Nashville Patriot.

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BY SMITH, CAMP & CO.

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Office, No. 16 Deaderick Street.

WEDNESDAY .....NOVEMBER 24, 1858

☞ We lay before the readers of the PATRIOT a sketch of the speech made by Judge DOUGLAS, on the occasion of a celebration at Chicago, by his friends, of his recent triumph over LINCOLN in the election. The speech is cautious and conciliatory. He evidently wishes to have peace with the Administration; but whether he is sincere or not, time will determine. We would not underwrite his honesty, in any event. An Illinois correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who was present at the Chicago demonstration, writes as follows about the speech, and the speculations respecting his future course—

The speech of DOUGLAS was brief, cautious, modest and decidedly politic, so considered generally to-day. His more ardent and excitable friends would have relished his pitching into the Administration, while his political enemies profess to be horrified that he did not proclaim himself a candidate before the the Charleston National Convention, or else a candidate in spite of it. But the prominent Democrats and conservatives with them, such as Judge DICKEY, of Ottawa, were well satisfied with his speech at this particular juncture, all well knowing that Illinois will be gladly welcomed in the Charleston Convention; and that her past history, and the history of DOUGLAS, and the causes and results of the late campaign, all prove to the people of this Union that the Democratic party of Illinois are true to party organization, while defiant of Congressional clique and Administration coercion.

There is much speculation here, respecting the course of the Administration and DOUGLAS. The latter declares his determination to stand by the former in all that he considers right, the same as though the Lecompton storm had not arisen. But he, and the Democrats of Illinois, to a man, will insist upon the expulsion of every Danite in the State from office; and to that end he will resist their confirmation to the bitter end, when BUCHANAN sends them in, if he so determines. Then will he "hit slip the dogs of war." The Administration cannot sustain them, unless the Republicans aid them—which they may do, to bolster up still more the feud among the Democracy. But it is believed that the gallant Southern Democracy will end this now utterly useless and fruitless division, by yielding to the Democratic party of Illinois, what is simply their right—*the management of their own domestic concerns in their own way*, through their representatives in Congress.

If a contest in the Senate does take place between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS touching the Illinois appointments, it is probable the Black Republicans would take sides with the former. The success of the Black Republican State ticket in Illinois, is due to the interference of Mr. Buchanan in the election;—gratitude, therefore, if nothing else may induce the Black Republican Senators to come to the rescue of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Illinois appointees. During the last session of Congress "Old Buck" could not get favorite measures through the Senate without Black Republican votes—he may need them more next winter.

North Carolina.

The Legislature of this State assembled in Raleigh on the 15th inst. and organized by the election of HENRY T. CLARK, of Edgecombe, Speaker of the Senate; and THOMAS LITTLE, Jr. of Rockingham, Speaker of the House of Commons.

The message of Gov. BRAGG, like those of the Governors of Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas, is exclusively occupied in the consideration of questions of State policy and domestic concern. Like the Governor of Mississippi, Gov. BRAGG has been receiving abolition resolutions from Maine and New Hampshire, which he brings before the Legislature in the following terms:

"I transmit herewith two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, upon the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. I have not thought proper to withhold these resolutions, for it is your province and not mine to determine what action, if any, should be taken upon them. I think, however, that they are of such a character as not to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State."

On the subject of Banks the democratic Governor of North Carolina, is quite at variance with the Governor of Georgia, and the party in this State. The charter of the State Bank there, is about to expire, and we transfer Gov. BRAGG'S suggestion upon the subject:

"At your last session a bill was passed, tendering to the Bank of the State a renewal of its charter. At a general meeting of the stockholders in the City of Raleigh, the matter was taken into consideration, and I was informed that they declined so accept a renewal of the charter upon the terms contained in the bill. As the charter under which the Bank is now doing business will expire on the first of January, 1860, although by law it is allowed three years after that time to wind up its affairs, it will, in my opinion, be highly expedient for the Legislature, at this session, to charter some institution of the kind, to take the place of the Bank of the State, should it go into liquidation. It has been sometimes suggested that the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear might be increased to an amount sufficient to supply banking facilities to the community, and to furnish also the means of making a safe and profitable investment of that portion of the literary fund now invested in stock of the Bank of the State. But it is uncertain whether the Bank of Cape Fear would accept of such a proposition, and if that difficulty were removed, it seems to me that such an arrangement would be objectionable. So long as we have banks of discount and deposit, it would, in my opinion, be highly impolitic to build up one overgrown institution which would have the power, in a great degree, to control the monetary affairs of the State. The same amount of capital divided between two banking institutions, with branches in different sections of the State, would be better and safer, as each will act as a check upon the other. I have no particular recommendations to make as to the amount of capital or of what it shall consist, or as to the details of any charter to be granted. Many schemes will doubtless be submitted to you, and I shall only express the hope that you will be able to select one, which while it will hold out to stockholders a reasonable hope of fair profits upon their capital, will at the same time afford ample facilities to the public. Nor should it be forgotten that such an institution, properly conducted, will be able to render important aid to the State in the management of her finances and the payment of her debts."

Lord Elgin's Visit to Japan.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Shanghai an account of Lord Elgin's arrival at Jeddo, in Japan:

During Lord Elgin's stay nearly all the officers of the squadron were enabled to pay him a visit. In front of the temple where he resided, in the aristocratic quarter of the city, was a street, which continued for ten miles as closely packed with houses and as densely crowded with people as it is from Hyde Park corner to Mile End. At the back of it stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of the three hundred and sixty hereditary princes—each a petty sovereign in his own right; and many of them with half a dozen town houses, and some of them able to accommodate, in the same mansions, ten thousand retainers.

The area of the city is equal to, if not larger than that of London and contains 2,500,000 inhabitants. The Castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000. For ten miles around there were extraordinary evidences of civilization; the people are clean and most amiable; there are no beggars, and the climate, fertility, and beauty of the country appear to be unequaled.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER for three volumes of the Patent office Report of 1857—Mechanical Part.

Correspondence of the Daily Patriot.

From Missouri.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Nov. 12, 1858.

EDITORS PATRIOT:—Leaving St. Louis on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, thence by steamer, I arrived at this place, the metropolis of Cooper county, on the following Thursday evening. At an early day in the history of Missouri, Boonville, was a great place, the most important point westward from St. Louis, supplying as it did a vast region of country with all kinds of merchandise, and being the point for out-fits for all trapping, hunting and exploring expeditions westward, gave it an impetus in growth and wealth unsurpassed at that day by any town on the Missouri river. The rush of settlers, and march of improvements, however, progressed so rapidly that many years since the glory of Boonville was eclipsed by numerous cities, far beyond her on the river; therefore, she has been compelled to look at home for her growth and prosperity. For a time she sank almost into insignificance, but as Cooper and the adjoining counties filled up by actual settlers, she gradually recuperated and is now enjoying a very good and increasing trade. The Pacific Railroad, passing some twenty-five miles in the rear of the town, and now completed to Tipton, a distance of 168 miles from St. Louis, has given rise to the question of building a connection from this point to intersect the Pacific road, which I think will prevail, but should it not, her citizens will undoubtedly have the pleasure of seeing the grass grow in her streets.

The proposition is ably advocated by many of the leading men of this place, and none more so than by Mr. STEPSON, the racy and talented editor of the Boonville *Observer*.

The emigration into this State the past season, and the number of emigrants crossing the Missouri river at this place, has been greater than any year since the admission of Missouri as a State. The vast quantity of rich fertile lands in this State, which have been passed over for many years, are now being taken up when found vacant, or are being purchased of second hands, and occupied by thrifty and energetic farmers. The extension of the railroads in this State has had a most happy effect in calling into notice, and market, large portions of country, unsurpassed for farming purposes, and abounding in beds of coal, iron, lead, copper, &c. This is particularly the case with South Missouri, which is being penetrated by the South-west branch of the Pacific Railroad, and is now completed to the centre of Franklin county, sixty miles distant from St. Louis, and the work on the remaining portion is progressing rapidly. This part of the State is now receiving great attention by land operators, and permanent emigrants are to be seen in all directions wending their way to their new homes. The emigration is principally from the Northern and Eastern States.

Returning to St. Louis I "hung my hat up" at the Planter's House, and was pleased to meet at that house Mr. Foss, who for a long time was connected with the hotels in Nashville. He makes a most efficient and energetic clerk, ever ready and prompt in the discharge of his duties, and his presence and the smiling countenance of his "compatriot-in-arms" in the office, Mr. W. W. FELT, is a good "barometer" for the hungry, "weak, and heavy laden." Long may they wave.

Leaving St. Louis on the popular steamer *J. H. Lucas* I arrived in Memphis on' Wednesday evening, and with many others located myself at the "Worsham House" where the genial rays of a MASON are dispensed at the office. By the way the Worsham House is always full, which is the best evidence in the world of its good repute among the traveling public. The dining room receives the entire attention of Mr. Cox, a polite and most affable gentleman, while the "adjunct of the institution," where "smiles" are frequent, is graced by Mr. C. D. STEINKUHL, who is an adept in his business as his antidotes never fail to give satisfaction.

At Memphis I had the good fortune to meet several river men from Nashville, who had been exploring the channel of the river between Vicksburg and Cairo, preparatory to their starting out the present season, also that of a celebrated "yellow fever doctor" who was en route for the City of Rocks. Their company was pleasant and agreeable, particularly that of the M. D. who descanted largely upon the many hair breadth escapes he had made within a few days past from "yellow jack."

Arriving at Stevenson on the M. & C. R. R. we made close connection with the N. & C. R. R. and under the conductorship of Mr. SIMMONS, a most polite and attentive gentleman, we made excellent time, arriving at home "right side up with care."

Yours, BOB.

The Douglas Demonstration at Chicago.

The friends of Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS had a regular jollification at Chicago on the 17th inst. The *Times* says of it:

It was a celebration by the Democracy of the Western States, in fact, for though it was gotten up by the party in Chicago, and participated in by thousands of good and true men in the various sections of Illinois, there were other thousands here from the various States west of the Alleghenies. But one sentiment pervaded the masses, while the late fierce contest was pending; and, now that it is gloriously terminated in favor of reason and right—now that the great hero of the contest is acknowledged the victor—but one sentiment inspires them to do honor to Stephen A. Douglas.

The following brief sketch of the speech of Mr. DOUGLAS on the occasion is taken from the *Times*, his organ:

SENATOR DOUGLAS SPEECH.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I return you my heartfelt thanks for this magnificent demonstration. The Democracy of Illinois have achieved a noble victory over the combined forces of Abolitionism and its allies. [Cheers.] You have a right to be proud of this glorious triumph. It is the triumph of Constitution over faction; it is the triumph of the glorious principles of the Union over fanaticism and sectionalism; [applause] it is the triumph of the principle of self-government over Congressional interference and Executive dictation. [Immense applause.]

Four months ago, I opened the canvass in a speech from this balcony to several thousands of my fellow-citizens; I now appear before you to receive the congratulations of as many more thousands, rejoicing over our great success.—While it is right and proper that you should rejoice at the success of sound constitutional principles, which insure peace and harmony to the republic, it is our duty to enjoy our victory with moderation. With the result of this election let all the asperities, the excitements and angry passions which have been aroused during the contest be buried forever. It is neither just nor magnanimous to rejoice over a vanquished foe. (Cheers.) Let us teach our political opponents that although we have triumphed, the victory is for their good as well as ours. (Great applause.) When we put sound, just and constitutional principles into practical operation in this government, the Republicans enjoy the blessings thus conferred as well as the Democrats. (Good, good, and cheers.) It is right, therefore, that all should rejoice in our triumph, but it is our duty to be kind, generous and magnanimous towards those whom we have differed with in opinion. (Cheers.) Let us remember, that while we are divided into political parties and separated from each other by antagonistic principles, yet as citizens of a common Republic we all revere the glories of our past history, and we will trust that our posterity will share a common destiny in the blessings of the government in all time to come. (Applause.) This Union, by the Constitution, has conferred upon it the greatest legacy that Divine Providence has ever conferred upon a free people. (Hear, hear.) Let that Constitution be administered as our fathers made it; let that bond of union which binds these States together continue forever, each State retaining its sovereign rights, disposing of its own internal affairs, and regulating its own domestic institutions to suit itself. (Cheers.) Let that great principle of popular sovereignty, which underlies our republican institutions be carried out in good faith in the States and Territories alike.—(Cheers.) Let Illinois regulate her own affairs, model her institutions according to her own wishes, and mind her own business, permitting every other State to do the same thing. (cheers) and there will then be concord and fraternal feeling among the different States of the Union. (Renewed cheering.)

We must discard forever that fatal heresy which preaches that this Union, divided into free and slave States, as our fathers made it, cannot endure,—that false teaching which says that these States must all become free, or all become slave—that they must become all one thing, or all the other, should be forgotten forever: (applause) and the great principle of popular sovereignty, of State rights and State sovereignty should prevail, declaring the right of the people of each State and each territory to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution. (Three cheers.) When that principle shall be recognized and proclaimed by all the American people, North and South, there will then be peace, and harmony, and fraternity among all the States of this confederacy; (good and applause) but so long as that monstrous political heresy shall prevail that the North must combine against the South to abolish slavery everywhere, and that the South must combine against the North to establish it everywhere—that there must be sectional strife between the North and the South for the ascendancy, so long there will be discord, strife and hatred between the different sections of the Union ("That's it," and applause). That great issue was directly and distinctly submitted to the people of Illinois at the recent election, and thank God, the principles of the constitution and the Union have triumphed.—(Immense applause.) Illinois now stands as she has ever stood, faithful to the Constitution and the Union; Illinois now stands as she has ever stood, immovable, upon Democratic principles, maintaining the Democratic organization. (Six cheers.) Every other free State in this Union at some time has wheeled out of line, except gallant Illinois. (Tremendous applause.) From the day that Illinois entered this confederacy, up to this hour, she has cast her vote for Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency at every succeeding election.—(Renewed applause.) And yet you have been told that the only State that has never failed to stand by the Democratic organization, and vote for the Democratic candidates for President, is now to be read out of that party by those States which have all gone Abolition. When this dark cloud of fanaticism, which has spread over the New England States, rolled over New York, completely overwhelmed Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and reached in its course the Wabash river, it was there met by the gallant, united Democracy of Illinois, who turned back the tide and kept the flag of the constitution and the Union floating over their beloved State.—(Cheers.)

The victory you are now celebrating is one never to be forgotten, for it is the triumph of Union, constitutional men over fanaticism, sectionalism, and disunion. (Great applause.) When the old sectional parties united against the federal constitution and Union, the national men, whether Whigs or Democrats, or by whatever other name they might be called, united to maintain that constitution, to preserve the Union, and drive back the dark, fatal cloud of sectional animosity. ("Sound doctrine," and applause.) Illinois now occupies the proud position of having fought the good fight; Illinois is now greeted all over the Union—north and south, east and west—as the only northern State that was not overwhelmed in the recent elections. (Cheers.) To what cause do the Democracy of Illinois owe this triumph? It is due to fidelity to principle. (Applause.) In Illinois the true principle of popular sovereignty has been sustained; in Illinois the Cincinnati platform has been strictly adhered to; in Illinois the Democratic organization has been maintained. (Six cheers, and long continued enthusiasm.) In Illinois there has been no new tests interpolated into the Democratic platform, (applause); in Illinois Democrats have never been persecuted because of differences of opinion, provided they remained inside of the Democratic party, and abided the usages of its organization (cheers); in Illinois, a liberal, tolerant, just and generous policy has prevailed, and in Illinois a glorious triumph has rewarded that policy. (Applause.)

Now, my friends, the result in this State contrasted with the disasters in others, furnishes a lesson. Let the bitterness that has been excited, let the angry passions that have been aroused be buried with the contest out of which they arose. ("Good," and cheers.) Let us meet our fellow-citizens who differed with us in politics the same as if there had been no angry feeling engendered. It is our duty now to consolidate the party, to begin to combine our forces for the future, in order that we may present a full, united, invincible front to Abolitionism and all its allied armies. (Cheers.) If wise and patriotic counsels now prevail, the great battle of Popular Sovereignty has been fought and the victory won forever. (Cheers.) If we expect to maintain our liberties as our fathers transmitted them to us, we must be vigilant and watchful, preserving our organization, and ever ready to present an united and irresistible front to the common enemy wherever he makes his appearance. (Cheers.)

My friends, I will now renew to you my grateful and profound acknowledgments for the magnificent demonstration which you have made to-night. When I arrived home on the 10th of July last, and was welcomed by such countless multitudes, I never expected again to see such a crowd. ("This is not half what we can do," "Wait till 1860," &c.) The battle is over now, and the victory won, and again I see a crowd before me even larger than that which greeted me on my return home. I confess that that was so large that I never expected to see another. ("We are all for Douglas," and cheers.) I have not ventured to suppose that this celebration is intended as a pleasant compliment to me. ("It is," "it is," and applause.) I feel more pride and satisfaction in the belief that it is your heartfelt offerings of devotion to those great constitutional principles with which my life is inseparably connected. I again return you my grateful thanks.

As to the manner in which this speech was received, the Chicago *Times* remarks:

When the distinguished speaker concluded, shout upon shout rose from the entire gathering, until the roar of applause was tremendous; music was given by the bands employed—and what with the firing of cannon and the discharge of roman candles and rockets, there was made up a scene that will never be forgotten by any person who witnessed it—one that will always be remembered with a feeling of enthusiastic satisfaction.

Correspondent of the Baltimore American.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1858.

The Tennessee Capitol—Farming Region of Middle Tennessee—Baltimore Interest—Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Few capitals of States, it is believed, present more in the way of picturesque and beautiful scenery to be proud of than this of Tennessee; and the State edifice, now nearly completed, is a model of its kind for solid and beautiful workmanship. In company with a friend from your city, I went through it today, but as it is not my purpose to give you an elaborate description, I purpose to direct a glance at what may be most interesting. Built in the Grecian style, a Doric basement with Ionic porticos on each of the four fronts, its magnificent site—a rocky mount not far from the centre of the city, gives it such prominence that from whatever direction it is seen the observer can note the approaches to it above the roofs of the surrounding houses; and the material, a white lime-stone, gives it a splendid effect, which could hardly be surpassed even by that other architectural wonder crowning the Athenian mount—the Parthenon. The interior is finished with a chaste simplicity, too, which makes one remember with regret a visit to that exaggerated "Taylor Saloon"—the National Capitol; the interior walls here being the plain, beautifully dressed limestone, the doors and furniture of plain oak, whilst the Speakers' chairs on the rostrums, in both houses, are constructed of the superb chocolate and purple colored marbles from the quarries of East Tennessee. Erected at a cost of over a million of dollars, in chaste beauty, in fitting republican simplicity, it appears complete; the national edifice itself, as I have already intimated, appearing to be but a New York or Parisian cafe in comparison.

By a vote of the Legislature the State Historical Society of Tennessee has been located in the capitol; and here I had the pleasure of looking upon many an interesting relic of Indian and Revolutionary warfare. Tattered flags, glorious with the memories of Tennessee valor, draped the portraits of the various Governors, and many a battered weapon is exhibited here, to tell of the times when savage warfare was a familiar thing to the hardy fathers of the State. Amongst other trophies of the olden time, I saw here the sword of Col. Dupeyster, second in command of the British forces at the sanguinary battle of King's Mountain.

One peculiarity I noticed in the State Library here, worthy the attention of the Directors of the Peabody Institute, the Historical Society, and kindred Associations, whose duties involve the preservation of books. The book shelves here work up and down on sliding cast-iron brackets, affixed to iron rods; the whole is the invention of the ingenious State Armorer here, the shelves being of Tennessee red cedar, a fragrant and pleasant wood to the smell, but a perfect protection against worms. The State Librarian is a model officer in the excellence and elegance of his arrangements for classifying the multifarious treasures committed to his care.

This Middle Tennessee is a magnificent farming region, and it is quite cheering to behold the promise held out to this, the heart of the interior, by the contemplated completion of the various railroads aiming at this point. Cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, horses, mules, cattle and hogs, the products of this region, abound at such a rate that nothing but railroads are wanting to make it one of the richest and most desirable regions in the world. From Baltimore almost to the Tennessee line, one's nostrils are constantly at the sneezing point from the pungent smell of guano, whilst here, the chief difficulty in making a crop is to keep out of the way of the weeds. A single county south of this—it is considered by the best informed—will have for market this year a cotton crop of twenty thousand bales, worth nearly a million of dollars, besides mules, horses, cattle, &c., whilst the indebtedness of the people to the bank located at the county seat will not exceed forty thousand dollars—the foreign debts probably not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. You thus perceive that a million of dollars, or thereabouts, will be divided amongst a voting population of a little over two thousand persons. I have given this as an index of the solid prosperity existing in this region.

And now for a few words to apply practically for the benefit of your readers what I have noted above. Take a section of the Union, like this of middle Tennessee, thus blest in its agricultural products, and then add to its resources the copper and iron of the adjacent divisions; add to these, also, the trade of southern Kentucky of north Alabama and Mississippi, and let me put it to the business men of Baltimore—*whether such a trade as might be developed here is not worth their attention.*

Why—what are the facts? There was a time within the memory of the merchants of both Nashville and Baltimore, when the business relations of two places were of the most intimate kind. Cannot this condition of things, profitable and pleasant to both, be made to exist again? Only recently—and here is the pith of this letter—the old wagon routes to this region, available so long, and broken up afterwards by the route of the Ohio river, *has been re-opened.* The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad has been completed, and with two additional links in the chain, will soon be shorter and more perfect still. But no rates for *through* freights have been established, and few or no steps have been taken to get back the trade due Baltimore as a Southern city, and as the old and legitimate mart for this region. Let the business men of Baltimore, then, since the channel is once more open, move at once, and move effectively in this matter if they regard properly their interests. Let the leading merchants of Baltimore—a few of them at least; meet together, and bring their influence to bear so as to fix a rate such as will supersede the necessity of sending their freight for this quarter via Savannah, and such as will prevent Lynchburg freight for Memphis from being sent to Baltimore, in order to give it a start West; and then, it is to be hoped, that a few business deputations to this quarter will do the rest.

(From the Chicago Times 17th.)

Official Impudence—Rich correspondence—Ike Cook Writes more Letters.

Previous to the election, Ike Cook, as chief of the Danite Tribe, in his capacity as postmaster sent out to the postmasters in this neighborhood a package of Danite tickets, with letters, of which we publish below a copy of the one sent to the postmaster at Leyden Centre, Cook county. We wish the Postmaster General to take notice that this letter is addressed to his subordinates in their official capacity by Postmaster General Cook, and that the packages of *tickets were sent through the mail free of postage.* Here is Cook's last letter; it is as rich as the one in which he acknowledged the receipt of the money from the postmaster, and promised to help him on in that little affair of his. Here is the letter:

CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1858.

P. M. Leyden Centre:—Accompanying this please find a package of tickets which we depend upon you *seeing carefully polled within your precinct.* You will give the matter your *special attention.* A RECORD OF THE NUMBER OF TICKETS SENT YOU WILL BE KEPT.

Yours truly, I. COOK, Ch'n S. C. C.

Our correspondent at Leyden, who furnishes us with the above letter, says that if Cook can cypher enough to subtract 0 from the number of tickets "recorded" as sent to Leyden to be "carefully polled," then Mr. Cook will know the precise number not polled, and and which are on hand at the post office, subject to his order. Leyden Centre, to its credit be it said, was not disgraced by having a Danite vote polled in that precinct!

Similar letters were addressed to all the postmasters in this vicinity, and to their honor be it said, but few paid the least respect either to Cook's request or threat.

A Daughter of Henry Clay.

Lebanon (Ohio) has some 4000 inhabitants. This is the residence of Hon. Thomas Corwin. It was also the home of some of Ohio's noblest statesman. Here lived Jeremiah Morrow, John McLean, Francis Dunlavy, and others whose names have attained a wide celebrity. The following relating to a daughter of Henry Clay, who lies buried here, will be read with interest:

The old Baptist burial ground of Lebanon presents a tender scene in the life of the great statesman, Henry Clay. A broad slab has this touching inscription, now almost illegible by time:

"In memory of Eliza H. Clay, daughter of Henry and Lucien Clay, who died on the 17th day of August, 1825, aged 12 years, during a journey from their residence at Lexington, in Kentucky, to Washington City. Cut off in the bloom of a promising life, her parents, who have erected this monument, console themselves with the belief that she now abides in heaven"

What a history of disappointed hopes and of the keenest sorrows, would the heart life of most of our great men unfold! The path of glory is one bedewed with tears, and our great men arrested by the providence of God in their schemes of earthly ambition. For six weeks did this great statesman tarry in Lebanon to watch over the decline and death of the flower of his heart; and when he laid his blooming daughter among strangers, how did he feel the emptiness of human glory, and the preciousness of that Christian faith he inscribed on this tablet to his daughter's memory?

Another Instance of the efficacy of Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

N. M POINDEXTER, at Union office, September 16th, 1854, says—

"Some weeks since being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and at times strong symptoms of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your HOLLAND BITTERS, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with like derangement of the stomach, to state that the use of one single bottle of this medicine proved of incalculable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense of depression and removed every symptom of dyspepsia. I would also remark, that two other members of my family, who were afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle each.

New Advertisements.

For the Counting-Room.

BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds;
Commercial, Note and Letter Papers;
Bill Paper—Copying Books;
Letter Presses—Arnold's Field;
Guyot's Carmine—Blank Notes;
Blank Checks—Blank Drafts;
Bills of Lading—Railroad Receipts;
Backer's Cases—Post Office Boxes;
Bill Heads—Money Boxes;
Bill Files—Check Tins;
Calendars—Envelopes;
Sealing Wax—Pencils and Rubber;
Blotting Board—Gold Pens;
Steel Pens, etc., etc., etc.
For sale by CHARLES W. SMITH.
nov24-tf

For Rent.

FOR the year 1859, that commodious dwelling-house on the corner of Gay and High streets. For particulars enquire of E. R. GLASCOCK,
nov26-tf Agent.

New Advertisements.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

American Statesmanship.

A LECTURE

ON AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP will be delivered by GEORGE D. PRENTICE, at Odd Fellows' Hall, SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 27, 1858. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ Tickets for sale at the Music and Book Stores.
nov24-td UNGAR

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Benj. F. Shields

WILL sell, THIS EVENING, at early Gas light, a fine assortment of Clothing, Dry Goods and Varieties. Sale positive and without reserve, for Cash on delivery. nov24-1t

COLLEGE STREET PROPERTY At Public Sale.

On Saturday, 4th of December, 1858,

At the Court House gate, I will sell to the highest bidder, that valuable property situated on *North College street*, a few doors below the corner of the Square, and opposite Mr. French and Mr. Burns, and adjoins the fine residence of Mr. A. C. Beech and others. This property fronts 60 feet on College street, running half way back to Market, to a 15 feet alley. Upon the ground is three frame buildings used as store-rooms.

This property is located in one of the most thriving and desirable portions of the city, and take it all together is the most desirable yet offered to the public. Its advantages will at once be seen by all, as possessing rare advantages to the business man or capitalist. We would ask an examination before the day of sale as we have positive instructions to sell. We will divide the property to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE—One third cash, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest from date, and lien retained.
E. R. GLASCOCK,
nov24-td Agent.

HANSEN'S PIANOS.

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PIANO'.
PIANOS.
PIANOS.

PREMIUM AWARDED 1856. PREMIUM AWARDED 1857.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the public, and of purchasers particularly, to the superior *Premium Pianos*, Manufactured by him. A splendid assortment constantly on hand.

Our Pianos have received a Premium two years in succession, 1856 and 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, in competition with most of the leading manufacturers of New York and Boston, and are unquestionably of the best quality of tone, full, round and brilliant, as well as finish and durability, and we flatter ourselves, by the express approval of renowned artists, in venturing to say that our Pianos stand superior to many others, and equal to any Grand Piano in regard to volume of tone and elasticity of touch, combined with the greatest firmness, which is very rarely met with in other Pianos.

We respectfully solicit an examination from strangers and friends to convince themselves of the above before purchasing elsewhere. All our Pianos are warranted.

H. HANSEN,
Manufacturer of Piano Fortes,
WAREROOMS, 100 Center street, New York.
nov24-d6m

S. A. G. NOEL & CO.,

(Successors to Noel & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers AND Auction & Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c.,

No. 4 South Market Street.

100 hhds Sugar; 10 bags Pepper;
200 bags Coffee; 5 bbls Race Ginger;
100 bbls Molasses; 5 cerrons choice Indigo;
50 pkgs Golden Syrup; 500 bags fine Salt;
25 bbls powdered Sugar; 500 " Kiln dried do;
15 " crushed do; 500 kegs Nails;
30 bxs D. R. Leaf; 200 boxes Tobacco, asst'd;
20 tierces fresh Rice; 25 chests Green Tea,
250 bxs Star Candles; 25 " Black "
50 " Tallow "; 100 bbls Smoking Tobacco;
50 " Soap; 500,000 Cigars, assorted;
50 " Quart Flasks; 10 kegs Lead;
75 " pint and ½ pint; 5 " Shot;
200 bbls. Cm. Whisky; 25 S. M. Wines;
200 " old do; 25 bbls Peach Brandy;
50 American Brandy; 5 old Port Wine;
30 bags Spice;

Together with many other articles to make a complete sale
S. A. G. NOEL & CO.
nov15-tf

DENTISTRY.

DRS. HERMAN & SHOWER,

Office corner of Cherry and Union sts.,

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they have recently refitted their rooms and are prepared to practice their Profession with increased facilities. They are in possession and will continue to avail themselves of all the valuable improvements in Dentistry. Charges reasonable. Terms Cash.
nov23-1m

A Good Investment.

I HAVE for sale an interest in a PRINTING OFFICE, doing a prosperous business in a thriving town. Persons wishing to embark in this kind of business will find this a rare chance.
nov22-tf E. R. GLASCOCK.

For the Million.

I AM in receipt of a large stock of genuine SCOTCH WHISKY,
SCOTCH ALE,
ROCK FISH,
PINE APPLES,
PICKLES,
SARDINES,
ORANGES, &c.

Which are fresh and warranted superior to any now in market. Most of my stock having been purchased by me in person, when in Europe a few weeks since, I can confidently recommend it to my friends as pure and genuine.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Cedar street, 1st door from the Square.
nov22-tf

COAL! COAL!

FROM THE

Ætna Mines, Raccoon Mountain.

THE Ætna Company is now in successful operation and ready to supply the Nashville Market to any extent. It will be found to be the best Coal offered in this city, *producing more intense heat than any other, burning much longer and making very little ashes.*

It does not light up so quickly as Cumberland or River Coal, yet it is by no means hard to kindle, and with a little care in the morning it will be found to burn with great readiness. We guarantee that it is far more economical than any other Coal in this market. The mixed Coal makes the best and most beautiful fire, and covered with fine Coal at night, and just lifted with the poker in the morning, it will at once blaze up and soon make a bright fire. It is first-rate for close stoves, grates, machine shops, iron furnaces, blacksmiths, &c.

Try it one and all, and come and see it burn at the office of the Ætna Coal Company.
nov22-tf S. J. AGNEW, Agent.

More New Books.

ISABELLA ORSINI. A Historical Novel of the Fifteenth Century. By the author of Beatrice Cenci.
K. N. PEPPER and other Condiments, put up for general use. A spicy book.
VERNON GROVE; Or, HEARTS AS THEY ARE.
VIOLET; Or, THE TIMES WE LIVE IN.
GRANDMOTHER'S SCRAP BOOK; Or, WESTERN GLEANER.
ZENAIDA. By Florence Anderson.
SIDNEY GREY. A Tale of School Life.
COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH. Longfellow.
BROWNLOW AND PRYNE. Debate on Slavery.
Just received and for sale by
nov22-tf CHARLES W. SMITH.

North Edgefield.

ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER NEXT, I propose to bring off a great sale of Lots in this addition, near the Railroad depot. I will on that occasion offer some thirty or forty Lots, some of them well improved and with neat and substantial residences upon them.

For further particulars see hand bills, &c.

TERMS.—One, two and three years credit, for notes payable in Bank, satisfactorily secured, bearing interest, and a lien retained.
A. V. S. LINDSLEY,
E. R. GLASCOCK, Auctioneer. nov22-td

Notice to Stockholders of Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Co.

AN election of fifteen Directors to manage the affairs of the Company will be held at Murfreesboro on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December next. Stockholders, as usual, will be carried to the election, or over the whole road, as they may prefer, and back to their respective stations on the day previous the day of or any after said election, by showing their Certificates of Stock to the Conductors.
W. A. GLEAVES,
nov22-tf. Secretary.

Wood Saws.

WE have an excellent article of Wood Saws and Saw Horses;
Collins and other brand of Axes;
Plain and Ornamental Coal Scuttles;
Vases, Coal and Cinder Shovels;
Fire Irons and Stands, of all qualities;
Hearth Brooms, Dusters and Door Mats;
MACKENZIE & MINCHIN,
nov16 14 College street.

Meat Cutters.

WE have four sizes of the best quality of MEAT CUTTERS, which we will sell for cash at low prices.
Butcher's Knives, Saws, Cleavers and Steels;
Sausage Stuffers;
Chopping Knives and Bowls;
Lard Stands;
MACKENZIE & MINCHIN,
nov16 14 College street.

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE

Celebrated Marsh Troupe.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 24, 1858,

Will be presented the romantic spectacle of THE NAIAD QUEEN (Master GEORGE MARSH, Miss LOUISE, assisted by the whole Troupe, render this piece one of the greatest attractions of the day. Singing and Dancing. Overture by the Orchestra. To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the GOOD FOR NOTHING Nan, (in which character she is said to be unapproachable,) Miss MARY MARSH.

NUTS, SODA, CIGARS, &c.

15 bbls. Shell Almonds; 25,000 La Estella Cigars;
7 " English Walnuts; 15,000 Rio Hondo "
7 " Brazil Nuts; 20,000 La Rosa "
5 " Filberts; 10,000 La Chincha "
100 bxs Fire Crackers; 10,000 Estellanosi "
50 cases Soda; 10 bbls. Smoking Tobacco;
20 " new Rice; 50 gross B. Clay Glazed Pipes;

All of the above will be sold very low at Nos. 13 and 15 Market street, by
nov22-tf HUGH McTEA & CO.

For Rent.

THE house of Mrs. S. V. D. SHUTT, on Front street, second door from the corner of Bridge st. and the square, and now occupied by Mr. JONES as a boarding house. The front is suitable as a business stand, the upper part as a family residence. There is also a Blacksmith's Shop in the rear, all of which will be rented together for the next year. Possession given 1st of January next. Enquire of
nov20-tf E. R. GLASCOCK, Agent.

Tobacco.

JOHN FERGUSON'S PEACH FLAVORED TOBACCO, for sale by
oct26-tf RAINS & BROWN.

PUBLIC SALE OF Land, Stock, Farming Utensils,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c.,

Situated on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Antioch Depot, eight miles from the city.

On Friday, 10th of December, 1858

ON the premises, I will sell the highest bidder that valuable tract of Land, of the late CHARLES HAYS, Sr., and now owned and occupied by JAMES V. HAYS, containing about 90 Acres, including the splendid Mansion, about 50 acres cleared and 40 acres splendid timber, with several never failing springs of free stone water. The Timber has been carefully preserved, and stands thick and heavy on the ground. The Mansion House is a most superb brick building, containing eight finished Rooms, a double porch, enclosed with lattice work; and an airy walk, about 20 feet wide and 80 feet long, extending from the main building to the cooking room, neatly covered and enclosed with lattice work; out-door premises, smoke house and double house, all of brick. The yard embraces an area of about 2 acres, all enclosed with a superb brick fence, topped off with ornamental banister or wood frame work, which has been subdivided into 6 tracts, containing from 11 to 18 acres each. These lands are of the finest quality and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, being well watered by the waters of Mill Creek. Plats of the Land will be exhibited on day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Upon