The Nashville Patriot.

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

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SMITH, CAMP & CO., Proprietors.

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

From the New York Herald, Oct. 12.

The Railroad Struggle.

On Saturday last, as we all know, the Illinois Central went to protest on its floating debt The immediate cause of the suspension appears to have been the impossibility of disposing of sterling exchange drawn by the company against the instalments paid into the London agency of the road; but it is quite obvious that had not this occasion of failure presented itself, another would, and that the present panic has only precipitated an utterly unavoidable consummation. The day before, the Erie Railroad Company likewise went to protest, on like acceptances for floating debt; and at the same time, the Michigan Central Company met with the same dishonor, having no funds to meet the paper that was maturing.

These three roads, thus united in a common catastrophe, have had very little in common but their embarrassments. The New York and Erie Railroad Company has been practically insolvent for years, and, but for an extraordinary coincidence of financial skill and good fortune, would have passed out of the hands of the stockholders a few months after the Schuyler crisis. No person of good judgment has believed in it since then; and latterly its embarrassments have been so notorious that its failure will take no one by surprise.

Very different has been the character of the Michigan Central Company. Until within a few months, its character, as well in an industrial as a financial point of view, stood very high indeed. It was understood to be chiefly owned and controlled by solid men in Boston and the West, to whom the idea of stock speculations never could present itself. It was said to be managed not only with science, and economy, but also with integrity; railway critics used it constantly as the standard by which to measure doubtful concerns. These merits were reflected in its financial returns; it paid ten per cent dividends regularly, and its stock—which was scarce—sold but a trifle under par in our markets and those of Europe. Ruin, overtaking such a concern as this, and in so frightfully sudden a manner, will stagger the most resolute minds, and may well warrant the boldest scepticism in a reference to railway values.

The Illinois Central Company was the original and the exemplar of another class of railways—the land grant enterprises. Only a few years since, it obtained from Congress 2,500,000 acres of land—in great part selected by the company—in the State of Illinois. With the deeds of this land in their pocket, the company's agents went out to England, and raised in round figures twenty millions—in various shapes and at various times—for the construction of 700 miles of road from Cairo, the southern extremity of the State of Illinois to Chicago in the North. The road was built. Part of the land was sold.

Three years ago it appeared almost certain that that the sales of the land would in a very short time pay the whole cost of the road, leaving to the stockholders, free of cost, first the finest railway in the country; secondly, a balance of many hundreds of thousands of acres of land. Assuredly this was an enterprise which might command confidence; the stock might well sell at a premium ranging from 20 to 40, and be regarded as a security equal in character to the best State stocks, in which the widow and the orphan might safely invest their little patrimony. For all this, it has failed. The receipts from the sales of land have proved so infinitely small (most of the lands being sold on credit, at absurdly low rates of interest) as to be of no account in ballancing the loss on a long, unprofitable railway, running through an unhabited section of country. Complaints of the absence of water and wood on the company's land have been generally circulated, and it is said that settlers who have lived on it for three years have found it cheaper to abandon their improvements and move over into Iowa, than to complete the workthey had begun. Meanwhile, the loss on the running of the road, and the cost of never-ending additions and repairs have required the company to carry a large floating debt, which has now sunkthem at last.

It is quite certain that this beginning of suspensions among the railways will be followed by other catastrophes of a like nature as the crisis continues. Many other great railways throughout the country will probably fail this fell.

Setting aside the sympathy which one may feel for individual stockholders who have been duped into investing their savings in this way, it cannot be disguised that the failure of these principal railways will be, both immediately and ultimately, a gain to the country at large. It is supposed that the failures of railways which have already occurred will liberate; in the course of the next thirty days, full twelve millions of money, heretofore used in shaving railway paper, at five to ten per cent per month, and which will now be turned to good account for the relief of the merchants. It is a real blessing to get rid of such needy and such enormous borrowers as these railway corporations have been.

And furthermore, when the Erie Railroad, or any other great enterprise of the like kind, is brought to the hammer and sold out, or foreclosed upon by bondholders, it will not command a price much exceeding one-fourth or one-third of its commonly reputed cost.

The Erie will probably be taken, for instance, at something like twelve to fourteenmillions of dollars, instead of forty; the New York Central at the same rate; and the other great roads in proportion. At these prices, under a sound management, we should consider railways about as good investments as any in the country. They would then be enabled to devote their whole energies to their proper business of carrying passengers and freight, and there is no reason why they should not do as good business as the steamers, the ships, or the express companies.

The Charleston Banks.

The "run" and excitement which prevailed on Monday was not renewed on Tuesday to any great degree, and seemed to be subsiding gradually. We have, however, to add one name to the suspended list,—that of the *People's Bank*,—which stopped redemption yesterday morning, in consequence of, or notice of, a demand for a balance of some $22,000 due one of the Banks of the interior.

There was, so far as we observed and witnessed, no general or excited pressure on any of the other banks, which yet continue, however, to satisfy all claimants. We shall be pleased to note a return of due and proper confidence, and of such a condition of affairs as may enable us calmly and impartially, to investigate the causes and responsibilities of the late revulsion in our midst, and the lessons to be derived from it.

The list of suspensions for this city now stands:

The Bank of the State of South Carolina, suspended Oct. 10th.

South Western Railroad Bank, Oct. 12th.

Bank of South Carolina & Oct. 12th.

Peoples' Bank, Oct. 13th.

It is needless to say that the issue of the question, so far as it involves the renewal or continuance of a panic, rests with the Banks, and with holders of their emissions. Unfortunately, however, the evils and incidental injuries of such a state will not be confined to those previously active or interested in its promoting causes, but will be felt by all in the ramifications of business and daily traffic. Confidence, as distinguished alike from selfish distrust, and from rash presumption, is the great panacea, and we are pleased to hail any symptoms of its re-appearance.

In reference to the first suspension—the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and the peculiar and prolonged character of its issues, we have but to repeat that there is an absolute guaranty of security and indemnity, under any possible and conceivable catastrophe of banking experience or development, which leaves no excuse or pretext for any fear of sacrifice on the part of bill-holders.

The good faith and financial integrity of the State may suffer technically a blunder, and the penalty of subjection to banking contingencies; but the State herself, in her own proper attitude and sovereign personality is, has been, and will be, beyond and above all approach or question of contamination. The suspension referred to, has excited some surprise in quarters beyond our State limits, but we are pleased to record, that as yet, we have seen no expression or even intimation of an opinion contrary to that we have confidently reiterated. The bills of this bank, accordingly, were paid and received yesterday.—*Charleston Courier, 14th inst.*

Race between Flora Temple and Lancet.

HARTFORD, Oct. 10, 1857.—A race came off this afternoon on the Hartford trotting park, mile heats, best three in five, between Flora Temple and Lancet, for a purse of $1,000. Lancet won the first, third and fourth heats. Time, 2:34, 2:25 and 2:28. Flora took the second heat in 2:29. The track is a half mile one, and the time made by Lancet is said to be the best ever made. Flora was in harness and Lancet under saddle.

☞ The New York State Agricultural Fair, recently held at Buffalo, is said to have been a great success. Mr. Everett's address is referred to by writers not likely to be partial in terms of the highest admiration. It is pronounced one of the very finest efforts of his life.

NASHVILLE:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1857.

The Money Pressure—Its uses and abuses.

So long as the commotion in the financial affairs of the country wore the aspect of a panic or a crisis, we treated it as a panic, or crisis. These terms imply sudden events of short duration. Three weeks ago, these terms seemed to us applicable to the then existing state of affairs. We had no reason to believe but that the panic would soon pass away. We saw the produce of the West and of the South still in the hands of the producers—we believed its timely shipment would give the relief so much desired—we saw the principal banking institutions of the South and West still standing firmly—we even saw some of the most powerful banks at the North, though evidently cramped, still bravely breasting the storm, only awaiting the assistance of the banks and the produce of the South and West to come forward in its due course, and lift the weight which was so oppressive—and we had no reason to think but that this process would take place, and that the panic would be only a panic. We then urged our banks here to stand firm—being satisfied of their solvency, we were gratified that they turned a deaf ear to the appeal of the merchants here, to suspend. We thought this appeal premature, and hoped and trusted that such a step could be avoided. Since then however, the panic has lost its character. If it is a panic now, it is chronic—and it is next to impossible to tell at what time we are really to have *the* crisis. The derangement has become more and more general until the whole South and West are deeply and painfully involved, and the panic and alarm, have grown to be a fixed and settled pressure, pervading all sections and all classes. We now see the strongest banks in the Union in all parts of the Union bending before the storm. The banks of the South and West that have continued specie payment, have done so with fear and trembling, and have been mainly employed in fortifying themselves against the worst. Thus the produce, the true relief, has been neglected, and we see the cotton and grain and tobacco, &c., still in the hands of the producer. Every day brings the news of further suspensions, and the country is flooded with uncurrent money—while gold and silver are at an enormous premium. The notes of specie paying banks are all the rage. Brokers and speculators, who are moved by an utter disregard of all interests save their own, are flying through the country, by themselves and by agencies, buying up the notes of those banks which still pay out coin—they take those notes to the counters of those banks, and having obtained the gold, ship it to where it will bring them the premium. Every means of relief is lost sight of, and the whole payment of specie is made the basis of speculation and still further depression. By continued specie payments a few, the broker, the speculator and the rich who have retired from active business on large fortunes, are benefitted; but the great mass of business men and poor men, whose all of capital and credit depends upon a ready exchange, and a few dollars, are left to die by the way side. The poor man's few sacks of grain are left to the weavil and the mould, his few bales of cotton to the damps and mildews of the ware-house, while the rich on fast horses, booted and spurred, over-ride them and the country. It is in this state of things that we now appland the suspension of our city banks. We consider it best for the people, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, that this should be the case. Our banks, by this course, put themselves in a condition to benefit the community at large—to furnish discounts, and exchange, to apply whatever means they may have to the relief and nothing but the relief of the people. If they are solvent and honest, they will do it.

To us it appears the acme of folly to indulge lengthy diatribes about the abstract question of the policy of banking—to deliver soporific homilies on bank morality—and to cut and slash banks, bankers and bank directories, charging upon them all the ills with which the country is afflicted. Suppose the whole system of banking is wrong, in theory and practice—that the whole race of bankers are a set of shavers, speculators, shylocks, and suppose these facts all absolutely proven to the country; that is a lesson for the future. It gives no aid or comfort in present, actual, substantive distresses. We have facts to deal with, not theories—it is not the time for speculation, but for action. He who is in peril thinks not so much of the manner or cause of his adventure, as the means of escape. If banks are really bad institutions, let us steer clear of them hereafter, and we can afford to discuss the question hereafter; but if we are rational, let us, while accepting the teaching it affords, bestow some thought on the means of overcoming the calamity. If, in our voyage, we have encountered whirlpools—if our ship has proved unseaworthy and our lives are in danger, let us first make for the port, instead of going down with curses of the vessel upon our lips; let us consider of a new model, when we are safe and have need of another vessel.

We know very well that unlimited suspension of specie payments by the Banks, both as to number and time, is hazardous, and is only justified by the sternest necessity. It is liable to the greatest abuses, and in some instances, may enable irresponsible banks to realize large profits from a purely fictitious capital, and even without capital, upon a mere credit, which at best is worthless. It is a course or privilege liable to the greatest abuses—and even with banks that are honest and solvent, of great delicacy. It unquestionably affords a power of discount and exchange, which would otherwise be impossible, and the judicious use of this power, not to overstep the line of the actual wants of the people, is the difficulty. We think that under such suspensions, every effort of the banks should be directed to the paramount object intended, and when that object is attained, they should at once be discontinued. We have recommended to the Legislature to legalize suspensions. This step requires caution, and such favor should only be shown where the banks are undoubtedly solvent. If any bank in the State is rotten, unable to fulfill its engagements, we have no hesitation in saying that it ought to go down, that all power of further evil should be taken from it, at once and forever. Many of the banks which have already suspended, have voluntarily made statements of their condition. Let all others do the same thing, and if the Legislature is not satisfied, let it adopt such measures as will disclose the true condition of all the banks of the State, at the moment they propose to suspend, and then legalize such as will contribute to the public good. In our judgment some such course could and should be adopted. This is the dictate, as well of common sense as of common prudence. The assets of banks are like those of the farmer or mechanic; the one has bills and notes, &c.,—the other has lands, or tools, and crops, or wares—all of sufficient value to pay the debts of the holder or owner when sold. But while they remain unsold and unrealized, they are, in a measure worthless. The same principle, or policy which precipitate banks, under such circumstances, into hopeless bankruptcy, would take the horses, cattle and crops from the farmer, and the tools and ready made wares from the mechanic, and put them under the Sheriff's hammer—in the one case without investigation, in the other without judgment.

The Bank of Tennessee.

The demands upon our columns have prevented us from publishing the Report of the President of the Bank of Tennessee, laid before the Legislature Friday, giving the reasons which prompted the Board of Directors to determine upon a suspension of specie payments. The following brief extract from the Report will give the reader a just idea of the condition of the Institution, and of its ability to meet its liabilities:

That the citizens may have confidence in their own Bank as well as in the prudence of the Directors who control it, I submit the following statement of its means to meet its liabilities and pledged by the State for their payment:

In Notes and Bills	$4,290,940 34
State Bonds	619,724 33
Union and Planters' Bank Stocks	897,194 00
Due from Banks	333 993 34
Notes of other Banks	101,215 00
Gold and Silver	747 366 72
	$6,979,232 73

Making a sum of near seven millions of dollars, besides the real estate of the Bank, which exceeds in value two hundred thousand dollars—all of which is under the control of the Board of Directors, and the faith of the State pledged for its application to the liabilities of the Bank, which are as follows:

The circulation of the Bank	$1,682,717 00
Individual Depositors	1,116,986 47
Due to Banks	260,830 19
	$3,060,233 66

Such other liabilities for bonds issued by the State, and other funds advanced by the State composing its capital, belong to the State, and as such under the pledge of the State could not be used in opposition to its other creditors. So that near seven millions of means are under the control of the Directory to meet liabilities but little exceeding three millions of dollars. No man holding any claims against the Bank need apprehend the slightest danger of its payment.

The Hog Market.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati *Price Current* The feeling in the market for hogs for November delivery continues very unsettled, the being few buyers at any price, and several sellers. Some contracts have been made within the last two weeks at $6 per cwt. net, November delivery, but we believe there are no buyers at this price now. The unsettled state and great uncertainty as regards the future of financial matters, deters the packers from making any contracts, and leads to a disposition on their part to hold off for the purpose of being able to witness unembarrassed the result of this financial crisis. The corn crop is now matured and may be considered the best in quality, and the largest in quantity ever raised in the country, by say twenty-five per cent., and the indications are quite conclusive that it will rule at extraordinary low prices, thus rendering the feeding of it to hogs, even though they should rule at $4 50 per cwt. net, the most profitable disposition which can be made of it, and this must lead to a large supply of pork."

☞ Despatches received at Washington from Commodore Armstrong, dated Shanghae, July 15, state that the Chinese and Portugese had had an engagement at Ningpo, which resulted in favor of the former, who destroyed the Portuguese vessels, but committed no further outrage on other foreign shipping. No fear of any further disturbance was ascertained, as quiet was completely restored. The Chinese offered no obstructions to commercial pursuits at Shanghae, where everything remained tranquil. Some of the senior officers of the San Jacinto had been suffering from peculiar climate disease, which induced Commodore Armstrong to leave Hong Kong and seek a colder climate. The change had proved beneficial. The Levant had been ashore, but with assistance from the San Jacinto had been got off without having sustained any apparent damage.

OPERATIVES WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—We are told that at this moment there are thirty thousand operatives and working men of various kinds without employment in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia. Many of these have families, and thus the distress may be said to extend already directly and indirectly to a hundred thousand souls. In Manayunk and Frankford alone, no less than fifteen thousand persons, men, women, and children, who have heretofore had regular employment for years, are now wandering about in idleness and anxiety, the factories and workshops in which they have heretofore been engaged being closed. This is the condition of affairs now, and matters are likely to become much worse as winter approaches, unless some means of succor and assistance be afforded. This is no fancy sketch. It is the simple truth.—*Penn. Eng., Oct. 9.*

☞ The New York Tribune of Monday says: "The Niagara brought considerable orders for American securities, but the impossibility of negotiating exchange will probably prevent the purchases. We also hear that Overend, Gurney & Co have sent out a line of credits for the purchase of produce, and also $50,000 in Government stocks, the proceeds to be invested in bills"

SPURGEON AND SLAVERY.—An American minister called upon Mr. Spurgeon, and, said, in the conversation, that he had a congregation in the States of 3000 people. Spurgeon: And have you blacks in your congregation? Jonathan: Oh yes. And do you worship together, or have you partitions and curtains? Oh, the blacks are behind a curtain. And do you take the Lord's Supper with the blacks behind a curtain? Oh, yes. Now, sir, do you know what a monomaniac is? Oh, yes. Well, sir, I am a monomaniac—a monomaniac on the subject of slavery. (And Spurgeon dashed his hand into his pocket, and bringing out his penknife opened it.) Yes, sir, I am a perfect monomaniac. I have no control over myself, sir; and if you stay here in ten minutes longer, I may put this knife into your hypocritical bosom. So I warn you. Be off, sir! I feel it rising in me. Be off, I say. (And he hustled Jonathan to the door, nervously handling the knife all the while.) "And did you really mean to stick the fellow?" said the friend to whom he related the story. "Why, no," said he, "perhaps not quite that; but I am going to America before long, and I wanted them to know before I go, that they wont humbug me about slavery."—*Gateshead Observer.*

☞ He who cannot feel friendship, is alike incapable of love. Let a woman beware of the man who owns that he loves no one but herself.

Tennessee Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

NASHVILLE DIST.—A S Riggs, P E.

Nashville:
McKendree, W G Dorris.
Colored Missions, T N Lankford.
Andrew, S P Whitten.
Spruce Street, J J Ellis.
Elysian Grove, B M Stephens.
German Mission, Phillip Barth.
Hospital Chapel, Wm Burr; F E Pitts, sup.
Edgefield and City Mission, J A Ellis, W R Warren; E Carr, sup.
Nashville Circuit, H C Wheeler.
Harpin, G W Winn.
Franklin Station, W D F Sawrie.
White's Creek, J W Cullom.
J M Sharpe, President of the Tenn. Female College.
J B McFerrin, Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate.
S D Baldwin, Agent for the American Colonization Society.
W C Johnson, Agent for the American Bible Society.

LEBANON DIST.—L C Bryan, P E
Lebanon Sta., J E White; J G Gwinn, sup.
Lebanon Cir., J W Judd; John Kelley, sup.
Union, W P Nichols; W H Johnson, sup.
Shady Grove, Russel Eskew.
Sumner, Martin Clark.
Sumner African Miss., Wm Randle.
Gallatin Sta., R C Hatton
Goose Creek, J G Ray, J M Hamer.
Fountain Head, D P Searcy.
Drake's Creek Mission, M B Pearson, H J Hulsey.
Mill Creek, B F Ferril, H D McKinnon.
T W Wainwright, Conf. Tract Agent.

CARTHAGE DIST.—F S Petway, P E.
Carthage, J B Allison, G L Staley.
Smith's Fork, J J Comer, E G Robertson.
Livingston, T S Duffel, one to be supplied.
Sparta Sta., Wm Large.
Sparta Cir., J W Tarrant.
Cookeville, Carna Freeman; W Jared, sup.
Short Mountain, J A Walkup; A H Reams, sup.
Cumberland, W D Sheffield; one to be supplied.
Woodbury, T J Neeley.

McMINNVILLE DISTRICT—Wm Doss, P E
McMinnville Station, J D Barbee
Hickory Creek, G D Gwinn, H H Thacker; J C Woodward, sup.
Manchester, J H Richey; J J Pittman, sup
Tullahoma, J A Edmonson; A Tribble, sup
Bedford, W H Anthony; J B Stephenson, sup
Camden Mission, H E Poarch
Fayetteville, Station, G W Martin
Bellefonte, J R Harwell.

MURFREESBORO' DISTRICT—A L P Green, P E
Murfreesboro' Station, to be supplied; E J Allen, sup
Stone's River, H A Graves; A Overall, sup
Stone's River African Mission, N A Keyes
Middleton, M W Gray, A S Wooldridge; C B Faris, sup
Shelbyville Station, Wellborn Mooney; S S Moody, sup
Rich Valley, W M Shaw; T B Marks, sup
Rock Creek, J G Myers; J R McClure, sup
Cornersville Station, J H Stone; Golman Green, sup
Fayetteville Circuit, R M Haggard
A L Hamilton, President of Shelbyville University.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.—T W Randle, P E
Huntsville Station, A R Erwin
West Huntsville Station, P B Robinson
Madison, A F Driskill, J R Abernathy, H P Turner, sup
Madison African Mission, M L Whitten
Maysville Station, R S Hunter
Triana, M E Johnston; J T Bartee, sup
Claysville, L H Grubbs
Marshall, G W Russel
Larkinsville, R A Wilson
Limestone, W G Hensley, J M Gross; J L Coleman, sup
Limes one African Miss., R P Riddle.
Athens Sta., R P Ransom; J W Allen, sup.
G M Everhart, President of the Huntsville Female College.

TUSCUMBIA DIST.—Thos Maddin, P E
Tuscumbia Sta., S D Ogburn
Chickasaw, D C Kelley
Frankfort Mission, M H Fielding; T Williams, sup
Russellville, J J Pitt; A J B Foster, sup
Franklin Cir., J G Rice, G S Allen
Morgan, J S Marks
Decatur Sta., F M Hickman
Somerville, John McCurdy
Trinity Sta., P L Henderson

FLORENCE DIST.—W H Browning, P E
Florence Sta., to be supplied
Cypress, D H Merriman
Reserve, W P Warren; W G Davis, sup
Waterloo, W H Biggan
Savannah, W R J Husbands, C H Cross
Pulaski Sta, J C Putman; A J Gilmore, sup
Shoal, M G Williams
Prospect, J W Whitten
Richland, John Sherril, T F Brown; G D Taylor, sup
North Limestone, S H Brown
R H Rivers, President of Florence Wesleyan University
M M Henkle, Agent for Endowment of the Chair of Biblical Literature and Ecclesiastical History in Florence Wesleyan University.

COLUMBIA DIST.—J F Hughes, P E
Columbia Sta., Isaac Milner; J B Hamilton, sup
Spring Hill Sta., F A Kimball
Wesley, C C Mayhew, J S Malone
Lewisburg and McKendree Sta., S M Cherry
Duck River, J M P Hickerson; W H Wilkes, sup
Lynnville, J S Williams; S C Dickson, sup
Lawrenceburg and Henryville Sta., C B Davis
West Point Miss., S E Randolph
Mt Pleasant, N R Gabard
Santa Fe, R G Linn; R G Irvine, sup
J O Church, President of Tennessee Conference Female College.

CENTREVILLE DIST.—A. F. Lawrence, P. E.
Centreville. G W Brown.
Swann, B F Smith.
Wayne, C A Harwell.
Linden Miss., Jesse Lutter.
Piney Miss., J H Reynolds.
Waverly, E M Baker, B W Bond.
Yellow Creek, J N Allen.
Dover, J A Cox.

CLARKSVILLE DIST.—J W Hanner, P E.
Clarksvill, Sta, Alpheus Mizell.
Clarksville Cir., J T W Davis, E W Coleman, sup.
Montgomery, R L Fagan.
Cumberland Iron Works Sta., J B Anderson.
Dickson, Joseph Willis, W T Dye; Jordan Moore, sup.
Asbury, J B West.
Red River, J A Jones.
Springfield Sta., W C Haislip.
Sycamore Miss., A B Coke.
Red River Miss., to be supplied.

Jno Mathews is transferred to the Alabama Conference.

Athur W Smith is transferred to the Louisiana Conference.

Alfred D Parks is transferred to the Texas Conference.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.—John Page, Robt C Jones, Stanford Lassiter, John D Winn, D W Thompson, Sion Record, W J Cooley, F P Scruggs, and B A Simms.

PREACHERS WHO LOCATED.—J S Malone, S W Moreland, J H Campbell, W P Hickman, C V Meador, and Lloyd Richardson.

DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.—J B McFerrin, Joeh W Hanner, A R Erwin, A L P Green, F E Pitts, Thos Maddin, John F Hughes, T W Randle, Adam S Riggs, M M Henkle, Wm C Johnson, Sam'l D Baldwin.

RESERVES.—Joseph B West, Ferdinand S Petway, Sam'l S Moody.

Next Conference to be held in McMinnville, Tennessee.

A CURIOUS EFFECT OF THE PANIC.—The New York Times mentions as a curious effect of the panic, that the ladies enjoy better health than usual.

☞ Lord Overstone, a distinguished English financier and legislator, graphically describes the mutations of trade. The state of business he says, "revolves apparently in an established cycle. First we find it in a state of quiescence—next improvement—growing confidence—prosperity—excitement—over-tradion—convulsion—pressure—stagnation—distress—ending again in quiescence."

Marriage in High Life.

The following we take from a Paris letter in the New York Times:

On Monday last an American young lady was married at the Palace of Malmaison, and was given away by its occupant, the ex-Queen Christina of Spain. The invitations were made in the name of Christina. The young lady who was the recipient of his honor at the hands of the Queen, was Miss Isabella Robb, daughter of Mr. James Robb, of New Orleans, well known as a patron of the arts, and as the former possessor of one of the copies of Power's Greek Slave. The bridegroom was Gen. San Ramon, of the Spanish army. Some one informed us that the first acquaintance between the parties was made on that prolific ground for love matches, the Hotel du Louvre, in the course of last winter. But it is much more probable, since Gen. Ramon was formerly connected with the Government of Cuba, and since Mr. Robb was engaged at the same time at Havana in the gas enterprise, by which he gained a considerable proportion of his immense fortune, that the first acquaintance of the newly married couple dates back to that period.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

H. A. Perry,

The talented young American Tragedian, who is engaged for six Nights only, and will appear this evening as

Hamlet.

On this evening, Monday, Oct. 17th, 1857, will be presented Shakespear's great tragedy of

HAMLET, THE PRINCE OF DENMARK!

The performance will conclude with the laughable farce, in 1 act, called

SWISS COTTAGE.

CONTINUATION

OF THE

Agricultural Fair.

THE Agricultural Bureau made strenuous efforts to close its Fair on Saturday evening, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather in the early part of the week, it has been found impossible to complete the business in the time originally announced, the Fair will therefore

CONTINUE ON MONDAY,

And close, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on that day, with an Address, by James M. Davidson, Esq., of Lincoln county.

The trials in the Speed Ring commence at 11 o'clock. They comprise trials of Speed, on the Trotting track, by trotting Mares or Geldings in harness; PAIRS of trotting Mares and Geldings in harness, and other Sweepstakes will be opened.

At 3 o'clock, sales of fine stock at auction will be made.

E. G. EASTMAN, Secretary.

Oct19.

NEW BOOKS.

MABEL VAUGHEN:

A NEW Novel by the author of "The Lamplighter." One volume, 12 mo. Price $1,25.

Oct 19 HAGAN & BRO.

THE PLANTER'S DAUGHTER.

A TALE of Louisiana: by Miss A. E. Dupey. 1 vol., 12 mo. Price $1 25. (oct 19) HAGAN & BRO.

MOSS-SIDE.

BY Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c., another supply at (oct 19) HAGAN & BRO'S.

THE FOUNTAIN OF ALL KNOWLEDGE.

The Reason Why,

A CAREFUL Collection of some thousands of reasons for things which, though generally known, are imperfectly understood. A book of condensed scientific knowledge for the million. Price $1,25. For sale by

Oct 17 HAGAN & BRO.

A new Novel by the Author of "the Initials."

QUITS: a Novel by the Baroness Tautphœus, Author of "The Italians" just received by

Oct 19 HAGAN & BRO.

"BELLE TRELAWNEY,"

Or, TIME WORKS WONDERS;

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

"NOTHING TO SAY."

A SLIGHT SLAP AT MOBOCRATIC SNOBBERY, Which has "Nothing to Do" with "Nothing to Wear." By Doesticks.

NOTHING TO EAT.

Illustrated. Not by the author of "Nothing to Wear." For sale by (oct 19) HAGAN & BRO.

PAPER.

PACKET POST, unruled and ruled, 50 Reams, just received by (oct 19). HAGAN & BRO.

BONNET BOARDS.

50 GROSS Blue and White Bonnet Boards just received by (oct 19) HAGAN & BRO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained letters of Administration on the estate of J. T. Brown, dec'd. Those indebted to said estate will call and pay up, and creditors will file their claims within time or be barred.

Oct 19—3wd JAMES WOODS, Adm'r.

A NEW BOOK,

By the author of the

"Lamplighter,"

MABEL VAUGHAN.

Just received by CHARLES W. SMITH.

Oct 19

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 27th of Sept., a Negro Man named NAT. black complexion; about 28 years old, five feet six or eight inches high, weighs about 145 pounds; generally wears gotee. Nat was purchased in Nashville last winter, where he had lived twelve years, previous to that time. I think his object is to get to Nashville or to a free State. A liberal reward will be given for his delivery, or confinement in an jail so that I can get him again. He plays on the fiddle, and is a wheelwright by trade.

Sardis, Panola co., Miss., Oct. 8, 1857.

oct 19—4tw GEO. K. C. ROBERTSON.

Nashville Patriot copy weekly four weeks and send bill to this office.—*Memphis Eagle & Enquirer.*

NEW BOOKS.

QUITS. By the author of the "Initials."
THE PLANTERS' DAUGHTER. A Tale of Louisiana.
GUY LIVINGSTON; Or, Thorough.
THINE AND MINE; Or, The Step Mother's Reward.
NOTHING TO SAY. Doesticks.
THE GREYSON LETTERS. By Henry Rogers.
THE WORLD IN A POCKET BOOK.
ESSAYS IN BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM.
INFORMATION ABOUT TEXAS. Brahan.
THE POOR BOY AND MERCHANT PRINCE.
TUCKER'S HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.
MABEL VAUGHAN. By the author of Lamplighter.

For sale by CHARLES W. SMITH

oct17. 41 College street.

A CARD.

HAVING associated with me in the Wholesale Grocery and Produce Business, Gen. PAULDING ANDERSON, of Lebanon, the name of our firm will be P. & C. A DESSON. Thankful for the liberal patronage I have heretofore received, I would respectfully inform my old customers, and all new ones, that under the present arrangement they will be much better supplied than heretofore, and trust they will call and examine our large stock of goods now, in store. CHURCH ANDERSON.

PAULDING ANDERSON, *Lebanon, Tenn.* CHURCH ANDERSON, *Nashville, Tenn*

P. & C. ANDERSON,

Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission

MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines, Whisky, &c.,

ALSO,

Dealers in Bacon, Lard and Country Produce, of every description,

No. 3, Broad Street,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WE have now in store and offer for sale cheap, the following choice and select articles:

5,000 sacks fine Salt;	200 bags Coffee;
8,000 " coarse do;	50 hds Sugar, from fine to choice;
1,000 kegs Nails, assorted;	100 dozen painted Buckets;
800 bags Cotton Yarn, assorted;	50 do Cedar do;
500 bbls Rectified Whisky;	25 nests Tubs;
50 " Rye do;	300 Demijohns, assorted;
50 " Bourbon do;	25 bbls Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
50 " Monongahela do;	300 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes;
25 " Sweet Wine	200 boxes Glassware, assorted;
10 ½ pipes fine Brandies;	50 dozen Washboards;
25 bbls Gin;	5 bags Spice;
15 " Rum;	10 " Pepper;
10,000 Cigars, assorted;	20 " Ginger;
300,000 G D Caps;	100 casks English Soda;
50 box Tobacco, assorted;	5 bbls Brimstone;
250 " Prescott's Soap;	5 " Alum.
200 bags Shot, assorted;	2 casks Madder;
5,000 lbs Bar Lead;	
5 bbls Blacking;	
10 cases Matches;	
5 Cerrons Indigo,	

And every other article in the Grocery line which are offered at extremely low prices.

P. & C. ANDERSON, No 3 Broad street.

Oct17.

Look out for Thieves.

THE subscriber was robbed at the Theatre last night, of two port monies, containin about $15 in money and some valuable papers—several notes of hand amounting to between two and three thousand dollars, and a check on the Union Bank for $250, drawn by Tom Smith, Esq. Any information leading to the detection of the thief will be liberally rewarded.

Oct16—3t. JAMES GORDON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Isaac N. Hooper, dec'd, are hereby notified to file them authentically, with John Woodard, Judge of the County court of Robertson county, Tennessee, on or before the 1st day of March next for prorata distribution, as I have regularly suggested the insolvency of said estate.

DAVID KING, Adm'r, of I. N. Hooper, dec'd.

Oct16—dawSt.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and order of sale to me directed from Judah Ferris, Jun., in favor of Jo. G. Brown against Burton Moore, I will on the 14th day of November next, expose to sale, at the residence of James Miller, jr., Edgefield, near Nashville, to the highest bidder for cash, all the interest or right that Joseph Burton has in and to a negro woman named Harriet, and her two children, Mary and Ida, it being the 1 7 part thereof said property will be sold to satisfy said execution and order of sale. Sale within legal hours.

J. K. EDMONDSON, Sheriff, by R. A. CAMPBELL, D. S.

oct16—td.

Rags! Rags!!

OWING to the financial condition of the country, and the great depression of trade, I find it necessary to reduce the price of Rags to 8c per lb., to take effect from and after the first day of November, 1857 After the 1st day of November I will pay 8c cash for good rags; and I hope the trade will see the necessity of this course at this trying time to manufacturers.

Oct16—1m. W. S. WHITEMAN.

NEGRO FOR SALE.

WE have a very likely negro woman about 32 years old, that is a good cook, washer and ironer, which we will trade for property in Edgefield.

Oct15—1w. H. H. HAYNES & CO

BANK OF NASHVILLE.

WE have a complete stock of Groceries, consisting in part of

Salt, Whisky, Nails, Candles,

Tea, Cigars, Tobacco, Brandies, &c., which, with Bale Rope, Bagging, and 20 bales of Augusta Drills, all of which we will sell at reasonable rates for Bank of Nashville Notes, or for certified checks of deposit.

We have also some desirable city and Edgefield property which we will dispose of on favorable terms in the same way. Apply to

Until, FISHER, WHELENS & CO.

SALT.—300 bbls in store and for sale by

aug29 NOEL & CO.

GRAND AND MAGNIFICENT

AUCTION SALE

OF NEW, FRESH, AND FASHIONABLE

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

BY

Trabue & Lucus,

No. 74 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

WE will on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, November 10th, 11th, and 12th, sell at Auction on account of owners, trustees, Marshal of State, and all others concerned, a grand and magnificent stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing, Soft, Fur, and Wool Hats; Shoes Brogans, and Boots; Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery; 100 pieces Fine Velvet Carpet, all Wool Carpet, one-half Wool Carpeting, &c.:

Prints of all kinds and qualities;
Bleached Domestics of all kinds;
Brown and Bleached Cotton Jeans;
Plaid Linseys of all kinds.
Superfine, All-Wool Cassimeres, Side-stripe do, Berkshire do;
Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Cassinetts, all qualities and styles;
Super French Cassimeres;
Canton Flannel, brown and bleached;
American and English Merinoes;
English and American Delaines; Robes of all kinds;
All wool DeLaines; All wool French Merinoes.
Twilled Persians and Berages, Coburgs, &c;
White, yellow, and red Flannel, assorted;
Allendale Counterpanes;
Mohair and Silk Wor. Alpacas;
Black Silk, all widths; Table Cloths;
Towels; Diapers; Buttons; Threads; Wool and Cotton Hosiery; Gauntlets; Gloves; Suspenders, Trimmings, &c.

WHITE JACONETS.

White Jaconetts; Cross Barred Muslin;
Nainsook Muslins; Swiss Muslin;
Jaconnet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Caps, Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, Cuffs, &c.

WINDOW CURTAIN MUSLINS.

Superfine Moire Antique, Velvet, Checked, Cloth and Merino Cloaks and Mantles, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boys' and Youths's Boots;
Ladies and Misses' Kid, Morocco, and Kip Boots;
Calf and Kip Boots;
Inbound and Lasted B Brogans;
Men's Boots;
Negro Brogans, Carpet Sacks, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Fine Cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
Fine Beaver Over-coats;
Tweed, Cassimere and Cloth Business Coats;
Black and Fancy Cassimere, Cassinet and Jeans Pants;