Daily Union & American.

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JOHN L. MARLING & CO.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Andrew Johnson,

AUTHOR OF THE HOMESTEAD.

"I set out on this ground, which I suppose to be self-evident, that the earth belongs, in usufruct, to the living."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"To afford every American citizen of enterprise the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands."—ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR CONGRESS,

SAMUEL P. ALLISON, of Davidson.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1853.

THE HENRY-MANDER.

In compliance with the request of a West Tennessee correspondent, we re-publish, to-day, the Legislative and Congressional apportionment bills passed by the late Legislature of Tennessee. The first of these bills was reported to the lower House by Major HENRY, the present whig candidate for Governor. He is its father, and is justly responsible for the outrages it perpetrates upon the elective rights of the people. It is a gross deformity, and its sire may well blush when he looks at its proportions. We envy not his feelings during the present canvass when he comes face to face with the people whose rights he has thus invaded for the merest partizan purposes. If he does not blanch before their indignant looks, he is more hardened in the commission of wrong than we are willing to believe an honorable public man can be. We do not permit ourselves to doubt that he would willingly give half his political reputation—that part, at least, acquired in the Legislature of Kentucky—and *all* his military glory, to be able to blot out the record which has identified his name with one of the most odious enactments on the statute book of Tennessee. He doubtless sees and feels his error now, but it is too late. In an evil hour he lost sight of the high character of a true statesman and sunk himself to the level of a mere partizan. He stooped to the dirty work of of concocting laws for his party, not for the State whose sworn legislator he was. The leaders of his party may sanction such an act of political legerdemain. The few who look upon trickery as the acme of political science will account as prodigiously smart the act which disfranchised so many of their political opponents. But there will be, can be, but one sentiment among the honest and patriotic masses of the whig party when this act is exhibited to them in its naked deformity. They will stamp it with the seal of their condemnation, and repudiate the sire who begot so unsightly an offspring. We have this much faith in the masses of the whig party. We believe them to be honest, and incapable of aiding and abetting a great wrong upon those who differ with them in opinion. We believe they will repudiate Major HENRY and his Henry-mander. If they do not, they set a fearful precedent, and incur a fearful responsibility. They set the precedent of legislating for the benefit of party. They incur the responsibility of the fruits of such a precedent. If they sanction this attempt to fritter away the weight of their opponents—to drown their voice through the ballot box—what may they fairly expect when those opponents come into power? They have no right to ask them to be better than themselves, and consequently, if they would be consistent, they must be willing to submit to an invasion of their elective rights, and to an inequality in the councils of the State. Are they willing to this? Every indignant freeman will say no. Then be just. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Repudiate the man whose chief glory lies in the fact that he has put his foot upon the neck of a brave but fallen foe. Say through the ballot box in August next that you are for liberal and impartial legislation. Withhold your suffrages from the man who, merely because he had the power, concocted a scheme for defrauding his political opponents of their fair weight in the legislative councils of the State. If you do this, whigs of Tennessee, you will entitle yourselves to the lasting gratitude and admiration of your opponents.

The second bill which we publish originated in the Senate, and Maj. HENRY voted for it and labored to secure its passage. It gives the democracy but two Congress districts at a time when they have seven. The legislative bill is sometimes apologized for (justified it cannot be) upon the ground that it gives the whig party no more districts than they are in the habit of carrying in the State election. This assertion is not true. But even supposing it to be true, what kind of a commentary upon it does the Congressional bill furnish? The people have been in the habit of giving the democrats a majority in Congress for many years. At the very time the bill was passed, the delegation stood seven democrats to four whigs! And yet in the face of this fact, and of their hollow apology for the legislative bill, Major HENRY and his associates passed the Congressional bill, reversing the verdict of the people, and giving the democrats but *two* out of ten districts! Thus can we judge correctly of the honesty with which they offer the plea that they have done no more for themselves than the people were accustomed to do for them. The plea itself is untrue, and the hypocritical spirit in which it is offered is disgusting.

In this Congressional bill, Major HENRY gives himself a whig district, and with generous impartiality confers the same favor upon Col. JOHNSON, his present competitor. He gives himself a whig majority of about five hundred, while, more liberal to his competitor, he gives him, too, a whig majority of over fourteen hundred! Here is an exhibition of magnanimity which is without a parallel. In the same connection we scarcely dare mention the fact that when Col. JOHNSON was in the State Senate, *he* drafted a bill, and urged its passage, in which he placed "the commanding talents and great personal popularity" of Major HENRY in a *whig* district, and which also gave the whigs of the State *six* Congressmen, and the democrats but *five*. The people must say which course is entitled to their approbation—the magnanimous (?) one of Maj. HENRY or the illiberal one of Col. JOHNSON. In their discrimination we will confide.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is a correct synopsis of the Legislative Apportionment Bill reported to the House by Major HENRY at the last session of the Legislature and passed by that body—viz:

COUNTIES ELECTING EACH ONE REPRESENTATIVE:

Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Hawkins, Coke, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Knox, Blount, Monroe, Roane, McMinn, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion, Franklin, Cannon, Warren, White, Overton, Jackson, Smith, DeKalb, Sumner, Rutherford, Bedford, Lincoln, Marshall, Williamson, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, Hickman, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Henderson, Carroll, Henry, Weakley, Obion, Gibson, Madison, McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, and Haywood.

Of these counties, 24 are whig, and 27 democratic, according to the vote of 1851.

COUNTIES ELECTING EACH TWO REPRESENTATIVES:

Wilson, Davidson and Shelby.

These three counties are whig, according to the same vote.

COUNTIES JOINTLY ELECTING ONE REPRESENTATIVE:

Carter and Johnson; w.
Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson; w.
Knox and Sevier; w.
Anderson and Campbell; w.
Scott, Morgan and Fentress; dem.
Polk, McMinn and Meigs; dem.
Rhea, Bledsoe, and Hamilton; w.
Grundy, Coffee and Van Buren; dem.
Smith, Sumner and Macon; w.
Davidson, Robertson and Montgomery; w.
Rutherford and Bedford; w.
Lincoln, Marshall and Giles; dem.
Williamson, Maury and Lewis; (w.)
Benton and Humphreys; (dem.)
Perry and Decatur; (w.)
Carroll, Gibson and Henry; (w.)
Dyer and Lauderdale; (w.)
Tipton, Shelby and Fayette; (dem.)

Of these floating districts, 12 are whig, and 6 democratic.

Thus the House of Representatives under this bill stands: 42 whigs, and 33 democrats.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. Johnson, Carter, Washington and Sullivan; (dem.)
2. Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson; (w.)
3. Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount; (w.)
4. Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson and Campbell; (w.)
5. Knox and Roane; (w.)
6. Morgan, Scott, Fentress and Overton; (dem.)
7. Meigs, McMinn, Polk and Monroe; (dem.)
8. Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton and Marion; (w.)
9. White, Jackson and Macon; (w.)
10. Smith and Sumner; (w.)
11. Wilson and DeKalb; (w.)
12. Rutherford and Williamson; (w.)
13. Bedford and Marshall; (dem.)
14. Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy and Van Buren; (dem.)
15. Franklin and Lincoln; (dem.)
16. Giles, Lawrence and Wayne; (w. maj. 17.) doubtful.
17. Maury, Lewis, Hickman and Dickson; (dem.)
18. Davidson; (w).
19. Robertson, Montgomery, and Stewart; (w.)
20. Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur and Henderson; (w.)
21. Hardin, McNairy and Hardeman; (d.)
22. Henry, Weakley and Obion; (d.)
23. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer; (w.)
24. Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton; (whig.)
25. Fayette and Shelby; (w.)

Whig districts, 16—Democratic districts, 9.—Making the Representation in the Legislature stand, 58 whigs to 42 democrats.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is a correct synopsis of the Congressional Apportionment bill passed at the last session of the Legislature:

1. The counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Hawkins, Greene, Cocke, Jefferson, Hancock and Sevier compose the first congressional district. (w.)

2. Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Scott, Anderson, Knox, Morgan, Fentress and Overton compose the second congressional district. (w.)

3. Blount, Monroe, Polk, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion and Roane compose the third congressional district. (w.)

4. Jackson, Macon, Smith, DeKalb, White, Warren, Coffee, Grundy and Van Buren compose the fourth congressional district. (w.)

5. Sumner, Wilson, Rutherford, Cannon and Williamson compose the fifth congressional district. (whig.)

6. Franklin, Bedford, Marshall, Lincoln and Maury compose the sixth congressional district. (dem.)

7. Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, McNairy, Perry, Decatur, Benton, Humphreys, Hickman and Lewis compose the seventh congressional district. (dem.)

8. Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart and Dickson compose the eighth congressional district. (w.)

9. Henry, Weakley, Dyer, Obion, Lauderdale, Tipton, Gibson, Carroll and Henderson compose the ninth congressional district. (w.)

10. Madison, Haywood, Hardeman, Fayette and Shelby compose the tenth congressional district. (whig.)

Of these districts, the 6th and 7th are democratic, the remaining eight are whig by majorities ranging from 25 to 1200.

The following is the clause of the constitution providing for fractions:

"In apportioning the Senators among the different counties, the fraction that may be lost by any county or counties, in the apportionment of members to the House of Representatives shall be made up to such county or counties in the Senate, as near as may be practicable."

We annex the Gubernatorial vote of 1851, upon which the political character of these bills is ascertained:

POPULAR VOTE OF TENNESSEE—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	1851. Cmp'll.	1851. Trous.	Counties.	1851. Cmp'll.	1851. Trous.
EAST TENNESSEE.					
Anderson	629	827	Johnson	495	84
Bledsoe	558	298	Knox	2223	623
Blount	1147	640	McMinn	885	1023
Bradley	671	853	Meigs	154	554
Campbell	494	497	Marion	517	532
Carter	777	292	Monroe	918	947
Claiborne	555	849	Morgan	232	267
Cocke	880	215	Polk	505	581
Grainger	1110	675	Rhea	529	341
Greene	1144	1884	Roane	822	754
Hawkins	1256	1318	Sevier	897	164
Hamilton	955	782	Scott	(1852) 199	127
Hancock	(1852) 241	356	Sullivan	583	1459
Jefferson	1606	346	Washington	569	1151
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.					
Bedford	1478	1418	Maury	1495	1830
Cannon	430	541	Montgomery	1152	921
Coffee	397	996	Marshall	761	1802
Davidson	2330	1842	Macon	(1852) 617	374
De Kalb	651	826	Overton	461	1258
Dickson	329	798	Robertson	1169	889
Fentress	184	498	Rutherford	1539	1296
Franklin	441	1128	Smith	2409	779
Giles	1284	1428	Stewart	489	697
Grundy	(1852) 44	327	Sumner	772	1856
Hardin	608	752	Van Buren	119	298
Hickman	275	1051	Warren	408	1209
Humphreys	271	504	Wayne	730	434
Jackson	1295	900	White	1016	618
Lawrence	611	696	Williamson	1710	723
Lewis	(1852) 43	186	Wilson	2227	1680
Lincoln	659	2838			
WEST TENNESSEE.					
Benton	812	499	Haywood	819	762
Carroll	1468	668	Lauderdale	315	996
Decatur	372	314	McNairy	919	967
Dyer	483	852	Madison	1383	709
Fayette	1866	1047	Obion	412	674
Gibson	1591	1016	Perry	424	286
Hardeman	678	965	Shelby	1563	1490
Henderson	1069	497	Tipton	520	531
Henry	812	1325	Weakley	714	1217
				65,385	61,576

SELF-CONDEMNED.—The democracy, when they met in Convention at Nashville passed a series of highfalutin resolutions in favor of Pierce's inaugural address, but said not a word as to their opinion of his course in prostituting government patronage to the building up of freesoilism.—*Murfreesboro Telegraph.*

The democracy have seen no such things, and of course were not expected to express their opinion of it. The democratic State Convention had a better office to perform than to endorse whig slanders.

They might, indeed, have expressed their disgust at the union which they last summer saw existing between New York and New England abolitionists and Tennessee whigs but as the people had very effectually condemned that coalition, the democracy were merciful.

GOV. TROUSDALE.—We have received a letter from Washington within the last few days from a gentleman who knows the fact, stating that Gov. Trousdale is to receive a full Foreign Mission, and no mistake. The letter does not state what mission he is to receive, but it is understood to be to the Brazilian Court. It affords us great satisfaction to be able to make this announcement, and we have little doubt but that his appointment will give general satisfaction to all parties in Tennessee. We know that no appointment could have been made that would have given more universal satisfaction to the Democratic party.—*Chattanooga Vindicator.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—Those of our subscribers who may not get their paper, will please report their names. In the hurry of making out new routes for our large edition, we may have inadvertently overlooked some.

GOV. TROUSDALE APPOINTED TO BRAZIL.

We believe that the whole people of the State will receive with gratification the news to-day under our telegraph head, that the President has appointed Gen. TROUSDALE Minister to Brazil. We have already heard the appointment spoken of by many decided whigs with hearty satisfaction, and such, we doubt not, will be the almost unanimous sentiment even of the political opponents of Gen. TROUSDALE. H's political friends will receive the intelligence with enthusiasm. We doubt if a single dissenting voice will be heard to question those claims of Gen. Trousdale upon his country's confidence and gratitude which have received this distinguished acknowledgement from the administration of Gen. PIERCE. The office has come unsought to him; and he will fill it with dignity, ability, and honor In the name of the people of Tennessee, we thank the administration for voluntarily selecting from our State, as one of the country's representatives abroad, a man who is so eminently the embodiment of the qualities of patriotism, courage, and honor as Gen. TROUSDALE.

THE THIRTEEN.

The two whig papers of this city yesterday each contained an article on the course of the democratic Senate of 1841-2 so nearly alike in sentiment and extracts as to lead to the supposition that they were dictated by one mind, although not written by one pen. It is clear from these articles that our whig neighbors rely upon "the immortal thirteen" as their party capital this summer. They have justified both the failure to elect a Senator and to confirm Gov. JONES' nomination for bank directors by their subsequent course; and it remains to be seen if the condemnation of the course of the democrats in 1841-2 will be regarded as anything else than hypocritical cant in the face of their own acts. We make but this single retort, in reply to the articles in the whig papers, that "you yourselves have done just what you condemn in others; and you write down your own condemnation when you attack the course of the Senate of 1841-2. Your thirteen whig Senators in 1849-50, did worse than their democratic predecessors, for they violated a positive law; and the failure to elect a Senator in 1841-2 does not approach in turpitude the *Henrymander* of 1851-2."

And so, gentlemen of the whig press, we tell you that we shall listen to no hypocritical lectures from you on the old times of 1841-2. If we have done wrong, the sermon to which we listen must not come from men more guilty than ourselves. You shall not sit as judges to condemn us for acts which you have justified and defended in your friends.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, speaking of the nomination of this gentleman as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, says: "A better selection could not be made. Indeed, we believe that so good a selection could not have been made in Tennessee—that certainly is exhausting encomium, if we intended it merely as such, which we do not. Mr. JOHNSON is one of a class which only now and then are met with in any country. He is endowed with an intellect powerful, clear and original. There are few men in the Congress of the United States his equal. His mind is highly analytical, and he possesses in a most remarkable degree the gift of expounding a subject in the clearest manner and most concise terms. Without the advantages of early education he has surmounted all obstacles which this misfortune would oppose to an ordinary mind—and to one not familiar with his history, and familiar only with his extent of information and reach of reflection, he would seem to be a man nurtured in the lap of opulence, amidst the aids of science and letters. Yet he was only a poor, friendless boy raised to hard toil as a mechanic, learning the rudiments of education after arriving at the years of manhood. The briefest acquaintance will satisfy one that he is a man of deep emotion, strong pupose and true courage. Who ever will take the trouble to look into the debates of Congress for the last ten years will find as much food for reflection and study, suggested by the speeches of ANDREW JOHNSON, as by almost any man who has figured in that body within that period. Mr. JOHNSON's merits will be appreciated amongst a people like the Tennesseans, and his intellectual power and popularity will make themselves felt in every step of the canvass. He is well and favorably known to the people of the whole State, and in no manner mere so than from his services in the late Presidential election. The Democratic party owe him a great deal; they are anxous to discharge their debt, and will elect him."

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT NORWALK.—TUCKER, the Engineer, was bailed on Friday week, in the sum of $5,000; some of the officers of the New Haven Company being his bondsmen. He suffers still very severely from his injuries.

The engine, raised on the preceding Thursday, was found to have been reversed before its fatal plunge into the water.

THE POST OFFICE DEFAULTER.—At New York the following plan was adopted to secure the conviction and arrest of young Rossi, a Post Office clerk in the New York Post Office. Several letters containing enclosures, were mailed, and as Rossi had the sorting of the German letters an officer named Holbrook was introduced, and concealed in a position so as to watch the movements of Rossi, who took one of the decoy letters, and retired to another place to reseal the letter and put it among the others. Shortly after this, Rossi went to breakfast. Holbrook then examined the decoy letters, and found two of them broken and resealed. Rossi, on his return to the office, was informed that the Postmaster wished to see him; but instead of going up stairs, he ran out, and had he not been hastily persued, would have escaped. After his arrest, he gave up the key of his desk, and requested Mr. Hallet to take charge of what it contained. On examining the desk, there was found $1,091 in bank bills, a $20 gold piece, and two lockets. At his lodgings $600 in gold, besides diamonds valued at $400, which were claimed by the prisoner's wife, was found.

FIRST DISTRICT IN KENTUCKY.—The following document, says the Paducah *Journal*, was last week signed by Messrs. BOYD and BURNETT. By it these gentlemen absolutely retire from the canvass, and are pledged "not directly or indirectly," neither by themselves or friends, to do anything toward getting up a convention:

Satisfied that the Democratic party are divided in the present contest, and both of us being willing and desirous to see our party united and act in harmony, and believing that it is our duty to take such steps as will secure union and harmony, we have agreed and do hereby decline the canvass for Congress, and do further pledge our honor as gentlemen, that we will go directly to our respective homes from this place, and that we will not directly or indirectly, by ourselves or friends, take any steps as to the call of a convention in this district to nominate a candidate for Congress. But we will leave our party and its leaders in this district, to pursue whatever course may seem best to them in the premises.

H. C. BURNETT,
LINN BOYD.

GRAVES COUNTY, May 12, 1853.

The *Journal* also has the following:

We are authorized to announce Dr. Isaac Burnett, of Trigg county, as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Dr. Burnett is now the only candidate in this district, Boyd and H. C. Burnett having both retired from the contest, and, consequently, he will have an easy time of it.

The friends of Mr Boyd about here are still clamorous for a convention, but as there is but one candidate the people cannot see the necessity for a convention to decide upon his claims. He is a good Democrat, we presume, and the Democratic cry always has been, "principles, not men."

A call for a convention has been put out by *five* gentlemen of this place—four Boyd men and one Burnett man—but the call will, of course, be repudiated by the late candidates, as it directly conflicts with their written pledge.

TEXAS ITEMS.—LATER FROM THE TEXAS GOLD MINES.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico, we have Galveston dates to the 10th inst.

A gentleman from Lockhart informs the editor of the Galveston *News* that a party of citizens of that place (some of whom had experience in the California mines) recently returned from the reputed gold region of Texas. They state that gold is found in the mountains between the Llano and San Saba, some 70 or 80 miles north-west of Lockhart. They found gold not only on the surface, but also by digging, and they brought back some lumps, valued from $50 to $150.

After a rather unaccountable silence on the exciting topic of Texas gold diggings, the Austin *Gazette* now gives the following strong endorsement of the most favorable reports. The public have looked to the Austin papers for information, and they finally give it, with the assurance that they will "practice no concealment to gratify the avarice of speculators"

Considerable excitement is prevailing throughout Western Texas, on the subject of the gold discoveries in our neighborhood; and we have had several letters, and observe notices in our exchanges, asking information on the subject. That there is gold, and in great quantities, on the tributaries of the Colorado, a short distance above this city, we can no longer entertain a doubt, for some specimens shown us are of the most beautiful character. We understand, upon good authority, that one specimen has been found with $24 worth of gold.

This report, we have no hesitation in crediting, as it was brought by a gentleman of undoubted veracity. The number of persons, now at the mines, is very considerable, set down by reports at from two to five hundred, most of whom are greatly encouraged by their success. Persons are flocking in to the mining districts from all parts of the country, and we shall not be surprised to hear soon of discoveries equaling in importance the golden stories of California. The Indianola *Bulletin* says Mr. Wm. M. Varnell, of that town, with several persons from Port Lavaca and elsewhere, will soon leave for the mines, by way of Gonzales, Austin, &c. The district of country in which gold has been found, is a very extensive one, and easy of access from this city. Our readers may rely upon it, that we will give them, from time to time, such information on this subject, and such only as can be relied upon as true. We shall practice no concealment to gratify the avarice of speculators, nor unduly magnify the extent of the gold discoveries, to mislead the unwary.

Capt. Southern, of Indianola, received a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, written from Hamilton's Valley, in which the writer says:

"I am at work, digging gold in a neighborhood where there are at out three hundred persons, who, with myself, are avering from $5 to $6 per day, and the prospects are certainly improving."

We are assured, by reliable authority, that the writer of the above statement may be strictly relied upon.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MISS EMILY TEAL.—ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The circumstances attending the sudden disappearance of Miss Emily Teal from her father's house at Bergen Five Corners, as reported in the *Times* of Saturday, have been rendered even more mysterious by the return of that lady to her home.

As we stated on Saturday, the young lady, having occasion to leave the house for a few minutes, on Thursday night, being dressed only in her night clothes, was missed by her friends, and on search being made, her shawl was found in the arbor, but no trace of the young lady herself could be arrived at. Early on Saturday morning, she was found in an almost insensible condition on the steps of her father's house wearing only her night clothes, exactly as she disappeared about thirty hours before. But the mystery of her return is equally as great as that of her singular abduction.

It appears, from her statement, that, when she was returning to the house on Thursday night, she was suddenly seized when passing through the arbor, and instantly blindfolded and gagged. Her captors—and how many there were of them she does not know—conveyed her in an almost frantic state to a carriage which was waiting not far from the house, in which she was placed and driven rapidly away. She imagines that the distance she was taken was considerable, but how far she went, or how long she was kept in the carriage, she cannot state, as she almost lost her senses through fright, and was kept blindfolded and gagged during the journey. Of only one thing she is certain, viz: that the carriage crossed no ferry.

On the carriage coming to a halt, she was borne into a small and poorly furnished apartment, which was lighted by a wretched lamp and was darkened through the whole of Friday. She was left nearly all the time in this room, locked in, and her escape prevented. She recollects seeing an ordinary looking woman, and a well dressed man in this room, but probably would not be able to recognize them. After dark, on Friday night, she was again blinded and gagged. Then she was taken from the house and led on foot, as it seemed to her, through woods and fields, but never along roads.

In this way she was made to walk a very long distance, till she was ready to sink with exhaustion and fatigue, for, overcome by her terror, she had refused the food which had been offered her by the woman of the house to which she was taken. At length her captors left her at a point about half a mile from her father's house, in the road running from Bergen Corners to Hoboken Ferry. With extreme difficulty, she managed to walk home, but only to sink upon the doorstep, where she was found at daylight. She had not strength, while lying on the step, to alarm her family, or make her return known to them. Beyond the fact of the abduction, no violence was offered to her, and the motives of her captors can only be conjectured.—But even conjecture is at fault.

The friends of the young lady think it not improbable that a mistake was made in her person, and that it was the intention of the ruffians to have seized somebody else. It is believed that she was not taken out of Hudson county. No little excitement and alarm have been created in Bergen and its vicinity through this high-handed outrage.—*N. Y. Times.*

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER and SAM. P. ALLISON, candidates for Congress, will address the citizens of Dickson, Montgomery, Robertson and Davidson counties at the following times and places:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Palmyra, Wednesday	June	1
New York, Thursday	"	2
Jordan's Spring, Friday	"	3
Davy's Mill, Saturday	"	4
Clarksville, Monday	"	6
Port Royal, Tuesday	"	7

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

Turnersville, Wednesday	"	8
Bradley's Store, Thursday	"	9
Barren Plains, Friday	"	10
Cross Plains, Saturday	"	11
Springfield, Monday	"	13

DICKSON COUNTY.

Eli H Wiley's, Wednesday	"	22
Shelton's Store, Thursday	"	23
Miller's Store, Friday	"	24
W B Ross, Saturday	"	25
Charlotte, Monday	"	27

STEWART COUNTY.

Byron Forge, Thursday	"	30
Somer's Store, Friday	July	1
Macedonia Meeting House, Saturday	"	2
Blue Spring, Monday	"	4
Bass' Tuesday	"	5
Tobacco Port, Thursday	"	7
Bagwell's Store, Friday	"	8
Indian Mound, Saturday	"	9
Dover, Monday	"	11

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Garrel's, Wednesday	"	15
Barnes' Friday	"	17
Tank, Saturday	"	18
Dunn's Store, Monday	"	20

APPOINTMENTS FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON and Maj. G. A. HENRY, will address the people of the different counties at the following times and places:

Sparta, Wednesday	June	1
McMinnville, Thursday	"	2
Winchester, Saturday	"	4
Shelbyville, Monday	"	6
Lewisburg, Tuesday	"	7
Columbia, Wednesday	"	8
Pulaski, Thursday	"	9
Lawrenceburg, Friday	"	10
Waynesboro', Saturday	"	11
Savannah, Monday	"	13
Lexington, Tuesday	"	14
Jackson, Wednesday	"	15
Bolivar, Thursday	"	16
Sommerville, Saturday	"	18
Memphis, Monday, (at night)	"	20
Brownsville, Wednesday	"	22
Trenton, Thursday	"	23
Huntingdon, Friday	"	24
Paris, Saturday	"	25
Waverley, Monday	"	27
Charlotte, Tuesday	"	28
Nashville, Thursday	"	30
Springfield, Friday	July	1
Gallatin, Saturday	"	2
Lebanon, Tuesday	"	5
Carthage, Wednesday	"	6
Gainesboro', Thursday	"	7
Livingston, Saturday	"	9

TOBACCO.—50 boxes Mo. Manufactured Tobacco—different brands—Just received and for sale low to close account, by apl6. E. S. CHEATHAM & CO.

OUR BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The consolidation of the *Union and American* printing offices gives the new establishment incomparably the most extensive and best assorted book and job printing office in the Southwest. The *Union* office has, for many years, done its full share of the job printing of the city, and to the satisfaction of its numerous customers, while the materials of the *American* office, nearly new, and far more extensive than those of any other establishment in the city, have given it a wide popularity in this line of business. The entire materials of both establishments are now united in one building, and compose, as we have said, the most extensive and best assorted printing office in the South-west. We have two power presses—one of Hoe's and one of Adams's, which will shortly be propelled by steam, with card, job, hand, and standing presses of every variety. We have more than six hundred varieties of job type, comprising almost every style and size, and much of it entirely new. We shall keep on hand a large stock of paper, cards, inks, &c. Our office will be under the direction of the most experienced workmen, and we are prepared to execute every variety of work in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

We call the public attention to our large establishment, with confidence that we have unparalleled facilities for the execution of all varieties of work with despatch and in the best style.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

As heretofore announced, the late publishers of the American will settle up the business of that office to the 15th of May. All subscription, job printing, and advertising accounts to that date, due to the American Office, will be paid to Eastman & Torbett, and letters enclosing remittances for such accounts should be addressed to them, to prevent confusion. We trust that all those who are indebted to us will respond to this notice by a prompt remittance of their dues. Any overpayments will be credited on the new books. We will receive payments for the Weekly American at the rate of $2 50 per annum from those who remit by mail. But we shall make out accounts within a short time against all who do not remit by mail and place them in the hands of agents for collection, charging, in all such cases, $3 per annum, to cover the cost of collecting. This rule will be inflexibly adhered to.

NOTICE.

All advertising and subscription dues to the Nashville *Union*, to the 15th of May, 1853, are payable to the undersigned exclusively, to whom remittances of such dues should be addressed, and who are alone responsible for the liabilities of the office to said date. The accounts of the firm of CHURCH & MARLING will shortly be made out for collection. In the meantime, all those indebted to it for advertising (except yearly advertising) or subscriptions, are earnestly urged to make speedy payments. All back dues for subscription may be remitted by mail at our risk, at the advanced rates of the Weekly *Union*, $2 50. All overpayments will be credited on the books of the new firm. If accounts are placed in the hands of agents for collection, $3 00 per annum for the weekly paper will be invariably charged.

May 19, 1853. CHURCH & MARLING.

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE CLARK as a candidate for Trustee of Davidson, at the March election.

☞ We are authorized to announce ISAAC M. JONES a candidate for County Court Clerk, at the next March election.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN K. EDMONSON, a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Davidson county.

☞ We are authorized to announce ENOCH CUNNINGHAM, as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM LETON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Davidson county, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. B. BIGLEY as a candidate for sheriff, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Major RICHARD F COOKE, as a candidate for the Senate in the district composed of the counties of Macon, Jackson and White.—*

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSIAH FERRIS as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce B. CLEMENS as a candidate to represent Davidson County in the Lower branch of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. JAMES M. SHEID as a candidate to represent the counties of Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy and Van Buren, in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce FELIX R. CHEATHAM a candidate for re-election for County Court Clerk at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce L. W. FUSSEL, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Davidson county, at the next March election.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. BOYD as a candidate to represent the counties of White, Jackson and Macon in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS SUMNER as a candidate for Trustee of Davidson County.

NEW BOOKS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MYSTERIOUS AGENTS, Human and Mundane: Or the dynamic laws and relations of Man: Embracing the Natural Philosophy of Phenomena styled "Spiritual Manifestations." By E C Rogers.—1 vol. cl. Price $1 25.

THE SPIRIT RAPPINGS UNVEILED.—An expose of the Origin, History, Theology and Philosophy of certain alleged Communications from the "Spirit World," by means of Spirit Rappings, &c., &c. By Rev H Mattison, A M.—1 vol. cl. Price $1 00

TO DAIMONION: Or the Spiritual Medium, its nature illustrated by the History of its uniform Mysterious Manifestation, when duly excited, in twelve familiar letters to an inquiring friend. By Traverse Oldfield.—1 vol. cl. Price 50 cents.

TRAVELS OF ANNA BISHOP IN MEXICO, 1849.—1 vol. Paper, 50 cents.

D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION—Fifth vol.

RODIE'S U. S. Post office Directory and Guide. For sale by [may 25] F HAGAN.

WRITING INK.—One hundred boxes Morris' superior Writing Ink.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY FOR MAY, with back numbers.

HOOD'S CHOICE WORKS, in four volumes.

THE LAND OF THE CÆSAR AND DOGE, Historical and Artistic, Incidental and Literary, by Wm. Furness.

THE EXPERIENCE OF LIFE, by E. M. Sewell.

MACAULAY'S SPEECHES, in two volumes.

SPAIN—Her Institutions, Politics and Public Men, a Speech by S. T. Wallis, author of Glimpses of Spain.

ANECDOTES FOR THE STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD—Selected from the best authors, by an old Traveler.

THE CAPTIVE IN PATAGONIA: or, life among the Giants.

MAP OF TEXAS. Mitchell's New Map of Texas. Just received and for sale by F. HAGAN, Market St., Nashville, Tenn. may25

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

AT 2 o'clock this day by W. MEREDITH.—Having determined to close my stock of goods, if possible, by the first of June, I will sell at 2 o'clock this day, in lots to suit purchasers. Bargains may be expected. Sale positive. W. MEREDITH. may24

BOOK AUCTION.—On Tuesday and Saturday Evenings, May 24 and 28, I will sell at my store a large invoice of Books, Stationery, &c. This stock is warranted new and perfect, and embracing a great variety of beautifully illustrated and popular standard works, in every department of Literature, Science and Art. may25 J. F. DUNTON.

GENTLEMEN, OVERHAUL YOUR WARDROBES,

AND if you find any articles in their line needed, call at MYERS & McGILL'S Furnishing Store, No. 56 College st., where you will find a superb stock of fine goods to select from, such as Good fitting Shirts, [Winchester & Myer's patent.] Stocks, Ties, and Collars, Linen and Drill Drawers, Under-shirts, great variety, Money and Russia Belts, Suspenders and Braces, Gloves and Hosiery, Cravats and Scarfs, Morning Robes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises and Satchels; Canes and Umbrellas, Hair, Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Tooth Brushes; Razors, Strops, Knives, Tweezers, Oils, Ox Marrow, Colognes, Odors, Shaving and Wash Soaps, &c. may 25.

FULL BOSOM SHIRTS.—We have just received per Express—another supply of Linen Cambric full Bosom Shirts—the coolest article for summer wear. For sale by may25 MYERS & McGILL.

FRENCH WOVE BOSOM SHIRTS.—Just received another supply of small Plait Wove Bosom Shirts, for sale by MYERS & McGILL, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 55, College street. may25

PRINTED LINENS! PRINTED LINENS!!

At No. 9, Union Street.

JUST received (direct importation) one Case Linen Dress Goods, containing a great variety of Styles and patterns, which will be sold 25 per cent less than the usual Price. Also, a variety of dress Goods consisting of Berages, Lawns and Muslins, for styles and prices, are unsurpassed by any in the market. Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand. The attention of the Ladies, is particularly requested to our Stock of Goods, before purchasing. may25 THURSTON & BERNARD.

FAMILY FLOUR.—A very superior article of Family Flour, put up in bags of 100 lbs. each, just received from the Gallatin Manufacturing Company's Mills. Give it a trial. [may25] ST