NASHVILLE TRUE WHIG.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. R. McKENNIE AND GEO. B. BROWN.
UNDER THE FIRM OF
B. R. McKENNIE & CO.

H. E. WALKER, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

TERMS—Daily True Whig.....$5 00 } In advance.
Tri-Weekly.....5 00 } In advance.
Weekly.....3 00 } In advance.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Letters on business with this office, to ensure attention, must be addressed, in all cases, be directed to B. R. McKennie & Co.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 22.

What Will Congress Do?

Congress will meet one week from Monday next. Every true patriot, remarks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, must look with anxious interest to that event. The session will be one of more than usual importance. Many circumstances will contribute to this. Foremost of these, though it ought not to be, is the fact that with this session of Congress begins practically the next Presidential campaign. With a large proportion of the members of the House of Representatives, and we fear with many Senators also, the first consideration will be less how they legislate for the good of the people, than how they can best promote the interests of their favorite candidates for the Chief Magistracy on President Pierce's retirement—for it is morally certain that no party will put him again in formal nomination. We doubt whether even the Democracy of the South would desire his reelection. The Democracy of the North, we have no hesitation in saying, will look elsewhere than to the present incumbent of the office for their candidate. Without, however, entering upon the question of candidature, it is quite safe to predict that the qualities and prospects of Presidential candidates will enter largely into Congressional discussions, and greatly impede public business. If such is not the case, there must be an improvement of the material of Congress which we shall be very happy to see and to chronicle.

And yet more pressing questions will present themselves for the action of that body. Neither the foreign nor the domestic affairs of the country are in such a condition that Congress can safely, or at least wisely neglect them. The Central American question, after being seemingly settled, is thrown back to just where it was before the inception of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and is as liable—nay more liable—has ever it was to give rise to mutual jealousies and misunderstandings between the United States and Great Britain. For American citizens, some honorably, some dishonorably, have become intimately and it may almost be said inseparably mixed up with Central American troubles. We are not among those who are ready to attribute hostile motives to the English Government without rhyme or reason, for we deem that British interests, if no higher considerations, will deter it from seeking occasion of quarrel with the United States. We do not regard the very natural disposition of a portion of England's present immense naval armament as having reference to Central American affairs; least of all that it has any such significance, as the London *Times* assumes.

Nevertheless, our relations in that quarter are such as to demand the prompt and grave consideration of Congress. There are obvious reasons why such consideration should be given to Central American affairs. We seem to be acting unjustly toward her. At four separate times have expeditions gone out from among us to prey upon her territories—under Kinney, Fabens, Walker, French—and it must seem little less than a mockery to Nicaragua to say that we cannot help it. Some measures should unquestionably be taken to put this Government right before Nicaragua and the world in that respect. Then our citizens have now legitimate interests on that coast which seem to be put in peril alike, by the piratical bands above referred to, and the jealousies and fears of the Nicaraguan Government. And further, it is eminently desirable that substantial negotiation be immediately reopened with Great Britain respecting the mutual relation of the two Governments. There is nothing within the latitude and longitude of Central America worth fighting about, and therefore nothing worth keeping the country in a perpetual ferment about. And as the present Administration has so bungled affairs as simultaneously to permit a portion of the Central American republics to be overrun with filibustering parties from the United States, and the whole Clayton-Bulwer negotiation to fall to the ground, we respectfully submit that Congress ought to take the matter in hand, and devise and apply the remedy.

Unquestionably, our relations with Mexico, and the conduct of the United States Minister in that country—the present and future of that ill-fated country and the contingency that may spring therefrom—also demand attention.—Then not only has diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain under the auspices of the present Administration resulted most unsatisfactorily, but on the continent of Europe it has been equally unproductive. Little has been recently said of Spanish affairs, but enough has transpired to show that the conduct of diplomacy in Spain demands investigation. Hints have been lately thrown out that negotiation there progresses very unsatisfactorily. There is also the question of the Danish Sound dues requiring settlement, on which subject Congress ought to have something to say. So that our foreign policy and relations, which, like our domestic affairs, have been thrown into disorder, or permitted to lapse into confusion, by the present Administration, present grave matters for consideration and discussion, and such as cannot be abandoned for the prosecution of the business of President-making, without serious detriment to the country.

At home, the state of affairs is by no means encouraging, while we have even less hope of seeing them calmly and equitably adjusted. It is possible, however, that the marked rebuke and disapproval which the great states of New York and Massachusetts have given to the new and dangerous party which attempted to stand on Northern ground alone, may have a wholesome effect upon Congress. One consequence it should have. It should teach every Member and Senator, from the free States, that no where can any party sustain itself upon an sectional basis, and least of all upon the simple abolitionists.

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, in the morning, Mr. Ballew introduced a bill to incorporate the Hiwassee College. Senate resolution raising a committee to audit the accounts of the Comptroller and Treasurer, and report the amount of dividends received by the Governor from the States' stock in the Union and Planter's Bank, and how disbursed, was adopted. House Bill to amend the Attachment Laws, providing for the issue of attachments on debts not due, passed 3d reading. House Resolution addressed to our Representatives in Congress in favor of the Pacific Road through Texas, was adopted. House Bill incorporating the Memphis Fire Co., No. 6, was rejected, and a motion to reconsider entered. Several House and Senate Bills were acted upon in their intermediate stages. The Conventional Interest Bill was taken up, and the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, and after a short session, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

In the House, the greater portion of the morning session was taken up in the discussion of a resolution to again invite the clergymen of the city to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer, which was laid on the table, and the resolution introduced a few days ago by Mr. Meek, to appoint a committee of three to confer with the Governor in regard to appointing a day of general thanksgiving, which was rejected by a strict party vote, we believe.

In the evening, Mr. Carter introduced a bill to restrict and regulate the business of shaving. The resolution requiring the Committee on the Penitentiary to enquire into the expediency of radical changes in the management of the Penitentiary, was adopted. Senate bill to increase the salary of the Attorney General and Reporter for the State to $1500 per annum, passed third reading. House bill to attach portions of Bledsoe and Marion counties to the county of Hamilton was amended and finally rejected. The Senate again then went into Committee of the Whole on Senate bill to regulate the rate of interest, and subsequently rejected the bill and recommended its rejection. The report and bill were laid on the table.

It is to be regretted that so many questions which have no connection with politics whatever, should be made to assume a partisan aspect when they are brought up in the House. If the members were as sensitive in regard to the interest of the State and to whatever concerns the people in a civil and social point of view, as they are whenever a measure comes up that *looks* or *smacks*, however superficially, war upon some one of the political parties of the day, there would be but little use for that species of legislation popularly known as *Buncombising*, and for which every member of our Legislature cherishes an inveterate dislike, while the State, both in character and finances, would unquestionably be the gainer. If a measure is *right* in principle, it ought to be adopted, but if it is *wrong*, it ought to be rejected, irrespective of its supposed bearing upon parties or their partisans.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS—A. O. P. NICHOLSON.—The Court of Claims, a few days since, had before it the case of A. O. P. Nicholson, the proprietor of the Washington *Union*, the administration organ. This is a claim for extra compensation, amounting to several thousands of dollars. Mr. Nicholson is at present the Public Printer; and, as the proprietor of the official organ, the *Union*, is selected by the heads of the Departments as one of the papers in that city to which is given the Government advertising, amounting, probably, to $20,000 annually.

The *Union* has, time and again, says the *Organ*, lavished upon the administration and its subordinates the most fulsome adulation for their integrity and rigid economy in managing the finances of the Government; and yet it institutes proceedings in the Court of Claims to obtain an amount of money which those very officers have rejected. We have almost been led to believe, from reading some of the *Union's* eulogies upon the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistant, who is well known as the gatherer of the "black mail" tax, that so rigidly economical and scrupulously frugal were these high functionaries, that even TIME was required to pay toll to the exchequer, yet the *Union* sues for that which they have decided it had no legal claim to. The *Union* reminds us of a hungry competitor, who searches among the "fakes" for the "fat," and, even though he gets all the "fat," is eager for all that remains; and, no matter what amount of favors his foreman may bestow upon him, he cannot be satiated, and will even complain that his patron has robbed him of that which was by right his. We, perhaps, is a dietetic which acts peculiarly upon the human race. Some will, after being well fed upon it, growl and snarl; some grow sycophantic; some crouch before their master and beg for more; some "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning;" some, as is the case with the *Union*, grow bold, and, even though their master is by them held up as a paragon of purity, justice and right, in all things and to all men, they institute legal proceedings to prove him to be the reverse. Democracy, thou art a jewel!

PRIZE AGRICULTURAL ESSAY.—We notice that Dr. ALEX. JACKSON, President of the West Tennessee Agricultural Association, delivered the Prize Essay at the recent Fair in Jackson. We feel encouraged greatly for the cause of Agricultural progress when such men as Dr. J. turn their attention to the subject with the zeal which he is manifesting. The West Tennessee *Whig* says of his Essay:

A more sensible production, and one calculated to do more good to the people, if properly acted upon, we rarely find recorded. It is meritorious for its good, practical suggestions, to say nothing about the polished language in which those suggestions are made. From the complete manner in which every joint seems to be fitted up, one might suppose it the work of even months, but we are acquainted with the fact that it was not even earnestly contemplated until a few days previous to the meeting of the Fair. Every farmer might be benefited by a careful perusal of this production.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The St. Louis *News*, of the 17th inst., says the case of Page & Bacon vs. the City and County of St. Louis, for damages in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad injunction case, was submitted to the court by consent, without evidence or argument, and a verdict rendered for plaintiffs for damages in the sum of $55,727,85. The defendants took an appeal.

☞ The official returns increase the American vote in New York State. The *Tribune* says the American plurality will be as high as 15,000, perhaps higher.

British Relations with the United States—Views and Speculations of the English Press

From the London Times, Oct 30.

The recent arrivals from the United States by no means tend to relieve the uneasy feeling with regard to the relations between the two countries to which we gave utterance a few days ago. The documents upon which we gave fresh intelligence as to the state of feeling of the American Government toward us at this critical moment the instructions of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, to the district attorney of Philadelphia.

From these papers we learn many things which are strange to English ears. They purport merely to be instructions as to the conduct of the trials of persons charged with recruiting for the militia service of Great Britain, but they are framed in a tone and a spirit which show that they were intended for other eyes than those of the district attorney of Philadelphia.

We learn from these letters that the American "Government has addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honor requires"—the premises being the recruiting for the service of Great Britain; we futher learn that the Government of Great Britian has declared, in answer, that it gave stringent instructions not to violate the municipal law, and from the New York Courier and Enquirer we further learn that the English Government has expressed its regret if any violations of the municipal law of America have taken place.

These things furnish an admirable text to the learned Attorney General, who proceeds to pour oil on the troubled waters by suggesting that the instruction not to violate the municipal law of the United States is a flagrant violation of our sovereign rights, and doubles the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted upon them. In pursuance of this charitable view, Mr. Cushing proceeds to direct that the British consul shall not be allowed to interfere in the trial, that no letters from him shall be read, except in due course of the evidence, and no statement from him be admitted, except in the character of witness for the defence.

We have nothing to say against such directions as constituting to the regular and proper conduct of a regular judicial investigation. In this country we believe no such directions would be necessary, because no one, of whatsoever position or station, would be allowed to interfere with the due and orderly administration of justice. But the reason given for this direction is needless and, we much fear, purposely offensive. The consul is to be excluded from taking part in the trial because he is subject to the suspicion of a breach of law which has not, indeed, been proved, but which this high law officers assumes against him as already established. Every British consul is, according to him, a criminal *in case or in posse*, and is to be treated accordingly.

Such is the official reserve such the gravity and decorum maintained by some in whose hands is placed the grave and honorable responsibility of directing the administration of the law in the great Republic. It is melancholy to think what grave interest may be compromised and what serious dangers wantonly risked by this studied insolence of demeanor and intemperance of language. On our side we fear nothing, for we are quite sure that our relations to the United States will be decided on calm and just views of dignity and interest, far different from those noisy and boisterous passions which Mr. Chushing has made it his business to excite.

But we remember, not without some degree of solicitude, that the Government of the United States is in the hands ultimately of an enormous constituency, many of whom have carried with them across the Atlantic a burning hatred to Great Britian, and most of whom are commendably and reasonably jealous of any affront offered to their independence. It is very natural that such men having but little time to devote to reading or inquiring for themselves, should be full of indignation and jealousy when they are told, upon the faith of the highest legal authority in the Government, that a friendly power has violated their law and committed a systematic series of outrages against their independence.

We may believe, and perhaps they themselves believe, that these charges are made without any serious intention of producing hostile relations with Great Britain, but chiefly with the view of influencing the Presidential election of 1856; but, nevertheless, the accusation does its work, and the philo Russian portion of the press is provided with a fresh text for the theme upon which they are never weary of descanting, the feelings of the multitude are embittered, and a chronic state of discontent is created, which only too surely prepares the public mind for the efforts of those political incediaries who are never weary of endeavoring to divide two nations whose destiny, race, language, institutions, and interest all point to the closest unity and concord. We rejoice to find in the American press a journal wise and independent enough to repudiate this species of official agitation, and we only trust that under such guidance the good sense of the nation will appreciate and repudiate the inflammatory language of the Attorney General.

But, while we have thus felt it our duty to mark our disapprobation of the inflammatory language employed by Mr. Cushing, we confess with great regret that we are unable to excuse the conduct of our Government in this matter. We are quiet sure that nothing was further from the intentions of the English Ministry than to do anything which might wound the susceptibility of American citizens or imperil the good understanding between the two countries; but, like men intent on a great object, they did not sufficiently regard the difficulties and dangers that lay in the way of its accomplishment.

They felt how important it was to obtain, in the shortest possible time, an efficient force with which to carry on the war against Russia. They knew how large a number of persons there are in the United State always ready to engage in any desperate enterprise, and they naturally thought that the Crimea might afford as attractive a battle-field as any other. Probably, also, they believed that the free would sympathize with the cause of freedom, and dreamt little either of the affinity which seems to exist between democracy and despotism, or the extreme jealousy excited by what is termed in America the monstrous alliance between England and France.

But all this, though it may extenuate, does not, in our opinion, excuse the conduct of the British Government in entering on a course of action so likely to rouse the irritable susceptibilities of the American people, and to afford an opportunity for those who only desire an occasion of raising their own importance at the expense of the peace and welfare of two great nations. It was not worth while for the sake of a few recruits more or less to risk even the possibility of a rupture with America, or to stir up those angry passions which seem ever ready to arise even from a less justifiable cause. It was a false step, and we rejoice to hear it has been retracted.

No amount of bluster or misrepresentation on the part of American statesmen shall ever induce us to vindicate that which is not in itself justifiable by any sophistry or extenuation. We must also express our surprise that the British diplomatic and consular agents in the United States did not immediately trasmit to their Governments such information as would at once have given it a proper sense of the danger it was incurring, and brought to its senses all advised attempts at enlistment to an speedy a close as possible.

However, the error has been made and fairly atoned for, and we can only hope that the large proportion of the citizens of the Union who have no political interest to serve by fanning the flames of discord between the two nations, will not permit the untoward circumstances that have taken place to be made, in the hands of designing men, the means of fostering a spirit of mutual and groundless hostility.

We have never been disposed to yield one point of national dignity to any threats or recriminations, even of the state with whom we are above all things anxious to maintain friendly relations, nor would we now, although involved in a mighty war, counsel any mean or timid compliance. We are strong enough to maintain our right, and to vindicate it, if need be, in the last resort. But we regard such a course with unfeigned abhorrence and repugnance, and, although forbidden to trust in the moderation of a portion at least of the American Government, we still rely with confidence on the good sense of her people, and the innumerable reconciling influences that continually mediate between us.

☞ "Ion," correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

Our Government has taken steps to stop the reinforcements which Col. Walker expects from California, and has instructed Geh. Persifer Smith to exert his whole force for the restraint of the Texas invasion of Mexican territory. This statement will be denied by none.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mr. Ballew introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Hiwassee College; passed 1st reading.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Whitthorne, providing for a joint committee to examine the accounts of the Comptroller and Treasurer, was taken up and adopted.

House bill to amend the Attachment Laws of this State, passed on 3d reading.

House bill to extend the time of receiving State aid by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, passed on 2d reading and was referred.

House resolution on the subject of the Pacific Railroad were adopted.

House bill to establish a Chancery Court at Cookville, in Putnam county, passed on 1st reading.

House bill to incorporate the Washington Fire Company of Memphis, No. 6, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Palmore. After some debate, the report of the Committee on Incorporations recommending its rejection, was agreed to, and the bill rejected.

Mr. Fletcher entered a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill.

The bill to improve the navigation of Hiwassee River was read a second time, and withdrawn by Mr. Fletcher for amendment.

The bill to amend the charter of the Southwestern Railroad Company passed on 2d reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The bill to relinquish the State interest in the Forked Deer Turnpike Company to Wm. D. Scales and ——— January, passed on 2d reading and was referred.

The bill to amend the Criminal Laws of this State passed 2d reading.

The bill providing for paying Printers for work done for the two Houses previous to the election of Public Printer, passed 2d reading.

The bill to exempt Involuntary Manslaughter from punishment by confinement in the Penitentiary, having been read,

Mr. Turney addressed the Senate briefly, urging its passage. He thought a crime committed without malicious intent, should not be visited with punishment so degrading as confinement in the Penitentiary.

The debate was continued by Messrs Sneed and Head, in opposition, after which the vote was taken and the bill rejected.

The bill to regulate the rate of interest was taken up, but was laid on the table again for the purpose of acting on a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Ellis's substitute. The motion to reconsider having failed, the original bill was again taken up.

Mr. Caldwell offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be so construed as to apply to Banks; and

Mr. Whitthorne an amendment, making it unlawful to purchase promissory notes or other evidences of debt at a greater discount than 10 per cent, provided the parties making them are solvent at the time of making them.

After some remarks from several members, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Stokes, went into Committee of the Whole, to mature the bill. The committee having spent some time in considering the bill, rose, and through the Chairman reported progress.

Then took recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr Carter introduced a bill to regulate the business of shaving, and it passed on 1st reading.

On motion of Mr. Rodgers, the Senate took up the resolutions providing for the sale of the Penitentiary, and an amendment offered by Mr. Rhilieu, was adopted.

The bill to increase the salary of the Attorney General and Reporter of the State was taken up. After considerable debate, the bill passed on 3d reading—ayes 12, noes 11.

On motion of Mr. Havron, House bill to attach portions of Bledsoe and Warren counties to Hamilton county, was taken up and amended. The bill was then rejected.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Interest Bill. After deliberating for a short time, the committee rose, and through the chairman, Mr. Stokes, recommended the rejection of the bill and amendments.

The Senate then adjourned to 9½ o'clock A. M. to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Petitions.—By Mr. Kimble: From citizens of Decatur county, praying for the passage of a law giving the county court of that county the power to establish an additional civil district in that county, and accompanied the same by a bill to carry out the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Looney: From the President and Directors of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company, praying for a change in their charter, and accompanied the same with a bill carrying out the prayer of the petitioners.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Hutton: Authorising the Clerk of the House to furnish the Treasury Clerk of the Penitentiary with 300 copies of the report from that institution. The resolution was amended by inserting 500 copies, and adopted under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Ward: Directing the committee appointed at the commencement of the session, to again call upon the clergymen of the city, and request them to open the deliberations of the House each day with prayer. The rule was suspended, and after an attempt to amend, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Bills Introduced.—By Mr Tompkins: For the benefit of sureties and endorsers.

Mr. Newman: To confer the office of State Librarian upon the Register of the Land Office of Middle Tennessee.

Mr. Colquitt: To authorize the Trustee of Overton county to pay out certain moneys arising from the sales of lands, &c, the same as other school funds.

Mr Dunnington: To amend the charter of the Porter Fire Arms Company.

Mr. Ball: To authorize tax collectors to make titles to lands sold by them for taxes.

Day of Thanksgiving.—The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolution to appoint a committee of three to confer with the Governor in regard to appointing a day of general thanksgiving.

Mr. Dunnington moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution—lost, ayes 23, noes 42.

After considerable debate, the resolution was rejected under the operation of the previous question, ayes 31, noes 34.

A number of Democratic members who voted against the adoption of the resolution, explained that they were in favor of the *principle* it embraced but they regarded it as having assumed a party character, and intended as a censure of the Governor, though the movers and advocates of the resolution disclaimed such intention.

Naval Reform—Lieut. Maury.—The resolution introduced some days ago by Mr. Brown, of Davidson, in regard to the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, under the operation of which Lieut. Maury has been placed up on the "reserved list," being the special order today, was taken up.

Mr. Brown, of Davidson, (Mr. Donelson in the chair,) discussed the subject at considerable length, showing the unjust operations of the act upon many deserving officers of the Navy, and especially upon Lieut. Maury, and paid a high and deserved compliment to the genius of that distinguished officer.

Before concluding, Gov Brown gave way to a motion to adjourn to 2½ o'clock, P. M., which motion prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr Brown, of Davidson, (Mr. Donelson in the Chair,) resumed the discussion in support of his resolutions, and after he had concluded,

Mr. Dunnington followed in a lengthy speech in vindication of the act of Congress, and in opposition to the adoption of the resolutions as impolitic; and paid a high compliment to Lieut. Maury.

Gov. Brown replied briefly, and

The House then adjourned to 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"Modern Mysteries Explained," which has been denominated "The Giant Work of the Age," has just been received by Charles W. Smith. In this book Professor Mahan, of Ohio, has met Spiritualism on its own ground, meeting and explaining by the laws of Science, all the well attested facts which have by the superstitious been attributed to "Spiritual influence."

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50 bags just received and for sale by D. D. DICKEY.
nov21 BAG

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, Grain Mills, Churns, Smoothing Mills, Grindstone Rollers, Grain Measures, Horse Power, Cows, Pumps, Meat Cutters and Grinders, Stoves &c. &c. on hand and for sale by D. D. DICKEY,
jan26 College street, Nashville

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Last night but two of the admired and versatile Artistes Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU and Miss ALBERTINE.

Mr. Chanfrau will repeat by express desire his admirable personation of TOODLES and Mons. TONSBILLION, Miss Albertine, the eminent and fascinating young American Actress, who has been rapturously received by the public, will appear as OUR NAN and BOB NETTLES.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 24, will be gifted the Comedy of the GOOD FOR NOTHING Nan, Miss Albertine. To be followed by the admirable Comic Drama of BOB NETTLES. Bob Nettles, Miss Albertine; Tonsbillon, Mr. Chanfrau. To conclude With the Toodles. Toodles, Mr. Chanfrau. In rehearsal the Drama of the Ocean Child. nov22

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Nov. 21 1854.

I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do set apart THURSDAY, the 6th December, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER, and do earnestly request the people of the State do solemnly to observe it as such.
nov22 ANDREW JOHNSON.

FOR ST. LOUIS

THE Splendid Passenger Packet SALLIE WEST, J. N. COSBITT, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
nov22—1t A. HAMILTON, Agent.

R. C. M'NAIRY & CO.

No. 55 COLLEGE ST., Nashville, Tenn.

HAVE now on hand one of the largest and most complete stocks of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suitable for Fall and Winter, ever offered at retail in this market. And having within the last few days received their third large FALL IMPORTATION, and many articles bought at prices far below their usual cost, are enabled to offer inducements to all persons wanting goods in their line.

DRESS GOODS.

Elegant Plaid Silks, in all colors, for day and evening dresses at from $18 to $60; elegant Moire Antiques, plain and striped, for visiting and evening dresses; Plaid and Striped Silks, all qualities and prices; Plain Gros Grain Silks, in all colors, for day and evening dresses; Poult de Soie, do; Cashmere robes, with borders, elegant; Cashmere Robes, printed, do.

Plain and Printed Delaines.

The largest lot ever offered in this city, bought at greatly reduced prices, which will be sold proportionably low.

300 patterns Union de Laines, at only $2 a piece; Plain Merinoes, in all colors. In short, EVERY THING in the dress goods line.

Flannels.

Extra heavy, all Wool, for Drawers;
" " Union, "
" " Shaker, "
All qualities Welsh and other unshrinking Flannels, silk warp Flannels.

Red Flannel, all colors; and for children, common White, Red, Yellow, all qualities.

For Boys.

All description of goods for Boys' Clothing such as Jean, Satinett, Jeadsky, Cassimeres, &c. &c.

Staple Goods.

All kinds Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Damasks, Tickings, Sprout Checks, Cotton Flannels, Prints, Irish Linens, Plaid Linseys, Negro Kerseys, &c. &c.

Embroideries and Lace Goods.

Everything in this line, Handkerchiefs and Collarettes, Velvet, Lace, Muslin Edgings, every variety of Infant's Robes, French and Scotch Worked Collars, Mourning Collars, in great variety.

Curtain Goods.

Everything in Muslin and Lace Curtains. Also Union, all Wool, and Satin Laine Damasks, with Gimps, Tassels, Loops, Cords, &c., to match. Also Cornice and Pins, all qualities.

Hosiery.

A very large stock of Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys', all of which they will sell at the lowest possible prices.

Carpets

In endless variety, and all qualities. Many new styles received within the last few weeks, at prices to insure entire satisfaction. Also, a large lot of Rugs, Mats, Drugets, Oil Cloths, Oil Cloth Mats for Fire Places, Wash Stands, &c. &c.
nov21 R. C. McNAIRY & CO., No. 55 College street, Nashville, Tenn.

Modern Mysteries Explained and Exposed.

IN FOUR PARTS.

I. Clairvoyant Revelations of A. J. Davis.
II. Phenomena of Spiritualism Explained and Exposed.
III. Evidence that the Bible is given by inspiration of the Spirit of God, as compared with the evidence that these manifestations are from the spirit of men.
IV. Clairvoyant Revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg.

By A Mahan First President of Cleveland University.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

For sale by CHARLES W. SMITH.
nov21

NED DAVIS' OLIO MINSTRELS.

THE citizens of Nashville are respectfully informed that this Star Troupe will give six of their unapproachable entertainments in this city commencing this MONDAY evening, Nov. 19, at the foot of Broad street, on board the new steamer BANJO. Hours opening 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Admission 50 cents, children and servants 25 cents.
nov19—1w J. E. WARNER, Agent.

LAST WEEK.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL!

To close SATURDAY NIGHT, 24th inst.

Magnificent Paintings by ROSSITER. The CAPTIVE ISRAELITES, with figures life size, and the great Paintings of NOAH AND HIS FAMILY in the Ark. The DELUGE. Also MIRIAM THE PROPHETESS exulting over the destruction of Pharaoh's host.

Admission reduced. See small Bills. nov20—1w

AMATEUR'S CHARITY CONCERT,

FOR the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Society of Nashville, at the Christian Church, Cherry street,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV 22ND.

To commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Tickets ONE DOLLAR. Children 25 cents.

For particulars see bills of the day. nov21—td

PROFESSOR GREINER

HAS arrived, and will give a few of his Scientific Exhibitions of FANCY CANE BLOWING and SPINNING, in the room adjoining the Verandah opposite the Post Office. Each exhibition will be set apart for the reception of Ladies and families. This is the most singular, interesting and Scientific Exhibition or process that ever has been exhibited in any part of the world. All lovers of the Fine Arts, both ladies and gentlemen, ought not by any means to miss a treat both intellectual and mechanical like this as they never have a like opportunity. Indeed all heads of families should bring their families to witness this most interesting operation, for it will instil into their young minds one of the most important sciences now extant, as admitted by all persons throughout Europe, both of the higher, middle and lower classes, who have had the pleasure of witnessing this interesting operation of Messrs. Greiner & Co.

Prices of admission 25 cents. Children and Servants 15 cents. Hours of Exhibition from 9 to 12 o'clock, and 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

A Card to Parents for sale. nov20—1w

Buck Shirts and Drawers.

JUST received, a small lot of superior Buck Shirts and Drawers. Also a few of second rate quality for sale by
nov20 J. H. McGILL.

Undershirts and Drawers.

ANOTHER invoice of Shaker Flannel, heavy Knit Wool, Merino American, Saxony, and heavy Silk. Received and for sale by
[nov20] J. H. McGILL.

Patent Gum Goods.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of Goodyear's Patent Gum Goods, consisting in Overshoes, Ombs, Leggins, Persian and Mexican Blankets, Life Preservers, Air Cushions &c. &c. The Coat, Leggins and Blank to are invaluable to country physicians, Huntsmen, and all others who are exposed to wet weather. For sale at moderate prices by
J. H. McGILL,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable Store,
nov20 Corner of Square and College street.

CORN SACKS.

A CONSTANT supply of heavy Corn Sacks for sale by
nov17—1m JOSEPH NASH, S. E. College and Cedar sts.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL

Corner of Spring and Summer Sts.

THIS new Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the Traveling public, and Transient Visitors to the city, in a style to give satisfaction to all.
nov17—1w D. T. S OTT.

LADIES' HEELED GAITERS.

HAVE received another pack g of Ladies' super French L. Heeled Gaiters:
" " " " " thick soles;
" " J. Cloth Congress Boots;
" " Kid Buskins and Pump Ties;
" " Thick Soled do;
Misses' Kid Slippers, Gaiters and Pump Boots.
JOHN RAMAGE
nov17 42 College st.

JUST RECEIVED FOR GENTLEMEN,

GENTS' new Top Calf Congress Boots, Soled Gaiters;
" Night Walking Brogans, sewed;
" Calf W. P. B. S. Gaiters;
With a general assortment of Boys and Youths' Calf Boots and Gaiters.
JOHN RAMAGE
nov17 42 College st.

MT. OLIVET CEMETERY.

PROPOSALS are invited for Macadamizing and gravelling the Main Avenues in said Cemetery. Apply immediately to
A. V. S. LINDSLEY, President.
nov20—1w

9,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE TEXAS LAND FOR SALE.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY acres lying in Wood County, west of the Trinity. 4,480 acres in Vanzant, near the county seat, good black soil; half prairie.

820 acres in Newton county, on Sabine river; part river bottom; extra land, bordering on Piney Woods.

820 acres in Liberty County on Angeline river.

1,120 acres in Kaufman County. Excellent land west of Trinity.

2,314 acres in Angeline county, on Natchez river.

A most excellent opportunity is now offered to those desiring farms or land in Texas; titles beyond doubt and warranted. Abstract ready for inspection. Terms very low. Will exchange for property. A large part of this land is adjacent to the lands on the Pacific R. R. Route. For a view of Maps, abstracts, and for any other information apply to
[nov20—4w*] T. W. KING, Clarksville, Tenn.

Nashville True Whig insert in daily 4t and in weekly 4t, and forward account to T. W. King—Clarksville Chron.

WROUGHT SPIKES—25 kegs Wrought Spikes, from 3 to 6½ inches, received by steamer Cruiser, and for sale by
[sept1] D. D. DICKEY.

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Notice to the Ladies of Nashville.

MADAME DEVONGU has just arrived from Paris, and takes great pleasure in informing the citizens of Nashville and vicinity that she is stopping at the Union Hall for a short time only, with a great variety of very rich French Embroideries and Brusses Laces, Honiton Lace, Collars of Brussels Lace, Thread Lace Veils, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Children's