Daily Union & American.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1855

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF GREENE

FOR CONGRESS

GRANVILLE C. TORBETT,

OF SUMNER

GEN. W. L. HARDING.

For Representative,

RANDALL W. MACGAVOCK.

For Joint Representative for Davidson, Robertson, and Montgomery,

WILLIAM R. COX.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have no doubt of the election of Gov. Johnson whatever. We think his majority will be the largest that has been given any Governor since 1837. But the Legislature is in doubt, and it is in doubt from the conduct of democrats themselves. Our friends must remember that the secret organization of the know nothings gives them the power to concentrate their votes, at a day's notice on one candidate. There is not a county in the State where more than one democrat is in the field which is not in doubt. Let our friends look to this at once, or they will be beaten in counties where they feel perfectly secure.

Let the democrats remember that it has already been announced by the know nothings that if they have the Legislature they will elect a Senator in place of Gov. Johnson. We do not set ourselves up as the guardians of Gov. Johnson's interests. If he chooses to permit himself to be killed off by the know nothings, it is his own fault. But we do not want the know nothings to have the power to send one of their own men to the next Senate. They can be prevented from accomplishing this purpose by union and harmony among the democrats. Say, men and brethren, shall we not have this concert of action in every county?

READ THIS!

Let those who have a lingering hope of the nationality of know-nothingism read the following. The Grand Council of Massachusetts met at Boston on the 29th ult. They approved by a vote nearly unanimous the conduct of the seceders from the National Council. Several speeches were made.—We give Senator Wilson's remarks, as they are more full and explicit than most of the others, although of the same tenor:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BOSTON: I need not say that I thank you sincerely for your kind and cordial greeting. It is always pleasant to have the approbation of our friends. It is more pleasant to have the approbation of our own consciences; and if I returned from Philadelphia and met your stern disapprobation, I should have brought with me my own approbation, and I should have preferred that even to yours. [Applause.]

Sir, I went to Philadelphia, commissioned by the American party to maintain and defend the principles, measures, and policy of the American party of Massachusetts. I knew where Massachusetts stood on the question of human liberty in America. I knew where the American party of Massachusetts stood on that question; and I am the last man on earth to retreat from the position which the American party of Massachusetts has assumed upon that question. [Applause.]

I went to Philadelphia with a determination to yield everything but principle for peace, union, and harmony; but I was determined, before I went, and while there, to be inflexibly true to the sentiments and convictions of Massachusetts. [Cheers.] Sir, the slave power forced upon us the slavery issue. We boldly and frankly met that issue. I knew, sir, before I went to Philadelphia, that the bold, arrogant, and determined chief of the black power would meet us there prepared to urge their peculiar interests.

"I was struck, sir, by a remark of yours, the other night, at another place, and on another occasion, that this conflict at Philadelphia was not because we were there, and men of the South were there, but because God was in the heavens. That was a profound truth. God lives and reigns; and I tell you here to-night that the agitation upon this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American republic. [Applause and cheers.] When the last bondman can stand up and say, 'I am a man, a brother, an American—aye, a Native American'—then, and not till then, will the agitation of the slavery question cease in this republic. [Cheers.] And that politician, whether he be a member of the American party, or any other party, who believes that we can put puny hands upon that movement inaugurated by Almighty God, sustained by every attribute of God, and everything pure and holy on earth, and arrest it, may be an enthusiastic but not a very far-seeing politician. [Applause.]

I rejoice here to-night that the issue has been met—that, for the first time in the history of the republic, there has been a National Convention, and the North has maintained its manhood. [Cheers.] I have been at a National Convention before. [Applause.] I stood in a National Convention in 1848, and then met these bold and arrogant, unscrupulous allies of the black power. They conquered, and we of the North submitted—always excepting a very few "sizzlers." Gentlemen, that "sizzle" of 1848 has grown into a full grown rebellion of 1855. That little movement of 1848 has been followed by the delegates of thirteen sovereign States of the Union in 1855; and now the American party is forever emancipated from that degrading connection with the chiefs of the black power of the South.—[Applause.]

I say the separation is final and complete. There is a high wall and deep ditch between us and them, and here to-night, before you and in this presence, I say, and I would say it to the whole republic if my voice could be heard, that never more will we meet those men who were false to freedom at Philadelphia, and act in concert and in harmony with them. [Applause.] I would as soon support Franklin Pierce and Stephen Arnold Douglas, as the men who at Philadelphia adopted that majority platform. [Cheers.]

☞ The *True Whig* thinks that Gov. Johnson slanders and villifies a large portion of his constituents. If the *True Whig* could answer a fair question, we should like to hear it candidly say, if, in all its experience it has ever known or heard of a public man who has been as shamelessly and as unceasingly slandered and villified by his opponents as has been Gov. Johnson during this canvass? With an experience running back over many years of party conflicts, we have never witnessed any thing to compare with the grossness and recklessness of the assaults to which Governor Johnson has been subjected since this canvass opened.

☞ Some time since we inadvertently stated that Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, had approved "the personal liberty bill" in Massachusetts, which was really passed by the know-nothing Legislature of that State over the Governor's veto. We corrected this statement immediately. Yet the *True Whig* has twice since our correction positively asserted that we have failed to make the correction! We give this case as a sample of the fairness of that paper. We do really think that the *True Whig* ought to be ashamed of such things. We earnestly hoped it would be satisfied with, once telling this story.

As to the extract from Banker's speech, we copied it as we found it in the Charleston *Mercury*, a paper usually very accurate. We did not doubt the genuineness of the extract.

CHOLERA AT LEXINGTON.—We learn that up to noon on Monday there had been eight deaths by cholera at Lexington. The fatal cases were all Irish and blacks. We learn by dispatch that Lieut. Morrison, who was attacked, was in a fair way of recovery.—*Lou. Jour.*

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCK SMITH COUNTY, July 5, 55.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the platform adopted by Philadelphia Convention we find the following:

"This national Council declares that all the principles of the order shall be henceforth every where openly avowed, and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the place of meeting of subordinate councils." This, I suppose, was intended, as far as it goes, to relieve the member from the obligation of secrecy imposed upon him when he becomes a member of the know nothing order. Waiving the question, as to the power of the national council to do this, and admitting, for argument, that a member has the right by leave of the national council to tell the principles and the fact he himself is a member, and the place of meeting of subordinate councils, I wish to ask whether that will authorize a subordinate council to hold its meetings publicly, and to transact business of an important character in an open and public manner? I ask this question because there is a case in point. I am credibly informed that a subordinate council of the *secret* brethren met not long since in open day light, and threw open the door for the admission of spectators. Whether there was "any one present not justly entitled to remain," I cannot say; but I conceive it matters not whether any outsider was there or not, so that it was the manifest purpose and desire of the lodge to admit all persons indiscriminately, whether members or not.

Suppose an individual "in the presence of Almighty God," his right hand resting on the Holy Bible and Cross and left hand raised towards Heaven, in token of his fidelity, solemnly promise and swear that he will not make known to any person or persons whatever any of the signs, *secrets*, or *mysteries* of the organization, is he not bound sacredly to keep and observe the obligation, at least until he is in some way relieved? If, then, the members of a subordinate council sit in open council, and, amongst other business pertaining to the organization, receive the resignations of membership of persons wishing to withdraw, do they not transcend the limits of the obligation? Can they or not claim that this is not a part of the *secrets* and *mysteries* of the order? If it is not, I should like to know what is regarded by them as such secrets as they are sworn not to cut, carve, print, paint, stamp, stain, or in any way directly or indirectly expose? They certainly cannot claim to be justified by any thing the Philadelphia council did; for the full extent that body went was to permit a member to say he was one, to avow the *objects* of the order, the existence of the same, and the place of meeting, giving no member the privilege to reveal the name of any other person belonging to the order, or the acts and workings of the council.

It is my impression that some of the brethren have got themselves into a sad dilemma. They have acted prematurely and unadvisedly; and the Websters and expounders of the constitution of the laws and regulations of the secret order, will have work enough for awhile to extricate their brethren. It was doubtless for effect upon the public mind that they propose to admit spectators, but certainly it would not have been too scrupulous in them to have applied to the National Council, the *Pope*, or some one else, to grant the privilege before they perpetrate an act so little in accordance with a solemn oath. What says the author of the "American Text Book?" ANTI.

ROME, Tenn., July 4th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will pardon me for soliciting a place in your columns for the doings of *Sam* and his followers on this good anniversary of American independence, for it would certainly be an exhibition of a want of respect to suffer such a noble demonstration to lose itself in obscurity without giving it that passing notice which it justly deserves. Sam is a very clever fellow, and makes a great many acknowledgments to God, in the way of Philadelphia platforms; but he seemed to have forgotten his most pious feeling upon the present occasion, and wantonly desecrated our political Sabbath by pugilistic demonstrations, and gnashing of teeth, simply because some of his brethren (*followers*) would no longer associate with him. He seems to be conscious that his race is almost run, and that his works are no longer called good in this part of the community, and he feels the necessity of some valiant expiring effort as an indication of his material. But to proceed.

The day opened with all its usual beauty and sweetness; every thing put on the best look it could for such an occasion, and, as we thought, it greeted Sam with all the courtesy he deserved. At an early hour the healthy portion of old Smith's valiant sons and fair daughters were upon the ground, to witness the first open and public demonstration of the *aforesaid Sam*. The spot was a magnificent one, and after the necessary preparation and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the champion *alias* Cicero of the day, was led forth by one of the same faith. He, as if to do the occasion justice, first recurred to the scenes of Monmouth, Concord and Bunker Hill, which certainly would have been congenial to the *feelings* of every one who heard it, had he not contaminated it by immediately reading the so called American platform of Philadelphia. He next designated Governor JOHNSON as the great Cataline of America, and after telling the tale of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and preaching the funeral sermon of the man whom he no doubt wished was dead, he politely took his seat amid the quietude of his audience, with the conscious satisfaction that he had been unmolested by any thing, save the occasional assistance of him who appears to have been more interested than at any time since the palmy days of Clinton College.

The next one brought forth was a tall, stalwart gentleman, with proportions almost as symmetrical as Sam himself; he marched slowly up to the cause, as if somewhat loth to take hold of it, but after taking somewhat a retrospective view, and wandering among the musty records of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, for the birth of his order, as if to give it permanence by antiquating its origin, he, among other things, acknowledged that he was at one time a democrat, and that he had been educated in the Jackson school, when, like muttering thunder as if to remind him of the sin he had committed, began to threaten him with its wrath, and the rain to descend in such torrents, that Samuel fled to seek refuge in the Baptist Church, which denomination, by-the-by, it is said, expelled one of its members for being found in his company. Samuel, however, undaunted, did not stop here, but flew upon the holy sanctuary of the church that had excommunicated him, persisted in defence of his cause, and finally wound up by pronouncing an indiscriminate eulogy upon himself, passed off, and a third one of the Sons of the Sires made his appearance upon the stand. He assumed, to some extent, an argumentative tone, told the people of old Smith that they were in very great danger from the Catholic Church, superficially glanced at the French Revolution and the Jacobin Club, devoted a considerable portion of his time to the speech of A. H. STEPHENS, and finally concluded by doing some downright begging, as we would call it, for Sam, and left the impression upon our mind that he was somewhat needy, and we have no doubt but the same one is left upon his.

Samuel's appetite not yet being satisfied, he began to call for some one who presented himself upon the stand looking somewhat like a foreigner. Yet he said he knew Sam, and that being a sufficient recommendation in this crowd, he marched right up to the questions at issue, and after finally admitting that the question of Catholicism was so very small that he knew not where to hit it, and promising to do better the next time, he completed the finis of the proceedings, and Samuel's pugnacity again subsided.

And if we be permitted to tell the tale, Governor JOHNSON has too truly proven himself a Cataline to their ranks in this part of the State, and hence the necessity of this violent ebullition to restore equilibrium; he has already gagged the night-walking gentleman, and holes something is hastily brought to the rescue, which we feel sure will not come, the great opposition of Sam himself, true to his nature, will explode, and like a baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind.

ANTI SAM.

ROAN ROYAL, July 6.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I propose giving you a brief synopsis of the speaking at Port Royal, on the ever memorable 4th of July, a day ever to be remembered and celebrated by the true democracy.

At 10 o'clock, a respectable audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen, having assembled upon the ground selected for the occasion, Mr. L. A. Weatherford appeared upon the stand, and opened the discussion by reading the Declaration of Independence, and commenting upon it in one of the most elegant and beautiful addresses it has ever been my happy lot to hear from the lips of any orator. And in this we were not alone, for we heard the same expression used by many gray headed, tottering fathers, who have served their country in time of war, as well as in peace, but who have never before had to contend with an internal midnight foe, united together with horrible oaths. His comments upon the principles set forth in that declaration, showed him to be, though a boy in years, a giant in intellect. His contrast of these latter day "Americans" with the signers of the Declaration of Independence was most withering and striking, and doubtless carried conviction to the hearts of many, yea, the countenances of the know nothings themselves showed distress in the camp. Mr. Weatherford then appealed to his young associates in a flow of eloquence that made us think of old Cæsar before the Roman Senate, when it was made known to that body that Cataline had been detected in a secret midnight conspiracy against the liberties of Rome.

Then in his closing remarks addressed to the ladies, some sweet gentle shower, falling not upon parched and withering plants, but upon opening rosebuds full of beauty and fragrance—full of love and poetry.

Next was introduced our worthy and distinguished friend, T. L. Yancy, who advocated the noble cause of democracy in a manner that reflected honor to himself and his party. Governmental policy, together with religious toleration, unbiassed and unprejudiced, constituted the principal theme of his address. For an hour he enchained his audience with weighty truths and stubborn facts, which were convincing and unanswerable. He presented in a lucid manner the true condition of the Catholic Church in relation to our American institutions.—Showing conclusively that the mighty power of Church, so much dreaded by the timid, diffident, and juvenile order of politicians, who act alone in secrecy, was nothing more nor less than sheer hypocrisy, or an endeavor at contemptible humbugery. Mr. Yancy in conclusion was also poetical, and addressed the ladies in a very chaste and touching manner, claiming to belong to the party of Republicans, who would ever protect the daughters of their country.

MR. G. G. Poindexter, of Clarksville, was then presented to the audience, and proceeded to discuss the origin and progress of the K. N. organization as well as the leading object it has in view. And just here I will remark, that upon this subject a more correct statement of facts, logical deductions, and patriotic sentiments could not have been made by any man. He proved satisfactorily that its origin and its victories belonged in the country where abolitionism was the creed, hope and character of the people; in a word, he showed its *rottenness*, its *unworthiness*, its *impurities*, its *illiberality*, its *treason*. Upon the whole, his speech was replete with true and lofty eloquence, eliciting the admiration and warm approbation of almost the entire assembly. Truly it was a "grand rally of the democracy." * * * We will give Johnson a hearty support in this vicinity. Some few of our party who happened to be drawn into the K. N. council, have returned again to the cherished principles of the great Republican democratic party.

Yours truly,

BELLBOURNE, Bedford county, Tenn., July 5th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We ought to have been here on the glorious Fourth. You are I know fond of good eating as well as good speaking—here we had both. The crowd was large, not less than twenty-five hundred or three thousand persons being present. The exercises of the day were opened by reading the Declaration of Independence by S. N. Bobo, Esq., of Lincoln, after which Col. E. A. Keeble, of Murfreesboro, delivered one of the most chaste, eloquent and argumentative addresses it was ever my pleasure to listen to; contrasting among other things, the actions of our revolutionary fathers, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, with those who now claim to be the "American party." After he had concluded his address, dinner was announced, which was abundant and finely prepared; after which, R. G. Payne, Esq., of Columbia, made a glorious speech, one of his happiest efforts, showing up know-nothingism in all of its enormities and deformities—urging upon those who had connected themselves with it, to abandon it. Through his entire speech he was frequently interrupted by shouts of applause from his large, and attentive audience. Mr. Bobo followed in a short and impressive speech, which was broken in upon by rain. It having been announced that there would be speaking after night, Messrs. Ewing and Gov. A. V. Brown being expected, quite a number of those present remained. When the train from Chattanooga arrived, Hon. Barclay Martin was discovered in the cars, and being loudly called for, appeared on the steps and excused himself; said he was heart and soul with those who opposed know-nothingism; that he was a democrat and desired the success of democrats; that he rejoiced at the bright prospects of success which were before the democratic party in August; that he regretted that his duties as a public officer prevented him from remaining with us, and concluded by asking three cheers for Andrew Johnson, the next Governor of Tennessee. A number of gentlemen having arrived in the cars from Winchester, among whom were Mr. Claiborne and T. T. Patell, Esq., they were called upon for speeches, and addressed the audience. After which, Mr. Robo concluded his speech, which was broken in upon by the rain in the evening. The three last gentlemen were listened to with marked attention, and their speeches reflected credit upon them.

As the space allotted for a letter, I cannot, nor would it be proper for me to go into a detail of the arguments of the gentlemen. The crowd adjourned in the spirits about 12 o'clock, P. M., well satisfied with the day's work. I must not omit to state that Captain Bennett, with the Johnson Blues, was present during the day, and at night gave exhibition of his transparencies. His company composed principally of young men, some of whom were deceived in the "know nothing" trap, but having discovered its objects, like *honest* men abandoned it. In Bedford I assure you every thing is right, and on the 2d day of August, the dark lantern gentry will find that their boast of five hundred majority for Gentry will dwindle down to an O.

Yours, &c., ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING.

—, July 7th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The desperate war are that is now being waged by the know nothings throughout this State and the Union is evidently, in its tendency, against liberty and the Constitution. The result of its efforts, if successful, must lead its partizans to the establishment of a consolidated government, and end in the election *of a President for life, or a King*, to rule over us. How easy will it be for a sworn body of men to carry this out. First secure all the offices for themselves, elect a President, and control the army and navy of the United States, then, when the proper time arrives, declare *their* President, King or Dictator for life. This has ever been the secret political tendencies have controlled any government. The know nothing advocates are indeed treading fast to the overthrow of liberty in this land. These things may seem of no avail, but duty demands that the people be warned of these things. Such has already been the argument of one know nothing to a democrat, telling him, that to prevent all foreigners and catholics from coming to this country *the know nothings would soon have such a strong* government that they could control the army and navy, and then if any attempts were made to land on these shores, the foreigners could be driven back or killed. These things may look small at the start, but they are too strong to let slip. I would give it as my opinion, that in placing the know nothings in power it will be but a short time until A KING WILL BE PROCLAIMED by them to reign over the United States! Then, perhaps, those who call themselves democrats will wonder indeed, and lament for the liberty lost by their treachery. Let the people be aware of this before it is too late.

Let the true friends of liberty warn the people every where of the danger, perhaps it may be averted from us. BEDFORD.

PETERSBURG, July 5th, '55.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As an humble, but interested one of the great yeomanry of the country, I wish to write you briefly of the reproachful resorts of the incendiaries yclept American party of this place, to consummate their dangerous and despicable schemes, as well as to send a message of encouragement from this section of the State to the fearless and true hearted democracy of Tennessee. Well, last winter a council was established in Petersburg, and ever since that time the masses of the circumjacent region who love their country and her institutions as they do their children and their household gods, and who revere the priceless doctrines of the immortal architects who reared the stately and grand fabric of our government, have had a war waged on them, not an open, bold and manly war, but a war of insinuation, of secrecy, of treachery, of humbug. Know nothing emissaries were immediately sent out in every direction; and never did the Jesuits exert themselves so indefatigably, so unremittingly, so ceaselessly to convert the natives of South America, as they did to gull and entrap honest and unsuspecting democrats. These zealots would go to their farms and shops, and stop and detain them from their labor to talk to them of the believed purity of this new party tangle, and to rehearse with the sweet music of a crow over a dead hare, their grandiloquent praises and cantellations of its deeds and nationalism. To tell you that they have exerted themselves every minute, every hour, day and night for months, in this insidious way, and all others which their desperate ingenuity could supply, is only to tell one half. Have the democrats suffered themselves to be tricked, imposed on, ensnared, enslaved, apostatized? No, no, no! After all their prodigious and zealotical activity and effort—after all their preaching, bragging, boasting, defying—after having the little chief-pregnant orator of Giles, and every other satellite of proscription and intolerance, stalking over the country to harangue the people, it is believed they have not a single democrat in the council of this place to rejoice over with exceeding great joy. At first, a few of the uninformed surrendered to the stratagem, but they have brushed the scales from their brows—they have ceased to do homage to the black tyrant that reigns in Pandemonium. They abominate the authors of their humiliation, and secrecy, deviot, treachery, imposture, proscription, intolerance, love for place, spoils and power, humbug, abolition, know nothingism.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., we had the Hon. J. H. Thomas with us, and he knocked the last prop from under the know nothing den of Petersburg. As elsewhere, Mr. Colier of Winchester met him, and took the lead. Of course he declaimed violently and magnificently against foreigners and Catholics. Whilst assaulting so gallantly the Catholics and their creed, I was forcibly reminded of the statement of Henry Clay, in his great effort on the emancipation of South America, that there was nothing in the Catholic religion unfavorable to freedom. But Mr. C. and his party have departed from him, turned their back on their former idol, and the voice of the statesman of Ashland, ever so eloquent for his country and so withering in condemnation of her enemies, is not heard in these lunatical, proscriptive and intolerant days.

Mr. Colier's two hours at length dragged out, and Col. Thomas came to the stand. In a moment his commanding and portly person, his noble chest swelling with the throbbings of a patriotic heart, his full and strong voice ringing like a clarion, presented an animating spectacle. With the Declaration of Independence and Constitution in hand, he made his charge and opened his battery, firing shot after shot, hot, hissing and whistling, descending with blow after blow in rapid succession, till the concave gave way, tottering, cracking, tumbling, falling, its black inhabitants flying pell-mell in confusion, route and dismay. The holding up and exposure of their scheme in all its fallacy and enmity was too frightful, too awful, and too true; and fearing to be forced to make a confession, they all left the yard that could get away. This is no exaggeration, but the stern and whole truth. The distinguished orator next proceeded to expound with masterly cogency and profundity, a true Americanism. He denied, as asserted by the gentleman, that democracy was dead. It was in glorious vitality, and would be till the end of time. It was and had been its mission to crush the traitors and factions of the country within, and its enemies without; and to preserve the Union, to increase its extent, to extend its dominion and add to its power and greatness. It was no wretched and new born delusion hatched up by traitorous and ambitious men, to wait them to the offices of government. It was time-honored and honorable, and it was battling for the great and precious doctrines immortalized by the devotion of Washington and Jefferson. Two old frosty-headed warriors and patriots who were with Jackson at New Orleans last year and in front of Col. Thomas and while he was thus depicting the party of the Constitution and the Union, they were seen to give free vent to their surcharged emotion. I have attended many political gatherings, but never witnessed a scene so thrilling and impressive! It must be imagined, not described.

At the close of Col. Thomas' rejoinder, one wild, loud, long shout of indignation, of disgust, of scorn, went up from the crowd, and several know nothing converts and old line whigs rushed up to the stand and offered him their congratulations.

You have no idea, sirs, of the tremendous pitch of enthusiasm to which the people are wrought up. The alarm bell is ringing, and they are rallying as did the Bostonians in 1770, to resist the lawless soldiery of George III. The altars of liberty are burning like the hallowed fires of Persia in every valley, on every hill side and hill-top in Lincoln. The banner of toleration, of the Constitution, and the Union, is streaming buoyantly and proudly to the breeze; and never were her patriotic and mighty yeomanry so completely aroused and fixed, so determinedly and solemnly resolved to do their duty to their State and country; to contribute to her weal and woe, their might and main, to dispel the storm cloud of treason that is gathering over the Union and menacing its existence and perpetuity. The banner and indomitable democracy will, on the 2d of August, poll a more terrific and thundering broadside on the mongrel and dark ranks of know nothingism than did Bragg's battery in the cohorts of Santa Anna at Buena Vista. We will gain in Lincoln by hundreds. The state of things in Marshall is most cheering. So, Johnson will gain largely. Very truly,

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All orders addressed to us shall receive prompt attention.

CAPURRO & CASWELL, General Agent.

julyl0—tf

IN SMITH COUNTY COURT, TENNESSEE.

JULY TERM, 1855.

Clarkey Haynie, Elizabeth Winkler and others, vs. William H. Beasly and others.

IT appearing to the Court that John Price and wife, Amelia, Gideon and Perthama Price, Permelia Beasly, Mary E., John M. and Armer Beasly, Sarah Beasly, Polly Moore, Betsy Duncan, Joshua L. Vaden, William Vaden, Perthama G. Vaden, Leonidas Vaden, Manasey Vaden, and two others of their family whose names are not known, are non residents of the State of Tennessee. It is ordered that publication be made in some newspaper published in Nashville, Tennessee, requiring said non-residents to appear before the Chancery Court at Smith county, at the court house in Carthage, on the first Monday in September next, to take and defend their portion in the land in the pleadings of the last will and testament of Joshua Beasly, deceased, which will again be presented for proof, or the same will be taken against you. Witness, W. W. Hall, Clerk.

July 10—w4t

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

A MOST beautiful TEN ACRE LOT, on the corner of Jefferson street extended, and the Rutledge and Harding turnpike. Said lot has two fine fronts on the above gravelled streets, is handsomely located, all deep soil, and only a few hundred yards from the corporation, so that gas will be given for sashing extensively for young gardens. Apply immediately to

J. H. & R. W. BROWN,

july 10—2td

C. W. Robertson, & Co.,

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july10

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THE light draught passenger steamer

TALIDA, T. M. HARDY, Master,

will leave as above, on THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

A. HAMILTON, Agent.

[july10]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE NASHVILLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. for the last six months, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders of the Nashville Gas Light Company, on demand after the 10th inst.

JAS. H. KENDRICK,

july10—d1m Treasurer.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WANT to purchase 20,000 bushels of RYE STRAW.

july10 T. G. SHEPHERD.

LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHION, for July, just received by

july10 T. G. & CO.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALA.)

Established on the Above plan and Model of the Military Academy at West Point.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY CLASS!!

To be Drawn 11th July, 1855, in the City of Mobile, Jewelry when Prizes amounting to

$30,000

will be distributed according to the following

Magnificent Scheme!

☞ And, BESIDES, every Prize is drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due. WHOLE TICKETS $10 Prize of $10,000 is drawn at each drawing.

1 do $10,000

1 do 5,000

6 do 2,000

10 do 1,000

20 do 500

28 do 300

120 do 200

251 Prizes amounting to $30,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25

☞ Every prize drawn at each drawing.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWANN, Agent, Mobile, Ala.

Sign of the Dancing Girls.

☞ Thos. Welsh and Jacob Wyman, Esqrs., Sworn Commissioners to superintend the drawing.

june8—td

New Stock.

JOHN PATTERSON,

NO. 16 COLLEGE STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of all kinds of FURNITURE, consisting of

ROSE WOOD PARLOR SUITS

MAHOGANY do do

WALNUT do do

CHAMBER SETTS of Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut

SELF ROCKING CRIBS, MATTRASSES of every variety.

Willow Wagons Cabs and Cradles.

Also—150 CLOCKS, at prices from $4 to $125, warranted for 12 months.

Cash buyers and planters are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

JOHN PATTERSON,

No. 16 College st.

july8

New Gas Fixtures

JUST received a very handsome variety of Chandeliers and other articles in our line, and if you have not to have the Gas in your house, you cannot find a more favorable time, for we are selling cheaper than ever, and have the very best workmen employed, and pledge to do the very best work.

We have all kinds of Fixtures, from the cheapest Light Chandelier to the finest Bronze. We have Chandeliers that can be used for Gas or Candles; and by changing only the fire of the Gas pipe can be furnished with fashionable Chandeliers, and use other materials until the Gas pipe reach their premises.

Gas Pipe Work of all kinds, either Lead or Iron, done with despatch. Apply to J. H. Kendrick, Secretary of the Gas Light Company, or to

C. & J. TYLER.

July 8

A SURE CURE FOR CANCERS

MY WIFE having labored under one for years, and sometimes, and having tried different remedies, I concluded to undertake it myself, and it has been three months I applied a complete cure, although she had been given up by her friends as being beyond the reach of any cure, she is for the last year quite well and hearty, though she had for many years previous had her whole breast taken off. Go fine child, which she nurses herself. I have also healed several other cases, and have met with the same success.

My treatment is not the use of Mercury, but is purely Vegetable, by which I can cure other diseases, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism and Blood, Scrofula, Piles, and all diseases depending on a diseased manner. All that I ask is a trial, and if I do not do what I have named, I do not ask for pay. Persons who can cure there shall be no charge. Further information can be obtained by calling on me, or by letter at No. 127 North Market street.

JONATHAN THOMAS.

july8—6m w&c

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of ten per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Nashville, Franklin and Shelbyville Turnpike Company.

Payable at the City Hotel, in Nashville, on and after the 10th instant, and on the Franklin Road on Saturday the 14th instant, on all the Turnpikes in Maury, from Saturday the 14th instant.

Stockholders will please attend at the proper times, and receive their dividends.

W. W. & R. H. HARRIS, Chiefs.

Nashville, July 2, 1855.

GENTLEMENS FINE BOOTS.

WE have just received a very superior Patent Calf Stitched Boot, under the estimate of $6 50.

Superfine Cloth Congress Gaiters;

Lasting and Cloth Fine Sandals, in great variety;

Patent Leather Oxfords and Calf Walking Shoes;

Boys' Patent Leather Congress Gaiters and Pumps, &c.

RAMAGE & CHURCH,

july7 42 College st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GROCERIES ON TIME.

By R. S. French & Son.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M., comprising part of

150 hhds prime Sugar;

400 sacks " Coffee;

1100 barrels Whiskey;

1300 sacks Salt;

1000 kegs Nails;

200 boxes Sing and Tallow Candles;

100 bags Cotton Yarns;

100 kegs Tobacco;

150 " Rail Road Tobacco;

100,000 Regalia and Melee Cigars;

500 boxes Fair Banks;

75 casks Brandy and Wines;

100 dozen Plough Lines;

125 bbls Lump and Crushed Sugars;

100 reams Wrapping Paper;

100 bbls Molasses;

10 kegs Shot;

Terms of Sale—Under $50, cash; for $50 and over $400, 60 days, with satisfactory endorsers, payable in Bank.

july6 R. S. FRENCH & SON.

GROCERIES AT AUCTION.

By Wood & Swan.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th DAY OF JULY, being our regular sale day, we will sell for bank account of our store, commencing at half past eight o'clock, the following:

300 bags Rio Coffee;

100 bbls Rebolled Molasses;

20 bbls Loaf Sugar;

20 do Crushed do;

20 do Powdered do;

50 bbls Fine Mountain Whiskey;

100 do Tennessee do;

bbls and half bbls assorted Brandies;

do Domestic Rum;

100 boxes Fresh Cheese;

Also, Hardware, Sodas, Soap, Star and Tallow Candles, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Madder, Cigars, Snuff, Segars and a great variety of other articles.

julyl8 DAVIS & SWANN.

STIFFT

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 62 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

JUDSON, FOWLER & CO,

Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

Shirts, Collars, and Drawers.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

july 6—3m

4000 DOLLARS!

FOR SALE.

FOUR thousand dollars worth of Stock, on Grove that will secure the payment of from 50 to 70 per cent per annum for a term of four or five years. A security will be given by the seller, for the payment of the instalments on said stock, as they become due. Administrators or persons holding the money of minors, will find this a SPLENDID CHANCE for investment. Inquire of

W. B. SHEPARD,

Nashville, July 6, 1855. No. 1 College st.

Rag Premiums.

WE have appointed Mr. Robert Cowan, being called to W. Whiteman, Esq., to examine the Rag Certificates presented by claimants, the Premiums offered by him for rags received during the year ending June 30, 1855, hereby award the Premiums as follows:

1st. Prm. of $100 to S. M. Myers, Chattanooga 15,000

2d do $60 to Jas. Glenn, Sparta 8,333

3d do $30 to J. Cowley, Pleasant Grove 5,000

4th do $20 to Leiper & Menefee, Murfreesboro 3,333

5th do $10 to C. White, Dixon City 1,666

6th do $10 to H. Potts, Stone Hill 1,666

JUDGE EMAT. R. H. CARNEGIE,

S. H. LOMBS,

A. G. ADAMS.

Nashville, July 4, 1855.

GREAT REDUCTION

RATES OF FREIGHT,

BETWEEN

PHILADELPHIA AND NASHVILLE,

VIA SAVANNAH.

THROUGH TO THE

PHILADELPHIA AND NASHVILLE

FREIGHT LINE.

Notice is hereby given that on and after notice, the rate of freight for Light Goods and Dry Goods, on the above route, is FORTY CENTS per cubic foot, instead of 45 cents as heretofore.

C. A. L. LAMAR, Agent,

Savannah, Ga.

GREAT REDUCTION

RATES OF FREIGHT

BETWEEN

New York and Nashville,

VIA SAVANNAH.

THROUGH TO THE

NASHVILLE FREIGHT LINE.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT BY

the New York and Savannah

Steamships have been reduced as follows:

Light Goods, per cubic foot, 40 cents; per cubic foot, 1 cents; per cubic foot, 1 cents; per cubic foot, 1 cents.

Dry Goods, per cubic foot, 1 cents; per cubic foot, 1 cents; per cubic foot, 1 cents.

Apply to

PARSONS, PORTER & CO., New York.

FRESH SUPPLIES!

110 CHEMICALS, PAINTS, &c., &c. Received and to be sold at the lowest prices by T. WELLS,

At the MANSION DRUG STORE, on the Corner Union street, Nashville.

SURGICAL, DENTAL, SURVEYING, Mathematical and Pocket Instruments, supplied. Just received by

june24 T. WELLS.

PERFUMERY.

BOHEMIAN GUILT TOILETTE BOTTLES, assorted.

COSMETICS—A fine assortment.

HAIR TONICS, Bay Rum, Glass Powders, in tin and boxes assorted.

CURLING FLUIDS, Pomatums, OILS, Philocomes, Morrocs, Oil Macassar.

TOILETTE and Shaving Soaps, 100 doz.

ODONTINE, TOOTH PASTE and STRAWBERRY TOOTH WASH.

Flavoring Extracts, a full assortment. Received and offered cheap by

T. WELLS.

COD LIVER OIL.

A Superior Article, Pure and Sweet, Just Received by

T. WELLS.

SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS.—48 Dozen BULLS, Guild's, Townsend's, Crapper's, Sharpe's fresh