JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

THE LITTLE FOOT....BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

My boy, as gently on my breast,
From infant sport thou sink'st to rest,
And on my hand I feel thee put,
In playful dreams thy little foot,
The thrilling touch sets every string
Of my full heart a quivering,
For ah! I think what chart can show
The ways through which this foot may go.

Its print will be, in childhood's hours,
Traced in the garden round the flowers;
But youth will bid it leap the rills—
Bathe in the dews of distant hills—
Roam o'er the hills, and venture out,
When riper years would pause and doubt;
Nor brave the pass, nor try the brink,
Where youth's unguarded foot may sink.

But what, when manhood tints thy cheek,
Will be the ways thy foot may seek?
Is it to lightly pace the deck?
To helpless slip from off the wreck?
Or wander o'er a foreign shore,
Returning to thy home no more,
Until the bosom now thy pillow,
Is low and cold beneath the willow!

Or is it for the battle plain?
Beside the slayer and the slain,
Till there its final step be taken?
There sleep thine eyes, no more to waken?
Is it to glory or to shame,
To sully or to gild thy name,
Is it to happiness or to wo.
This little foot is made to go?

But wheresoe'er its lines may fall,
Whether in a cottage or a hall;
Oh! may it ever shun the ground
Where'er His foot hath not been found,
Who on his path below hath shed
A living light, that all may tread
Upon his early step, and none
E'r dash the foot against the stone.

Yet if thy way is mark'd by fate,
As guilty, dark and desolate—
If thou must float by vice and crime
A wreck upon the stream of time,
Oh! rather than behold that day,
I'd know this foot in lightsome play,
Would bound with guiltless glee
Upon the clod that shelters me.

Fattening Cattle in Stalls and Sheds.—An experiment has been made in Scotland to try the comparative value of these two modes of fattening cattle. Ten animals having been chosen were divided as equally as possible; five were put in a sheltered court, with plenty of shed room, and the others into boxes. At the beginning of October it was soon found that those in the court ate one hundred and thirty-four pounds per day, while those in the boxes ate only one hundred and twelve pounds, or twenty-two pound less, thus proving that a certain degree of warmth is equivalent to food. After several months, toward the end of April, they were all slaughtered, and the following results were found:

Cattle fed in boxes: beef, 3,262 pounds; tallow, 6,678 pounds. Cattle fed in courts: beef, 3,416 pounds; tallow, 6,054 pounds.

These results show the superiority of feeding in boxes. It is thought that in a less mild winter they would have been more striking. In the course of the experiment the thermometor rose to fifty degrees, and the cattle under cover seemed to suffer from being too warm. It was found a trifling expense to comb them regularly, which speedily produced a very marked improvement.

Such suggestive facts as the above should be duly considered by all graziers.—*Wool Grower.*

Drilling Wheat.—Edward Stabler, in his admirable essay on the advantages of drill seeding, states that after examining its results on some eight hundred or a thousand acres, besides a large experience on his own land, he finds there is not a single instance where it has not proved the most profitable—first, in the saving of seed, and, secondly, in the increased product of the grain, amounting to from one to six or seven bushels per acre. He thinks five pecks of seed drilled are equal to two bushels sown broadcast. He has known the increase, in one case, by careful comparison of the two modes, to amount to nine bushels per acre in favor of drilling. He relates an interesting incident: A vender offered a drill for the increase in a crop of fifty acres of wheat—to be determined by sowing a few strips broadcast for comparison. But before harvest the farmer preferred paying the hundred dollars, the price of the drill, with interest. On carefully ascertaining the increase, he found it to be one hundred and fifty-tree bushels.

Covering Wheat with Straw.—The Prarie *Farmer* details an experiment with covering wheat with straw, to prevent winter killing. The straw is spread about the thickness of flax when subject to rotting. This was to preserve the moisture of the soil and protect the crop from the dry freezing weather toward the close of winter, so destructive to wheat. The straw quickly settles close to the ground, and the wheat springs up through it. A ridge of land on which the wheat had been uniformly killed was treated in this way, and excellent crops of wheat the invariable result.

A good story is told of an eccentric old gentleman, who, although occasionally addicted to the habit of swearing, was still punctilious in regard to saying grace at his table, and this duty he never omited on any occasion.

The story runs that on a certain occasion the old gentleman invited a sea captain, a jolly old weather-beaten tar of his acquaintance, to dine with him.—They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman, according to custom, commenced saying grace; but the captain, whose attention had been diverted for the moment, hearing the old gentleman speak, thought he was addressing him, and turned to him with—

"What did you say, 'squire?"

"Why, *d—n it, man, I'm saying grace!*"

I don't say Mr. Judge, that the defendant was drunk. No, not by no means; but this I will say—when I last seen him he was washing his face in a mud puddle, and drying it on a door mat. Whether a sober man would do this, in course I can't say." The Court thought he wouldn't. The consequence was, the "defendant" went up for sixty days.

A Statist, in speaking of the females who pass through Catham street, says the majority of them are sewing girls, while a few of them earn a living by straw-platting, or something else. In Broadway, it is just the other way—a few work, while the majority do "something else."

To be agreeable in society, a man should not be so learned as entertaining. The person who talks glibly about ephemeral nothings, will be popular even with the taciturn—while the Naturalist who goes his length on the social habits of the Mástadon, will be voted a bore even by the scientific.

The Captain of the Horse Marine was presented on Tuesday, with a satin beaver curry comb. The affair came off at the "Pewter Mug."

"Does the Court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the Augur of Freedom intoxicated?" "Not at all, sir, I merely said that I have seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

A friend informs us that split gold dollar pieces are rapidly circulating, and cautions us to be on the lookout for them, but we prefer "to be on the look out" for those which are not split.

An Irishman was once brought before a magistrate charged with marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villian.

"Plaze your worship," said Paddy, "I was trying to get a good 'un."

Horace Mann says he has only one objection to women preaching religion, and that is, they can make more by practicing it. Where's sister Smith?

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5,

CUBA.

The *Banner*, of yesterday, contains liberal extracts from a recent debate in the United States Senate in reference to Cuban matters. Our attention is particularly invited to the following extract from Mr. Mason's speech on this occasion.

Mr. Mason said:

It has been the established policy of this country, made known in the most open, frank, and undisguised manner, to all the powers of Europe, that while the Island of Cuba remained a province; a dependency of Spain, we should never interfere with it; but that, if ever any ambitious or grasping potentate should attempt, either by rapine or by treaty, to take the Island of Cuba from the possession of Spain, it would become this country, cost what it might, to interpose and to prevent it.

The *Banner* asks what we think of the declaration that "while a dependency of Spain we should never interfere with it—(Cuba)?" We do not assent to the proposition here laid down, in its broadest sense. Occasions may arise which would make interference, on our part, in the affairs of Cuba both necessary and just. If, for example, the authorities of that island were to loose the slave population, and thus create a servile war, in order to put down a rebellion on the part of the whites, we think this government should interfere. Humanity as well as self-interest would justify such interference. We could never stand idle spectators of a scene in which sixty thousand slaves were turned loose, in all their natural ferocity, to butcher their masters. The effect of such an occurrence on the southern States of this Union would be such as we care not to contemplate, even in imagination. To prevent it, at all hazards, would be a duty which this government could not disregard without inviting self-destruction. If it had a right to interfere in the affairs of Hayti, on the plea of humanity—and we think it had without combining with other powers—it would have a double right, backed by the cause of humanity and the law of self-preservation, to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, in the case supposed.

But if Mr. Mason simply means (as is most probable) by his declaration that our government should not, under ordinary circumstances, interfere to wrest Cuba from the dominion of Spain, we subscribe, without reluctance, to his position. The policy of our government should be, and has been, to preserve Cuba from the grasp of any one of the great European powers. In the hands of a great power it could be made the means of great injury to us.—In the hands of a weak power like Spain, however, it can never become a source of much mischief.—Next to its being independent, we think the possession of the island by Spain the most advantageous to us. With the sentiments here expressed we have never taken any position in conflict. In their struggles against their Spanish tyrants, the natives of Cuba have had our warmest sympathy, and we have fervently hoped to see them an indepedent and self-governing people. We have thought, too, that it was scarcely reasonable to expect the people of the United States to look upon these struggles with indifference, and have cherished a large share of charity for those gallant spirits who, under the impulses of the moment, rushed to the rescue of the oppressed against the oppressor. But farther than this we have not went, nor do we intend to go.—We have not maintained that our government should interfere in a revolutionary struggle in Cuba, while conducted according to the rules of civilized warfare and in a manner so as not to affect us. We have not maintained that it should shield those of its citizens whose sympathies led them to Cuba during the last rebellion in that island. We have thought, from the first, that these men took all the hazards, and could rightfully ask for nothing but that our treaty stipulations and the rules of civilized warfare should be observed towards them. We have opposed the monstrous doctrine that these men were pirates, and therefore out of the pale of our treaty stipulations. We opposed it at the time of its annunciation, because it was then frought with the greatest danger to the rights of *all* our citizens traveling upon the high seas. It gave to the unscrupulous authorities of Cuba a dangerous and fearful power. Under it, as practically exemplified by Mr. Fillmore, these authorities had but to arrest our citizens on the high seas and declare them pirates, in order to debar them their stipulated rights and the humanities of civilized warfare. The particular instance in which this doctrine was acted upon by the Spanish authorities only partially exemplified its monstrous character. Fifty Americans were arrested on the high seas, in an effort to return to their own country, and without trial were shot down in cold-blood and afterwards treated in the most revolting manner. Thus were our treaty stipulation violated as well as the rules of civilized warfare. But the Spanish authorities might have went farther, and exhibited to Mr. Fillmore his criminal folly in a more startling light. They might have captured any American vessel on the high seas, and, assuming, as they did in the case of these men, that the persons on such vessel were concerned in the revolutionary movement in Cuba, might have executed them without the slightest form of trial. In order to guard against such an occurrence as this, we maintained that it was the duty of Mr. Fillmore to inquire into the massacre of Crittenden's men, and promptly to demand redress for the violation, in their persons, of our treaty stipulations. We maintained that he owed this, not so much to the men themselves, as to our national honor and the security of our peaceably disposed citizens on the high seas.

Such have been our views in this matter. We look upon them now with pride, and could not be induced to recant them though every democratic Senator in Congress should express opposite ones. But we have not yet seen anything from a democratic source in conflict with them. We trust we never may. The sentiments expressed by Messrs. Cass and Mason, in the debate alluded to, are certainly not. But if they were, these gentlemen would only be taking grounds against the entire democratic press and party of the country. In that event their opinions would be more a matter of concern to them than to us.

Central Democrat.—We have received the first number of a new democratic paper bearing the above title. It is neatly gotten up, and from the first number bids fair to be a valuable auxiliary in the dissemination of democratic principles. We congratulate our friends in Benton and Carroll in having the services of two such men as Messrs. Doherty & Greer to prosecute this enterprise, and we hope they will extend to the paper a liberal support. It is published at Camden, Tenn., at $2 per annum.

Allison's Abuse of the U. States.—A letter from Washington, says: Of all the abuse and misrepresentation ever recorded by English prejudice against the United States, that which is embodied in Allison's introduction to his continuation of the history of modern Europe, is decidedly the worst. The moral, social and political condition of what Queen Victoria calls the "great republican," is represented by the popular and elegant historian in darker colors than Mr. Walsh has painted Hayti.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

We were gratified to find the following article in the *Gazette* of yesterday. Our neighbor was the whig elector in the late canvass, and being in addition a good lawyer, his opinion is entitled to weight with his party:

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—A new and singular question has been mooted by the politicians. It is this—who would be Vice President, in case of the death of Hon. W. R. King, whose health seems to be now extremely precarious, previous to the announcement of the electoral vote by the President of the Senate? It occurs to us that this question is rather singular than difficult. The Constitution provides for the election of President and Vice President and the time of that choice. That election has already taken place. The electoral colleges have long since declared, in the Constitutional way, the votes of their respective States. These ballots have been transmitted to Washington, and are now probably in the keeping of the government. Nothing now remains to be done, but the announcement of this vote by the President of the Senate. The States have done all they had the power to do. They have made the election. The simple declaration of their choice by the President of the Senate cannot alter or control the election. Wm. R. King has been constitutionally elected.—Though he should die immediately, this fact could not alter the official announcement of the vote.—In the discharge of his duty, the President of the Senate will have no official knowledge of the death of the Vice President elect, as that fact is not disclosed by the ballots and certificates themselves.—And, though he did know this fact officially, yet it occurs to us, that he would be compelled to announce that Wm. R. King had received a majority of the votes of the electoral colleges, and was constitutionally elected. It would then devolve upon the Senate to elect his successor, in the usual way.

We do do not presume to expound the Constitution upon all occasions, but it seems to us that this is the only construction, that can be given to those portions of it, that seem to have excited the ingenuity and doubt of not a few political editors.

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The DeKalb (Miss.) *Gazette* of the 11th inst., contains a sad chronicle of crime in that vicinity:

The first records is of a serious affray between two brothers-in-law named Wright and Turner, on account of a difficulty in the division of some family property. The parties were separated and bound over to the next term of the Circuit Court. Bryant was severely cut, but it was thought he would recover.

The *Gazette* then describes a murder committed on Tuesday evening previous, by John Edwards, a youth about eighteen years of age. The name of the victim was Samuel Aiken. The circumstances are thus detailed:

"Edwards passed through town (DeKalb) on Tuesday, with a load of Cotton for Gainsville. He met Aiken at the residence of Mr. Broadway, some four miles from this place, high words passed between them, of what nature we have not been able to learn; they parted, however, without an encounter, and Edwards drove on: after driving some distance he remarked to one who accompanied him, that he intended "to go back and kill the d—d scoundrel." He did return, and to use the language of an eye witness, "deliberately proceeded to cut him to pieces." Edwards continued his journey to Gainsville, without molestation. Aiken was not dead at the time of writing this article, but there is no hope of his recovery.

The ink was scarcely dry with which the foregoing was penned when the editor was called upon to describe another dreadful deed of blood. He says:

"The particulars of one bloody crime are hardly narrated ere our heart is sickened by the details of a most cowardly assassination, scarcely paralleled by the most horrible exploits of the desperadoes of the Southwest. The victim was Col. Jas. H. Sims, and the bloodthirsty fiend who perpetrated the foul deed, was John J. Edwards, the notorious desperado who fled from Alabama some years ago for the commission of a similar crime. It seems that Devil Jack—the sobriquet given the assassin years ago for his deeds of blood—started from home on Wednesday morning to accompany and place John Edwards, his nephew, who on the evening previous had murdered Mr. Aiken, out of the reach of the law. In passing through DeKalb he induced Col. Sims to accompany him for the purpose of counselling John in regard to the affair.

They were riding along together in the Scoober Swamp, about 11 miles from this place, having caught up with the wagons, and were conversing amicably together, when Edwards drew his pistol, and without a word of warning, shot Sims through the head from behind. The particulars are from one who witnessed the dastardly act. Sims lived until Thursday morning and died in the presence of his wife and father.

"Two beautiful children are made fatherless, a wife is bereaved of an affectionate husband, and a father of a beloved son, by this murderous deed.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS—The New York Day-Book has an excellent article in a recent issue, entitled the "Mistakes of Advertising." It points out the erroneous views which exist in the public mind, in regard to the true policy of advertising, and condemns the bill-posting and placarding system, and closes with the following sensible remarks, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

The whole cause of the false notions in regard to advertising is fundamental; it arises, on the part of advertisers, in a total misconception of the value of even a single line. That line may go into every section of the country, and bring custom to the advertiser, long after he has forgotten it. Every remark produces an impression of some kind; and in a newspaper it meets the eyes of hundreds who take the papers for business as well as instruction. The day of old fogyism is past; posting bills would do very well in the country, where passers so seldom see anything new that they will stop to read them; but in the city, where the eye is wearied with an endless succession of them, there is just as much probability of a business man stopping in the street to read them as there is of him stopping to whittle. Newspapers are the great features of the day; the man who neglects them or undervalues them has not one spark of the 19th century in him. He is a mistake from beginning to end; he should have been born, have lived, and gone the way of all the earth, years and years ago.

THE LOPEZ AFFAIR IN CUBA.—Mr. Sullivan, an Englishman, the author of a recent book of travels in America, mentions the following as one of the causes of the failure of the Lopez expedition;

"When Lopez's expedition was first mooted, and the Creole population affected to sympathize the Governor General gave the whole of the population within ten miles of Havana, three days' holiday, that the whites might be able to form some idea of their numbers, strength and ferocity, and take a wholesome warning against favoring any agitation which might bring about the horrors of a slave rising.

"It is said that the sight of these fifty or sixty thousand African warriors swaggering through the streets, and the knowledge that the same struggle which liberated them from the Spanish rule, might also liberate the blacks from theirs, did more to quench the rising feeling in favor of 'Libertad' among the Creoles, than any dread of the soldiers of old Spain. It was a ticklish proceeding on the part of the Governor General, and would have been scarcely warranted, but for the presence of twenty thousand men under arms the whole time, and the possibility of the slaves procuring arms being strictly guarded against."—*Inquirer.*

There lives near the mouth of the Great Miami, a colored man named Frank Malson, who has walked from New Orleans to Cincinnati seventeen times! Before the application of steam to purposes of navigation he followed the piloting of flatboats and keels down the river, and invariably walked back. On one occasion when returning he carried with him a skillet, handsaw and an axe the whole distance. He was one of the first settlers on the tract of land known as Symmes' purchase, and witnessed the erection of the first building on the site which Cincinnati now occupies. No man, perhaps, ever endured greater hardships and lived to reach his age. Another year and he will have seen his hundreth.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Flour $5 55a5 66; but little doing. Mixed corn 70; mess pork $19; prime $16; hogs 8¼a8½; lard 12a12¼, dull.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—The river has fallen four feet since Saturday; flour $4 50. No sales in other articles.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—River falling fast. It has been snowing since morning.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—River 10 feet 4 inches in the channel and falling. Weather damp.

Later from the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec, 31.—We have dates from Brownsville to the 18th. Civil war was raging in the State of Tamaulipas. Governor Cardinas was made prisoner by the insurgents, together with nine members of the Legislature. His adherents have been carried prisoners to Tampico. The whole State declared acquiescence in new professional government.

The steamer "State of Mexico" which secretly left Brazos, and a National war schooner, both joined the insurgents at Tampico, which act is considered as a death blow to the maratime force of the government on the Gulf of Mexico. The city of Matamoras still holds out, the Commandment there was fortifying, barricading, and making every preparation for a determined resistance to the insurgents.

Steamboat Huntsville arrived.

THE LATE J. B. BOOTH.

The Eastern papers, in noticing the death of the great tragedian, Booth, generally speak of his talents, character and history. He was believed by many to be equal to the elder Kean, while others thought him only second to that eminent performer. His readings and conception were good; his enunciation clear, and even audible, even to the lowest tones of his voice, and his gesture, besides being natural and graceful, was such as might be expected from a man who frequently forgot his own personal identity, and yielded himself up to the passionate portrayal of the character he represented. The New York *Evening Post*, differing somewhat in its estimate, gives the following outline of his life and of his qualities as an actor:

"Mr. Booth was born in London in the year 1796, and was consequently in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He began his theatrical career at Deptford, near London, under the management of Penley and Jones; then went to Brussels, where he performed with considerable success, and afterwards appeared at Covent Garden in opposition to Kean, in Richard the Third, with which that distinguished artist was dazzling and storming the town. But the opposition to his appearance in the character rose to such a height that one of the most exciting theatrical riots on record grew out of the affair.—Mr. Booth was not allowed to appear again in that city. He came to this country, and made his first appearance at Petersburg, Virginia, in the year 1821, under the name of James H. Caldwell. His kindly reception determined him to pursue his profession.

"The next year he performed at the Park Theatre, in this city, the character of Richard III, in which he was vociferously applauded, and by many of the critics compared with Kean. This was a judgment so directly in the face of the London decision that Booth was encourged to make a tour of the Union, in the course of which he visited nearly all the largest cities and towns. He made money by his various performances, and purchased a house and farm near Baltimore, where, with the exception of occasional professional absences, he has since resided.

"Booth was an actor of extraordinary power and extraordinary defects. His voice, figure, and gait were all against him; and yet the intensity and vehemence of his impersonations overcame the unfavorable impression which these created, and rendered him popular with even refined audiences.—His Pescara, his Sir Giles Overreach, and his Richard were, at times, most vigorous performances; but Mr. Booth was so eccentric in his habits that he never could be depended on, so that at other times they were the most wretched.

"The theatres are filled with anecdotes of the irregular life of this actor, which will no doubt some day be collected into a biography."

The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of his professional ability and personal qualities, remarks:

"Small in stature, not well formed, and with bad points in his manner, he had many personal disadvantages to contend with in his profession, but such was the electric quality of his mind, that he overcame them all. He lost himself in the part he was performing to such a degree that it became for the time-being a sort of insanity, which was sometimes dangerous to his antagonists in the play. Thus his acting had a stamp of enthusiastic reality which remained even after misfortune and irregularities of life had broken him down. The victim of circumstances and of a false social state, there was ever in him a manly and respectable element; and none who knew him as he was and as he might have been will refuse a tear of pity for his memory."

"Julius, what's der Malstrom?"

"Der Malstreim, Mr. Snow, is der circular motion what gives rotundity of de arf."

"What's der rotundity of de arf?"

"Why the carcumspherical twist, on which they wind up de equnoxcital line Now don't bodder dis child with any more of yonr d—d foolishness."

A "CRYING EVIL."—The Albany *Register* mentions with the utmost complacency the fact that a lady of that city, recently presented her "liege lord" with three fine, healthy children at a birth.—The *Register* man appears to be mightily tickled at the occurrence, but we'll bet five yards of light colored flannel that if he was the unlucky father of the musical trio, he'd "laugh out of the other side of his mouth." If there is, in this tolerable world, anything we cordially detest, it is this making fun of other people's misfortunes.—*Buffalo Rough Notes.*

IF YOU ever feel like committing suicide, just take a razor aud shave yonrself. Do this, and two to one you postpone the job. What people imagine dispair is very often nothing but lack of cleanliness.

SHAKING HANDS.—An exchange says that at a recent duel near Vicksburg, the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon, one of the seconds interferred, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, for, said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour.

A PRINTER'S WIT.—The New York *Star*, emits the following beam:

"A correspondent entered an office and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his communication, when the typo earnestly replied: "I'm not a pointer, I'm a setter."

☞ Gen. Harding and R. N. Williams will speak at the Court-House, on Thursday night, upon the proposition to take stock in the various railroads.

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.

COCTON.—Very little doing to-day. Sales of small lots at 7, 7 49@7 50. Nothing new in Groceries.

River falling.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.—3, Odd Fellow; Paducah.

DEPARTURES.—3, Embassy, Memphis; Senator, Waitsboro; 4, Hurou, Pittsburg; Envoy, Cincinnati; Odd Fellow, Paducah.

FOR MEMPHIS—U. S. MAIL PACKET, SLIGO No. 2, will leave Nashville, for Memphis, on Thursday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. For Freight or passage, apply at the U. S. Mail Office.
jan5 A. L. DAVIS.

FOR SALE.—Two Small Frame Tenemens, with three rooms each, on Crawford street, between High and Vine ALSO—A small brick house, with three rooms, on Locust street, near Market street. Terms liberal.
jan5 WILLIAMS & GLOVER, Agents.

LARD! LARD!!—200 barrels Lard wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, either in Groceries or Cash. dec 23 STRATTON, SMITH & CO.

AND. J. DUNCAN,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WHOLESALE Dry Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Domestic manufactures and merchandise generally, will give prompt and undivided attention to all business entrusted to his care.

AND. J. DUNCAN has in store a large stock of ribbon bound Bed Blankets, Birth and Cradle Blankets, heavy white Mackinaw Blankets, Blanket Coating, Beaver, Pilot and Felting Cloths, Georgia Kerseys and Linseys, Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts, Flannels, &c.

Fashionable Angola and Kossuth Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. Also,—A large lot of Oznaburgs, Drillings, Brown Muslins, and a general stock of goods, which I will sell very low to close consignments.

jan5 AND. J. DUNCAN.

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1 8 5 3.

DIAVIE'S Daily Registers and Pocket Remembrancers for 1853—ALSO; The German, United States, Crockett's and Comic Almanacs for 1853. For sale by

jan5 JOHN YORK & CO.

LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Day Books, Invoice Books, Record Books, full sets, of every style of ruling and binding, some handsomely paged and warranted of the best Linen paper. For sale by

jan5 JOHN YORK & CO.

WRITING INK.

ARNOLD'S Writing Fluid, a superior article; Maynard & Noyes Ink; Carmine Ink; for sale by

jan5 JOHN YORK & CO.

GOLD PENS.

JOHN YORK & CO., Union street, has just received a great variety of superior Gold Pens, large and small, in silver and gold holders, or single. *Every pen warranted.*

WRITING PAPER.

LETTER, Foolscap, Note and Bill Paper for accounts.

Commercial Note Paper, Yellow and White letter.

Envelopes, Note Envelopes, with Paper to match.

For sale by jan5 JOHN YORK & GO.

STEAMBOAT BOOKS—A full stock, for sale by
jan5 JOHN YORK & CO.

FOR RENT.—A Brick House on Church street, next door to Francis B. Fogg.

ALSO—Five Rooms over W. Freeman's Furniture store, opposite Sewanee House.

ALSO—A Brick House on Front street, above Broad street.

ALSO—A two story Log House in Edgefield, oppose Capt. Miller, with three acres of ground attached.

ALSO—A Frame House in Edgefield, near Captain Miller's—good garden, &c.

ALSO—A large Frame House in Edgefield, near the Gallatin Turnpike, with seventeen acres of land attached.

jan5 WILLIAMS & GLOVER, Agents.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

MRS. EMMA G. BOSTWICK, of New York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Nashville, and her friends that she will give her first

GRAND CONCERT,

On Monday Evening, January 10, 1853.

Assisted by the following eminent artists:

THE DISTINGUISHED VIOINLIST, MR. HENRY APPY, Solo Violinist to the King of Holland.

THE CELEBRATED SOLO FLUTIST, MR. JULIUS SIEDE, First Flute Professor of the Royal Conservatorie, Leipsic;

MISS ANNE OLLIVER, La Petite Filla du Regiment, only nine years of age, the wonderful performer on the Concertina, daughter of the Band Master of her Majesty's Regiment at Montreal;

HERR THILLOW, Solo Pianist to his Royal Highness, the Duke of Coburg Gotha.

☞ Tickets $1 each to all parts of the Hall. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels; and at the door on the Evening of the Concert.

☞ Doors open at 6¼ o'clock—Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Reserved seats can be secured, without extra charge.

jan4—td F. THIES, Agent.

DRS. FORD & McCOMBS have associated in the practice of Medicine. jan4—1m

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CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and NASHVILLE PACKET.

THE unsurpassed fast running passenger steamer ENVOY, THOS. RODGERS, Master, has taken the place of the steamer Mattie Wayne and will make regular trips in the above trade during the season.

Leaving Cincinnati every other Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Nashville every other Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The above boat is entirely new and for speed and accommodation is unsurpassed. I will be thankful for all orders, and respectfully solicit for her a share of public patronage.

JAMES CLAIBORNE,
jan4 A EN Agent, Front St.

$200 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the arrest and delivery to me of a yellow girl name NELLY, who ranaway in June last, and is supposed, from information recently received, to be in Nashville or the vicinity and under the protection of a white man. The girl is about twenty-one years old, small and delicately formed, dresses neatly, speaks sprightly and steps accurately, she has bushy hair, white teeth and very handsome features for a negro. She was formerly owned by Chas. A. Turley, Esq.

jan4—3t WESLEY WHELESS.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES, &C.
BY BEN. M. NOEL & BRO.

ON MONDAY MORNING, January 10th, 1853, we will offer for Sale at Auction, a very large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., viz:

100 Hhds New Sugar;
300 Bbls Molasses;
150 Sacks Rio Coffee;
50 Bags Java & Laguyra, do;
1000 Bags Salt;
100 Kegs Nails, assorted;
250 Boxes Glassware, ass'td;
200 Bbls St. Louis Mills Flour
50 " Ohio Flour;
50 Bags Pepper & Spice;
300 Reams Wrapping Paper;
100 Boxes Star Candles;
500 Cans & Kegs Oysters;
200 Bxs, ½ & ¼ bxs Raisins;
100 Dozen Buckets;
50 Boxes E. Dairy Cheese;

100 Bbls Aurora Whisky;
100 " Welshires do;
30 " Manongahala do;
30 " D. Distilled do;
100 " American Brandy;
50 " Vinegar;
50 " Malaga Wine;
20 " Port Wine;
20 " New England Rum;
50 " Walker's Ale;
5 Pipes French Brandy;
100 Bxs Tobacco, ass. brands;
50 Bales Cotton Yarns;
50 Bxs Tallow Candles;
50 Bbls Crackers,
150 Bxs W. R. Cheese;

Together with—Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Brooms, Pint & Quart Flasks, Plough Lines, Buckets, &c., &c.

jan 4 BEN M. NOEL, & BRO.

NEW ARRIVALS OF SEASONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' Welt Boots, Walking Shoes and Excelsiors,
" French Moroc. Boots, thick and thin soled,
" Kid Paris Ties " soled,
" French Lasting Gaiters, thick soled,
" Italian Cloth Pump soled Gaiters,
" English Kid " " do.
" Tapestry, Velvet and Prunella Slippers,
" French Moro., Kid, Buckskins and Excelsiors
Misses' " " " Welt Boots,
Child's Kid bk Boots, &c., &c.
Gents' Super. Calf Pump soled Dress Boots,
" " " Dress Water-proof Boots,
" " " Pump soled peg'd do.
" Goat Slippers, large sizes,
" Calf dress water-proof Shoes,
Just opened by jan4 RAMAGE & CHURCH.

OVER SHOES AND CORK SOLES.—Just received, another supply of Ladies' Gum Sandals, Slippers and Buskins; Ladies' Gum Boots, lined; Gents' Gum Sandals and Overshoes; Boys' and Misses' Overshoes, a fine supply just opened by jan4 RAMAGE & CHURCH.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE has this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said Bank out of the profits of the last six months, to be paid to stockholders on demand.

January 1, 1853—1w O. EWING, Cashier.

W. H. GORDON, C. B. BRYAN.

W. H. GORDON & CO.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the sale of Merchandise, generally,

jan 1 NASHVILLE, TENN.

SUGAR.—150 hhds. prime new Sugar for sale by
jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

MOLASSES.—200 bbls prime new Molasses, for sale by
jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

NAILS.—2000 Kegs Shoenberger's Nails, all sizes, for sale by jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

TOBACCO.—150 Boxes Keen & Co., Stony Mill's Tobacco;
50 Boxes Keen & Co., Suncured Tobacco;
150 do Stubblefield do;
150 do Boaz do;
150 do Godwin's do;
For sale by jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

CIGARS.—5 Cases Las Tres Mareas Regalia Cigars;
5 cases La National do do
5 do Jenny Lind do do
5 do Wandering Jew do do
2 do Spotted Cathedral do do
2 do La Fiel do do
3 do Monte Cristo do do
50,000 Days Melee do do
For sale by jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

GLASSWARE.—200 Boxes Pint Flasks;
100 Boxes Quart do;
500 do Tumblers, assorted—for sale by
jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

PLOUGHS.—100 Hall's Peacock Ploughs, for sale by
jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

HOES.—100 Dozen Weeding and Grubbing Hoes, for sale by jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

SAFETY FUZE.—100,900 feet Safety Fuze, for sale by jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

SALT.—1000 Bbls No. 1 Kanawha Salt for sale by
jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

FOR SALE.—A likely Negro man, 25 years old; 2 boys, 19 years old; a woman and two children, good cook, ironer and washer. Low for cash or good paper, at short date. Apply to JOS. W. DABBS,
dec22 B Cedar street, Nashville.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DEBOW'S
RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH WEST.

W. T. BERRY & CO. have just received, co
plete in 3 volumes—The Industrial Resources, etc.
the Southern and Western States.

Embracing a view of their Commerce, Agriculture, M
ufactures, Internal Improvements, Slave and Free Lab
Slavery Institutions, Products, etc., of the South; togetl
with Historical and Statistical Sketches of the differ
States and Cities of the Union—Statistics of the Unit
States Commerce and Manufactures, from the earliest p
riods, compared with other leading powers—the results
the returns of the different Census Returns since 1790, a
returns of the Census of 1850, on Population, Agriculture a
General Industry, etc., with an Appendix. By J. B. D. I
Bow, Professor of Political Economy in the University
Louisiana, etc.

The volume embraces the following general subjects, a
ranged alphabetically, with copious indexes:

History, Population, Geography, Statistics of the Sou
and West; Agricultural Products of Cotton, Sugar, Toba
co, Hemp, Grains, Naval Stores, etc., etc—Manufactures
detailed accounts, statistics and history of all branches. I
ternal Improvements; complete statistics of Rail Roads
sults, profits, expenses, costs, advantages, miles in pr
tion, construction, completed, etc., Plank Roads,
Navigation, etc.—Statistics of Health and Diseases
and Progress; Relative Condition, Whites and Blacks; Slav
Laws and Statistics, Management and Amelioration of Slave
ry, Origin, History and Defence of Slavery and Slave Insti
tutions; the valuable treatises of Harper, Hammond, Drew
on Slavery, etc.; Commerce of the South and West in all o
its minute particulars, etc., together with an Historical an
Statistical Sketch of each of the States and Cities—the Do
mestic and Foreign Trade, Resources, Manufactures, etc., o
the United States—the Census Returns from 1790, with th
statistics of the census of 1850.

W. T. B. & Co. have also just received—

The American Almanac for 1853.

Cersin's History of Modern Philosophy

Sir William Hamilton's Discussions on Philosophy an
Literature, Education and University Reform. jan3.

FIRST LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.
BY A. J. DUNCAN,

Tuesday and Wednesday, January 18th, and 19th, 1853.

ON Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th January, I will sell without reserve a very large stock of entirely New and Desirable Goods, embracing a great variety of English Goods (of this Fall's Importation) and of American Goods, all of the latest and handsomest styles. Among them will be found Wool-dyed Black and other Cloths, Cassime Erminetts, Imperial Cloths, Beaverteens, heavy, black, blue and Oxford mixed, brown and Cadett Satinetts, Steubenville and Eastern Jeans, Cashmere and Satin Vestings; French Shapes of new and beautiful styles, fancy Prints, black and second Mourning Prints, ruby and orange Prints, Cashmeres and Mouslin de Laines, black Silks, superior Silk Handkerchiefs, Patent Thread, Silk and Twist, black and colored Lamb's-wool, Merino, and Cashmere Hose and Half Hose, Kid, Silk and Woolen Gloves, Irish Linens, (of direct importations) of superior quality, Lamb's-wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; large stock of Wrappings, and general Trimmings; Spool Threads, Buttons, Needles, Pins, &c.; colored Cambrics, Paddings, scarlet, white and orange Flannels, Alpaccas, English and French Merino, bleached and brown Drill, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4; bleached and brown Domestic, 3 4, 4-4, 7-8 wide, of Southern and Western manufactures, &c., &c,

ALSO.—50 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, now in store, comprising Men's Kip, Calf and Seal Boots, thick Boots, Kip and thick Brogans; Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Shoes.

WITH—HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c. The stock is large, comprising the greatest variety, and well worth the attention of country and city buyers,

☞ Terms will be made accommodating.

AND. J. DUNCAN

FUTURE SALES.—1853.

Feb'y 15 and 16,
March 15, 16 and 17,
April 12, 13 and 14.

May 17, 18 and 19.
June 14, 15 and 16.
July 12, 13 and 14.

jan 1 A. J. D-

FIRST SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., BY J. F. DUNTON.

ON TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 11th and 13th January, 1853, I will sell a large and desirable stock of Dry Goods, entirely new styles, both French, English and Domestic—consisting in part of Black, Blue, Green and Brown CLOTHS; Casimeres, Jeanes and Fancy Pant Goode, Satin, Cassimeres and Woolen Vestings; Cashmeres, De Laines, French Ginghams, Alpaccas, plain Black and Brocade Silks; a very fine assortment of Taffita and Bonnet Ribbons; a large assortment of Black and Fancy Silk Cravats; Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Mantillas, Opera Cloaks, &c.; a fine assortment of all-wool Tweeds, Cassinetts and Cassimeres, Blankets and Beaver Cloths and Petersham, Scarlet, White and Orange Flannels, Black and Brown Do mestics, Bleached and Brown Drills, Bleached full-width Sheeting of superior quality; best article of Tickings; French, English and American Fancy Prints; a very fine and large assortment of Suspenders, fine Shirting Checks, worsted and silk Surges, Scarlet and White Merino Drawers and Under-shirts, Silk, Cassimere, Merino Hose, Merino and Lambs Wool ½ Hose, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread and Spool Cotton; Kid, Cashmere and Heavy Gloves; a large and desirable lot of Pearl and Agate Shirt Buttons, Pant, Vest and Coat Buttons, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, a very fine assortment of Pocket Knives and Table Cutlery, &c. jan3.

FUTURE SALES

February, 8 & 10—22 & 24
March, 8, 9 & 10—22 & 24
April 5 & 7—19, 20 & 21

May, 3 & 5—21 & 23—28 & 30
June, 7 & 9—21 & 23—28 & 30
July, 5 & 7—19 & 21—26 & 27

NOTICE.—Mr. Charles B. Bryan has this day become interested in our business, which will be conducted as heretofore.

jan 1, 1853 W. H. GORDON, & CO.

FOR RENT.—A good lodging room, furnished, in a pleasant part of the city. Apply at this office.
jan1—1w.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock all my Household and Kitchen Furniture. The sale will take place at my residence on Cedar, between Cherry and Summer streets. MRS. LAWRENCE.
jan1—td

SYCAMORE COTTON YARNS—A full supply of Sycamore Yarns, kept constantly on hand—at Factory prices for Cash. RAMAGE & CHURCH.
january 1, 1853.

TIME SALE OF GROCERIES.

ON WEDNESDAY the 12th January, 1853, we will offer on liberal terms at Public Sale:

150 Hogsheads Prime New Sugar;
200 Barrels do do Molasses;
50 Packages Loaf and Crushed Sugar;
500 Kegs Shoenberger's Nails, all sizes;
500 Boxes Glassware, assorted;
100 Boxes Wooster's Axes;
100 Dozen Weeding Hoes;
500 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, all grades;
100,000 Regalia and Principee Cigars do
50,000 Melee do
100 Bales Cotton Yarns, all Nos:
100 bbls Rectified Whisky;
50 Packages Wines and Brandies;
200 Boxes Star Candles;
100 do Tallow do
100 do Palm Soap—With various other articles.

The goods will be put up in our usual quantities, and we would invite the attention of the trade generally.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $200 Cash. All sums over $200, four months for approved endorsed notes payable in one of the city Banks.

jan3 W. H. GORDON & CO.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Mr. A. V. S. LINDSLEY my Attorney in fact, with full powers to make Deeds, sell property, make collections, and attend to any and all business I have in Davidson county. He is authorized to represent me as fully as I could do were I present to act for myself.

N. B.—All persons holding Title Bonds from me for property purchased in Edgefield are earnestly requested to come forward and complete their property, and receive Titles, or their debts will be sued at once.

jan1—1m M. W. WETMORE.

UNDERWEAR AT REDUCED PRICES.

AS we are preparing to go East, for our Spring supply, we will sell the remainder of our stock of Underwear at greatly reduced prices. It consists of

Shaker Knit Shirts and Drawers,
Shaker Flannel do " do,
Cashmere do " do,
Marino do " do,
Silk do " do,
Shaker Socks,
Lambs' Wool Socks Cashmere Socks,

With a good assortment of Underwear for Ladies—all of which we will sell low. dec31 MYERS & McGILL

BUGGY AND CARRIAGE BLANKETS.—We have a few superior Blankets left, which we will sell very low. dec31 MYERS & McGILL.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!—Also an assortment of Winter Gloves, at very low prices.
dec31 MYERS & McGILL.

OUTSIDE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Chanile, Cashmere, and Zephyr woosted. MYERS & McGILL.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, College St., one door from the Square. dec31

FOR SALE.—A Negro Girl, well qualified for pastry cooking, washer and ironer, and warranted to be a first-rate seamstress. **Also**, two likely Negro Boys nine years old. Apply to JOSEPH W. DABBS,
dec30 Cedar street.

G. MACGREGOR, N. E. ALLOWAY, J. BANKHEAD.

MACGREGOR, ALLOWAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

55 ST. CHARLES STREET, (third Store above St. Charles Hotel,)

New Orleans.

☞ N. E. ALLOWAY & CO., Nashville, Tenn., are at all times prepared to make liberal cash advances on shipments to us. [sep16

CRANBERRIES.—30 bbls Cranberries; 15 ½ bbls do; 15 ¼ bbls do. Just received by
dec 28 R. & J. NIXON.

SPLENDID FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, JUST RECEIVED.

SOME of which are the same kind that took the first premium at the World's Fair, which will be sold very low cut to fit

dec20 W. & T. H. GREENFIELD & CO.