. If they adhered to the practice, they would not prosper. He advised them to stand by their minister, and let him not contemplate removal. Let him feel that you will sustain him, and that his position is permanent, and his soul will be stronger, and God's blessing will be with him and you.

Dr. H. then remarked that the were some present, without God and without hope, whom he had exhorted many times. He pointed them to Christ as willing and able to save them, but they would not heed him. His exhortations were now ended, and he bid them, this morning, a final farewell. He next addressed his brethren of the Deaconship, reminding them that the prosperity of the church depended mostly upon them. He bid them an affectionate farewell. Next, he expressed his obligations to the choir for their grateful encouragement, and invoked the Lord to bless them with the richest rewards of His grace, hoping that together, they would sing his praise in Heaven. He bid them a final farewell.

Addressing the young brethren and sisters, he told them they were the hope of the Church, and urged them at once to commense the war of usefulness; to be always in their places, always zealous in the cause, and prayerful, and thus they would escape not only the snares into which they would otherwise fall, but be more acceptable unto God. After enjoining them to seek immediate entrance into the sacramental hosts, he bid them farewell, and addressed the senior brethren and sisters, upon whose brows, the gray locks were gathering. Soon they and he would finish their work. A few more battles and their victory would be complete. As the speaker uttered: "Venerable brethren and sisters, farewell," his emotion became more perceptible, while his eyes filled with tears. Continuing, he said: "our prayer meetings, and our anxious consultations, all, all are over, but you will not cease to pray. While you remain in your own happy homes, I go to a distant field I ask that you will remember me, and pray that I may be delivered from all adverse influences. We shall meet again; not on earth, but in Heaven. (He here quoted two stanzas from the 1075th hymn, which had been sung by the choir at the commencement of the services.) In conclusion, he said: "The Lord bless you and keep you. May he cause his glory to shine upon you, and lift up the light of his countenance to you forever."

After a brief, but impressive prayer, by Rev. Mr. Walthall, Dr. Howell stated that while the choir sung, he would come down to the platform, in front of the pulpit, and bid the brethren farewell. He accordingly did so, and a large number of the congregation went forward, and with tearful eyes and sobbing voices grasped the hand of their beloved pastor for the last time. Altogether, the scene was a most affecting one, and none but the callous hearted could have witnessed it without being moved to sadness, if not to weeping. Dr. Howell pronounced a parting benediction, and the congregation them dispersed.—*Richmond Whig.*

NASHVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

The Democracy and Alien Suffrage.

The question whether the subjects of foreign governments shall be not only allowed but encouraged to come into this country, and assume all the high franchises of the native born citizen, both in the States and territories, is one of immense moment, not only to Tennessee, but to the whole Union. In their insane lust for power and plunder, some of the more reckless leaders of modern sham democracy, have avowed the affirmative of this proposition. But we are happy to know and believe that some, indeed, comparatively many of the purer and better and more conscientious men of that party, who hold high and responsible places in the government, and the majority of the reflecting rank and file of the party, spurn the doctrine with all their hearts. We saw a noble and gratifying exhibition of this fact, in the Senate of the United States, whilst the Minnesota Territorial bill was under discussion—when Biggs, Brown, Bayard, Clay, Davis, Rusk, and others threw themselves into the breach to shield the country and the Constitution of the country from such monstrous doctrines. It was truly a gratifying spectacle for the native son of the land, of whatever party, to behold. But that measure, the favorite one of the abolitionists, having, in this instance, the infamously notorious Hale, as its champion. This result was as mortifying to native democrats, as it was to the members of the American party. Especially was this the case in the South, where the people and their representatives feel a deep interest in staying this mighty freesoil tide.

In view of these facts, we were astonished to find Gen. Harris taking his position openly and boldly in favor of Alien Suffrage in the territories, and the power of States to make voters of them upon the day of their arrival upon our shores, in direct antagonism to what we are persuaded is the settled sentiment of his party in Tennessee; it is certainly in conflict with the conservative sentiment of that party of which he claims the support, as evidenced both by the discussions and vote on the Minnesota bill above referred to. Gen. Harris has staked much upon this subject; he has entered into long and labored arguments to justify his position, and has made it one of the leading points in the canvass. We apprehend that the public mind has not undergone much change, however, through his defence of it. We cannot yet believe that native American citizens, properly imbued with a devoted love of their country, and feeling a just pride in our institutions, can so easily consent to share their rights and prerogatives, with the off-courings of foreign governments. And if we are not mistaken in this opinion, we desire to propound the question to such democrats as we have indicated, if they are willing to cast their suffrages for one who is defiantly trampling their honest convictions and principles under foot? Are you willing to condemn such men, true and tried of your party, as we have named, as well as to forego your own principles, merely to elevate temporarily, Gen. Harris to the Governorship? If this were one of the well known landmarks of your party, and had the sanction of your purest leaders, we should not ask you to ignore it. But it is not such. It is the peculiar view of a few of your leaders, and as we sincerely believe of but an insignificant minority of your party. It is therefore no waiver of your democracy, to vote and speak against it, and the men who are rash enough to advocate it. In voting against Gen. Harris on this score, you but emphasize your democracy, by acting in concert with the expressed opinions of some of the greatest and best men of the democratic party. If you despise the doctrine, how can it be that you support its advocate? Can you compromise your judgment and sacrifice your principles, when every feeling of your nature and every impulse of an elevated patriotism impel you to a different course?

Behold the Difference.

Two years ago, foreigners got up a riot in Louisville, shooting down Americans in the streets, and brought upon themselves swift punishment for the exhibition of their murderous propensities. Immediately the sham Democratic presses of Tennessee and elsewhere denounced the Americans of Louisville for turning upon their assailants, and endeavored to hold the American party of the country responsible for what they were pleased to charge as a necessary consequence of American principles. They were vehement in their denunciations, and to this day profess to be shocked at the bare mention of Louisville. They had no voice to condemn the foreigners who commenced the bloody work; but vented all their rage upon the Native Americans who did but resent the murderous outrages commenced upon them, unexpectedly, and without cause.

The city of New York has recently been the theatre of terrible riots, far exceeding those of Louisville, in all that demands condemnation. These riots were commenced on the fourth of July, by foreign Democrats, who fought each other and the police with hellish hate; and since, at intervals, down to the 15th inst., riots have continued. Foreigners have been the principal parties to them—at one time thousands of them combining to resist the police in the discharge of their duty. These outbreaks of foreigners indicate the extent of the mob spirit which prevails amongst them, only needing occasion to call it forth in resistance to law, in murder and plunder. But, behold the difference. The Democratic presses so swift to condemn and denounce the Americans of Louisville have nothing to say against the riots of foreigners, by which the streets of New York have been drenched in blood, the laws and their executors put at defiance, and the reign of anarchy inaugurated. We ask the people of Tennessee to note this significant fact! If the presses of a powerful party, from motives of policy, or any other unworthy motives, fail or refuse to condemn such bloody riots as those which have recently occurred in New York, how long will it be before foreigners will feel that they are licensed to riot and murder, to sack and pillage, as they may list? Oh, what a cause for shame is such dereliction of duty. We trust that all who value peace and quiet—who love the institutions which have sheltered and protected them—will bear it in mind. Especially should every American let it rest upon his mind, aye, rankle in his heart, and incite him to constant and unflinching opposition to the party which throws the mantle of its protection over foreign rioters, and pleads their cause against the sons of the soil. We trust there is not an American in Tennessee who will not permit such things as these to arouse him to action, decided and energetic in this canvass. They owe it to themselves, not less than to their country, to exhibit their execration of the monstrous wickedness which openly approves or silently tolerates the insolence, and crime of foreigners; and all to secure votes to prolong the misrule of sham Democracy. Let your spirit, Americans of Tennessee, be manifested in the ballot-box on the day of trial!

The *Union and American* finds a convenient channel for the escape of some of its virtuous indignation towards the American party, in the alledged fact that the Know Nothing press are charging Gov. Johnson with being in favor of such an amendment to the constitution as will make the Supreme Judges elective by the people. If any such charge has been made against the individual named, by any American paper in this State, we have not observed it. A few day's ago, in reference to the Governor's pet amendments, we took occasion to state precisely what he was for, respecting the Judges of the Supreme Court, and that was limiting their term of office to twelve years, instead of during life or good behaviour. The *Union and American* is very sweeping in its declaration, and includes the whole American press in the charge of making a false representation of Gov. Johnson's position on this subject. It may or may not have seen such a charge in some American paper; but we are satisfied that it has seen nothing in our paper to justify its allegation. But we consider the proposition of Gov. Johnson, in the present state of the country, about as exceptionable, as that which it is alleged the American press attribute to him. We regard all his political heresies, such as his amendments to the Federal Constitution, his White Basis, &c., as most dangerous and mischievous, and no American press need go beyond the simple truth, to furnish the people ample reason, for repudiating him. Of all men who have imposed themselves upon an intelligent public, by the arts and wiles of the demagogue, Gov. Johnson, in our opinion, is the most thoroughly and universally exceptionable. It would be well for the people of Tennessee, and perhaps for those of the whole country, if his political and public career, should be forever ended, the moment he vacates his present office. He is a leper on the body politic, and any party would be vastly benefitted by purging itself of him. If the *Union and American* desires to defend Gov. Johnson's radicalisms, of any or every hue and shade, it will find its hands quite full in addressing itself to the real charges to which he is liable.

☞ In 1832, Mr. Clay proposed to distribute the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States for a limited time, the old policy to be resumed in the contingency of war. Commenting on this, the *Union and American* says—

The very contingency which Mr. Clay speaks of has since occurred. We have had a war with Mexico. The government become a borrower of money for many millions, and to-day her indebtedness is $30,963,909 64, for the payment of a very large proportion of which the proceeds received for the public lands is *pledged* by a special act of Congress. If Mr Clay was living, would he not say, pay this *thirty millions* of debt before even loaning, much less giving, the proceeds of these lands to the States?

No; Mr. Clay would say no such thing. He would point to the *thirty millions surplus revenue* in the Treasury, and say appropriate *that* to the payment of the public debt, and distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the States. A surplus in the Treasury invites extravagance, peculation, all sorts of corrupt propositions, and it should not be allowed to remain there a day whilst we have a public debt.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Vermont met at Rutland on the 16th inst. Amongst the resolutions adopted is one, as we learn by telegraph, approving the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas. How will the portion of the Southern Democracy, who denounce Gov. Walker, reconcile it to their principles to co-operate with the Vermont brethren? Is Walker to be regarded as a sound democrat in Vermont, and an unsound democrat in the South?

☞ We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* that Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Hon. Jas. L. Pugh, of Alabama, oppose the administration for sustaining Gov. Walker of Kansas. The *Mail* intimates that probably a large portion of the Alabama Democracy will oppose the administration, and form a new party.

The Gubernatorial Canvass.

We have already published cheering accounts from Sparta, Cookeville, and Gainsboro' of the debates between the candidates for the Chief Magistracy of the State. We have private advices of an equally cheering and encouraging character from Carthage and Lebanon. Our friends may rely upon it, the American standard-bearer, is bearing himself nobly, and is daily overpowering his able competitor. Citizens of this place who went to Lebanon to hear the debate there, returned exultant, jubilant, fully satisfied with the manner in which Hatton had triumphed. They speak, too in high terms of the reception the good people of Wilson gave the "school boy" on his arrival. It was the greatest demonstration of popular affection ever made there. It was participated in by thousands—the ladies, Heaven bless them!—taking a most conspicuous part. It was an ovation of which any one might feel proud; and gratified are we to learn that Bob's speech on the occasion was equal to it—that he achieved for himself a reputation for higher and lofier eloquence, than any one deemed him capable of.

Harris vs Harris—Gift vs Sale.

Upon almost every position assumed by Isham G. Harris in this canvass, the strongest witness introduced by Hatton against him is Isham G. Harris. When he denied the *constitutionality* of giving away lands by the General Government, Hatton produced his votes while in Congress, showing that he had voted away at least forty millions of acres of the public domain. To this Harris attempted to reply that the lands were *sold*, not *donated*—more especially the Arkansas lands. Every one who has heard the discussion between them, on this point, will recollect how earnestly and vehemently Harris argues that the appropropriation of lands to Arkansas was a *sale* and not a gift. Now it just so happens that *Isham G. Harris* is himself on the record, *pronouncing it a gift!*

In the Memphis Memorial—the very mention of which, now seems to infuriate him—Harris, himself, says the lands were "*donated*" to Arkansas. We quote a sentence from that document—remember it is Isham G. Harris talking. The Memorial says:

"The State of Arkansas, with its boundless natural resources, but meagre, as yet in population, with a just appreciation of the far-reaching magnitude of the object, has made an appropriation of *lands donated to her by Congress*, which if they can be husbanded, will prove ultimately, amply sufficient to secure this first link in the great chain which is to bind the two extremes of the Republic together."

Such is the language of the memorial. Isham G. Harris, *as a citizen of Memphis*, having no motive to misrepresent the facts, says the lands were "DONATED" to Arkansas; now as a *candidate for Governor*, he argues that they were *sold* to Arkansas A candidate for Governor in Tennessee was never caught at so many small and contemptible tricks as Isham G. Harris. While he lacks the brains to sustain him, he has every necessary inclination to be as consummate a demagogue as Andrew Johnson.—*Knoxville Register.*

The Sugar and Cotton Crops.—The New Orleans Delta of the 11th says:

We are receiving favorable accounts of the sugar cane. With the present prospect of 225,000 hhds., if fully realized, the money market will soon feel its favorable effects. Cotton is doing very well, as far as it has grown, but it must not be overlooked that the month of backwardness checks all hopes of any thing more than an average yield. The decrease at all the ports now reach 585,000 bales to this be added from 40,000 to 50,000 bales destroyed by fire and lost at sea, which would not reach any market excepting a small share, and that in a damaged condition.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S PROCLAMATION!

United States Troops ordered out.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., Gov. Walker issued a proclamation to the people of Kansas, notifying them that he had summoned to his aid the troops of the United States to assist him in enforcing the laws. The occasion of the proclamation was the action of the Free State party, in persisting in giving practical efficiency to the legislation of the bona fide Legislature of Topeka, and resisting the collection of taxes. The Topeka body had passed law conferring charters upon certain towns and bodies, with the privilege of electing Mayors, Justices of the Peace, &c., under them. The attempt to use these charters, and the refusal to pay taxes, brought matters to an issue at once between the Free State party and the constituted authorities of the Territory. Gov. Walker has met the emergency in a proper spirit—proclaimed his intention to maintain and enforce the laws, collect the taxes, and as a precaution ordered out the troops of the United States, stationing them at Lawrence. He pronounces the course of the Free State party treasonable, calling upon all its adherents to aid in the enforcement of the laws and maintaining the public peace, assuring all that in case of obedience the past shall be forgotten.

After arguing the matter at length, Governor Walker makes the following appeal to the citizens of Lawrence:

Your purpose, if carried into effect in the mode designated by you, by putting your laws forcibly into execution, would involve you in the guilt and crime of treason. You stand now, fellow citizens, upon the brink of an awful precipice, and it becomes my duty to warn you ere you take the fatal leap into the gulf below. If your proceedings are not arrested you will necessarily destroy the peace of this Territory and involve it in all the horrors of civil war. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to recede from the perilous position in which you now stand.

I appeal once more to your reason and patriotism. I ask you in the name of our country, in the name of the Constitution and of the Union, to desist from this rebellion. I appeal once more to your love of country, to your regard for its peace, prosperity and reputation, to your affection for your wives and children, and to all these patriotic motives which ought to influence American citizens, to abandon this contemplated revolution. If you have wrongs, redress them through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box, in the mode prescribed by the laws of your country.

As all arguments heretofore so often addressed by me to, have failed as yet to produce any effect upon you, I have deemed it necessary for your safety, and that of the Territory, and to save you from the perilous consequences of your own acts, under the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, to order an adequate force of the troops of the United States into your vicinage, to perform the painful duty of arresting your revolutionary proceedings. Let me implore you not to compel me to appeal to that military power which is required in the last resort, to protect the government of your country. You cannot carry your rebellious purposes into effect without coming into unavoidable and open conflict with the troops and government of the United States.

Let me adjure you, then, once more, to abandon these proceedings before you involve yourselves in the crime of treason, and subject the people of the city of Lawrence to all the horrors and calamities of insurrection and civil war. If you will now desist from the projected resolution, the past will be forgotten as far as practicable; but if you persist in passing these laws and carrying them into execution, thus defying and superceding the government of your country, the deplorable consequences must be upon your heads and those of your associates. It will be my purpose if you still persist, to spare all bloodshed as far as practicable, and subject the leaders and projectors of this revolutionary movement to the punishment prescribed by the law. I will accompany the troops to Lawrence with a view to prevent, if possible, any conflict, and in the sincere hope that the revolutionary movement contemplated by you, and now so nearly accomplished, will, ere it is too late, be abandoned by you.

If you can be influenced by no other motives, the evident fact that the power of the government is adequate to prevent the accomplishment of your purpose, should induce you to desist from these proceedings.

☞ The following are Washington dispatches to the New York papers:

The instructions relative to the Mexican treaty are prepared. Tehuantepec is to be acquired. The rival Tehuantepec grantees, Garay and the Sloo interest, have compromised. The Government takes the matter into its own hands, as I advised three months ago.

General Cass is of opinion that, in default of any permanent government in Nicaragua, it is our duty to afford protection to our citizens and commerce, and he fully maintains the position taken in his letter to the Walker meeting in the Park last year, and being sustained by Mr. Buchanan's letter, when Secretary of State, to Mr. Hise, the American Charge to Central America, on the subject of the Nicaragua route.

The President is much perplexed about the London and Paris missions. Mr. Dallas won't resign, and Mr. Mason won't ditto.

Mexico—Panama.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, will retain his position under the rotation rule, till the expiration of his commission. I understand the Administration will not consent to a much longer delay in the payment of our claims upon the government.

Important instructions are now being prepared for Mr. Forsyth, which among other things aim at obtaining the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or securing a cession of the same, also a cession of Sonora and Lower California, upon liberal terms. Gen. Cass expresses great anxiety, I understand, to secure these two States.

The Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are now completing the arrangements and have already selected the officers—Lieut. Craven, of the Navy, and Lieut. Mickler, of the army—to make explorations for a ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, by way of the Atrato and Turando rivers. They will start as soon as practicable.—This expedition is looked upon as one of great importance.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

The adjustment of the grant of land made to the States of Arkansas and Missouri by the act of Congress approved February, 1853, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi river, opposite Cairo, Illinois, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, in Arkansas, has recently been completed at the General Land Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This road is three hundred and one miles in length, running diagonally through the south-eastern portion of Missouri and the entire State of Arkansas, forming a great connecting link between the Illinois Central and the Texas Pacific Railroad, now in process of construction. The Cairo and Fulton road is, therefore, not only a project of great local importance, but one eminently national in its commercial and social aspects.

The amount of land already apportioned to the States unter the grant is as follows: to Missouri 56,000 acres. and to Arkansas 1,069,000, making a total of 1,125,000 acres.

The grant to aid in the construction of branches from Little Rock to Fort Smith, and from Hopefield, opposite Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, is now in process of adjustment, and will ere long be also certified to the State.—*States.*

Land Warrants.

(From the Banking-house of William T. Smithson.)

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1857.

There has been considerable activity in the Land Warrant market for the last five or six days, and prices have advanced several cents per acre since the publication of our last weekly report.

I am remitting to my correspondents, and paying at my counter, the following rates to-day:

For 160 acre warrants		95 cents per acre.	
80	do.	95	do.
120	do.	91	do.
40	do.	$1 10	do.

Southern Wheat Crop.—We learn from a circular issued in Charleston, S. C., some interesting facts relative to the Southern wheat crop, and to Charleston as a market for it. From extensive observations in Georgia and Tennessee, it is confidently stated that it is much the largest ever grown in those States—the estimate being three and a half millions of bushels, besides one million the produce of North and South Carolina. It is also estimated that Charleston will receive all of the latter and the greater portion of the former—probably 250,000 barrels of flour, and 1,500,000 bushels of wheat.—*Lou. Jou.*

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FOR AUGUST.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August, just received by HAGAN & BRO.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR AUGUST.

Just received by HAGAN & BRO., Market & Union Streets.

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