BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

WM. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "PUT NONE ON GUARD BUT AMERICANS." TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ESTABLISHED, APRIL, 1838. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 17.

TEMPLE & RODGERS,
Attorneys at Law,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Danner & Miller,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
(POST OFFICE BUILDING)
Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A ... OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES AND JEWELRY.

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HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS NEW ... Cassimeres, Vests, Linen ... Furnishing Goods, Patent Velvetings, and every thing usually kept in an establishment of this kind.

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DR. P. H. CARDWELL,
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Offers his professional services to the citizens of Knoxville, and the public generally, that he will be found at his office, on Gay Street, ... ready at all times to wait on those who may wish to consult him in his profession.

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Highest cash price paid for Leather in exchange.

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Rives on: Negroes, Real Estate and Houses,
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ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO MY ... Will receive prompt attention.
Refer to J. Walthall, Under Mansion Hotel, Richmond, Va.
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LIFE-LIKE AND WARRANTED TO PLEASE
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FIRST PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
RECENTLY ENLARGED, TWO DOORS South of the Lamar House, Gay Street.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANY SIZE,
UP TO LIFE-SIZE.
Plain or Colored, either in Oil or Water Colors, by the best artists.
SUPERIOR PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.
LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS
Taken in Cloudy Weather.
Views, &c., 12 by 16 inches, without enlarging, taken with the new Orthoscopic View Camera.
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Groups, Instantaneous Views, &c.

FOR SALE
Photographic and Ambrotype Apparatus, Chemicals and Materials, at a bargain, in New York prices.
STEREOSCOPES &c.
Stereoscopic Groups, Views, &c., American and European, plain, colored, gilded, and transparent.

CHANGE.
R. M. M'PHERSON & CO.
GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAIN STREET,
Knoxville, Tennessee.
R. M. McPHERSON TENDERS HIS ... to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage for many years past, and solicits a continuation of the same for the ensuing year.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY,
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ERECTED a NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING, adjacent to the Railroad House, and the Phoenix Foundry, is prepared to manufacture all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
TOOLS AND MACHINERY.
Having been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, at the late Fair of the Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for best Horse Power and Plaster Cleaner, and that work will give satisfaction and be warranted equal to any Machine in the Southern Confederacy. Having long made a name in this business, we feel ... patronage.
R. M. SHEPHERD & CO.
Knoxville.

MACHINERY.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING THE Agency for Knoxville, Patterns and Preliminary Orders for Knox Iron Mill Stores, Dwight Rolling Cotton Gins, Gals, Iron and Brass Castings, Wood work and Belting, Mill Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., is now prepared to furnish
WATER-WHEELS,
with Gearing, Shafting, Hangers, Gudgeons, Collars, Boxes, Pillow Blocks, &c., &c., &c.
WATER WHEELS.
Persons in want of Machinery, or manufacturers of Machinery, will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.
R. R. MCCLUNG.

OVERCOATS
OF BEAVER, PILOT, FUR, PETERSHAM, and Cashmeres.
French Coats of Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satin and Satinet.
French Coats of French, English, and German Cloths, Brown Coats of French Cloth, Black and Blue.
Brown Coats—of natural grain—oil and water in good order.
Black Pants, of French and English Broadcloth.
Fancy Pants, of Cassimere and Satinet—all grades and prices.
Vests, of beautiful patterns, Plain and Fancy.
Silk Vests, of Black and Fancy colors, Single and Double Breasted, Satin and Satinet Vests, in great variety.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description.
Winter Goods, of every grade—from Raw to Linen Shirts, of Bosoms, Collars and wide Wristbands.
Gentlemen's Dress Hats, of the latest fashions, and of the best quality.
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.
We are associated with him WM. SCHIRMER, of Montgomery, Ala., who has for years been engaged in the Clothing business, and will be pleased to see the old friends of his partner, and the lovers of fine clothing, who wish to buy where they will receive attention both by the proprietors and their clerks.
Thankful for past favors, we submit a continuance of the same.
KAHN & SCHIRMER.
Knoxville, August 18, 1860.

FOR THE K. & R. R. CONTRACTORS.
JUST RECEIVED, PICKS, CROWBARS, Shovels, Steel, Axles, Iron Rope, Blocks, &c., all of which I will sell very low down for the cash. Try me.
T. G. RAWLINS.

CANCER CAN BE CURED
Dr. R. W. JANEWAY
TENDERS HIS SERVICES FOR THE Treatment of Cancerous Diseases, whether local or in the system. Scirrhus and Fever Tumors. His treatment is very mild, and perfectly safe, whether taken internally or locally applied. The remedies are vegetable. As proof of his unrivalled success in the treatment of Cancerous Diseases, he would refer to the following testimonials:
Dr. Janeway, Mr. Lamaster, Tenn.: Dr. J. M. Fort, M.D., Keysburg, Ky.; Dr. Bolland, D.D., Lexington, Ky.; Warner Spindle, Esq., Fredericksburg, Va.; Elder W. C. Rice, Columbus, Miss.; Rev. Saml. Boyd, Mississippi; Dr. J. E. W. Cowell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M.D., New Providence, Tenn.; Dr. Scottard, M.D., Fort Royal, Ky.; Dr. Saylor, M.D., Ripley, Miss.; Dr. Bolland, M.D., Chicago, Ill.; Polycarp Lyon, Franklin, Ala.; Rev. J. B. Shears, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John M'Ghee, Bolton, Miss.; M. L. Berry, Esq., Murphy, N. C.; Dr. Maxey, M.D., Tompkinsville, Ky.; Hon. Lemuel Tyler, Jan. 1, 1860.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS
COMPANY,
Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Express Forwarders.
HEAVY AND LIGHT FREIGHTS, small parcels, Fish and Fruits, in their season, Specie, Bank Notes, Bonds, Jewellery, and all kinds of valuables, to be forwarded to and from all points of the United States and Canadas, accessible by Railroad and Steamers, daily in charge of special messengers. Also, notes, drafts and accounts promptly collected. Have taken in charge and forwarded through the South.
H. B. PLANT, Esq., S. W. Div., Augusta, Ga.
JAS. SHUTER, Act. Supt., Charleston, S.C.
TOM MURRAY, Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.

REMOVAL
H. KAHN
HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEWLY Fitted up Store, next door to Lewis Jones' Hat Store, one door south of the Lamar House, where he will be found with a large and new lot of Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds, at the lowest New York prices, consisting in part of fine Cloth Dress Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Satins, Underclothes, Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, and in fact every article kept in a first class Clothing House, all of which will be sold at the shortest possible profits for cash.
He has associated with him WM. SCHIRMER, of Montgomery, Ala., who has for years been engaged in the Clothing business, and will be pleased to see the old friends of his partner, and the lovers of fine clothing, who wish to buy where they will receive attention both by the proprietors and their clerks.
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Nicholasville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1860.

FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse,
A. B. RUCKER,
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA
OFFERS TO THE
Trade any SCALE manufactured by Fairbanks, at factory prices—transportation charge added.

Phœnix Foundry and Engine Works.
LYNCHBURG, VA.
On the Canal, above the Bridge of the Va. & Tenn. R. Road.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN in operation for the past twelve months, and is now prepared to furnish
Portable and Stationary STEAM ENGINES of any required power.
Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers, Gudgeons, Collars and Pillow Blocks, WATER WHEELS, Tobacco Factory Fixtures, Iron and Brass Castings and Wrought Iron Work of every description.
All work done at this establishment warranted equal to that done at any establishment in the State.
A. G. DARNEY.

JOHN S. BRIEN & SONS.
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE NO. 19 CHERRY STREET,
NASHVILLE TENNESSEE.

THE EXCHANGE AND DEPOSITE BANK OF KNOXVILLE.
JUST ORGANIZED, WILL COMMENCE ... Exchange Uncurrent Bank Notes, Discount Paper, buy and sell gold, specie, and stocks, and make advances on approved collaterals.
Interest will be paid on deposites, when left a definite time, or to be withdrawn after reasonable notice.
S. MORROW, President.
Fort Mason, Cashier.

CAMP HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
NEW HOTEL JUST OPENED, ON the west side of Railroad and south end of the town, where the proprietor is prepared with a good house and good cooks to accommodate the public with as good fare as any House in East Tennessee.
W. A. CAMP,
Proprietor.

400 SAFES
TESTED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES
JAMES C. MOSES IS AGENT FOR ... Champion Fire and Burglar Proof SAFE, at Manufacturer's Prices. Nearly four hundred of these Safes have passed safely through accidental fires, and they still stand for the admiration of "Champion."

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
JUST RECEIVED.—A Large Assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors of superior quality and finish.
1 Dozen Manchester & Wright's Patent Razors;
1 " " Wright's Solid Box and Bright Razors;
2 Cases Walker's best Prime Choice;
1 Box Accounts Memorandum and Ledgers.
As I have imported these goods direct from England, I am enabled to offer inducements to wholesale or retail buyers, for the cash. Call and see.
T. G. RAWLINS.

Has Come!
THAT SEED WHEAT HAS COME.
E. H. MEREDITH & CO.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY WM. G. BROWNLOW.

Terms of Subscription.

TWO DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in advance. No subscription will be received for a less period than Six Months.

Remittances can be made through the Post Office, at the risk of the Publisher, when the receipt of the Postmaster is given for the amount forwarded.

Failure to advise of discontinuance must give the Post Office, County and State to which the paper has been sent to be in force.

Rates of Advertising.

TWELVE LINES OF NONPARIEL MAKE ONE SQUARE.

No. of Squares	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	1 y.
Half Square,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00
One Square,	1 50	2 00	3 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00
Two Squares,	2 50	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	15 00	20 00
Four "	4 00	5 50	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
One Column,	8 00	12 00	15 00	22 00	35 00	50 00	80 00
Twelve "	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	125 00

Calls on persons to become candidates will be charged as other advertisements, to be paid for invariably in advance.

All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not specified, will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements will be considered due when inserted, except those with whom we have regular accounts.

No advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, except to those where the advertiser is known to be punctual.

KNOXVILLE WHIG.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

To Reasonable Men in the South.

It is ascertained, beyond controversy, that Mr. Lincoln is President of the United States. And at a moment when a fierce struggle is going on between passion and reason, we propose, in a spirit of patriotism and compromise, to submit a few leading facts for the consideration of conservative men in the South. We are not so vain as to suppose that what we can say will stay the tide of passion in certain quarters in the South, and bring back the impetuous wanderers, to consider great facts and principles. Yet, the task of trying even those of our countrymen, ought not to be shrunk from, by conservative and patriotic men of the South, whose Southern birth and raising, and long services in behalf of the Union, and the maintenance of the laws, may be urged as a reason why they are at least entitled to a patient and respectful hearing. It is in anxious and thankless task to admit the leaders of the Breckinridge party in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to calmness, or to a patriotic re-consideration of the perilous position to which, under the apprehensions engendered by the election of a Northern Sectional President, they are plunging, under the impulses of passion.

The facts which stare us in the face, and which all parties have to meet, whether they support Bell, Douglas, or Breckinridge, is Mr. Lincoln's election. Mr. Lincoln himself, is no doubt a patriotic man, and a sincere lover of his country. He is, to-day, what he has always been, an Old Clay Whig, differing in no respect—not even upon the subject of *Slavery*, from the Sage of Ashland. The great objection with us, to his election, is the sectional idea upon which he was run, the character of the partisans who supported him, and will, it is to be feared, to some extent control his administration. But Lincoln is chosen President, and whether with or without the consent and participation of the South will be, and ought to be inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861. True, as the lights before us indicate, we should say that Lincoln has not received more than one-third to two-fifths of the aggregate vote of the nation. Neither did Buchanan, and yet, he like Lincoln, has been elected by divisions among his opponents. Lincoln, then, has been chosen legally and constitutionally, without either fraud or violence, simply by the suffrages of an enormous majority of the people of the North, who have actually given him more Electoral votes than Buchanan received, who was permitted quietly to take his seat. Against the manner of his election, nothing can be urged. It is true, as we have before stated, he was a sectional candidate; and it is equally true, that with trifling exceptions in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, he received no Southern votes. But, do the Constitution or the Laws of our country require a man to receive Southern votes before he can be inaugurated President? Do they compel a candidate to receive votes in *every State* before he shall be declared our Chief Magistrate? Certainly not! Then there is no just ground for resistance or revolutionary movement on that score.

But the argument of Secessionists is, that the administration of a Black Republican President, must necessarily be of an aggressive character towards the South; and that the Slave States should forestall such iniquitous policy by withdrawing from the Union. Nay, the election of a man to the Presidency, by a party known to be opposed to slavery, and who heretofore have never been successful in such a contest, is alleged to be a just cause for secession. This view of the subject is so fallacious, and so extremely shallow, that it ought not to mislead any one. The argument is, that the South is exposed to all the wiles and infamy of an abolition government—an argument we cannot accept as legitimate in fact or in reason. Did Lincoln receive the suffrages of the North under a pledge that if elected, he would disregard his oath of office, violate the Constitution, and subvert the Union? Certainly not, for had he given that pledge, the day his election was announced, the entire South would have been united in carrying out a most thorough and determined revolution, and thousands of true men at the North would have joined us! But now that Lincoln is elected, will he execute the purposes of abolitionism? This he cannot do under the solemn oath to be administered at his inauguration. And who will say that he intends taking that oath with treason in his heart, and perjury on his tongue? We have no right to judge of Lincoln by any thing but his *acts*, and these can only be appreciated *after* his inauguration. He knows very well that he cannot violate the Constitution in any serious particular, without rendering the dissolution of the Union necessary on the part of the South, and thereby involving the North in alarming troubles and certain ruin. The Constitution was planned by its sagacious and patriotic authors, to protect the South in just such an emergency as this. If, then, Lincoln is not a patriot at heart—and we assume no such thing—the Constitution and his oath, will make him administer the government *patriotically*.

But, the attempt to break up the Union, before awaiting a single overt act, or even the manifestation of the purpose of the President-elect, would be wicked, treacherous, unjustifiable, unprecedented, and without the shadow of an excuse. And then again dissolution is not a remedy for any evil in the government, real or imaginary; and it is an uncertain and a perilous remedy to be resorted to only in the last extremity, and as a refuge from wrongs more intolerable than the desperate remedy by which they are sought to be relieved. What the people of the Southern States should do, may be summed up in a single word: PAUSE! It will be time enough to fight Lincoln with powder and sword—to resist him with regiments of "Minute Men," when we find that Constitutional resistance fails, or that he and his party are bent on our humiliation and destruction. Let every man, in every Southern State, stand up for the Union, as long as it is possible to prevent it. Individually, we are willing to go with the South, *cotton cloth*, but we feel bound to aid in making the South herself *go right!* Let all patriots, irrespective of parties, choose their position; let them resolve to stand by the Union, as long as the Federal Government respects the rights of the people of the South. The Constitutional Union men of the South, are largely in the majority, and they are pledged to the support of the rights and honor of the South, as well as of the Union, and the maintenance of the spirit and form of our government. They cannot do less, and they ask their extreme brethren, to meet them upon a common basis, and labor for the accomplishment of a common end.

They ask in a spirit of mutual fraternity, and they concede to thousand of others, who are shaping a different course, the same integrity of purpose, patriotism and honor which they claim for themselves. Let the entire South, unite with the thousands of conservative men North, bury their feuds, make common cause, and in 1864, the National Constitutional men of the country, North, South, East and West, will overthrow the Sectionalists and restore the government to a better condition than it has been in for a quarter of a century. The night is dark, we confess, and troubled, but there are gleams of light along the line of the horizon. Lincoln is President; but he is nothing more. We trust that he contemplates no mischief, but if he does, he can do none. The Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court will hold him in check, and stand by the Constitution, and the rights of all sections. Here, then, is our hope, and here is the platform that all conservative men should occupy, and time and reflection will, soon, inspire a sober second thought in quarters, where, at this moment, the blind impulses of passion bears way. The wise, the safe, and the only honorable course to pursue, is pointed out in the following advice by the immortal author of the Declaration of American Independence. Here are his memorable words:

We must have patience and long endurance than, with our brethren while under delusion. Give them time for reflection and experience of consequences, keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents—and separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left, are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers.

There is one other consideration we wish to lay before the calm and considerate men of the South, and that is the division of power between the North and South, since the organization of the government. The South has held the Presidency as follows:

			Under
George Washington,	a Virginian,	8	years.
Thomas Jefferson,	" "	8	"
James Madison,	" "	8	"
James Monroe,	" "	8	"
John Tyler,	" "	4	"
James K. Polk,	a Tennessee'n,	8	"
James K. Polk,	" "	4	"
Total by the South,		48	years.

The North has held the Presidency as follows, to-wit:

John Adams,	of Massachusetts,	4	years.
John Q. Adams,	" "	4	"
Martin Van Buren,	New York,	4	"
Millard Fillmore,	" "	4	"
Franklin Pierce,	New Hampshire,	4	"
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania,	4	"
Total by the North		24	

It will be seen that the South, though always in the minority, from the origin of the government down to the 4th of March, 1861, has held the Presidency 48 years, out of 72. The North, on the other hand, has held it 24 years, only one third of the time! Let us do as we would be done by. True, it will be said that the South never furnished a sectional, but always a national President. Those now complaining, and threatening to go out of the Union, have presented a sectional man, as much so as Lincoln is, and this cannot be denied!

Correction—Rev. J. R. Graves.

A Methodist friend in South Carolina, has written us a letter, which I feel called upon to publish, and then to correct a very ridiculous falsehood, said to be in circulation in that (Lexington) District:

Saluda Mills, S. C., Nov. 10th, 1860.

W. G. Brownlow:—After my best respects to you, I will inform you, that on today, after a meeting held at the Philadelphia Methodist Church, South, after service, the Rev. Stephen Miller, a Baptist minister, stated to the Rev. E. J. Pennington, in my presence, that he was fully authorized to state, from reliable authority, that you, and the Rev. J. R. Graves, had entered into the controversy contained in his "Great Iron Wheel," and your reply thereto, for the special purpose of a speculation in the sale of the Books. A refutation of this charge by you is deemed important in this section, and would set things right, as it will be handled to the injury of the Methodist church, notwithstanding it reflects equally upon the Baptists.

I give you this information, then, that you may have a chance to correct it.

Yours very truly,
S. Derr, P. M.

Reply.—I never spoke to J. R. Graves in my life, nor did I ever have an introduction to him, though I have traveled on the cars with him, and passed him repeatedly on the streets of Nashville, where he resides. Nor did I ever exchange with him, the scrape of a pen on any subject. I wrote my reply to his "Iron Wheel," at the solicitation of the Methodist Book Agents, at Nashville, who printed and sold *Fifty thousand copies of the work*. I made no speculation out of it. The Agents made some money for the Southern Book Concern, but not more than they ought to have made on a similar amount of work, for any other purpose.

And let Graves be what he may, I will vindicate him from the infamy of bargaining with any man, to print in 50,000 copies of a bound volume, what I have charged upon him in my reply! I shall send this paper to Rev. Mr. Miller, and I hold that it is alike due to me and himself, that he furnish me his "reliable authority" for this statement.

W. G. Brownlow,
Ed. of the Knoxville Whig.

A Dead Rat.

We received a small box this week, by Express, from Baltimore, marked "private." We suspected some trick, and so expressed ourselves to the boys in the office, as we proceeded to open it. Sure enough, it contained a *dead Rat*, of the largest Baltimore production!

Well, it is likely some Breckinridge man sent it. We receive it as a fit representation of National democ-*rat*, the father of rats, and considering the one as dead as the other, we tossed it into the *manure* in a back alley, where every thing with rat to the end of its name ought to go!

A rat is a pretty quis,
Its got a long sleek tail,
It stole all my Mamma's cheese,
And eat it out of the pale!

William B. Reese, Esq.

We find the following complimentary notice of one of our citizens, in the Petersburg *Intelligencer*. Mr. Reese's discovery of the authorship of "Junius," is creating quite a stir in the literary circles of society, both in Europe and America. Mr. Reese is the son of the late Judge of the Supreme Court, of the same name. He is comparatively a young man, but has the make of mind for such investigations. He is a good Lawyer, and a man of fine literary acquirements:

WALPOLE AND JUNIUS IDENTIFIED.

The October number of that excellent magazine, "The Southern Literary Messenger," contains the second and last article from the pen of W. B. Reese, Jr., in reference to the identification of Horace Walpole as Junius.—Then it is remembered that for years Junius spit up, through the public press of his day, a hurricane of invective against the highest, wealthiest and most influential classes in England, exciting in them and their adherents, the wildest indignation, rage and resentment; and that in spite of the entire efforts made to detect the author, and in spite of the facilities for detection, which rank, wealth and influence could afford, still Junius kept in the dark. When it is remembered that Walpole was known to be more familiar with the private and public character and conduct of the members of every department of the Government during the reign of George III, than any other man of that time, and that he was not more suspected of being Junius. When it is remembered that for nearly one hundred years in court pamphlets, histories and literati, have sen at various times ragged in establishing the authorship of Junius, some ascribing it to one, and some to another, and single of them suspecting Horace Walpole—remembering that facts it is somewhat strange that at this whole period, and at this remote distance from the scene, a Tennessee-an should establish beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Walpole, and none other, was Junius. And this is done, too, with less than a tenth part of the evidence, in a plain, striking and conclusive manner. The criteria, contained in the first number of Mr. Reese's paper, where he endeavors to identify the writers in question—are good, and sound, but not conclusive, not incontrovertible—for already one of them have been questioned. It is in a second number that he attains the object at which he aims—and here, by the internal evidence of the writings of Walpole and Junius that he proves their identity. In addition to the many points of resemblance and peculiarity of their style, Mr. Reese has strangely adopting the very method by which Junius detected the authorship of the many replies to his letters, collected and presented to the public many evidences of the identity of the personal interests and resentments of Walpole and Junius, which the latter declares to be "signals which betray the author as fully as if his name were on the title-page."

We call the attention of the public to the article, not only on account of the merit of Mr. Reese's effort, but because we desire to see a challenge arising at Mr. Reese's facts and arguments by those who are more able to do it. Has we are. After a perusal of the articles in the Messenger, we express our belief that if Horace Walpole was not Junius, then nobody was.

But somebody was Junius.

Therefore Junius was Horace Walpole.

Listen to the Prophets!

The New Orleans *Delta* reports Yancey to have said in his speech there, that—

Delaware was quite as certain for Breckinridge as Alabama was. So was Maryland and so was Virginia. A month ago Tennessee could have gone for Bell by several thousand majority; but it will go for Breckinridge by at least five thousand. Kentucky and Missouri are doubtful States. Bell may carry each, but there was reason to think otherwise. I had traveled through the different States, and gave the results of his personal observation exclusively.

Tennessee would have gone for Bell, but Gaines had spoken at Memphis, Knoxville and Nashville, and this had given Breckinridge the State "by at least five thousand." Great Jan!

The *Union and American*, at Nashville, under date Nov. 3d, said:

"The signs are cheering in East Tennessee. We are confident of making a gain of at least one thousand votes. Douglas will not get five hundred *Democratic* votes, either. In the counties of Meigs, Monroe, Blount, Knox and Jefferson, the reports are that we will make good gains, and from almost all of the upper counties the reports are to the same effect.—Douglas will carry a great many Opposition votes with him."

The gains of 1,000 for Breckinridge in East Tennessee, turn out near one thousand for Bell. False prophets, and false prophets, deceiving the Democratic masses!

The same issue of the *Union and American*, says:

"Encouragement.—Our Central Committee have received information from every portion of the State which assures them in the belief that nothing but our own negligence and indifference can prevent the carrying of this State for Breckinridge and Lane by a majority that will astound our opponents. The information is derived from gentlemen, the reliability of whose judgment was established by the correctness of their calculations in 1856, '57, and '58.

This information is from "gentlemen," the reliability of whose judgment" no one can doubt! Then comes the Dispatch of the Breckinridge State Committee, next North.—This settles the controversy.

Nashville, Nov. 5.—Tennessee is all safe. The majority for Breckinridge and Lane will range from five to ten thousand.

R. W. McGavock, Dem. State Com.

Andrew Johnson.

The Nashville *Democrat* learns that the above-named individual, in a recent speech made at Athens, "denounced in the fiercest manner" all the supporters of Douglas in the State of Tennessee; that he charged them with "gross imbecility" in the Democratic cause—threatening hereafter to subject them to prescriptive punishment for presuming to exercise their own independent judgments in casting their suffrages. He is reported as having uttered the following sentiment:

"We will spot every one of you who votes for Douglas; we will brand you with the most lasting marks of infamy."

"If this report of Andrew Johnson's speech be correct, it at once discovers him of his falsely assumed conciliatory attitude. It brands him as a demagogue, who gives utterance to language in one section of this State which he has not the manliness to indorse in another. It places him "honey and breeches," in the camp of his admiring toadies, who will sympathise with him in his anticipated retirement to the shades of private life. It removes the *sneaky* from the platform of the sectional Democracy which it seems policy has heretofore prompted him to keep upon it. If he expects to reunite and harmonize the conflicting wings of the party, we can assure him that the method which he has exercised is far from being adopted to the consummation of such an end. There is, verily, a day of reckoning, not far distant in the future for this dictatorial, domineering, rule-or-ruin school of politicians.—*Memphis Appeal.*

American Progress.

In 1820 there were twenty-three States in the Union; now there are thirty-three. Then its area was one million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty square miles; now it is two million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-six. Our population then was nine million six hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-one; now it is thirty-three millions. Our shipping then was one million two hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty-five tons; now it is six million one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven. Our annual imports then amounted to seventy-four million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; now they amount to three hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.—Our exports then were sixty-nine million nine hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars; now they are three hundred and sixty-six millions six hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and two dollars. Our revenue then was sixteen million seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars; now it is seventy million dollars. The real and personal estate of our citizens then was not over one billion of dollars; now it is estimated at ten billion of dollars.

The Richmond Enquirer on Disunion in 1858 and in 1860.

We would invite the attention of all to the extract which we publish below from the "Enquirer," of only two years ago. The extract is from the "Enquirer" of July 23d, 1858:

"The shrill-tongued faction which has dinned in our ears so unmercifully, with the cry of disunion, is composed of three distinct classes. Of these, the first is by far the most respectable—it consists of Simon-pure disunionists, who are laboring honestly and openly for a dissolution of the Union. The second is made up of men whose real object is disunion, but who cloak it under flimsy pretences and disguises. The third set are no disunionists at all, being mere band of malcontents, disappointed in their political aspirations, who require a thorough disorganization and reorganization of parties to offer opportunity for their own elevation to power, and find no scheme so available as that of exciting sectional and fanatical differences among the members of the only remaining National party.

At the present time the Enquirer is thoroughly, heart and soul, for disunion. Its voice is the "strillest of the shrill-tongued faction." On every occasion it pounds the "woes of the South," and cries out for "redress and secession." Of all Virginia Secessionists it is most "unmerciful" with the "Croaking of disunion," and is asking no more at this juncture than justice would warrant to be informed among which of the "three distinct classes" the journal now places itself—whether it is of the Simon-pure, of the second, or of the third class—the paltry "band of malcontents, disappointed in their political aspirations."

The Net Product of Secession.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* treats curtly the plans of those private secessionists, who, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, see the fruition of their hopes in the refusal of all Southerners to take or hold Federal office. He argues:

"There are four kinds of Federal office-holders in Alabama, to-wit: The officers of the Federal Courts, Land officers, Postmasters and Collectors of the Customs. The Judges of the Courts hold office for life, and, therefore, do not hold office under any Administration. Suppose that there be no Northern or Black Abolitionists in the Federal Courts?—Suppose even that the Courts be shut up, what good will that accomplish? What would Lincoln care if the Courts were closed? How would it interfere with his Administration? Next come the Land officers. Suppose the land offices were closed, who would be injured or annoyed by it, Lincoln or our own people? The Government derives a paltry pittance from the sale of its Wild-an-ness land, which it can spare without inconvenience.—If the offices were closed our own people would not be the sufferers, and we get it. Next the Postmasters. Suppose the mails are stopped, who will be injured, Lincoln or our people? The mails are given to us as a boon, at an expense to the Government, and are an indispensable necessity to us. What would Lincoln care if we stopped the mails? Not a fig. And last of all, the Customs-house officers. From the receipts of our Custom-house, Government derives about a million dollars per annum. This is the only department of the Federal Government the obstruction of which would injure or annoy the Administration. But we have no means of obstructing the collection of customs. Suppose none of our people dare accept Custom-house offices, then Lincoln will find Northern men who will accept them.—Suppose they dare not land upon our soil, then they can remain on ship-board, and collect customs on board a revenue cutter."

Dr. Franklin on Death.

We have but a most dear and valuable relation. But is the will of God and Nature that these mortal bodies be laid aside when the soul is to enter real life. This is rather an embryo state, a preparation for *being*. A man is not completely formed until he is dead. Why should we grieve when a child is born to the immortals? We are spiritual. That bodies should be just as while they can afford no pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge, or doing good to our fellow creatures, is a kind and benevolent act of God. When they become unfit for these purposes, and afford no pleasure instead of pleasure—instead of aids, become impediments, and answer none of the intentions for which they were given—it is equally kind and benevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them.

Death is that way. We ourselves, in some cases, prudently choose a partial death. A mangled painful limb, which cannot be restored, we willingly cut off. He who pinches on a tooth, parts with it freely, since pain gives with it, and he who quits the whole body, parts at once with all the pains and diseases it was liable to or capable of making.

Our friends and we were invited on a party of pleasure, which is to last forever. His chair was ready first, and he has gone before us. we could not conveniently start together. Why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are soon to follow and know where to find him?

The Way of the World.

Men swear, gamble, profane the Sabbath, be obscene in speech and licentious in conduct—they may absent themselves from home and spend whole nights in lasciviousness, lust, excess of wine, revelings, banquetings, and abominable dissipations—and yet not lose their place in society, but be recognized as honorable men. But let a woman follow their example, and she is driven like Eve, from the social paradise. If even the breath of suspicion blow upon her vestal robe, it is soiled. If she lapse once from the "path of virtue," no penitence, however protracted, can replace her on the pedestal from which she fell. No tears can wash away the stain on her fair name. You might as well attempt to reconstruct a broken vase or to restore the hints and fragrance of a faded flower.

"The white snow lay
On the narrow pathway,
Where the lord of the valley crossed over the moor;
And many a deep print
In the white snow's tint,
Showed the tracks of his footsteps to Eveleen's door.

The next sun a ray
Soon melted away
Every trace on the path where the false lord came;
But none shall see the day
When the stain shall pass away—
The stain upon the snow of fair Eveleen's fame!"

And yet the proud lord will lift his head in society as if he were as pious as an angel, while the victim of his hellish arts is, like Cain, a vagabond upon earth. And even the virtuous women, who would shrink from her presence as from a pestilence, will give him her hand and heart, as if he had never sinned.—*Philip Slaughter.*

November.

The eleventh chapter in the volume of the year! We turn to its pages with saddened hearts, for they are not full of the brightness of the song of May; they do not spring with the beauty and vividness of June, and they are not written with the tropical glow and splendor of September.

November has not been anointed with oil of gladness as her sisters. The glow and splendor of their inspirations have not descended on her, and the writer her story in low, pallid colors, and wierd clouds, and mournful night-winds breathe along it. Still, sometimes there flashes out a lyric, sweet and tender, like sunbeams lost out of the summer, or winds which have wandered away from May; and our hearts are stirred within us, and we love the pale-faced poet, November, with a yearning tenderness that we hardly gave to her glorious sisters.

We are looking off to the close of the Book we have read in storm and sun