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

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

W. HY. SMITH, IRA P. JONES, JOHN F. GATCHER, } Editors. Associate Editor.

No. 16 Deaderick Street.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1860.

The Fallacy of Secession Further Considered.

We endeavored yesterday to expose the fallacy of the doctrine of Secession, by a familiar illustration of the course and termination of a suit at law, arising under a statute of Congress. We showed that the laws of Congress are of superior obligation upon every citizen of the Union, and any State law in conflict with them is absolutely void and of no effect. No one will gainsay this position, as it is expressly contained in the Constitution, Art. 6, clause 2, as follows: "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." We urged further that the President is bound by the duties of his office and the obligation of his oath, to execute the laws; for, the Constitution provides, Art. 2, sec. 1, clause 1, that: "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." He cannot avoid that responsibility; but is obliged to see the law enforced. He is bound alike to enforce them in Boston and Charleston, in Maine and California. To do so he is authorized to use all the force at his command. For the first forty years of the government these doctrines were never seriously questioned by any respectable statesman of the country. WASHINGTON himself set the example of carrying out these provisions at a very early day, and thus established in practice, what was universally accepted in theory.

But some thirty years ago, the people or the politicians of a particular State became dissatisfied with certain enactments of Congress, and asserted the new doctrine of State sovereignty, and declared that the allegiance owed by a citizen to a State was superior to that due to the Federal Government. It was then no less startling than it was novel; but it was so tenaciously adhered to, that an open rupture and the effusion of blood was imminent. But the invincible courage of the then Chief Magistrate, and the use of temperate means, averted that calamity, and the doctrine was overwhelmed in the popular odium, and its advocates put to rout. It was sustained, however, by an ability so subtle and powerful, and by argument so ingenious, though sophistical, that it has never lost its hold upon certain minds; and now re-appears in the doctrine of "peaceable Secession." To show the reader how the doctrine was put forward, and how combatted, we beg to refer to a memorable passage in its history.

It was during the troubles which the State of South Carolina created on account of the tariff enactments of Congress, that Mr. CALHOUN submitted a set of resolutions to the Senate of the United States, affirming:—

1st. "That the people of the several States composing the United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; and that the Union, of which the said compact is the bond, is a union between the States ratifying the same."

2d. "That the people of the several States thus united by the constitutional compact, in forming that instrument, and in creating a general government to carry into effect the objects for which they were formed, delegated to that government, for that purpose, certain definite powers, to be exercised jointly, reserving, at the same time, each State for itself, the residuary mass of powers to be exercised by its own separate government; and that whenever the general government assumes the exercise of powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthorized, and are of no effect; and that the same government is not made the final judge of the powers delegated to it since that would make its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infraction as of the mode and measure of redress."

The third seemed directed more particularly to the enumeration and denial of the opinions expressed in Gen. JACKSON's then recent Proclamation, on the nature and powers of the government. These resolutions were submitted on the 22d January, 1833, and assert the doctrine on which the secessionists of this day proceed. They were a most ingenious admixture of truth and error; but fortunately the Senate of that day contained a mind able to lay bare the mischievous error that lurked at the bottom, and expose the fallacy on which they rested. On the 16th February following, Mr. WEBSTER rose and stripped them of their verbiage, and held up their follacies in the following masterly style:

"The first two resolutions of the honorable member affirm these propositions, viz:

1. That the political system under which we live, and under which Congress is now assembled, is a *compact*, to which the people of the several States, as separate and sovereign communities, are *the parties*.

2. That these sovereign parties have a right to judge, each for itself of any alleged violation of the Constitution by Congress; and, in case of such violation, to choose each for itself, its own mode and measure of redress.

It is true, Sir, that the honorable member calls this a 'constitutional' compact; but still he affirms it to be a compact between sovereign States. What precise meaning, then, does he attach to the term *constitutional?* When applied to compacts between sovereign States, the term *constitutional* affixes to the word *compact* no definite idea. Were we to hear of a constitutional league or treaty between England and France, or a constitutional convention between Austria and Russia, we should not understand what could be intended by such a league, such a treaty or such convention.

"In these connections, the word is void of all meaning; and yet, sir, it is easy, quite easy, to see why the honorable gentleman has used it in these resolutions. He cannot open the book, and look upon our written frame of government, without seeing that it is called a *constitution*. This may well be appalling to him. It threatens his whole doctrine of compact, and its darling derivatives, nullification and secession, with instant confutation. Because, if he admits our instrument of government to be a constitution, then, for that very reason, it is not a compact between sovereigns; a constitution of government and a compact between sovereign powers being things essentially unlike in their very natures, and incapable of ever being the same. Yet the word *constitution* is on the very front of the instrument. He cannot overlook it. He seeks, therefore, to compromise the matter, and to sink all the substantial sense of the word, while he retains a semblance of its sound. He introduces a new word of his own, viz., *compact*, as importing the principal idea, and designed to play the principal part, and degrades *constitution* into an insignificant, idle epithet, attached to *compact*. The whole then stands as a '*constitutional compact*'! And in this way he hopes to pass off a plausible gloss, as satisfying the words of the instrument. But he will find himself disappointed. Sir, I must say to the honorable gentleman, that, in our American political grammar, CONSTITUTION is a noun substantive; it imports a clear and distinct idea of itself; and it is not to lose its importance or dignity, it is not to be turned into a poor ambiguous, senseless, unmeaning adjective, for the purpose of accommodating any new set of political notions. Sir, we reject his new rules of syntax altogether. We will not give up our forms of political speech to the grammarians of the school of nullification. By the constitution, we mean, not a 'constitutional compact,' but simply and directly, the constitution, the fundamental law; and if there be one word in the language which the people of the United States understand, this is that word. We know no more of a constitutional compact between sovereign powers, than we know of a *constitutional* indenture of copartnership, a *constitutional* deed of conveyance, or a *constitutional* bill of exchange. But we know what the *Constitution* is; we know what the plainly written, fundamental law is; we know what the bond of our Union and the security of our liberties is; and we mean to maintain and defend it, in its plain sense and unsophisticated meaning.

"The sense of the gentleman's proposition, therefore, is not at all affected, one way or the other, by the use of this word. That proposition still is that our system of government is but a *compact* between the people of separate and sovereign States.

"Was it Mirabeau, Mr. President, or some other master of the human passions, who has told us that words are things? They are indeed things, and things of mighty influence, not only in addresses to the passions and high-wrought feelings of mankind, but in the discussion of legal and political questions also; because a just conclusion is often avoided, or a false one reached, by the adroit substitution of one phrase, or one word, for another. Of this we have, I think, another example in the resolutions before us.

"The first resolution declares that the people of the several States '*acceded*' to the Constitution, or to the constitutional compact, as it is called. This word 'accede,' not found either in the Constitution itself, or in the ratification of it by any one of the States, has been chosen for use here, doubtless, not without a well considered purpose. The natural converse of *accession* is *secession;* and, therefore, when it is stated that the people of the States acceded to the Union, it may be more plausibly argued that they may secede from it. If, in adopting the Constitution, nothing was done but acceding to a compact, nothing would be necessary, in order to break it up, but to secede from the same compact. But the term is wholly out of place. *Accession*, as a word applied to political associations, implies coming into a league, treaty or confederacy, by one hitherto a stranger to it; and secession implies departing from such league or confederacy. The people of the United States have used no such form of expression in establishing the present government. They do not say that they *accede* to a league, but they declare that they *ordain* and *establish* a Constitution. Such are the very words of the instrument itself; and in all the States, without an exception, the language used by the constitutions was that they "*ratified the Constitution;*" some of them implying the additional words "assented to" and "adopted," out all of them "ratifying." * * Therefore, sir, since any State, before she can prove her right to dissolve the Union, must show her authority to undo what has been done, no State is at liberty to *secede*, on the ground that she and other States have done nothing but *accede*. She must show that she has a right to *reverse* what has been *ordained*, to *unsettle* and *overthrow* what has been *established*, to *reject* what the people have *adopted*, and to *break up* what they have ratified; because these are the terms which express the transactions which have actually taken place. In other words, she must show her right to make a revolution."

The great expounder then proceeded to show that the second proposition is an inference or conclusion from the first, which falls with the explosion of the first. He utterly annihilated both the doctrine and the argument of the metaphysical South Carolinian and arrayed the true logic sustaining the grounds on which Gen. JACKSON based his Proclamation, so as to be perfectly impregnable. The argument stands to-day in all its vigor and with a living application to transpiring events. It was sustained then, and we trust it will be sustained now.

Yet Mr. WEBSTER did not deny the right of revolution, but expressly and directly admitted it. Of this right we will speak hereafter.

The Vote of Tennessee.

The official returns of Carter, Scott, Smith, Lauderdale and Weakley, have not been received at the office of the Secretary of State. Will some friend in each one of those counties send us the vote immediately?

Special Session of the Legislature.

The Memphis *Appeal* proposes that the "press throughout the State, irrespective of partisan proclivity, shall call upon Gov. HARRIS to convene the legislature of Tennessee within a reasonable time, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of political affairs now precipitated upon the country." And "let that body," it continues, "by its public deliberations, give an earnest to the people of the extreme Southern States, that should they arrest themselves in their rash and mad career, we will unite with them in any reasonable and constitutional method of enforcing our rights *in this Government*."

In regard to the position of Gov. HARRIS, the *Appeal* says—

It is understood in private political circles that her worthy executive, the Hon. Isham G. Harris, does not regard the mere triumph of the Black-Republican party in the past presidential contest as a sufficient cause of itself to justify the secession of any State. In carrying out the suggestion we propose, therefore, this fact will rebut any imputation of collusion with unprincipled politicians and party leaders in the cotton States, which the more timid and ignorant might possibly prefer.

We have already expressed ourselves in favor of a special session of the Legislature, as proposed by the *Appeal*. There appears to be some contrariety of opinion as to the expediency of the movement, some preferring a spontaneous convention of the people. If, however, it is designed that the State shall speak potentially, it appears to us that a convention called by the Legislature, and clothed with the authority of law, would be more preferable.

Delaware—Official.

We give below the official vote for President in Delaware:

Counties.	*Breck.*	*Bell.*	*Doug.*	*Lincoln*
Newcastle,	2,999	1,573	718	2,074
Kent,	2,087	717	144	1,070
Sussex,	2,251	1,574	151	671
	7,337	3,864	1,023	3,815

☞ A dispatch from Washington City to the Charleston *Courier* says that Secretary Cobb has notified his Georgia friends that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate if Lincoln is inaugurated.

Meeting of the Tennessee Historical Society for October and November.

[CONCLUDED.]

From Donald Cameron, Esq., Sept. —, Xenophontis de Cyri Institutione, Libri Octo. By Thomas Hutchinson. With the Greek text, Latin translation, and Notes. Editi Prima Americana. Cura Johannis Watts. 1 vol. 8vo. 500 pp. Wm. Poyntell & Co., Philadelphia, 1806.

The Works of Thomas Sydenham, on Acute and Chronic Diseases; with their Histories and Modes of Cure. With Notes, &c., by Benjamin Rush. 1 vol. 8vo. 520 pp. Benjamin & Thomas Rite, Philadelphia, 1809.

From Mr. A. C. Smith, Nov. 13, 1860. A Part of Queen Esther's or the Bloody Rock, Wyoming (Penn.) Battle Ground. On this rock the captives were slaughtered by Queen Esther. 2. Portion of the brick wall of St. John's Church, Richmond, Va., where Patrick Henry enunciated the celebrated expression: "*Give me Liberty or give me Death*" An expression which may have again to be repeated in view of the diabolical schemes of disunionists, secessionists, and all such base rubbish which would clog the glorious onward march of this great country. 3. Some Olive wood from the Mount Olivet, Jerusalem. 4. A piece of a cane from Waterloo battle ground. 5. Stone from the inside of Washington's Tomb at Mt. Vernon. 6. Portion of the stone wall of the House in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in which Gen. Washington and his staff of officers had their headquarters in the Revolutionary War. 7. Tassel from the Coronation and Military Carriage of Napoleon Bonaparte.

From Mr. A. J. Crossman, of Providence, Rhode Island, Sept. 20th. A section of the branch of the root of an apple tree which penetrated the grave of Roger Williams (the celebrated founder of the Providence Plantation, or Rhode Island,) at Providence. A Pamphlet of 12 pages, being a "Memorial of Roger Williams," accompanies Mr. Crossman's letter and relic. This pamphlet gives an account of the recent opening of the grave, March 22, 1860, We will give such extracts from it as may prove interesting: "The utmost care was taken in scraping away the earth from the bottom of the grave of Roger Williams. Not a vestage of any bone was discoverable, nor even of the lime dust which usually remains after the gelatinous part of the bone is decomposed. So completely had disappeared all the earthly remains of the Founder of the State of Rhode Island, in the commingled mass of black, crumbled slate stone and shale, that they did not 'leave a wreck behind.' By chemical laws, we learn that all flesh, and the gelatinous matter giving consistency to the bones, become finally resolved into carbonic acid gas, water and air, but the solid lime dust of the decomposed bones was here doubtlessly absorbed by roots or commingled with the earth in the bottom of the grave, being literally the 'ashes of the dead.' This was all that remained. On looking down into the grave of the sextons were clearing it of earth, the root of an adjacent apple tree was discovered. This tree had pushed downwards one of its main roots in a sloping direction and nearly straight course towards the precise spot that had been occupied by the skull of Roger Williams. There making a turn conforming with its circumference, the root followed the direction of the back-bone to the hips, and thence divided into two branches, each one following a leg-bone to the heel, where they both turned upwards to the extemities of the toes of the skeleton. One of the roots formed a slight crook at the part occupied by the knee joint, thus producing an increased resemblance to the outlines of the skeleton of Roger Williams, as if, indeed, moulded thereto by the powers of vegetable life. This singularly formed root has been carefully preserved, as constituting a very impressive exemplification of the mode in which the contents of the grave had been entirely absorbed. Apparently not sated with banqueting on the remains found in one grave, the same roots extended themselves into the next adjoining one, pervading every part of it with a net-work of voracious fibres in their thorough search for every particle of nutritious matter in the form of phosphate of lime, and other organic elements constituting the bones. At the time the apple tree was planted, all the fleshy parts of the body had doubtlessly been decomposed and dispersed in gaseous forms; and there was then left only enough of the principal bones to serve for the roots to follow along from one extremity of the skeleton to the other in a continuous course, to glean up the scanty remains. Had there been other organic matter present in quantity, there would have been found divergent branches of roots to envelope and absort it. This may serve to explain the singular formation of the roots into the shape of the principal bones of the human skeleton. These disclosures are corroborated by the artificial use of bones as a manure in practical agriculture. Similar instances have been noticed in excavating to remove the remains of human bodies from old burial grounds. This very remarkable exhibition of the powers of vegetable life in active pursuit of appropriate nourishing food, even in the depths of the human grave, constitutes one of the most interesting phenomena in a philosophical point of views, disclosed during the researches that have been described, serving to show that nothing useful as food for plants is wasifully lost in the economy of nature, and that even our very graves are ransacked by rambling roots, as well as by the crawling worms, that convert every charnel house into a banqueting hall. At the close of these careful excavations, and during the disappointment which ensued from finding only a parcel of roots nestled into the place of the remains of the founder of the State of Rhode Island, all present turned to the innocent looking apple tree, as the theif that had stolen them away. There was no mistake, for it had been caught in the act of robbing a grave, and of appropriating the contents to its own use, re incorporating them into its living trunk and branches. The swollen buds showed that it was preparing to show off its spoils in a new suit of green leaves, with gay blossoms of many colors, as banners rejoicingly hung out. It was readily anticipated that it would soon incorporate a portion of these spoils into golden checked apples to tempt the owner of the orchard to participate in the fruits of this robbery. One the gentlemen present, impressed with the suspicion that 'the partaker is as bad as the thief,' exclaimed to the proprietor of the orchard, who was present. "It is sufficiently manifest why nothing is left of Roger Williams, for you have been eating him up in the shape of apples.' The accused party admitted that appearances were against him, and suggested the question that, as his father had planted the tree and eaten most of the fruit, whether he might not himself be considered as one of the family offspring of the old philanthropist?

From Master Bugg, Sept.—Five Canadian penny tokens of copper, for 1837, 1852, 1857. Two half-pence, of 1837, 1857. One sou.

From Mr. A. Brown, Sept.—A Canadian penny of 1852, and two half-pence of 1844 and 1857.

From ——, Sept.—An English one-fourth of a cent, (copper) of the East India Company, 1845.

From the Author, July.—The Excursion of the 4th, July. A Heroic Poem, in nine Cantos, by the poet laureate of the Bled Club Pamphlet, 18mo., 32 pp.: John T. S. Fall, Nashville, 1860. A little poem, of considerable humor and some wit, written by Dr. G. S. B.

From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.—Historical Collections of the Essex Institute for June, August and October, 1860, Nos. 3, 4 and 5; also, the Essex County Mercury, of May 16, 1860, vol. 21 of new series, No. 20, with an account of their last meeting.

From the Author, Sept. 1860.—Contributions to the Medical Flora of Nashville, Tennessee. By George S. Blackie, M. D. Pamphlet, 8vo. 23 pp. John T. S. Fall, Nashville 1860.

From Mr. John C. Birdwell, May 21st.—A little work on Navigation, 12mo. Glasgow, 1792.

From Randall M. Ewing, Esq., Franklin, Tenn., May 15.—The Missouri Gazette, for July 26, 1808, being No. 3 of vol. 1. St. Louis, Louisiana Territory. Joseph Chambers, Printer and Editor. A weekly sheet, of 8 by 12 inches, at $3 per annum in advance. 2.—A circular letter of Thomas H. Benton to his consiluents of Tennessee. Very early. (No date.)

From the Essex Institute.—The Weal-Reaf. A record of the Essex Institute Fair, held at Salem, Sept. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 1860. 8 Nos., 12mo., 64 pp Henry Wheatland, Secretary and Editor. Published by Charles W. Swasey, Salem, Mass.

From the Mercantile Library Association of New York City.—Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Mercantile Library Association of New York. May, 1860. 8vo., 47 pp.

From the Societie Royale des Antiquaries du Nord. Le Bremier Jannier, 1860—received August 6 1860.—A prospectus of the Society, list of members, and a historical sketch of the history of the Northerners' settlement of Iceland, Greenland, &c.

From Caleb Davis Bradlee, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass.—received July 2.—A Discourse delivered in the Church of the Unity, by Geo. H. Hepworth, after the death of Theodore Parker. 8vo., 20 pp. Boston, 1860.

From the Rev. John A. Merrick, of Paris, Ky., Saturday, July 14, 1860. 1. Fixed Principles; or, the Laws of Christian Unity compared with Schemes of Sectarian Union. A Review of his Reviewers, by A. C. C., of Baltimore, author of Mixed Societies, &c., &c.; 12mo., 76 pp. Baltimore, 1859. 2. The Church and the Press; or, Christian Literature the Inheritance of the Church, and the Press an Educator and an Evangelist. By A. Cleveland Coxe. A Sermon preached in Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1859. 12mo., 48 pp. New York, 1860. 3. An Oration on the Life, Services, and Character of the Duke of Wellington, delivered in Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1852, by Rev. Wm. Blackwood. 8vo., 40 pp. Philadelphia, 1853. 4. Communication from Hon. John A. Dix to the Select Committee of the Senate (of New York) on the Report of Trinity Church, Feb. 11, 1857. 8vo, 19 pp. New York City, 1857. 5. Addresses by Albert Pike and B. French on the Presentation of a sword of honor to M. E. Sir Benj. B. French. Washington, March 28, 1860. 8vo., 11 pp. Washington, 1860. 6. An Article (V.) by Rev. John A. Merrick, of Paris, Ky., from the Church Review, New Haven, Conn. pp. 254 to 265, on "Romish Perverts, from the Protestant Episcopal Church; where they come from." 7. Catalogue of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant-Episcopal Church in the United States in New York city. 1859–60. 8vo., 28 pp New York, 1860. 8. Catalogue of Nashotah Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Northwest, on Nashotah Lakes, Delafield, Waukesha City, Wisconsin, with two plates. 8vo., 26 pp. Chicago, 1860. With this pamphlet is—Nashotah Mission, Annual Letters for 1859–60, by Arel D. Cole, President. 10 pp., 3 sheets. 9. The Church (Prot. Epis.) Almanac, for 1854, 12mo., 52 pp. New York. 10. Missionary Paper No. 7, by the Associate Mission of Minnesota. 8vo., 11 pp. Faribault, Minn. 1860. 11. Miss. Paper No. 8. By the Bishop Seabury Mission. 8vo., 8pp. Faribault, Minn., 1860. 12. Funeral Obsequies of Rt. Rev. John Nepomacene, 4th Bishop of Philadelphia; with a sketch of his life. Sermon of Father Sourin, of Archbishop Renrick, of Father Beranck, with an account of the celebrated Genoa Ivory Crucifix, made by Carlo Antonio Pesenti, recently in the possession of Bishop Neumann. 8vo., 42 pp. Philadelphia, 1860. 13. Fifth Annual Report of the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York city. Read in Calvary Church, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1855. 37 pp., 18mo., New York, 1857. 14. Proceedings at the Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society in New York, Nov. 3 and 4, 1858. 8vo., 9 pp. 15. Journal of the 29th Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky, held in Paris, May 27, 1857. 8vo., 66 pp. Cincinnati. 16. Journal of the 30th Convention in Versailles, May 26, 1858. 8vo., 74 pp. Frankfort. 17. Journal of the 31st Convention in Louisville, May 25, 1859; also, the Journal of the Special Convention, August 5, 1859, in Lexington. 95 pp., 3 charts. Frankfort. Received August 18th. 18. Thoughts on the Creation and Destiny of Man, by Wm. B. Victor. 8vo., 16 pp. Covington, Ky., 1860. 19. The Educational Monthly, January to June, 1860; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—5 numbers. 8vo. Published by the Kentucky Association of Teachers, Louisville.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, the Governor is invested with the authority to convene the General Assembly, "when, in his opinion, the interest of the Commonwealth may require it."

And whereas, at the last session of the Legislature, a large amount of the public business was left in an unfinished condition, for want of time to complete the same. And whereas, since that time, a contract has been entered into by the James River & Kanawha Company, for the sale of its entire line of improvement, with all its franchises and immunities, including the large interest held there in by the Commonwealth, and with stipulations for the completion of the entire work, and it is necessary that the contract, if approved, should be ratified by the General Assembly to give validity and force to the agreement so made.

And whereas, in consequence of the appointment of electors, a majority of whom are known to be favorable to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice President of the United States, whose principles and views are believed by a large portion of the Southern States to be in direct hostility to their constitutional rights and interests, and in consequence thereof, great excitement prevails in the public mind, and prudence requires that the Representatives of the people of this Commonwealth should take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency; therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby require the Senators and Delegates of the two Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on MONDAY, the seventh day of January, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock M., to legislate upon such subjects as they may deem necessary and proper.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, on the 15th day of November, 1860, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.

(L. S.)

By the Governor: JOHN LETCHER.

GEO. W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ 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 ink I shall need more soon, as they are in good demand and highly praised by sufferers from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint

nov1-dawtw JAMES L. LEEPER, M. D.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Scrofula or morbid deposits in the lungs, joints and tissues. These medicines have rendered this disease a less formidable scourge than formerly. It has been incontestably proved that in Scrofulous affections they have effected thousands of cures. Sold everywhere.

☞ *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-dawtw

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 and Elixir 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-dawtw

DIED,

At his residence 4 miles from the city, on the North side of the River, and near the Gallatin Pike, BENJAMIN F. SWEENEY.

His friends, and the friends of Mr. R. W. Porter, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral from his residence this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

Great Speculation.

PERSONS of small capital, who desire to invest in one of the most valuable and miraculous inventions of the age, can have the opportunity by calling upon Col. ISAAC GOORRACK, who is now stopping at the Commercial Hotel. This is an affair which possesses genuine merit. nov20-2t

OVER COATS.

PHILADELPHIA Made OVER COATS, and RICH SILK VELVET VESTS at private sale. An invoice just received per Railroad, which will be offered for a few days unusually cheap for such goods, by

nov20-1t BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

Magazines for December.

LESLIE'S New Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for December, just received by

GODEY'S Lady's Book, for December, just received by GREEN & CO.

PETERSON'S Ladies National Magazine, for December, just received by GREEN & CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at Publishers prices by GREEN & CO.

DAILY Herald and Daily Louisville Journal, for sale by GREEN & CO.

nov20-1t No. 6 Union street.

Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad.

Nashville to Clarksville, Hopkinsville, Russellville, &c.

CHANGE OF TIME,

Trains run daily, Sundays excepted, commencing MONDAY, November 19th, 1860.

GOING NORTH

Leave Nashville at 6:45 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave State Line at 7 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Arrive at Nashville 10:5 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

The morning train from Nashville connects at Tait Station, near State line, with Slaughter & Co.'s daline of four horse coaches for Hopkinsville, Ky., via Trenton, Pembroke, &c.

From Hopkinsville stages leave for Columbus, Ky., Paducah, Smithland, Eddyville and Henderson.

The Evening train from Nashville makes close connection at State Line with train of Memphis Branch Railroad to Russellville, Bowling Green, &c.

Fare from Nashville to Henderson $4.

A. ANDERSON, Chief Engineer, E. & K. R. R.

nov20-tf

Chancery Sales.

David M. Allen's House and Lot.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville in the case of R. W. Shaffer vs. David M. Allen and others, I will offer at public sale, at my office, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1860, the House and Lot of David M. Allen, on the western side of Vine street, south of Broad street. Lot 45 feet by 165, and being the same bought of Henry Blood.

TERMS:—1, 2 and 3 years' credit from day of sale with interest, and sale without redemption. Security required and lien retained.

J. E. GLEAVES, nov20-td C. & M.

Five States at Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Felix G. McKay vs. Lewis Y. Craig and others, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House, on the 8th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Hugh Barr and Wm. Doyle then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land 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, running back the same distance 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.

nov15-td By E. D. WHITWORTH, D. S.

Amusements.

Nashville Theatre.

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 Baratone.
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 House at one dollar; Gallary fifty cents.

Seats can be secured without extra charge at the Box office of the Nashville Theatre, 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 Concert 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-td.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

Commencing Wednesday night, Nov. 21st, and continue Thursday and Friday nights, and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

D. C. LA RUE'S

Wonderful Panopticon;

OR LIFE-MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION OF

The War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion,

The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embracing an astounding combination of *Eighty Thousand Moving and acting models of Men, Horses and Animals.*

It is not a Panorama, painted on a few hundred feet of flat canvas, but is a startling and faithful representation of actual occurrences, re-enacted with bewildering accuracy, my mechanical models, endowed by genius with the correct motion and impassioned volition of life. It is the most complete and expensive compend of art ever exhibited.

☞ Exhibition every night at ¼ before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Afternoon exhibition Friday at 3 o'clock.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

nov19-tf D. C. LARUE, Proprietor.

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 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 division of land 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. 2134.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of 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 Silas Norris, et. al. then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot of ground, lying in Davidson County, Tennessee, in District No. 18, fronting on a Street laid out between and parallel with Spring and Foster Streets, in Edgefield, beginning in the Northern verge of said Street, one hundred and fifty feet from J. Lumsden's Southwest corner, thence Westwardly towards Gallatin Street 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 Hondred 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 Brake & Bridges.

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. Doyle then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land 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, running back the same distance 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. 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 Earhart then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described lot or tract of land situated in McWhirtersville, bounded as follows, and being in district No. 2 of said county of Davidson, bounded on the South by the lands of John McMorry, 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 plat. 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. 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 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 division of land 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.