# Nashville Patriot.

DAILY $8; TRI-WEEKLY $5; WEEKLY $3.

ANTHONY S. CAMP, THOS. CALLENDER, IRA P. JONES, H. EDMUNDSON,

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

W. HY. SMITH, } Editors.
IRA P. JONES, }
JOHN S. BUTCHER, Associate Editor.

No. 16 Deaderick Street.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.


### Tennessee--Further Returns.

We received farther returns yesterday, which added to those published yesterday, foot up as follows:

| | Bell. | Breck. | Douglas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Tennessee | 20,732 | 17,834 | 1,569 |
| Middle Tennessee | 27,340 | 33,439 | 1,943 |
| West Tennessee | 16,852 | 10,243 | 7,132 |
| | 64,924 | 61,507 | 10,644 |
| | 61,507 | | |
| Bell's plurality | 3,417 | | |

The counties still to hear from, viz. Carter, Hancock, Morgan, Scott, Smith, Lauderdale and Weakley, gave

| | |
|---|---|
| Netherland | 4,758 |
| Harris | 4,365 |
| | 393 |

Add these 393 to the 3,417 plurality above, and we have 3,810. In the remaining seven counties we have the following reported gains:

| | For Bell. | For Breck. |
|---|---|---|
| Hancock | — | 50 |
| Carter | 60 | |
| Morgan | 36 | |
| Scott | 141 | |
| Smith | 175 | |
| Lauderdale | 366 | |
| Weakley | 525 | |
| | 1,303 | 50 |
| | 50 | |
| Nett gain | 1,253 | |

Add these nett gains to the 3,810 above, and we have Mr. BELL's plurality in the State, 5,063. The official count will not vary this materially.

### The Progress of Events--What Shall Tennessee Do?

The special session of the Legislature of South Carolina has adjourned, after calling a convention of the people, and providing for the election of delegates on the 6th, and the meeting of the Convention on the 17th of December. It is already announced that no person can be elected a delegate to that Convention who will not be in favor of dissolving the connection of South Carolina with the General Government by the 1st of January, 1861. During the discussions of the session, the fullest confidence was expressed that the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida would go with South Carolina out of the Union by the 4th of March. It is certain that the public mind of a majority in all those States is aroused to a very high point of excitement; and that the indications point to an early and decisive movement on their part. It is folly for the people of Tennessee or any other portion of the Union to shut their eyes upon these momentous facts. It is worse than absurd to pretend that the American Union is in no danger. We are on the eve, nay, we are in the very jaws of revolution. The day has gone for the warnings of its approach. *It is here!* The preliminary steps are already taken, and the others will follow with all the certainty of fate, if they are not arrested. We have contended that revolution now is precipitate, unnecessary, wrong. But that does not change a great fact; and we have to deal with the fact of revolution. When the ship on which our lives and fortunes are freighted is rolling in the hollow of the tempest's hand, and its timbers are trembling and creaking under the smitings of the storm, he is not a good sailor who folds his arms and gives himself up to mournful complainings. His shout is, "Let us right the good ship and *preserve* her from destruction"!

We have, therefore, asked what shall Tennessee do? Shall she fold her arms, as a State, in this momentous crisis, and raise no hand, speak no voice to avert the catastrophe? Shall the people give themselves up to petty disputes and bickerings as to the propriety of this policy or that? We trust not. We believe the voice of Tennessee is great in itself, because of the greatness of her people; that it is further great because she occupies a geographical attitude in relation to the questions at issue; and that she would speak potentially, if she would speak her true feelings with wisdom and prudence. We believe see ought to speak, that it is her solemn and imperative duty to lift up her great voice, and let it resound upon the angry billows that are surging around her. It it do not calm the elements, and bring back peace to our country, it may, at least, cause a suspension of the tumult, and give time for cooling and reflection.

How shall Tennessee speak? We have eagerly looked for expressions from our newspapers, as the exponents of public sentiment on this subject, but have been, in a measure, disappointed. Elsewhere we reprint articles from two of our city contemporaries, the *Union and American* and the *Evening Democrat*, on the subject of the plan of action proposed, through this paper, by Gen. PILLOW. They indicate that there should be something done The latter appears to lay great stress upon a public meeting in this city, whilst the former gives us no particular or definite suggestion. In our estimation the great demand is for something practical, and anything to be so must embody the true sentiments of the PEOPLE of the State, and must be established as the stand and policy of the State. We believe the people should speak for themselves; and therefore have no objection to public meetings. We are, therefore, willing to see a public meeting in this city, and in every town and county in the State. We rely upon the people, and are willing to trust them. But all such meetings should rise above party—not a vestige of past party rancor should be permitted to come into them. It was, therefore, that we desired to have a full expression from our neighbor, the *Union and American*, on this subject.

We believe that it is important, also, that the Legislature of the State should be convened in extra session. In the way this people would have a further opportunity of giving expression to their will and wish, through their representatives, who would come together fresh from consultations with them. In this way alone can their will be made authoritative and effective. They can only thus take a stand, and inaugurate a State policy.

We purposely refrain from laying down a course of action which we might desire to see pursued, for the reason that we do not wish in any way to embarass the counsels of the people, or to do aught that will excite rancor and conflict. We may suggest generally however, that assurances should be given of our attachment to the Union; of regret that we find ourselves in present distraction; that the North should be appealed to to modify her unjust demands upon the South; that the South be appealed to to pause before taking the last fatal step; and that Tennessee will use every effort in her power to adjust the sectional disputes between the North and the South on terms that will secure the rights, the honor and the true interests of both alike. We are wedded to nothing in detail. Let the people and the Legislature meet, like men and patriots, fully impressed with the awful responsibility under which they rest, divested of all partizan feeling, and counsel together for the sole good of the Republic. That is what we believe Tennessee and Tennesseans should do now. It is our suggestion, and the best we can offer. Will the press and people speak out?

### Alabama--A State Convention to be Called.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 13th inst., says, in relation to the State Convention authorized by the last Legislature of Alabama, that Gov. MOORE, after consultation with the most profound lawyers of the State, is of the opinion that he is not authorized by the wording of the act of the Legislature to issue his proclamation for the election of delegates to the Convention, until after the Electors have formally voted in the Electoral College on the first Wednesday in December. The *Advertiser* is authorized to state, however, and desires its readers to remember, that the proclamation will appear immediately after the first Wednesday in December, the election for delegates will be held in as short a time thereafter as possible, and the Convention will meet on or about the first Monday in January.

SPECIE FOR GEORGIA BANKS.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 14th inst., says: "Very large amounts of specie for Georgia banks are being daily received; and we are reliably informed that, since the first of November, about one million of dollars in gold has been received by the banks in Savannah and Augusta alone, and the tide of gold flowing into their vaults is as full and continuous now as at any time since the first of the month.

"The last weekly statement of the New York banks, (by telegraph, and dated Nov. 12th), shows a decrease of specie to the amount of nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars. A large portion of this decrease in New York banks is now in the vaults of the banks in Savannah and Augusta.

"We are pleased to notice the strong position of our banks, as it will tend to establish confidence upon a reliable basis, and facilitate the operation of trade and commerce."

For the Nashville Patriot.

### A Letter to the People of the Cotton States.

We see by the telegraphic news that you are preparing to secede from the Union. Your wrongs and those of the whole South have been great. The personal liberty bills of several of the Northern States, the refusal of the Executives of some of them to deliver fugitives who were charged with stealing slaves, and lastly the election of Abraham Lincoln by a sectional vote upon a principle of hostility to slavery, are all of them insult added to oppression upon the South. If upon this you were to declare that the end of all government—the preservation of the lives and property, the peace and quiet of the citizens—had failed under the Federal Government, and to revolutionize, no power would, or could deny that you had acted according to the law of nature. And in the present state of public opinion throughout Europe and America, no power would, in all probability, interfere to restrain or check your revolutionary action. Thus you have granted you all any people could demand, an unrestrained right, when the case arises, to alter, tear down and remodel your form of government without question by any power or people whatever.

But revolutions are always to be avoided if possible. The remedy though perfect as against the power overthrown, is always accompanied by disasters, trials and sufferings to those who carry it out. The transition state is one of moral and physical confusion—loss of material prosperity, loss of moral progress, and great individual as well as associated suffering. These results have not followed in all revolutions. On the contrary, in many of them there has been great gain, both in civilization and physical prosperity. But these have resulted only when the change was from despotism to more liberal institutions. But in your case the change would be from one system of liberal institutions, perfect in the liberty of the citizen, to another affording him no greater liberty. This would be a change, but no gain. But again, you have no cause of complaint against the Federal Government. Its sanction sits so lightly upon us all we do not feel it. It is not perceptible to the touch; it is only real to the eye, and it works so smoothly, and is in truth so sublime in its power, that it is a pleasure to contemplate it. We elect members of Congress, President and Vice President. This is our only contact with the government. For the rest, ample means fill the treasury we know not how, and flow out we care not where; and yet ships bearing the national armament sail upon sea, well disciplined, well instructed; orderly and brave national troops are at every point of danger, and as a whole the Federal Government is confessed to be one of the first powers of the world. The causes, then, of revolution, which I have mentioned in the beginning of this letter, are not cause of revolution against the General Government, but against the citizens alone—as citizens—of the Northern States, not against them as part and parcel of the General Government, for as such part and parcel they are utterly powerless to do you wrong or injury, as I will show you presently—but against them as parts of independent States, so entirely disconnected from you as make it impossible you could rebel against them.

The personal liberty bills, which in effect modify the fugitive slave law, the refusal of Executives of Northern States to surrender fugitives charged with slave stealing, and the organization of a political party on the basis of hostility to slavery, are all of them actions on the part of the Northern people as citizens of sovereign States in a matter that reaches alone, practically, no further than the jurisdiction of the State. They are not, and can not, by any manner of construction, or induction, be referred to the Federal Government. I need not here remind you that those personal liberty bills, wherever they have been brought before the Federal Courts, have been declared to be unconstitutional, and that Congress has not been asked for such legislation as would act directly upon refractory and fanatical Governors. And as for the formation of political parties, they carry with them the seeds of their own dissolution. The elegant malice of Sumner, the learned spite of Seward and the murderous philanthropy of Greeley—however they may be sugared by the conservatism of Bates, Corwin and Ewing, are only sufficient base for the formation of a party for the hour. The ability and personal popularity of these men, can give their party only a temporary existence. It is, then, popular and public opinion in the North, which insult and incommode us of the slave States. I will not offend you by using the terms "tyranny and oppression," for we are their equals, and tyranny and oppression by them over us is equally impossible and absurd.

But against this public opinion so insulting to us, you have a remedy far superior to revolution, both in its speediness and certainty. A small portion of the means which you will raise to arm and equip your States, and for the formation of a separate government, applied to open and sustain a direct trade with Europe and other parts of the world, would be a speedy, effectual, and, in fact, a terrible cure to the fanaticism of the North. In sixty days after such action on your part, if effectually carried out, New England would afford the most miserable spectacle of ruin and desolation the world has ever seen, and even the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, now unfortunately and strangely the mainstay of anti-slavery fanaticism, would receive the death blow to their prosperity. I will not, in this letter, enter into the details of this non-intercourse with the North and its effects upon it; I leave that to the intelligent commercial and manufacturing men among you. I implore you, however, and especially you men of South Carolina and Georgia, in memory of that fraternal affection which existed in the hearts of your ancestry towards the people of Massachusetts, when they sent their supplies of rice and flour, without solicitation or reward, to the starving citizens of the now erring Boston; and in view of the love and reverence we all bear you as two of the immortal thirteen, and in view of the power and prosperity of the United States of North America, which is the fruit of your revolutionary valor, patriotism and wisdom, to pause, reflect, and weigh every other remedy before you choose the terrible and fatal one of revolution and dismemberment.

I have promised to show you that the anti-slavery sentiment of the North was utterly powerless to do you wrong or injury through the general Government. It has elected the President and Vice-President, but that is all. There is a neat working majority in both Houses of Congress opposed to him, his party, and his politics. If he was fool-hardy enough to carry out, even the least of his party's anti-slavery sentiments, he would be met by an opposition Congress and overwhelmed and crushed. He cannot command a cent of the public revenue; the army and navy are virtually under the command of Congress, and even the appointment of his civil officers of our fifteen States is in our own hands. Not an officer in all these fifteen States, whom it is his duty to appoint—but must come from us and be one of us. Besides his own private opinions, as often expressed before the whole country, fortified and strengthened and enlightened as they will be by that solemn oath, taken before a just discriminating people, to support the Constitution of the United States, are at open and irreconcilable war with a large majority of those who elected him. How miserable and even imbecile will be his official position. That splendid fruit of the Presidency which he has so ambitiously sought by means of the hypocritical and criminal fanaticism of his section, will be dust and ashes in his mouth. But this consequence to Mr. Lincoln personally is not all. The failure of his administration is the ruin of his party and the irretrievable destruction of its leaders. The history of the world is eloquent with the truth that the leaders of fanatical parties are doomed to destruction at the first failure to realize their promises to their followers. Seward and Sumner, Bates, Ewing and Corwin, are destined to a speedy and hopless privacy. Let us be careful not to do anything which might interpose to save them from this their desered fate.

I have now presented to you some considerations, which, in my opinion, deserve your attention and investigation. I entreat you to examine and weigh them. If they be good, elaborate and perfect them. If they be not, pursue some others looking to the same end. Do not, except as the last plank, take that woeful remedy of dismemberment. Look at our constellation of thirty-three stars spanning a continent from ocean to ocean, and stretching from zone to zone. True, Massachusetts which led upon your bounty and and profited by the glory of Fort Moultrie in her saddest and darkest hour, and which should blaze with a light of the first magnitude, is now only faintly visible among her sisters, while many others are giving out only flickering and uncertain rays. But never mind. The days of the eclipse are passing, and soon they will burn again with the light of '76. Besides we are with you. Our hearts beat in unison with yours. Our thoughts, feelings and sentiments march with yours, keeping regular step like trained bands. But we ask you to pause—pause, not so much for the Constitution, for the union of the States which is the fruit of the patriotism and wisdom of our ancestry, and which is, as I firmly believe, the political glory of the world. Believe me, and the people of all the farming slave States, to be your friend and fellow patriot.

B.

Nov. 15, 1860.

From the Nashville Evening Democrat, Nov. 14.

### Dangers of Disunion—Remedy Proposed—Gen. Gideon J. Pillow.

At such a time as the present, when the most appalling dangers are encircling the South and the Union, we rejoice to see public men of eminent social standing, of deserved influence, and whose motives of action are undoubtedly pure and patriotic, manifesting a disposition to do all in their power to avert the peril of the moment, and restore peace and harmony once more to the distracted counsels of the nation. We intend that these remarks shall have special application to a spirited and manly communication which has just made its appearance in the columns of the *Patriot*, over the signature of General Gideon J. Pillow. We rejoice to find that this gentleman is for some early action on the part of the people of Tennessee at this critical period of our National history, and that whilst he is for firmly and resolutely maintaining the Constitutional rights of the South, he is for preserving the Union also, if this can be done consistently with Southern safety and Southern honor. We approve most decidedly the spirit breathed by this communication of Gen. Pillow. What he says about the necessity of immediate action on the part of Tennessee, and other conservative States of the South, of course we heartily endorse. The expedience of *ultimately* calling into existence a National Federal Convention, for the purpose of adjusting all existing sections, if resting upon an *organic* basis, we are not disposed to gainsay, provided other remedies should prove ineffectual. We should suppose that, *for the present*, though, it would be sufficient to bring into friendly and fraternal communication, at some early day, in a grand popular meeting, the whole body of our citizens, without regard to former party distinctions, for the purpose of calm, fraternal, and patriotic consultation. At this meeting, it would be proper to adopt one or two short, explicit resolutions, expressive alike of devotion to the Federal Union, a true and sacred regard for the Constitutional rights of the South, and an earnest desire that our brethren of other States should take no hasty action for the breaking up of the Union until citizens of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, and Maryland, can be fully consulted. In accordance with this view, it would, we suppose, be wise to concur in General Pillow's proposition of calling upon the Governors of the various Southern States to convoke the Legislatures thereof, without delay, for the purpose of bringing into existence at once a State Convention in each of them. It seems to us that those State Conventions ought to be armed with power to send delegates, should it be deemed desirable, to a General Southern Convention, in which latter body the intermingled counsels of all the Southern States might be of efficacy to heal existing divisions, and devise the means of future safety and repose. But, in the event of the Southern Convention, thus called, not being able to agree upon the means of pacific and lasting settlement of all existing sectional issues, it should have power to propose to the States of the North to meet them in a general Federal Convention, a body which would, in all likelihood, be composed of the best and wisest men in the nation, and would be almost certain to find it practicable to devise a plan of settlement, embracing, if need be, certain amendments of the present Federal Constitution, which would be alike preservative of the Union and protective of Southern rights.

Meanwhile our Nashville meeting should despatch at once Commissioners to South Carolina, to Georgia, to Alabama and Mississippi, to protest solemnly, respectfully and affectionately against any decisive action on their part, until their sister States of South should have had an opportunity of meeting them in joint council, and until the States of the South should have *unitedly* tested the efficacy of pacific and strictly Constitutional expedients.

We decline any critical examination of the *specific terms of settlement* suggested by General Pillow, as proper, in his opinion, to be inflexibly insisted upon by the South. In several of the demands which he makes in behalf of the South, as a *sine qua non* to a peaceful adjustment of existing differences between the two sections, we cordially concur. In others we do not, for the reason that it is plain to us, as we are sure it will be to others, that, by pertinaciously insisting upon these demands, we shall only make *Disunion inevitable*. We decline, though, as we have said, for the present, any controversy with General Pillow upon the points referred to, hoping that he will himself see the necessity of confining our action at this time to such measures as good and true men of all parties can concur in.

What say the friends of the Union, and the South, to a preliminary meeting in this city next Saturday, to be followed up, if deemed advisable, by a second meeting, on the Saturday succeeding?

From the Nashville Union & American, Nov. 15.

From the *Patriot* of yesterday we introduce to our readers an article from the pen of our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, communicating a plan matured by him, as a solution of the impending political crisis. The views of Gen. Pillow are entitled to the highest respect, from men of all parties, by reason of the frankness with which they are urged, the substantive action which they propose on the part of the South, and the practical guarantees they suggest for the maintenance of Southern rights in the Union. Their author is known as a life-long advocate of State Rights and a national and true, but not unconditional, friend of the Union of the States—one of those men who would preserve the Union by enforcing the guarantees of the Constitution and demanding justice and equality from the Government. The plan may not in all its details meet the exact views of all the wise men and patriots who have determined on an effort to preserve the Union by permanently removing the exciting cause of the serious troubles in which we find ourselves involved, yet we are persuaded that it will be regarded by men of all parties as a proper move in the right direction, and, if not adopted in its entirety, it may prove the basis of a plan upon which Tennessee may rally her conservative influence. It is now idle to talk about the preservation of the Union, without a fresh and full understanding with the Northern States. The man who would heal the wounds that now inflame the Confederacy, but dallies with the question, if he expects to gain his end by mere empty lauda tion of the Union, or by equally as senseless and yet more mischievous denunciation of the Southern leaders, as disunionists and traitors. Such tactics may do for a political campaign, but will prove vain and foolish at a time when the people *en masse* are aroused to the idea of redressing their wrongs, securing their safety and vindicating their rights with the spirit of freemen. The disease requires a more active, if not more desperate remedy. Hence we think it the duty of men of intellect and patriotism to cast into the common mass their share of thought and mind, that we may see our way through the thick clouds and gloom now overhanging us. Let this be done in a spirit of candor, impartiality and patriotism, and with a determination to leave out of view the petty schemes of partizanship, and the country can then form a clear and unbiassed judgment upon its duty in this trying emergency. It has seemed to us that the chief difficulty in coming to that unanimity of sentiment, so important at this time, is the prejudices and animosities of party. What are parties to us? What are politicians? What are all the offices in the land compared to the overwhelming interests at stake? A dissolution of the Government will obliterate all these, and yet we regard the loss of home or and of right on the one hand, and the distraction of the Government on the other, that we are now contending.


☞ *The best and safest*, as well as the cheapest method of curing all humors and chronic complaints, is to use Dr S. A Weaver's never failing remedies, which are advertised in another column. Try them and you will say so too. From the evidence we have seen in their favor we know they must be valuable articles. nov1-daw4w

☞ Read the following, from Dr. Leeper, an old resident of Stark county, for many years, the most prominent physician and druggist of the place:

NAVARRE, STARK CO., Ohio, June 21st, 1858.

Sometime since, I received a lot of Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters to sell on commission. They are all sold, and your further supply of three dozen bottles just received. It is the highest testimony to merit, as they are in good demand and highly praised by sufferers from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint.
nov1-daw4w JAMES L. LEEPER, M. D.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the medicines advertised in our paper by J. N. Harris & Co., of Cincinnati. Perry Davis' Pain Killer is well known to the public, and needs no recommendation from us, as its good qualities in all cases have been generally tested. The Sherry Wine Bitters, in cases of dyspepsia jaundice, liver complaints, and in all cases where a tonic is necessary is highly recommended. Dr. Weaver's Syrup of Tar cures are desirable remedies in cases arising from an impure state of the blood. The combined use of the two is said to result favorable in all cases. In the above list may be found a panacea for all diseases; try them.—*Manston Star, Feb. 15th, 1860, Manston, Juneau Co., Wis.* nov1-daw4w


## New Advertisements.


NASHVILLE THEATRE.

MUELLER & EVERETT.....MANAGERS.

Friday Ev'g, Nov. 16, 1860,
Will be presented the Comedy
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

To conclude with the farce of the
BONNIE FISHWIFE.

HARMONIA HALL.

Monday Eve'g, Nov. 19, 1860.

The "WASHINGTON DRAMATIC CLUB" will give their second performance at the above Hall, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, on which occasion will be presented the interesting drama entitled

THE SEVEN CLERKS;
Or, the Man-Slayer and Denouncer.

To be followed by the roaring Farce of the
WIDOW'S VICTIM.

After which, a Social Ball, by the audience. Tickets admitting gentleman and ladies $1. nov16-3t

THE public are respectfully informed that the youthful and celebrated

MISS ADELINA PATTI,

the principal Star of the Italian Opera of the Academies of Music in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, will give in this city

Two Grand Operatic Concerts,

on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday Evenings*, November 20th and 21st.

Miss ADELINA PATTI will be assisted by the following eminent Artists from the Academy of Music, New York:

Signor LOTTI, the distinguished young Tenor.
Sig. ETTORE BARILI, the eminent Baritone.
Sig. NICOLA BARILI, the celebrated Basso.
Sig. BISCACCIANTI, the favorite Violinist.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Director and Conductor.

Notwithstanding the immense attraction offered on the same evening, the price of admission is fixed to all parts of the Hall at one dollar.

Seats can be secured without extra charge at the Music Store of James A. McClure, commencing Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and in the evening at the door.

In order to avoid the confusion at the door, those who wish to attend the Concerts are respectfully requested to provide themselves with tickets during the day. Doors open at quarter-past 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. nov16-1d.

Bell Grays Attention!

MEMBERS are hereby notified to meet at Lusky's Hall, No. 56 Broad street, on Tuesday afternoon, (Nov. 20), in full uniform, punctually at 1 o'clock for parade. Every member is particularly requested to be present as there will be a meeting held at the same time. By order of the Captain.

nov 16-1d R. S. PATTERSON, O. S.

Auction Sale of Furniture, Bedding, Carpetings, etc., etc.,

THIS morning, Friday, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, B. F. SHIELDS & CO., will sell on account of removal, a variety of Household articles. Terms cash on delivery. Also 20 boxes W. R. Cheese; 20 boxes E. D. do.

For December.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for December.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for December.
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for December.
Just received and for sale by JOHN YORK & CO.
nov16-tf 38 Union street.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM my residence, on Friday night last, near the Buena Vista Springs, a BLACK PONEY about four-teen hands high, with a brand on his right hind quarter. I will give a reward of $10 to any one who will give me any information as to his whereabouts.
nov15-1w L. JONES.

Gergia and South Carolina Money.

WE will sell goods and take in payment of debts due us, all Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama money at par till further notice.
nov15-tf SNYDER & FRIZZELL.


## Sheriff's Sales.

No. 2250.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which G. R. Hales, et al., then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described piece or parcel of Land, lying and being in the county of Davidson, and State of Tennessee, bounded as follows: at a point on the Western side of the White's creek turnpike in the centre of the turnpike road opposite the South-eastern corner of Jno. G. Baker's wagon yard, thence running with said road towards the city of Nashville one hundred feet, thence at right angles with said road two hundred and ten feet to a twelve foot alley, thence parallel with said road one hundred feet Northwardly, thence two hundred and ten feet to the beginning. Levied on as the property of Wm. G. Lanier, registered in the Register's office of Davidson county, State of Tennessee, Book 24, page 66. Levid on as the property of G. R. Hales, et. al., to satisfy a judgement rendered in favor of R. L. Weakly.

JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
nov15-td By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2065.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Hugh Barr and Wm. Boyle then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of Land, situated in Edgefield, Davidson county Tennessee, the same being part of lot No. 17, in M. W. Wetmore's survey of Edgefield, commencing at a point on Wetmore street, fifty feet from the N. E. corner of said lot, and running thence along the line of said Wetmore street fifty feet, thence at right angles to said Wetmore street one hundred and thirty feet, thence at right angles with said last line, and parallel with said street, in a Northwardly direction fifty feet, thence one hundred and thirty feet to the beginning, the same being a part of the land conveyed to Hugh Barr by J. G. Brown in deed registered in Book No 24, and pages 403 and 404. Levied on as the property of Hugh Barr, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Brannan & Co. JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
nov15-td By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2095.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate which H. H. Naive and M. G. Naive then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described piece or parcel of Land situated lying and being in the county of Davidson, State of Tennessee, in district No. 20: beginning a stone at the Northwest corner of a tract of land now owned by H. H. Naive, and running due South twenty-three and a half poles to an Elm tree, thence bearing Southwest with a line of marked trees to a hickory, thence East to a stake, thence Southwest to the line of a ten acre entry, thence with said line to the corner, thence with the line of said entry to a beech, at the corner of Demumbrens line, thence West with said line to Isaac Drake's old corner marked D. thence North with the line of said Drake to a stake, thence Northeast eighty poles to a beech, thence North to a branch, thence down said branch with its meanders to a stake and poplar pointers, to the beginning, containing in all, according to estimate, fifty seven acres. Levied on as the property of M. G. Naive to satisfy an execution issued on the 28th day of May, 1860. For other particulars reference is hereby made to a deed from G. W. Williams to said M. G. Naive, which is registered in the Register's office of Davidson county, Tennessee, in Book No. 7, and on page 93.

nov15-td JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2064.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Thomas Earthart then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot or tract of land situated in McWhiterseville, bounded as follows, and being in district No. 2 of said county of Davidson, bounded on the South by the lands of John McMurry, on the West by the same, on the North by the lands of Jesse Joiner, and on the East by the lands of E. E. Buchanan and Thomas McCampbell, being the same bought by said Thomas Earhart of Henderson and Robert Bryant, containing 4 acres and 65 square poles, being lot No. 3, of the division of lots in said platt. Levied on as the property of Thomas Earhart, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Henderson Bryant.

JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
nov15-td By E. D WHITWOTH, D. S.

No. 2194

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which D. A. Phelan and B. F. West then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot or parcel of Land being on the North side of the Cumberland river, in Davidson county, in district No. 24, on White's creek, about seven miles from Nashville, near White's creek turnpike road, bounded as follows: on the West by the lands of C. H. Manlove, on the North by the same, on the East by the land lying in Davidson county, on the South by the lands of R. F. Patton, containing about six acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of D. A. Phelan and B F. West to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Jerry Mathews.

nov15-td JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2049.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend.ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate which M. A. Cardwell then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described piece or parcel of Land, being and lying in the State of Tennessee, county of Davidson, and in the city of Nashville, on Summer street opposite the former residence of Dr. Edgeworth, being part of the Grove lots, and being a part of the property conveyed to me by S. B. Davidson, registered in the Register's office of said county, in Book No. 1, pages 136 and 137. Beginning forty-seven feet from the southwestern corner of the house situated on No. 21 of the Grove lots, now owned by W. Green field, running thence with the center of said street thirty-eight feet, thence at right angles two hundred and ten (210) feet to an alley, thence with the alley line of said alley thirty-eight (38) feet, thence at right angles to the beginning. Being the same conveyed to Jno. Coltart, Trustee of Martha A. Cardwell, by title bond registered in Book 19, page 406. Levied upon as the property of M. A. Cardwell to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of A. Anderson & Co.

nov15-td JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2133.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Thomas Earhart then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of Land, situated in Edgefield, Davidson county, Tennessee, the same being part of lot No. 17, in M. W. Wetmore's survey of Edgefield, commencing at a point on Wetmore street fifty feet from the N. E. corner of said lot, and running thence along the line of said Wetmore street fifty feet, thence at right angles to said street one hundred and thirty feet, thence at right angles with said last line and parallel with said street in a Northwardly direction fifty feet, thence one hundred and thirty feet to the beginning, the same being a part of the land conveyed to Hugh Barr by J. G. Brown, in deed registered in Book No. 24, and pages 403 and 404. Levied on the property of Hugh Barr, to satisfy a judgement rendered in favor of Drake & Bridges.

nov15-td JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2112.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend.ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tenessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which James W. Cole then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described tract of Land, lying in Davidson county, on the head waters of Dry Creek, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the North by the lands of E. and Eppy Cunningham, on the East by the lands of Jas. A. Bowman and A. Ramer, on the West by the lands of G. W. Campbell and James Shivers, being the land formerly occupied by John Cole. Levied upon as the property of J. W. Cole and Z. C. Utley, stayer, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Sam Vanlier & Co.

nov15-td JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2231.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which James W. Cole and Z. C. Utley then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described tract of Land lying in Davidson county, Tennessee, in District No 18, fronting on a Street that runs between and parallel with Spring and Foster Streets, in Edgefield, beginning in the Northern verge of said Street, one hundred and fifty feet from Jackson's Southwest corner, thence Westwardly towards Cumberland River and along the Northern verge of said Street, fifty feet to a stake, thence a right angles and Westwardly towards Foster Street, two hundred and ten feet, more or less to an alley, thence Eastwardly with said alley fifty feet to a point or stake, which is two hundred and ten feet, more or less, to the beginning; being levied on as the property of Silas Norris, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Drake & Bridges.

JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
nov15-td By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2099.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend.ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Ben. T. Johnson et. al. then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot or piece of ground, No. 73, in McGavock, Wetmore and others addition to the town of McGavock, in the county of Davidson, State of Tennessee, fifty feet front, bound on Fillmore avenue, running back the usual depth of said lots more particularly described in plan of said addition, registered in the Register's office of Davidson county. Levied on as the property of Wm. Bailey to satisfy a judgment in favor of the City Bank. JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
nov15-td By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2183.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend.ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate which W. S. Battle, et. al. then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described property: 70 acres of Land in the sixth civil district of Davidson county, and State of Tennessee. Said Land is bounded on the East by the land of P. Eaton, on the West by the land of Jeremiah Prim, on the North by the land of John Briley, and on the South by the Nolensville Turnpike and Mill Creek. Said land being that on which W. S. Battle resides, and levied on as the property to satisfy this fi. fa. JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
nov15-td By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2082

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend.ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate which Thos. J. Minor then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot or tract of Land in said county, in civil district No. 18, it being lot No. 2 in the plan of Russell Houston's plan of lots, which plan is registered in Book 18, page 651, and fronting 50 feet on the Gallatin pike, running back 172 feet to an alley. Levied on as the property of Thos. J. Minor to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Chas. Ready.

nov15-td JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

No. 2091.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose