The Nashville Patriot.

DAILY $8: TRI-WEEKLY $5: WEEKLY $3:

W. HY. SMITH. A. S. CAMP. THOS. CALLENDER. I. P. JONES.

SMITH, CAMP & CO., Proprietors.

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

Capt. Herndon, U. S. N.

This gentleman, who had the command of the Central America, is well known to the country, as well as to the Navy—and for the misfortune that has befallen him, the regret will be profound amid a wide circle of admiring friends in all parts of the country.

Capt. Herndon is from Virginia, near Fredericksburg, and has been in the Navy from his boyhood—without a blot upon his career as a gentleman, or an officer. He must be now about 45 years of age, and in the Navy he has been employed continually from his boyhood up to the present time—for his position on the Central America is naval as well as mercantile. He rendered the country gallant service in the Florida war, off the coast and in the lagunes of Florida, and suffered severely in his health from the pestilential miasma of that service. He was under Commodore Perry during the Mexican war, and off Vera Cruz during the greater part of that war; where, as an officer for activity, energy and fearlessness, he was among the very first. The Government of Mr. Polk so highly appreciated his services that, in looking about for a gallant, efficient and hardy man, to explore the Amazon, they selected him for that dangerous service. He entered South America by way of Peru, and crossing the Andes, came to the sources and branches of the Amazon, and in his bark drifted or rowed down its immense length to Para in Brazil, to the delight and amazement of his friends, who, from his long stay upon the upper waters, had almost given him up for lost. His admirable and instructive Report to the Government of this Exploration is known to every body in this country, and it has been read and re-read with like delight in all parts of the world.

Congress cheerfully awarded him a gratuity of ten thousand dollars, for his courage, perseverence and heroism amid all his trials and difficulties. We had hoped and prayed that he was among the saved,—but we see he is not, and he is the last man who would give up or abandon his ship. Now, the loss of such a man is to be deplored not only by his friends, but by his whole country. As a Naval Officer he never shirked nor avoided a duty, but always courted dangers in war, in climate, and on land, as well as on sea. In every quarter of the globe he has served his country, and in almost every port where our National flag has floated,—he has been under it, and in its service. He leaves a wife and daughter now in this city,—and among his relatives is Lieut. Maury, of Washington.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.—We are informed that this institution has made a settlement with the Merchants' Bank of Cleveland, and that the attachment of the latter is now voluntarily discharged. The settlement includes the transfer to the Merchants' Bank of the banking house and lot of the Life and Trust Company, on the corner of Third and Main streets in this city, and other property. The price at which the banking-house of the company was put was $125,000. All the garnishees in the different parts of the State are released by this settlement.

We understand that one of the home committee has returned, and states that the company will be able to meet all its engagements. We may look for a full statement, we hope, in a few days.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The authorities of Baltimore, in their protracted search for some source from which might be obtained an adequate supply of water for their city, have at length hit upon a plan of constructing, by artificial means, a sheet of water to be called Lake Roland, in a picturesque but narrow valley. Engineers and surveyors have been employed to carry out the enterprise and measures have been adopted to buy the requisite land. The lake will cover when finished one hundred and nineteen acres.—It is to be formed by means of a stream which runs through the valley, and whose watersare to be retained by a breastwork across the valley.

☞ The New York Mirror says that the investigation into the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, which has been going on for some time, shows a better state of things than was expected. It was stated that there are large credits which will be ample to pay off all the Company's indebtedness and leave something to the stockholders. The stock sold at the low figure of 8¾.

Romance and Reality.

We find in the last number of the Cynthina Age, the following notice of a wedding in which one of our citizens acted a prominent part:

In this (Harrison) county, on September 16th, by Elder John A. Gano, JAMES R. SWINNEY, Esq., of Louisville, and Miss LIDE LILLY, daughter of Pleasant Lilly, Esq., of this county.

Perhaps no marriage which has ever taken place in this county was brought about in a manner more romantic than the one we chronicle above. Even at the risk of shocking our friend Swinney, and incurring his displeasure, we will relate very briefly how he came and saw and conquered, and transplanted to his own home one of the loveliest daughters of our county. Our friend was originally captivated by the name. His opportunities for discovering beautiful combinations of names was excellent He passed over the common, everyday names, and was fascinated by a name whose liquid euphony would perhaps have melted hearts even less susceptible to the tender passion than was his. Lide Lilly! What thoughts of love and flowers. Being connected with the Post Office department he saw letters passing to her whose name had won him. He stood it for a long while until he could stand it no longer. We will not give details. Suffice it to say, a correspondence was commenced, the parties almost before being acquainted became mutually enamored. They saw each other and loved, and now love has ripened into marriage. This marriage touches us nearly. We have known Swinney as a bachelor for many years, and he, too, is gone. Friend after friend departs. "We feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted." It reminds us that "it is once appointed" unto most men to get married.

"Though fools scorn Hymen's gentle powers,
They who improve its golden hours
By sweet experience know,
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good,
A paradise below."

P. S.—The cake came.

TERRIBLE BUTCHERY IN INDIANA.—The Evansville *Journal* has the particulars of a terrible affair that happened near that place. It says:

On Thursday evening, at Francisco, a village on the canal, in Gibson county, about 16 miles from this city, a party of young persons were assembled for practice in singing. A crowd of rowdies soon gathered about the house, and began to make a disturbance to annoy or break up the singing party. The young men in the house—among whom were two sons of Mr. Perkins, the owner of a large flouring mill in the village—with their brother-in-law, a Mr. Cross, came to the door either to drive away the disturbers or persuade them to be quiet.—A fight ensued in which one of the young Perkins was stabbed and killed on the spot—the other was stabbed between the shoulders and had his throat cut, and, though living when the messenger left, he was not expected survive. Young Cross was also stabbed and had his tongue cut out by the murderous savages.

LAST FOND LOOKS.—When a lady (we are talking of a lady in the full height and breadth of fashion) has got Her bonnet and gloves on, and is perfectly ready with her parasol in hand, she always goes back to the looking-glass to take a last fond look. Upon our asking "a dear, handsome duchess" if this was not the truth, and the beautiful truth, she had the charming candor to state: "Yes, my dear Punch, it is the truth, but not all the truth. No woman, take my word for it, is satisfied with one look. At least I know that I am not, for (and here our duchess laughed, as though she was pleased with herself and all the world) I don't mind telling you, I invariably take four, four good ones. The first look in the glass is for myself, that's fair; the second is for my husband, that's nothing but just; the third is for my friends that's only generous; and the last is for my rivals, that's human nature. If the last satisfies me, then I know it is all right, and I assure you I never take any more!"—*London Punch.*

This dabbling in lotteries isn't exactly the thing, that's certain. It never was profitable in the long run, even when the players were protected by the law; but the man who attempts to fight the battle of life at the present day, with a policy shop on one side of him and an interesting family of twelve on the other, will find himself as helpless in the hands of fate as a cat, *sans teeth, sans claws,* in the embrace of a bull-terrier. That's so, "easy enough."

NASHVILLE:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1857.

Crime in New Orleans.—The American Party Vindicated.

An elaborate table of the statistics of crime in the city of New Orleans, has been prepared, and published in the *Crescent* of that city. From it we condense the following facts: The number of murders, manslaughters and homicides, for seventeen months, from February 8th, 1856, to June 30th, 1857, was 52—in six of which Americans were implicated, of whom three were tried and honorably acquitted—the rest were foreigners or unknown. The whole number of arrests for twenty-two months, from 1st July, 1855, to 31st May, 1857—being eleven months of Mayor Lewis's and eleven months of Mayor Waterman's administration—was 44,820; of which there were 8,920 natives of the United States, the rest foreigners.

The table is accompanied by a brief commentary, all the material points of which we subjoin, and which, for its candor and moderation, must stand as the true version of the disgraceful disturbances which have disgraced that city. It will be observed that in 1854 and 1855, when the ballot boxes were broken, the Attorney General, District Attorney, Judge of the Criminal Court, Mayor, Sheriff, and Recorders, were all Democrats, yet *not a single member of the American party was arrested, tried and convicted of breaking the ballot boxes, of disturbing the peace, or of intimidating any naturalized or native voter.* Also, that in all the contested election cases, the proof was that *every illegal vote was cast for the Democratic ticket.* These facts are an overwhelming refutation of the baseless slanders which have been propagated against the American party from the time of their occurrence, and should suffuse the cheeks of those who have given the foul aspersions currency, with the blushes of confusion and shame. Here is the statement of the facts, from the *Crescent* of September 14:

It has been boldly alleged—and the legislation of the past two years has been based upon it—that all the murders, crimes, misdemeanors, riots, rows, disturbances of the peace and breaking of the ballot-boxes, are justly chargeable to the American party. How unjust the charge, and how untrue in fact, the annexed tables will show. While they are a complete vindication of the American party, they also convict Democratic organs and demagogues of the perversion of truth and of the fabrication of falsehood. "Crimes," observed an illustrious orator, "are the acts of individuals, and not of denominations; and therefore, arbitrarily to class men under general descriptions, in order to prosecute and punish them in a lump for a presumed delinquency, of which perhaps but a part, perhaps none at all, are guilty, is, indeed, a compendious method, and saves a world of trouble, without proof; but such a method, instead of being law, is an act of unnatural rebellion against the legal domain of reason and justice."

The truth of the above remarks is obvious to all. That native Americans occasionally are guilty of the minor as well as the graver offences, is lamentably true; and that crime, in all its gradations, will continue to shock the public conscience, is also unfortunately true; but that either party, as a party, is guilty of all the enormous offences which are committed is a libel upon human nature.

With these remarks we will revert to an instance or two of outrages which happened in the past few years. Of all crimes against the glorious right of free suffrage, the Plaquemine fraud, conceived and executed by the worst fragment of the Democratic party in this city, is the most prominent. The success, unpunished in that case, led to and was the origin of the shameful frauds of 1853. Though the epidemic of that summer had decimated the city, yet the vote was larger than it ever had been or will be for some years to come. The substantial men of the city, after that election, thought it time to act, and in the winter of 1854 a party, called the reform party, was organized, and in the spring brought out their ticket. With the exception of the Mayor and Recorders, it succeeded.—After this date it took the name of the American party. Success has always been certain since that date, simply because the unscrupulous leaders of the Democratic party have been prevented from practicing the infamous frauds of 1853. The result of every subsequent election clearly demonstrates that the Democratic party is in large minority in this city, and that its previous success was solely attributable to the large number of fraudulent and perjured votes which polluted the ballot-boxes. At the two last elections the American ticket had no opposition, and it is generally understood it will have none in November next, the Democratic party not wishing to expose its weakness, but preferring to keep up the spirits of its followers in the country by a Falstaffian exaggeration of its numbers here.

In all large cities, when political excitement is at fever heat, disturbances at or near the polls are likely to occur. On two occasions the ballot boxes were broken—in 1854 at one and in 1855 at two precincts. Without any evidence, without even cause for the slightest suspicion, those acts of violence were attributed to the American party. At these two dates the Attorney General, District Attorney, Judge of the Criminal Court, Mayor, Sheriff and Recorders, were all Democrats; and yet, with all their power, with the police at their command, aided and assisted by a disappointed political faction, not a single member of the American party was arrested, tried and convicted of breaking the ballot-boxes, of disturbing the peace or of intimidating any naturalized or native voter. Is it not a little singular, if the American party is guilty, that no proof of the guilt has been produced by all the vigilance of a Democratic administration? Might it not be—is it not more probable, if the Attorney General, Mayor, Sheriff and Recorders had used all the power which the law gave them, that some arrests might have been made, and that when the guilty should be discovered, truth would be vindicated and Democratic fraud exposed?

We will state a fact which ought to exonerate the American party from the slightest suspicion that there is any truth in the charges made against it. In all the contested election cases—Bell vs. Hufty, Auld vs. Walton, and others—the proof was that every illegal vote was cast for the Democratic ticket. This demonstrates beyond doubt that the American party, never has resorted to unworthy means to gain an end, and never has defiled the ballot-boxes.

Is it not far more probable that those who will disregard the laws of God and man, who will vote when they have no right to vote, but who will commit even perjury to exercise that right, are the very persons who disturb the peace, get up rows and riots, and break the ballot-boxes?

To regain lost power the infamous election law was passed. For the honor of the city but one press could be found to advocate it, whilst almost every Democrat denounced it. It met with as strenuous an opposition from the respectable portion of the Democratic party as from the American party. The ostensible reasons assigned for its passage were the inefficiency of the police, and the intimidation of the naturalized voters. We will let Mayor Lewis defend himself. With a police force of 456, in eleven months he made 19,511 arrests. Mayor Waterman, in the same period of time, with a police force of from 250 to 300, made 25,309 arrests; or, with 150 men less than Mayor Lewis had, he made 5798 arrests more. The grand total of all arrests in twenty-two months is 44,820, of which number but 8920 were Americans—35,900 being of foreign birth. We do not make charges; but we state what is generally conceded to be a fact, that the naturalized citizens vote the Democratic ticket. Now, upon the supposition that such is the fact, would it not be more consonant to truth to charge the Democratic party with the commission of offenses than the American party? If these foreigners vote the Democratic ticket, would they not constitute the majority of the Democratic party, and then would it not be a fact that a majority of the Democratic party was arrested for violations of the law? If 35,900 of one party—all foreigners—are arrested, does it not prove that they are the disturbers of the peace, the violators of the law, and the cause of rows and riots? When more than four Democrats to one American are arrested, which party is most guilty?

The inmates of the Work-house and Insane Asylum show a similar result. Out of 4718 sent to the Work-house, but 892 were Americans, and out of 301 in the Insane Asylum, but 69 were Americans.

Let the frightful record of murders speak for itself. It is with pain that such a catalogue of crime is exhibited. But how much diminished would it be in numbers were it not for those who have ever warred against our political organization?

We have made these remarks and prepared the tables to vindicate the great American party from the foul charges made against it, not from a wish to cast reproach upon our foreign citizens. We have many worthy ones among us—many who are far more devoted to the South than the follow-round eulogists of Gov. Walker. Our German citizens appear to great advantage in these tables; but a few of them, compared to other immigrants, were arrested, and it is well known that they are industrious, frugal and peace-loving citizens. We now ask our fellow-citizens throughout the State, if the city of New Orleans, so much slandered from the most unworthy motives, would not present an example for order, for quiet, and for an observance of law that should redound to its praise, were it not for the turbulant character of very many of the opponents of the American party.

The Loss of the Central America.

We have already laid before the readers of the PATRIOT the details of the sinking of the Central America. We deem it proper, however, to furnish them with a more intelligible and circumstantial account, communicated to the Baltimore *American* by a cool and clear-headed old sea captain. Wonderful was the coolness and courage of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated vessel in the midst of the most appalling dangers.

From the Baltimore American.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOS. W. BADGER.

Capt. Thos. W. Badger, who is among the saved, and has arrived here in the Louisiana, is able, from his experience as a sea captain as well as from the close connection in which his exertions on board the wreck brought him with Capt. Herndon and officers, to give a more accurate and reliable account of the disaster than perhaps any other of the saved. We have taken down from his dictation the annexed full and interesting narrative:

We left Havana on Tuesday, 8th September, in company with steamship Empire City. Made good weather until 10th. On the evening of the 10th, there was every appearance of a gale or hurricane, ship still going on course and carrying full head of steam. The storm increased during the night and until Friday morning at 10 o'clock, the ship still making fine weather and keeping on her course. At 1½ o'clock on Friday afternoon the engine stopped, and on enquiring of the engineer, he said it was caused by the coal passers not passing the coal into the fire room with sufficient rapidity to keep the steam up. The waiters and stewards were then called upon and sent down to assist in passing coal. When the engine stopped the ship fell off in the trough of the sea, and was at the mercy of the waves. The pumps worked by the engine, and which were the main dependance for keeping the vessel free of water, were also rendered useless.

The engine never made but one or two revolutions after this. I called the attention of the engineer to the fact that the water was raining the rolling of the ship forcing it in through the lee shaft hole, and proposed and did organize a gang for bailing. The deck pumps proving on trial to be out of order, bailing was the only resource.

By this time the water had risen high enough to extinguish the lee fires, and the men employed in the coal hole and engine room were driven out by the steam and hot water. There was no longer any hope of again getting the machinery in operation. The principal leak was found to be around the lee shaft, and at the lower lee dead lights. The ship was still staunch and sound, and not leaking at the bottom at all, and would have been in no danger if her machinery and pumps had been kept going.

At 5 o'clock on Friday we rigged a drag, (a spar with an anchor lashed to it,) and paid it out to windward, in the hope of bringing her head to the wind, but this had little or no effect. From 4 o'clock until 8 in the evening we kept the water at bay, every man working with spirit and vigor.

At three o'clock on Friday afternoon I assisted in organizing and putting to work bailing gangs to bail out if possible, the engine room and steerage. The passengers joined willingly and cheerfully in this effort. An attempt was made to raise steam on the donkey engine to pump the ship out, using the berths and other woodwork of the ship for fuel, but the engine would not work, from what cause was not known. At five o'clock, after consulting with Capt. Herndon, I assisted in cutting away the foremast, which somewhat relieved the ship. The ship had laid perfectly easy whilst the machinery was in motion, but she was in the trough of the sea, making heavy lurches to leeward.

From 12 to 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the water gained fast on us, as the men were fatigued and worn out by incessant labor and exposure to the storm. At 4 o'clock the gale somewhat abated, but a heavy sea continued, the water then being nearly up to the second cabin floor.

At daylight on Saturday morning, however, all hands took hold again with renewed vigor to free the ship. The water was thus kept at bay for an hour or two more, during which signals of distress were set, and a vigilant look-out kept for sails. The ladies were even anxious to assist us in bailing, and cheered us up in our labors by their calmness in these trying times. At 8 o'clock another attempt was made to raise steam in the donkey boiler so as to work the steam pumps, but the attempt again failed, and all hope of relief from that quarter was abandoned.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the men again yielded to the severity of their labor, and the water again commenced to gain on us, but the bailing was still continued. At half past one o'clock a sail bove in sight, to the windward, which proved to be the Marine of Boston. At 3 o'clock she rounded to at leeward of the ship, when boats were lowered, bailing still going on. In lowering the boats two were stove by the heavy sea that still prevailed, which left only three, and one of them in a bad condition. By 5 o'clock we succeeded in putting on board the Marine all the women and children, twenty-six in number; during which the male passengers mostly continued at their work. The boats could not carry more than five or six owing to the high sea, and they made several trips to and from the Marine. When the boat that took the last two of the ladies came alongside the chief engineer jumped in the boat, and was followed by several other gentlemen. Two other boats came alongside afterwards when there was a rush to jump in them by the male passengers, involving great danger. By this time the brig had drifted a long way to leeward, which made the trips of the boats long, and by this time it was dark, so that the boats did not again return.

About dark, a vessel believed to be the schooner Sovereign of New York, ran down under our lee. We hailed and told him that we were in a sinking condition, asking him to lay by us all night, which he promised to do. The bailing in the mean time continued to progress, but the water had by this time raised half way up the lower cabin, and was rapidly gaining on us. There was, however, no cessation of the bailing until one hour before the ship sank, when all hope of keeping her afloat until daylight was relinquished. This was about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening.

I should however mention that two hours previous I had a conversation with Captain Herndon, who after consultation agreed with me that the ship must go down, but it was still advisable to keep it up as long as possible, and we did not make known the result of our conversation, but urged all hands to renewed effort. Captain Herndon requested that the second officer, Mr. Frazier, and myself should remain with him, and expressed his determination not to leave the ship while there was a soul on board, but would remain until she sunk from under him. His only regret was his family—and he died like a brave man.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday night the water was up to the floor of the dining saloon, and all then went to work calmly to divise means, each for their own safety. A half hour previous to the ship sinking there were two lights seen some distance to the leeward, supposed to be the brig Marine and the schooner that spoke to us an hour or two previous, but having a fresh breeze and high sea they were unable to work up to the windward.

A quarter of an hour before the steamer sank one of our boats hailed us, and a voice cried that his boat was stove and he could not take any one on board. This boat was endeavoring to return from the Marine, but was disabled. It was doubtless the impression on board both the brig and the schooner that the steamer would be able to keep up until morning, hence they did not keep as near us during the night as they might have done. Indeed it was the opinion of many on board that we would hold up all night, and I did not think that she would go down before midnight.

At 10 minutes of 8 o'clock Captain Herndon took position on the wheel-houses with his second officer and fired rockets *downward*, the usual signal, to the brig and schooner that we were sinking rapidly. This was a fearful moment, and must have been also to the ladies on board the Marine, who understood the signal, all of whom had husbands or friends on board.

I now procured a board six feet long and six inches wide, tearing it off the front of a berth, and took my position on the taffrail, and held on the after awning stanchecon. At that time there was two or three hundred on the quarter deck, breathlessly waiting the final sinking. There was two seas swept over the deck about this time, the last one sweeping nearly all the passengers on the main deck into the sea. The ship immediately after, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, sank, going down at an angle of 45 degrees, stern foremost. The suction of the ship drew the passengers under water for some distance, and threw them in a mass together. When they reached the surface the struggle for life was intense, with cries and shrieks for help, especially from those unable to swim. Many unable to swim clung to those who could, or laid hold of the larger pieces of the wreck, which were soon swamped. In ten minutes not less probably than three hundred had sunk to rise no more, whilst myself and others who had succeeded in holding on to some means of support were scattered over the dark and dreary ocean, floating off with the tide. There was a large number of passengers had bags fo gold dust and some doubtless perished in their efforts to save it. I may also here add that from fifty to sixty of the passengers shut themselves up in their state rooms in despair, and sank with the ship.

Those who had succeeded in keeping themselves afloat soon scattered over the surface of the ocean for a distance of about a mile. One hour after the ship sank I saw a light at the leeward, which was seen by most of those rescued, supposed to be that of the schooner Sovereign, but it soon disappeared. We knew that the ships to leeward could not reach us and turned our gaze in the opposite direction.

At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning we saw approaching us under full sail, with a strong breeze, the Norwegian bark Ellen, ran into our midst, and those on watch were astounded with the cry of human beings. Captain Johnson, the commander, immediately hove his vessel to, under short sail, and commenced to rescue us. The steamer at this time had been down over five hours. He launched his boa, and threw out ropes and buoys, and done everything that good seamanship and a humane heart could dictate to save as many at possible. I was the fourth one rescued, and witnessed the noble exertions of himself and crew throughout the night. He continued his search among the driftwood, tacking backward and forward, up to 12 o'clock on Sunday, but did not find any one after 9 o'clock in the morning, and consequently relinquished the search at noon.

On the morning of Sunday the brig Marine was out of sight, and the schooner was some six miles to leeward, and appeared to be laying to, but soon bore away on her course, doubtless being satisfied that it was impossible to reach us, also seeing the bark backing and filling to windward.

The same day at 2 o'clock we spoke the bark Saxony, bound to Savannah; she reported seeing a brig with a number of ladies on board, supposed to be the Marine under full sail steering North.

We bore away with a fair wind for Norfolk, as the nearest port, and arrived off Cape Henry on Thursday evening, five of us reaching Norfolk in a pilot boat at daylight on Friday morning, which we had chartered for that purpose.

ACROSTIC.

WRITTEN ON THE DAY OF HIS FUNERAL.

Great wert thou chieftain, great in earthly fame,
Earth now quakes with thunders* to thy name!
Nations to thee have highest honors paid,
England's proud banner at thy feet was laid.
Republics, too, though stigmatized ingrate,
Acknowledge thy good service done the State.
Long shall this Union, which thy prowess saved,

A scribe to thee, for benefits uncraved,
No meagre, measured but most heartfelt praise—
Due are thine a nation's loftiest lays.
Roll on, O time, thy dilatory round;
E'en ages hence, his bays shall green be found.
With things of time thou'rt conversant no more;

In realms above thou'lt ceaseless anthems pour—
Attendant wait around Jehovah's seat,
Ceaseless your honors casting at his feet—
Kindling with fervor that Almighty hand,
Stretched out to save the meek of every land.
On thy low head, at mercy's seat bent down,
No fading wreath is placed, but a celestial crown.

S.

*Minute guns.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25th, 1857, will be presented for the 2d time this season, the beautiful Drama, in 3 acts, entitled MADELAINE; THE BELLE OF NEW ORLEANS. Agatheridan Grand Waltz, by the Orchestra. The performance will conclude with the laughable Farce, in one act, called A SILENT WIFE.

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG and likely negro Woman, who is a good house servant. Enquire at this office. sep 25.

Harper's Magazine.

Harpers' Magazine for October, just received by
sept25. HAGAN & BRO.

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE, On Broad Street, 2nd door from Broad.

WE are offering for sale, cheap, that valuable House, situated on Broad street, and adjoining the Shoe Store of B. K. Cutter, 2d door from College street. This is a desirable business Stand, and well adapted to business of any description.—It will pay 10 per cent upo the purchase money. Come quick or you will lose a bargain. For particulars enquire of E. R. GARDNER, Agent.
sept24. No 67 Cherry street.

ELEGANT FALL GOODS!

WE are now in receipt of our Fall Importations, which are unusually large; consisting in part of choice selections of—

Cashmeres,	
Elegant Silks,	Curtain Goods.
Merinoes,	Table Damasks,
M. DeLaines,	Sheetings, &c.,
Shawls,	Cloaks,
White Goods,	Embroideries,
Laces,	Linens,
Hosiery,	Gloves,
Ribbons,	Trimmings, &c.,

Great Bargins in RICH SILKS, from large auctions in New York.

To which we invite the special attention of the trade. Being determined to do an exclusive Cash business, we feel confident we can offer greater inducements than can be found in any other House in the city, both in variety of styles and prices. All we ask is a careful examination of stock before purchasing.

W. A. & J. G. McCLELLAND,
sept25. 51 and 53 College street.

$35,00. SEWING MACHINES. $35,00.

THE greatest objection to SEWING MACHINES has at last been overcome, viz: *The high price.* The subscribers are about to introduce to the notice of the public

A SEWING MACHINE,

AT THE LOW PRICE OF THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

This is but one-third the former price of an effective and good Machine, and will do the work of six hundred dollar Machine, and do it well. For family use, or use on a plantation this Machine has no equal, as it is simple in its construction and easily managed. It will do the work of five or six seamstresses.

E. M. PUNDERSON & CO.,
No. 169 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Agents for the United States except New England.

☞ Persons wishing to treat for the exclusive sale for counties or States can do so on liberal terms.
sept25—4.

TO THE LADIES!! Dress-Making.

MRS. HOWERTON, Union street, would respectfully inform the Ladies of Nashville, that she has secured the services of Miss A. F. McCARE, a superior Dress-Maker, to superintend this department of her business. She is now prepared to have any style of Dress made at the shortest notice, and invites her numerous patrons to give her a call.

Mrs. H will soon be prepared open to her Fall and Winter Millinery goods. sept24—1m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN advertisement in the *Gazette*, of yesterday morning, announces that "Sebastopol had been taken by the allied forces," and that even "Louis Napoleon was in danger." We beg to inform the public that No. 43, Front st., is well barricaded and officered, with competent men, and furnished with all the necessary fixtures for "Dyeing and Scouring," superior to any establishment in the city. We flatter ourselves that we are not only equal, but superior to any house in the business, and an inspection of workmanship, we think, will convince the most sceptical, even "*cracking babes.*"

A. HEINRICH & CO.,
IN CHARGE OF A. HEMMANN.
sept24. No. 43 Front street.

"Nothing to Wear."

IF this "sudden change" in the atmosphere is not of itself suggestive, I would say there is a "prospect ahead" of Fall weather, and would call attention to my

STOCK OF GOODS,

Just opened—more complete and various than any I have heretofore selected.

Black and Colored Cloths, (French;)
French and Scotch Cassimeres;
Vestings and Varieties.

The above made up to order in No. 1 style. "Would also say," that I have a choice stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Under Wear, &c., for Gentlemen.

WM. H. PERRY,
sept23—d1w. 34 Union street.

GUM BELTING.

5000 FEET assorted Gum Belting on hand and for sale by sept23. D. D. DICKEY.

HYDRANT HOSE,

ON hand and for sale by
sept23. D. D. DICKEY.

White Seed Wheat.

THE undersigned has on hand some superior crops of White Wheat which will be sold for seed in quantities to suit purchasers.
sept23. D. D. DICKEY.

Sundries.

SHEET Brass, Blocks, Nuts, Washer, Axles, Gum Packing, Leather Belting, on hand and for sale by
sept23. D. D. DICKEY.

GALVANIZED WIRE,

ON hand and for sale by
sept23. D. D. DICKEY.

BROADWAY HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WM. P. BRANCH,

(Formerly of Sumner county, Tenn.,)

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville and the surrounding country, that he has taken charge of the large and commodious House on Broadway, (formerly occupied by the Hon. John Bell,) for the purpose of keeping a first class House, and will be ready for the accommodation of Boarders on the 1st of October next.—He pledges his undivided attention to all who may favor him with a call, and promises that all who may visit this house shall go away satisfied that it was well for them to be there.

Transient customers accommodated at all hours.
sept23—1m.

Wheat! Wheat!!

WE will be constantly in the Market for Wheat, for which we will pay the highest market price.
july9—tf. FISHER, WHELESS & CO.

H. Buckley & Co.'s GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS!

NEWLY equipped and greatly augmented for the year 1857, it is confidently believed will be found to present a combination of novel and attractive features, which will more than sustain the high reputation which it has attained by its representations in former years. Now, as heretofore, the management will endeavor to deserve success by giving the public a full equivalent for their money, and performing ever more than they promise; thinking a well-deserved popularity, honestly gained, by fair proceedings, much more desirable in the end than any mere temporary advantage which may be obtained by resort to clap-trap and humbug. In short, having received the appellation of

MODEL CIRCUS OF AMERICA!

They are resolved to maintain it by giving performances which it shall be impossible to excel.

H. BUCKLEY, ... Manager.
W. O. DALE, ... Equestrian Director.
PROF. J. KINSLOW, ... Leader of Band.
DON CASTILLO, ... Principal Clown.
J. A. DENNISS, ... Advertising Agent.

Prominent among the troupe of Star Riders and Gymnasts attached to the establishment will be found the well known name of

Wm. O. Dale!

THE GREATEST OF LIVING RIDERS!

AND

100 Somerset Man.

Who has just returned from a protracted tour throughout Europe; and who, in all the Capitals of the Old World, as well as throughout the length and breadth of North America, is universally acknowledged to excel in grace daring and skill, any equestrian who has ever appeared before the public.

Mdlle. Lucretia!

The youthful and accomplished Lady Equestrienne; the most dashing and spirited female rider who has ever appeared in this country and whose startling acts of equestrianism have gained for her the undisputed title of Fairy Queen of the Arena.

DON. CASTILLO!

THE GREATEST AMERICAN

Clown and Jester!!

With a profusion of his original and highly comic sonns, humorous savings, quaint stories and practical jokes, will appear at each representation, to add, if possible, to the various other attractions presented. The name of Castillo is a sufficient guaranty, and will double a meet with a reception which will remunerate the management for the vast expense they have incurred in securing the services of this incomparable comic genius.

MESSRS. SLOMAN & ARMSTRONG,

In their astonishing and daring feats, entitled

ROMAN TREPEZE!

LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE!

A wonderful performance in the stadium, by the

FRENCH BROTHERS!

This feat, according to the opinions of all who have seen it, is the most remarkable effort ever attempted, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. H. Buckley,

The celebrated and unequaled four-horse rider, the best in the world, is also included in the Troupe, together with a host of

SCENE RIDERS!
TRICK RIDERS!
TUMBLERS!
ACROBATS!
POSTURE MASTERS!
EQUILIBRIST!
&c., &c., &c.,

Too numerous to articularize by name.

The Company, on entering the town upon the morning of the day of exhibition, will make a grand procession through the principal streets, headed by the

Gorgeous Music Car!

Devoted to the conveyance of the

Great National Band!

Led by the celebrated Composer and Conductor,

PROF. J. KINSLOW!

Admission, ... 50 cents.
Children and Servants, ... 25 "

The Company will have the honor of performing at Nashville on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2ND and 3RD.

Gallatin, October 1st.
Franklin, Monday October 4th.

H. B. NETTLETON,
sept25—4d. Agent.

JOE GINGER'S EMPIRE MINSTRELS! ARE COMING!!!

sept28.

Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

ON FRIDAY, 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1857, I will offer for sale

THE TRACT OF LAND,

on which I reside, containing 350 Acres. The land lies 1½ miles west of Goodsville, with a good road out to the turnpike. About 50 acres are cleared, the balance is in timber. The Nashville and Henderson Railroad, which will soon be in operation, will have a depot in Goodsville. The land is well watered, and is finely adapted to the growth of blue grass. Any person wishing to make a Stock Farm, will find it well suited in soil and position to that object.

As it has a number of never failing Springs, it is capable of being divided into a number of small farms, as follows:

One Tract of 50 acres, 30 acres cleared.
One Tract of 50 acres, 20 acres cleared.
One Tract of about 70 acres.
One Tract of about 40 acres.
One Tract of about 60 acres.
One Tract of about 75 acres, with the dwelling and improvements.

I will sell the land all together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. Any person desiring information, may apply to E. C. DRAKE, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Persons desiring to purchase privately, may apply at any time before the day of sale.

TERMS—One third in hand, the balance in one and two years, with interest from date, and a lien retained on the land. sep 23—td. L. R. WOOLFOLK.

KENTUCKY PLANING MILL.

R. H. MAYO. J. L. HENDERSON. WM. LONG.

MAYO, HENDERSON & LONG,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,

SASH, DOOR AND VENITIAN BLIND FACTORY, Planing Mill and Lumber Depot, Eighth st., near Kentucky Central Railroad Depot, Covington, Ky.

We manufacture and keep on hand an extensive assortment of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Base, Moulding, Mantels, Plasters, White and Yellow Pine Flooring, Shelving, Patent Weatherboarding and Pinned Boards of every variety of quality and thickness. We also furnish lumber in the rough. Painted and Glazed Sash always on hand. Walnut and other hard woods worked to order. TERMS CASH.

Sept 23—6m.

FOR SALE.

A LOT on Cherry street, South Nashville, near the M. E. Baptist Church, on which there is a small Frame Tenement. The lot fronts 16 feet, is 180 feet deep. Apply to
sept23. A. V. S. LINDSLEY.

FOR RENT.

THE Rutledge property can be rented until first January, 1859. Possession given immediately. Apply to
sept23. A. V. S. LINDSLEY.

FEVER AND AGUE, QUININE SUBSTITUTE OR NERVE TONIC.

THIS well-known remedy discovered by my late partner Doctor G. J. Lewis, is a sure cure for the above disorder, SICK-HEADACHE, and all other NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. It contains no Quinine, Arsenic, or other injurious ingredients. It strengthens the system, gives tone to the Stomach, and is considerable to DYSPEPTICS and those affected with Weakness in any part of the System. It is especially recommended to females troubled with *falling of the Womb.* Also, to persons removing from attack of Paludal Climates, or Yellow Fever. One bottle is sufficient in most cases where the Directions are followed. Certificates can be furnished from all parts of the Union.

Sold by the Druggists generally and by J. H. HAZARD, Wholesale Druggist, sole agent, 106 Maiden Lane, New York. sept24—1m.

CHEESE.—100 boxes W. R. Cheese, a mild article, for sale by J. G. ROBERTSON,
sept16 On Broadway.

HAGAN & BRO., No. 39 Market & No. 6 Union St., Nashville, Tennessee. General Book Sellers and Stationers,

For October.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR OCTOBER, filled with Fall Fashions and other beautiful Engravings, just received by HAGAN & BRO.,
sept21. Market and Union sts.

NEW BOOKS!

"BELLA TRELAWNEY,"

Or, TIME WORKS WONDERS;

A Sequel to "Harold Tracy." By J. F. Smith, author of "Dick Tarleton," &c.

MOSS-SIDE,

By Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.

THOMAS BALCOMBE,

Or, The Usurper's Victim;

By J. F. Smith, author of Harold Tracy, &c., &c.

THE RED RIGHT HAND,

A thrilling romance of Indian Warfare; by Ned Buntline. For sale by HAGAN & BRO.

THE BEST SEA TALES EVER WRITTEN!

VIZ:

THE CRUISE OF THE MIDGE,

AND

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

These celebrated Novels first appeared in the pages of "Blackwood Magazine," and they are now, without doubt, the most popular Sea Tales, in print. New editions for sale by HAGAN & BRO.,
sept19. Market and Union sts.

Yankee Notions.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR OCTOBER, just received by
sept18 HAGAN & BRO.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS.

White & Thompson's Detectors for Sept., just