The Nashville Patriot.

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

From the New York Sun, August 17th.

Disastrous Collision on the Sound.

About 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a terrible accident occurred on Long Island Sound, opposite New Haven. The night was clear, the moon shining brightly, and no haze or fog, yet two vessels came into collision, and fifteen persons—men, women and children—were in a moment sent into eternity. One of the vessels was the Fall River steamboat Metropolis, Capt. Brown, and the other the New London and Norwich propeller J. W. Harris Capt. Smith. The Metropolis was very little injured, but the J. W. Harris, being heavily laden with a cargo of $50,000 worth of dry goods, iron, cotton, and groceries, sunk at once in sixteen fathoms water. She had twenty-seven persons on board of her at the time of the accident, but most of them were in the cabin asleep, and had no chance to escape.

The unfortunate vessel, the J. W. Harris, left her pier at No. 12 North River, in this city, about five o'clock on Friday evening, on her regular weekly trip to New London and Norwich, most of her passengers going on visits to eastern friends. How the accident occurred is not fully explained, as Captain Smith declines to say anything on the subject, but is supposed to have been occasioned by the propeller only showing one light, when, according to the regulation, all steam vessels should show two lights, and her having her forward sail up at the time. When the two vessels were discovered to be bearing down upon each other, they each changed their tack, but unfortunately, owing to the Metropolis mistaking the propeller for a sailing vessel, both vessels tacked so that their heads pointed in the same way, and diagonally across the channel. When this error was perceived, they each attempted to reverse their engines, but too late to prevent the collision.

The cutwater of the Metropolis struck the propeller just forward of the pilot house, and made such a hole that in less than two minutes the propeller sunk. When the collision was observed by those on board the Metropolis to be inevitable, the utmost excitement ensued, and one of her passengers, a wealthy merchant of New Bedford named George Tappan, fell in an apoplectic fit and almost instantly expired. After the accident, Capt Brown, his crew, and the passengers did all they could to rescue those who were on board the propeller when she sunk. The boats were lowered and eleven of the unfortunates picked up. A collection was made on board the Metropolis for their benefit, and four hundred and eighty-five dollars realized. After the Metropolis reached New York, Capt. Brown presented new suits to some half dozen persons who had lost all their clothing on the propeller, and arrangements were at once made for the return to New London of those of the crew who were saved, and accordingly they left for home on Saturday evening.

The following is a

LIST OF THE DROWNED.

Jane L. Smith, wife of A. W. Smith, Esq., of 181 Concord street, Brooklyn.

Harriet Smith, aged 11, daughter of Mr. A. W. Smith.

Miss Gordon, 10 years of age, American, single daughter of Mr. Geo. Gordon, No. 37, Catharine st. New York.

John Smith, 9 years of age, American, son of Capt. Leonard Smith, of New London.

Eliza Smith, 7 years of age, American, daughter of do.

Mary Smith, 5 years of age, do. do.

A gentleman, wife and child, unknown.

Stephen Prentice, mate of the propeller, American, leaves a wife and one son in New London.

Geo. Allen, 16 years of age, American, deck hand, New London.

Daniel Daley, 30 years of age, Irish, deck hand, New London.

James ——, 23 years of age, Irish, deck hand New London.

Ann Willits, cook, Irish, New York.

Mary Withers, chambermaid, Irish, New York

Most of those who were rescued were on deck at the time of the collision, and were picked up by the boats of the Metropolis. The following are the

NAMES OF THE SAVED.

Capt. Leonard Smith, 45 years, New London.

George M. Thompson, 1st Engineer, New London.

K. H. Ward, 2d Engineer, New London.

John P. Dunc, passenger, of Brooklyn.

James Cahill, do of New York.

A. L. Smith, do of Brooklyn.

Wm. H. Orr, do of do.

Samuel Newman, do of do.

James Manning, do of New York.

James Ayers, passenger, 74 years of age, residing at No. 66, Hammond street, taken from the water in a greatly exhausted condition.

Wm. Graves, deck hand, New London.

Jerry Flannigan, deck hand, New London.

The unknown passenger lady, who, with her husband and child, was on board the propeller, was seen in the water after the accident, with her child in her arms, and might have been saved, but she would not relinquish her babe to seize the rope that was thrown to her, and thus sacrificed her life to maternal love.

English and European Affairs.

The politics and governmental relations of the European powers as they stand related to and affected by the policy of the English Government, are daily assuming a more interesting relation to the American people and Government.

The international and treaty relations, subsisting between these various powers and the United States—create the most intimate and delicate dependence, the one on the other, as to the subsistence of international good will; while the extended commercial relations, the increasing inter social communications and the complex treaty stipulations, now in operation, render the moral and political links, which unite more or less, each and every civilived power, of the most sensitive character. Such indeed, is the spirit of the age—and so generalized the international relations between the United States, the English and European Governments, that it is as incumbent on the American statesman to familiarise himself with the *status* of European inter-national relations, as it is to master the intricate machinery which keeps in "harmonious action," the different State Governments of our own country. The bond of international sympathy, between the Federal Government and all Foreign Powers in treaty *relations*, with the United States, is not less delicate, than the *compact* which unites the different States of the United States to the Federal Government.

In this point of view, we regard the present posture of affairs in England and Europe, as of peculiar interest to the people and the government of the United States. England, in her existing difficulties, with her India settlements, presents the most deeply interesting subject for reflection. In its isolated point of view, it is of the deepest interest, but when considered, in connection with the relations which the English people and government bear to the European people and governments, it at once assumes the gravest and most delicate importance. The question, "will England be able to maintain her ascendency in India, and extend her dominion?" involves in its solution, the most fearful consequences. If she is driven from India, "her occupation is gone." If she is triumphant, her power will increase, and her dominion widen and strengthen. This simple view exhibits the universal interest, with which each and every European Power must regard her present difficulties, and at once displays the magnitude of the issue at stake, while it unfolds to view the dangers and doubts which lie in her path. Well may the American people, and the commercial interest of the world, consider this question in "fear and trembling."—*Richmond Whig.*

As one-half of our North America is embraced in the dominions of Queen Victoria, it is a matter of some interest to us to see what she is doing with it. We find that the exclusive privileges and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company are not sustained by the British Government, and that the Canadas have triumphed in their conflict with that monopoly. The fine country on the Red River of the North and other portions of the Company's territory are to be annexed to Canada and opened to immigration.

This result is not unfavorable to our interests The prosperity of the British North American Colonies has greatly benefitted the trade and manufactures of the United States, and there is no reason why those provinces should not continue to advance in population and wealth, and ultimately become a powerful nation under a Federal Union. It is remarkable with how much consideration and favor they have of late been treated by the Imperial Government. In compliance with their earnest remonstrances, the treaty with France, conceding to the latter nation a further share in the fisheries was abandoned, though at the hazard of giving offence to an ally. Many other concessions have been made in their favor.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ "Julius, can you tell me how Adam got out ob Eden?"

"Well, I spose he climbed de fence."

"No, dat ain't it."

"Well, den, he borrowed a wheel-barrow and walked out."

"No."

"I gubs it up den."

"He got *snaked* out. Yah!"

NASHVILLE:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

Will the Price of Wheat Seriously Decline?

This is a question of vast moment. Upon its solution hang heavy pecuniary interests, and in some measure the comfort and happiness of a large portion of the human family, to whom *cheap bread* is the greatest of earthly boons.

Notwithstanding the long and severe winter, which lingered in the lap of May, causing the prospects of the farmer to appear most unpromising, the genial sun and refreshing rains which followed produced a wonderful change. Instead of short crops, the farmer boasts of abundance. Wheat, rye, oats, corn, and indeed all the products of the field, used for the food of man or beast, have been most prolific, in the United States; and the intelligence from Europe acquaints us with the fact that it has been similarly blessed.

In the language of our contemporary of the Richmond *Examiner* it has become a matter of great importance to the country, as well as one of very interesting speculation to know what will be the effect of these universally abundant crops upon the prices of grain. These will be determined absolutely by, 1st, the relations of supply and demand at home, and 2d, the relations of supply and demand abroad. Speculation usually affects prices materially at the opening of the market season; but its factitious influence never controls them very long. The main points of inquiry, therefore, are, what will be the extent of the foreign demand for our grain; and what of the home demand, or rather of the surplus we shall be able to send abroad over and above home wants.

In the determination of these points we will here give the readers of the PATRIOT the advantage of the investigations of the *Examiner*. It says:

To begin at home, it would be wrong to infer that we shall have an unprecedentedly stupendous supply of grain to spare, from the single fact of abundant crops. It must be remembered that our home stocks of every kind of provision stuffs had been exhausted every where in the Union except in a very few districts of country. The present year's crops will have, not only to supply the temporary wants of the country, but to fill the vacuum of exhausted stocks, up to the proper and safe mark of "enough for a rainy day." We suppose the country was never before so completely emptied of grain and provender in time of peace as it has been within the last six months. Our farmers have felt the evil of such a condition of things too severely to be caught in the like predicament again; and will be very chary hereafter of selling out too clean.

The attempt to estimate the crops and grain of our country with rigid accuracy, in figures of arithmetic, has always struck us as absurd. But, as commercial writers persist in this sort of speculation, we shall follow suit, and lay the best data we can find before our readers. Taken together, the States of the Atlantic sea-board from Maine to Georgia do not raise as much wheat as they consume. Georgia, North and South Carolina, Maryland and Virginia, produce, some of them, as much as they consume; others of them, Virginia especially, a surplus for exportation. But Pennsylvania, New York and New England, consume largely more than they produce and afford a very large market for Western and Virginia wheat.

Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, also consume much more than they produce and afford a market for Western wheat. Texas, we suppose, exports no wheat, although capable of producing a very large supply. South and Central America and California also procure their supplies from our wheat exporting States.

The great question of enquiry, as to the surplus which the United States will have for the supply of their own wheat buying States, and for the South and Central American, the Pacific and the European demand, is limited almost exclusively, therefore, to the crops of the grain exporting States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa, which constitute the Great West.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following estimates of the crop of 1857, compared with the production of 1849, in these nine great grain-growing States of the West. The *Gazette* thinks the estimates based on sound data in relation to increase of population and ratios of production, and on the assumption that the crop of this year will be a full average. Of course, providential circumstances may mar this flattering prospect; but with continuance of weather favorable for ripening the wheat in the higher latitudes, and with a late fall, in which corn will have time to mature, these figures seem to be as nearly right as any that can now be made:—

	Wheat Crop of 1849.	Estimate. Crop of 1857.
Ohio,	14,500,000	20,000,000
Indiana,	6,200,000	10,000,000
Illinois,	9,500,000	16,000,000
Kentucky,	2,200,000	5,000,000
Tennessee,	1,650,000	3,000,000
Michigan,	5,000,000	6,000,000
Wisconsin,	4,200,000	5,000,000
Missouri,	3,000,000	5,000,000
Iowa,	1,500,000	3,000,000
Aggregate,	47,550,000	73,000,000

Looking to the consumption of Indian corn bread, the consumption of wheat for flour and seed in these States will not, the *Gazette* thinks, exceed 45,000,000 bushels; so that there will be, assuming an average crop, twenty-eight millions of bushels for exportation.

	Corn crop of 1849.	Corn crop of 1857
Ohio, bush.	59,100,000	85,000,000
Indiana,	53,000,000	65,000,000
Illinois,	57,650,000	75,000,000
Kentucky,	58,700,000	65,000,000
Tennessee,	52,200,000	60,000,000
Michigan,	5,600,000	10,000,000
Wisconsin,	2,000,000	8,000,000
Missouri,	36,200,000	55,000,000
Iowa,	8,700,000	20,000,000
Total	332,450,000	443,000,000

Of this great cereal crop fully one-half goes into surplus, partly in bulk, partly as pork, lard, whisky, cattle. There will be a greater surplus in 1857 than in 1850, by full 60,000,000 bushels. There will be half the same increase, as we have seen, on wheat, and one-fourth as much on oats. The advance in hay, which is already much of it gathered, will be full fifteen millions more, which chiefly appears in the weight of cattle, horses, &c.

If these estimates of the crops of the West be verified by the result, we think it will be very clear that the prices of grain cannot fall very materially below the average figures they have ruled at during the last year. Comparatively little of the Indian corn of the West will come to the seaboard in the form of grain. Ten or twenty millions will be the outside limit of the amount of this article exported abroad; and, we suppose, about the same amount will be sent eastward in the shape of grain for home consumption there. The rest will take the form of pork, lard, whisky, and cattle; leaving the enquiry in regard to prices substantially confined to the article of wheat.

If the surplus wheat of the West should not exceed 28,000,000 bushels, there is no probability whatever of a serious fall of prices. When the demand of New England and the Middle States, of the Gulf States and our Pacific seaboard, shall have been supplied, as it will be, out of this surplus, we imagine none will contend that a balance of much more than 25,000,000 bushels will remain for exportation to the outside world. Now it so happens that our exportations of wheat to all countries during recent years has amounted to about that figure, the amount for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, having been, flour being reduced to equivalent bushels of wheat, 25,708,007 bushels, of which 17,250,000 went to Europe, and 9,500,000 bushels to other countries.

We think, for one, that the surplus of wheat in the great West this year is not under estimated by the Cincinnati *Gazette*, at 28,000,000 bushels. In the first place, the crop is certainly not more than an average one, an immense breadth of the winter wheat that was sown having perished by the severity of the winter, beyond redemption by the genial weather that set in after the first of May. The tide of immigration to the West during the winter and spring has been unprecedented, not merely of foreigners, but of citizens of the Eastern States. Thus the number of extraordinary consumers in the West is prodigious, and very large supplies of all kinds of grain will have to be sent to Nebraska, Kansas, and parts of Minnesota and Iowa during the year for the new settlers and squatters.

In the Eastern and Middle States, too, the permanent annual demand for consumption is large, and is growing space. The town populations are augmenting with enormous rapidity, and the rural populations everywhere standing still. Take for instance the case of Massachusetts. In the counties in which the population is rural and are *producers* of provisions, it increased from 1850 to 1855 less than one per cent. a year; while in those in which the population is chiefly employed in manufactures or live in towns and are *consumers* of produce, it increased 20 per cent.

RURAL POPULATIONS.

Counties.	1850.	1855.	Per centage of increase.
Barnstable,	33,997	35,442	4.25
Berkshire,	48,875	52,791	8.
Dukes,	4,416	4,461	0.
Franklin,	30,888	31,652	2.47
Hampden,	50,226	54,849	9.21
Hampshire,	34,290	35,485	3.48
Nantucket	8,779	8,064	8.14

The increase of population, where it has occurred in these counties, is ascribable in every case to the growth of the local town populations and not of the agricultural class.

MANUFACTURING AND TOWN POPULATIONS.

Counties.	1850.	1855.	Per centage of increase.
Bristol,	74,979	87,425	16.60
Essex,	127,170	151,018	18 75
Middlesex,	155,762	194,023	24.56
Norfolk,	77,441	94,367	21.86
Plymouth,	54,509	61,695	12 82
Suffolk,	145,758	171,841	17.89
Worcester,	126,565	149,516	18 13

The case is more or less striking in this respect throughout the New England and Middle States; and they are beginning to realize in the rural as well as the urban districts of that whole quarter of the Union the meaning of the Malthusian theorem of "population pressing upon the means of subsistence."

To show that the rural population of New England is positively diminishing, notwithstanding the fact that the above figures for the rural counties of Massachusetts, mixed with local town populations, show a slight increase—it is only necessary to compare the production of wheat in New England at two periods. Take, for example, the difference in the production for the years 1840 and 1850, as shown by the official reports:

	1840. bushels.	1850. bushels.
Connecticut,	87,009	41,762
Maine,	848,166	296,259
Massachusetts,	157,923	31,211
New Hampshire,	422,124	185,658
Rhode Island,	3,098	49

Here is a decrease in the wheat product of New England of 70 per cent., the result, in chief part, of the decrease of her agricultural population.

Thus the 28,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat in the West, and the three or four millions which Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia will be able to spare over and above their wants, present no very great terrors to the holders of the article for sale. Assuming the export of 1856, or 26,000,000 bushels, as the measure of prices—any excess of our surplus beyond that export tending to depress prices below, any deficiency of surplus below 26,000,000 for export tending to augment prices above, the ruling figures for last year—we, for one, are obliged to conclude, if the data furnished by the Cincinnati *Gazette* are reliable, that the chances of lower prices of wheat for 1857 than for 1856 are by no means formidable.

It only remains to consider whether the foreign demand for the crop of 1857 will be as great as it was for that of 1856, which, as we have seen, was 25,708,007 bushels. If we confine our regards to Europe alone, there might be some reason to doubt whether the demand would be as great; but we are inclined to think that whatever falling off there may be in the European demand will be much more than compensated by the increased demand in other quarters of the world. The immense movement of troops from Great Britain to India and China must very sensibly affect the breadstuffs markets; while the revolutionary condition of those densely populous countries must produce a very considerable demand from the outside for account of the European residents, and the wealthy classes of native people living along the seaboard.

We have regarded it as proper to present these views to farmers who read the PATRIOT that they may make up an intelligent opinion as to the prospect of a serious decline in the price, and continued low prices thereafter, of wheat. Within the past week prices of Southern wheat have given away 16c. per bushel in New York, and the latest advices from Liverpool announce a decline there in both wheat and flour, caused by the certainty of heavy crops in Great Britain. Our farming friends must connect all these facts together, and draw their own conclusions, as to future prices.

☞ The receipts of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for passengers during the month of July last were $50,000.

☞ Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, accepts the nomination for re-election to Congress. In his letter of acceptance, he takes ground against Governor Walker, of Kansas, and expresses the opinion that he should be recalled.

☞ The Washington "*States*" says the Government of the United States will not recognize the right of Costa Rica to interfere in the disposition of the Nicaraguan Transit route. It says also:

"If the new grantees of the Transit route come to this Government for a guaranty of their contract, it will not be afforded under present circumstances. The United States Government deem it impolitic to treat with two States concerning the use and protection of a transit route; for the obvious reason, that these States may, at any time, quarrel upon the subject, much to the annoyance of our commerce and travel."

☞ The Madison (Fla.) *Patriot*, of the 10th instant, says:

"*Prolific Cotton.*—We were shown on Saturday last, a stalk of cotton from the plantation of Mr. Jacob H. Pooser, of this county, which had on it 261 bolls and blossoms, besides a great many had fallen off while bringing it here. It is a specimen of a farm of 85 acres, which is in fine order and growing luxuriantly. The seed is called the 'Climatized East India Cotton,' and Mr. P. had enough seed left last year to make it profitable to him in its sale.

The New Russian Tariff.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1857.

Official despatches received at the State Department speak in favorable terms of the ameliorating influences of the new Russian tariff, saying the commencement of its operation affords evidence that the present Emperor entertains views different from his predecessor, and affords hope that other important reforms may follow. Books in all languages are duty free, subject only to the usual censorship.

Russian subjects living in foreign countries can now travel for five years, with a reduction in the passport fees.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

A letter from Naples, of the 20th says:—For some time past the subterranean noises heard by the guides of Vesuvius indicated an approaching eruption, and the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the mountain were under considerable alarm. During the last fortnight the smoke thrown up from the crater had become much thicker than usual, and the evening before last a long train of liquid fire was seen descending on the side of Ottajuna, at a place called Fosso del Farsone, an immense ravine opposite the sea, and out of reach of any danger to the inhabitant of Portici, Resina, and Torre de Greco. At Naples an immense crowd assembled to witness the spectacle, and at night a number of foreigners proceeded to the mountain the torches of the guides being visible there in every direction. The lava has already run a distance of about half a mile.

NORFOLK COUNTY MOLASSES.—The Norfolk Argus notices a sample of molasses made by Alex. Foreman, Esq., from Chinese Sugar Cane, about two acres of which, says the Argus, he has growing on his valuable and productive farm in Norfolk county. This molasses is exceedingly sweet, has a very pleasant flavor, and affords a gratifying evidence that here in South Eastern Virginia, the farmers can raise the cane and produce molasses of good quality; and that the spirit of enterprise and improvement in relation to the cultivation of the soil is getting abroad among the people. It is the intention of Mr. F. to give his new scheme a fair trial, and he is confident of complete success.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ An altercation occurred in this place on Sunday last between Col. Griffin and a young man named Polston, in which the latter was severely stabbed in the back. Griffin was arrested, but managed to effect his escape on Monday evening. Polston is in a critical condition and the chances are that he will not recover.—*Lebanon Herald, 20th inst.*

A "FREE LOVE" AFFAIR.—The following bit of scandal is told by the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Evening News*, in his letter of the 27th of July:

Bennett, of the *Herald*, is at Thompson's Pavilion, on the Surewsbury river, near Sandy Hook, where an interesting scene took place yesterday, in which one of the corps of the *Tribune* played a conspicuous part. It seems that the philosophical gentleman with a long beard and a very broad-brimmed hat, went down on Saturday for a day's shooting, leaving his wife at home. But the lady getting lonesome, and perhaps anxious about her liege lord, took the boat from New York on Sunday morning, and in due time arrived at the Pavilion, where, on inquiry, she found that her husband was quite well, but was not in his room, as he had gone off on a sailing party "with his wife." "With his wife?" exclaimed the indignant lady, "why, how can that be? I am his wife!" "Well, madame," exclaimed the polite clerk, "I know nothing about it, further than the fact that the gentleman came here on Saturday night with a very pretty lady, registered his name, and was provided with a room, which they occupied last night."

The lady made no reply, but walked down to the landing, where she waited until the sailing party came in, when a scene ensued which was much enjoyed by the spectators, but which could hardly have been pleasant for the *Tribune* gentleman and the "lady" he had been sailing with. How the matter has been arranged, I do not know, but the wife returned to the city on the next boat, leaving her errant spouse to enjoy, in company with his lady the grins and sneers of every body who knew the true state of the case. As "Free Love" is one of the isms of the Tribune, I suppose it will be made satisfactory in the end to all parties concerned.

A "FONT" OF TYPE.—As a scrap of information with which few of our readers are acquainted, we give the proportion in which the different letters are cast in a "font" of type, and in which they occur in print:

Letter *e*, 1200; *a*, 850; *t*, 900; *n*, *o*, *s*, *i*, 800; *h*, 640; *r*, 620; *d*, 440; *l*, 400; *u*, 340; *c*, *m*, 300; *f*, 250; *w*, *y*, 200; *b*, *p*, 170; *v*, 120; *k*, 80, *q*, 60; *j*, *x*, 40; *z*, 20.

Besides these are the combined letters, *fi*, 50; *ff*, 40; *fl*, 20; *ffi*, 15; *ffl*, 10; *æ*, 10; *œ*, 6. This refers to the small letters only, leaving out points, capitals, small capitals, figures, italics, spaces, and accents. The proportion for capitals and small capitals differs from the small letters. In those *I* takes the first, then *T*, then *A*, and *E*, etc.

Stoppage of Cotton Mills.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives a list of looms, lately running on heavy cotton goods, which have been stopped, or are soon to be stopped, on account of the high price of the raw material, and the impossibility of realizing cost at present rates:

Names of mill.	No. of looms stopped.	Description of goods.
Lawrence	150 on 300	drills. sheetings.
Boot	480	drills and fine goods.
Salmon Falls Company	300	drills.
Massachusetts Mills	500	drills.
Laconia Company	500	drills and fine goods.
Portsmouth Company	280	sheetings.
New Market Company	570	jeans and fine goods.
Great Falls Company	450	fine goods.
Suffolk Company	375	drills.
Amoskeag Company	500	drills and sheetings.
Lyman Mills	175	sheetings.
Popperell Mills	580	drills, jeans and fine goods
Total looms	4,960.	

In addition to this about eight hundred looms on extra wide goods have been stopped, and we also learn of further stoppage in Rhode Island.

GRAIN.—Wheat is coming down the river in large quantities, and the depots are crowded all the time. The quantity shipped this season will largely exceed that of any shipment ever made.—*Chattanooga Adv., Aug. 20.*

☞ A transcendental preacher took for his text "Feed my lambs." A plain farmer quaintly remarked to him on coming out of the church, "A very good text, sir, but you should take care not to put hay so high in the rack that lambs can't reach it."

☞ Horace Mann said a good thing when in a recent address he remarked: "We who live at the West boast of our great rivers of water. I would much prefer that we could boast of using a tub full of it every day." "Out west," however, water is only esteemed for strictly utilitarian purposes. "Water is a good thing," remarked a Missourian. "It is poor stuff to drink, but it has done more than any other one agent for navigation."

WILL HE RESIGN?—There seems to be some doubt whether Mr. Matteson, of Oneida, who left his seat in the late House of Representatives, condemned by the vote of his colleagues for corruption, intends to resign his place in the next Congress. The effrontery of going back to that body, under the circumstances, excites the ire of the gentleman's political friends,—some of whom can stand anything.—*N. Y. Express.*

ANOTHER NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The Lewisburg, Va., Chronicle says, Uncle Willis, who, a few years ago, purchased himself from his mistress, Miss Sarah Frazier, and afterwards moved to the State of Ohio, has returned, disgusted with a free State and its people, and resolved to be again sold into slavery, if not permitted to remain here and enjoy his freedom. He says he would rather be sold to the worst sort of a master, than be required to go back into Ohio. He describes the colored population there, as in a state of utter destitution, and advises his colored friends to stay in Virginia, if they would be cared for.

A certain judge was reprimanding an attorney for bringing several small suits into court, and remarked that it would have been much better for all parties had he persuaded his clients to leave their cases to the arbitration of two or three honest men.

"Please your Honor," retorted the lawyer, "we did not choose to trouble honest men with them."

"YOUR NAME."

The honey bees are humming it
Among the clover seed.
It trembles in the southern wind,
That ripples o'er the wheat;
It steals to me through pleasant songs,
It comes with bridal bells,
And is as full of music as
The ocean is of shells.

In silver letters on the sky,
Away above the sea,
The clouds so busy all the day,
Are breathing it for me.
I see it in each drop of dew
That like a diamond shines;
The life written it through the rain,
In many colored lines.

It is the spell that makes the hours
Run golden in the spring;
It's in the notes I love so well
To hear the wild birds sing.
In starlight and in summer flowers,
It's all the same, the same;
The music that my heart beats to,
Is that enchanted name.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by W. H. Wilkinson, Esq., WASHINGTON W. THOMAS and Miss IOWA ELLEN ROGERS, all of this city.

Nashville Female Academy.

THE buildings and premises will all be ready to receive Teachers and Boarders on MONDAY, AUGUST 31st, the first day of preparation week. The regular School exercises will be resumed on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

There is not an interest relating to the physical, intellectual or religious education of pupils, from the child of four year, to the young lady of twenty, to which we are not now prepared to attend in a manner better than ever heretofore.

We shall have ample room for all who may apply as boarders, and for twice as many as we at this time expect in the day school

In regard to the improvements just finished, I need not describe them to the citizens of Nashville, as I hope all interested will call and examine for themselves. *The entire Building will be open for the inspection of ladies and gentlemen during the afternoon of Saturday, August 29.*

aug22—2t. C. D. ELLIOTT.

University Grammar School.

THIS School is attached to the University of Nashville; suitable rooms in the College building having been fitted up for its accommodation.

Perhaps no other part of an education requires such special care and attention as that usually acquired in the Grammar School. Failure here from any inadequacy in the instruction, discourages the student, destroys his aspirations, and often disqualifies him for even the medioral attainments for which he may be more than competent.—Impressed with these views, the Faculty has been careful to place in this School a gentleman equal in qualifications as a teacher, to the head of any department in College, and experience in teaching in nearly all of them. It is their purpose to make it in every respect a first-class Academy. The studies of the Grammar School embrace a course of three years, and has been arranged with a view to that of the Free Schools of the city, so that the change may be convenient to those students who may come recommended from them. It is hoped that this School may prove particularly accessable to those in the vicinity of the city, who are excluded from the benefits of the Free Schools. The session opens the 7th of September. Students are received at any time. The charge for tuition is $25 per term, of twenty weeks.

The *Collegiate Department* of the University also opens on the 7th of September. Students should be present on the first day of the session. aug22 3w*.

BANDUSIA SEMINARY.

THE next session of this Institution, situated on the Gallatin Turnpike, 2 miles from Nashville, will commence on the 1st of September next.

French will be taught to those pupils that may desire it, by an accomplished Parisian gentleman, who, in addition to much experience, has the advantage of being well acquainted with the English language.

aug22—1m.* NATH. CROSS.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES

BY

Carter, McKay & Co.,

ON THURSDAY, August 27, 1857, we will offer for sale:

25 hhds Sugar;	160 doz. paint Buckets'
150 bags Coffee;	50 Nests paint Tubs;
50 bbls Crushed and Pow'd Sugar;	50 " Four Brackets;
	20 doz Toy Buckets;
250 kegs assorted Nails;	50 doz Wash Boards;
45 boxes Tobacco;	50 doz. Brooms;
300 reams Wrapping Paper;	75 bbls Cider Vinegar;
25 boxes Smoking Tobacco;	20 " Am Brandy;
50 gross. Blacking.	10 " S. M. Wine;
50 boxes Sperm Candles;	100 " Rectified Whisky;
50 dozen Cotton and Hemp Bed Cords;	75 cases Brandy;
	25 bbls Rye and Bourbon Whisky;
100,000 Cigars assorted brands;	
50,000 Percussion Caps;	50 casks S C Soda;
200 gross Matches;	

With numerous smaller articles to make a complete assortment in the grocery line.

aug22. CARTER, McKAY CO.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF NASHVILLE.

THAT valuable business house property, McLaughlin's corner, fronting 60 feet on Market street and 100 on Church, is proposed to be leased for a term of years, to a party or parties who will improve the same, by building thereon a good business house or houses.

Persons desiring to lease are invited to file written proposals with the undersigned, who will give further information on application at his office.

C. D. BRIEN, C. & M.
aug20. Chancery Court at Nashville.

NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

A NO. 1 Negro Boy can be had for cash, by applying at this office. aug19.

Select School for Young Ladies.

MRS. WEBER will open a Select School for young Ladies, at Mrs. Plummer's, on Cherry st., the first Monday in September. Number limited to twenty-five. School Soirees monthly.

TERMS:

English Branches, per Session of 5 months,	$25 00
Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and German, each per month,	5 00
Music, Piano, per session,	30 00
" Guitar, " "	25 00

Drawing, Painting and Needle Work, usual prices.

Tuition payable monthly in advance.

REFERENCES—J. F. PEARL, Superintendent of the Nashville Public School, F. B. FOGG, President of the Board of Education

Application may be made to Mrs. Weber at Mrs. Plummer's. aug21—dtf.

WOOL AND RYE.

WANTED 25,000 bushels of RYE, and 50,000 pounds clear washed WOOL, for which we will will pay full market price in cash.

july 29—d1m. NORVELL & CO.

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE next ordinary drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at Havana, on

Saturday, September 5th, 1857.

$300,000.

Sorteo Numero 586 Ordinario.

Capital Prize 100,000 Dolls.

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of	$2,000
1 " "	50,000	5 " "	1,000
1 " "	30,000	52 " "	500
1 " "	10,000	148 " "	400
1 " "	5,000	20 Approximations	$,800

4 Approximations to the $100,000, of $600 each; 4 of 400 to 50,000; 4 of 400 to 30,000; 4 of 400 to 10,000; 4 of 400 to $5,000

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent discount.

Bills on the Nashville city Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ Communications addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, (care of City Post, Charleston, So. Ca.,) until the 5th of September, 1857, will be attended to. [Aug. 19—td

TWO ROOMS FOR RENT.

THE two Rooms over my office formerly occupied as the Chancery Clerk's office, for rent balance of the year.

july31. WM. L. HOYD.

CATTLE STRAYED OR STOLEN!!

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the premises of the late Matthew Barrow, on the Charlotte pike, NINE HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE. Said cattle, when they left, had, as a mark, a dash of tar on each rump. Three of them left some ten days ago, and the balance on Sunday last.

Some of the above beef cattle were purchased of Gen. Harding, and the balance were bought in Wilson and Bedford counties. I will give the above reward for the delivery of all of them to me at Nashville, or $5 per head for any portion of them.

july25—tf. BGU L. C. COLEMAN.

SUMMER AND WINTER TURNIP SEED.

JUST received, from D. Landreth's Nursery, a supply of Summer and Winter Turnip Seed. For sale low by the pound. [June17.] B. S. WELLER, Sr.

LINCOLN HOUSE,

TULLAHOMA, TENN.,

JO. B. SMITH, Proprietor.

HAVING taken charge of the above Hotel, I will endeavor to please all who may favor me with a call.—Of my friends and the citizens of Nashville and Davidson county, I would solicit patronage. My table will at all times be provided with the best the country affords, and every care will be taken to please all.

There is a good livery stable contiguous to this house, and the Fayetteville, Mulberry, and Lynchburg Mail and Passenger Coach leaves this Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for the above places, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., and returning every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., making connections with the Nashville & Chattanooga, and McMinnville & Manchester Mail Trains.

Tullahoma, August 13, 1857. uka

WANTED.

FIVE Hundred bushels Barley by

july26. D. D. DICKEY.

EMIGRANTS For Nicaragua!

ALL young men who are desirous of emigrating to Nicaragua with Gen. Wm. Walker, can have an opportunity of enrolling their names by calling upon either of the undersigned. H. C. MACLAUGHLIN, E. W. CLARK.

☞ Mr. McLaughlin can be found at the Daily Gazette office at any time during the day. Mr. Clark can be seen at the Capitol. aug12—tf.

T. B. RAINS, J. H. BROWN.

RAINS & BROWN,

Druggists and Prescriptionists,

NO. 19, SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

A COMPLETE assortment of English and American Chemicals, pure and unadulterated Drugs, fresh and genuine Extracts, select Powders, &c., always on hand.

Flavoring Extracts, &c.

Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Pine Apple, Strawberry, Celery, Almond, Raspberry, Peach and Orange extracts for flavoring. Best Bermuda Arrow Root, Isinglass, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c., at

aug11. RAINS & BROWN'S.

Tanner's Oil.

1,000 GALLONS Tanner's Oil, best quality, just received and for sale low at

aug11. RAINS & BROWN'S.

BRISTOL BRICK DUST, and Mount Eagle Tripoli, for polishing Gold, Silver, Brass, Glass, &c. A new article for sale at RAINS & BROWN'S.

aug11.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Beaumont, Vanleer & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. S. Beaumont withdrawing from the firm, the remaining parties, Sam. Vanleer and A. W. McCall, assuming all liabilities, are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

F. S. BEAUMONT,
SAM. VANLEER,
Aug. 1, 1857. A. W. McCALL.

BRAN! BRAN!! BRAN!!!

WE are now receiving weekly large shipments of Bran and Shorts, which we will sell cheap, and deliver in any part of the city free of charge.

Nashville, August 15, 1857. QUICK & MEAD.

CROCKER'S SCHOOL,

AT WHITE'S CREEK SPRING.

THE next session will commence the 31st of August.

Price of board, tuition, washing, fuel and lights $80, per session, of twenty-one weeks.

August 17—1mwstrw.

FOR THE COUNTING ROOM.

BLANK CHECKS ON ALL THE BANKS.
BLANK BILLS OF LADING.