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BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

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Office---No. 16 Deaderick Street.

For President,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner,
N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1860.

To the Subscribers of the Nashville News.

Subscribers to the Nashville Daily *News* who have paid for the same in advance will be furnished with the PATRIOT until the expiration of the time for which they have paid. All who have not paid in advance will be charged the regular rates of the PATRIOT from this date. We will continue to send the PATRIOT to all the subscribers of the *News* who were not already subscribers of the PATRIOT, until we receive notice to discontinue. City subscribers who desire the paper discontinued will notify us at once. The confusion incident to such a transfer may disturb the regular delivery of papers for a few days, and such as may be omitted will confer a favor by leaving word at our office.

A. S. CAMP & CO.

The Union Feeling and the Union Ticket in Tennessee.

The native State and life-long home of JOHN BELL is rallying to his support with the utmost ardor and enthusiasm. The masses are moving in all directions, and popular meetings are being held in many of the counties, which indicate that the people are aroused to the dangers that menace the country, and are rising up to take its cause and defence in their own hands. Never before, so early in a Presidential canvass, have we seen so much interest manifested by any party as in the present. Great issues are opened up and the public heart is moved to come to the rescue of the country from the assaults of its enemies. The people are at length convinced that it is time to gird up their loins and go forth to the fight in earnest. So long as a country is at peace and its citizens are prosperous, they may differ as to measures of policy, but when its cherished institutions are assailed and the pillars of its constitution are sought to be overthrown, and when its borders swarm with its secret foes, the people will fly to its rescue and its salvation without respect to party. That time is well nigh come, and the patriotic people of every name are beginning to see that any delay is dangerous, and are preparing to rally to the standard of the Constitution and the Union. Tennessee sends greeting to her sister States of the Confederacy, North and South, and invites them to join hands with her in defence of the Republic.

The Election Riots in Washington.

I has been the custom of our adversaries to charge all election riots which have occurred of late years to the account of the "bloody Know Nothings." We have from time to time given facts in refutation of those allegations. The municipal election in Washington on last Monday was characterized by most disgraceful and violent scenes of rowdyism—a report of which we publish this morning from the Washington *Star*, a regular democratic organ. As we have these details on democratic authority, they will scarcely be questioned. It will be seen from this report that those bloody and destructive proceedings were conducted under the immediate auspices of the democratic police force of the city—that while they offered no violence themselves, they arrested and held peaceable and unoffending parties while democratic "plug uglies" beat them—and that instead of arresting those guilty of these outrages, they seized those who were suffering those outrages. These atrocities were perpetrated under the nose of Mr. BUCHANAN, in the presence and, indeed, on behalf of the democratic Mayor of the city. If such things are tolerated in the Federal City, where the force of the Government is supposed to be always ready and able to put an instant stop to them, what may not be expected in other and larger cities from such a licentious spirit under such a rule of municipal affairs?

DISTRICT CONVENTION AT MURFREESBORO.

Nomination of an Electoral Candidate.

Delegates from all the counties composing the 5th Congressional District, assembled at Murfreesboro, on Saturday, to nominate an Electoral candidate on the Constitutional Union ticket. Maj. J. B. PALMER, of Rutherford, was called to preside over the Convention, as President, assisted by one Vice President each from Williamson, Wilson, Cannon and Sumner. R. S. NORTHCOTT of the Murfreesboro *Telegraph*, and W. Z. NEAL, of the Lebanon *Herald*, were appointed Secretaries.

Maj. PALMER, in assuming the chair, addressed the Convention in a spirited and eloquent manner.

A Committee of two from each county was appointed to report the name of a suitable person for Elector. While the Committee was out, the Convention was addressed in a most effective manner by JNO. W. BURTON, Esq., of Murfreesboro. At the conclusion of the speech, the Committee returned and announced the name of ED. I. GOLLADAY, Esq., of Lebanon, as the nominee. The report was received with rounds of applause; and a loud call was made upon our young friend ANDREW MARTIN, Esq., of Lebanon, who responded, accepting the nomination for Mr. GOLLADAY. Mr. MARTIN, in the course of his remarks evinced very clearly that the race of eloquent men is not extinct in old Wilson. J. H. JETTON, Esq., of Cannon, though unaccustomed to speaking, responded in a handsome manner to a call upon him for a speech.

Our ground friend GEORGE BARBER, Esq., of the Gallatin *Courier*, was next called out, and proved that he was, in addition to being a first rate editor, by no means an inferior speaker.

Dr. J. W. RICHARDSON, of Rutherford—the old war horse—dealt some heavy blows upon democracy, in reply to an urgent call.

The ball was wound up by our friend BEN. J. TARVER, of ever glorious old Wilson, in a handsome and well timed speech.

The utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed throughout; and an earnest was there afforded of the zeal with which the friends of BELL and EVERETT intend to prosecute the good work. Let the ball roll on.

☞ The Louisville *Democrat* asks: "Do the dead timber at Washington, and the Secessionists, assume to be the Democratic party?" Decidedly, they have no right to assume any thing of the sort—no more right than the *Democrat* and the rest of the advocates of squatter sovereignty have. None of them have any such right. The party "played out" at Charleston. There is no Democratic party.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.—We have been taught by the democratic expounders that democratic principles are changeless and eternal—that they remain the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. When the Cincinnati Platform was adopted, it was hailed as a perfect exposition of the democratic creed, expressive of the universal democratic sentiment. On that occasion our neighbor of the *Union and American* gave this joyous expression:

"The platform recently adopted at Cincinnati, the main points of which were given under the telegraphic head yesterday, had been previously adopted, in substance, by all our county meetings and district and State conventions, throughout the Union. What a thrill of pride and pleasure it sends to the heart of every man who reflects that he, too, is a Democrat."

Yet the mass of the party in the South, now spurn the Cincinnati platform, and indignantly refuse to accept it, as it is, as the creed of the party. We hope, hereafter, to hear nothing more of the unchangeableness of the doctrines and principles of the Democracy.

John Bell's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON HUNT TO JOHN BELL.

BALTIMORE, May 11th, 1860.

Dear Sir: It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of President of the United States.

After a frank interchange of sentiment, in which the merits of all the distinguished candidates presented for our consideration were canvassed in the most friendly spirit, the Convention resolved, with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm, to place your name before the American people, as the chosen representative of its principles of constitutional liberty and union.

With a just appreciation of your known moderation and justice; your uniform support of wise and beneficent measures of legislation; your firm and heroic resistance of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and all kindred measures calculated to engender sectional discord; and your life-long devotion to the union, harmony, and prosperity of these States, it was decided with one accord that you are the man for the crisis, and that with your honored name inscribed on our banner, an earnest appeal shall be made to the people to rally for the preservation of our national institutions. We feel, one and all, that your election to the Presidency would insure the integrity of our government, restore the peace of the Union, and afford an unfailing guaranty for the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Honorable JOHN BELL.

JOHN BELL TO WASHINGTON HUNT.

NASHVILLE, May 21st, 1860.

Dear Sir: Official information of my nomination to the Presidency, by the National Union Convention, of which you were the presiding officer, was communicated to me by your letter of the 11th inst., at Philadelphia, on the eve of my departure with my family for my place of residence in Tennessee, and diffident, as I was, of my worthiness, I did not hesitate to signify my intention to accept the position assigned to me by that distinguished and patriotic body. But for convenience, and under a sense of the propriety of seting in so grave a matter with greater deliberation, I concluded, as I informed you at the time by a private note, to defer a formal acceptance until after my arrival at home.

Now, that I have had all the leisure I could desire for reflection upon the circumstances under which the nomination was made, the purity of the motives, and the lofty spirit of patriotism by which the Convention was animated, as evinced in all its proceedings, I can appreciate more justly the honor done me by the nomination, and though it might have been more fortunate for the country had it fallen upon some one of the many distinguished statesmen whose names were brought to the notice of the Convention, rather than myself, I accept it, with all its possible responsibilities. Whatever may be the issue of the ensuing canvass, as for myself, I shall ever regard it as a proud distinction, (one worth a life-long effort to attain,) to be pronounced worthy to receive the highest office in the Government at such a time as the present, and by such a Convention as that which recently met in Baltimore—a Convention far less imposing by the number of its members, large as it was, than by their high character. In it were men venerable alike for their age and their public services, who could not have been called from their voluntary retirement from public life but by the strongest sense of patriotic duty; others, though still in the prime of life, ranking with the first men of the country by honors and distinctions already acquired in high official positions, State and National; many of them statemen worthy to fill the highest office in the Government; a still greater number, occupying the highest rank in their respective professional pursuits; others distinguished by their intelligence and well-earned influence in various walks of private life; and all animated and united by one spirit and one purpose, the result of a strong conviction that our political system, under the operation of a complication of disorders, is rapidly approaching a crisis when a speedy change must take place, indicating, as in diseases of the physical body, recovery or death.

The Convention, in discarding the use of platforms, exacts no pledges from those whom they deem worthy of the highest trusts under the Government, wisely considering that the surest guaranty of a man's future usefulness and fidelity to the great interests of the country, in any official station to which he may be chosen, is to be found in his past history connected with the public service. The pledge implied in my acceptance of the nomination of the National Union Convention is that, should I be elected, I will not depart from the spirit and tenor of my past course, and the obligation to keep this pledge derives a double force from the consideration that none is required from me.

You, sir, in your letter containing the official announcement of my nomination, have been pleased to ascribe to me the merit of moderation and justice in my past public career. You have likewise given me credit for a uniform support of all wise and beneficent measures of legislation, for a firm resistance to all measures calculated to engender sectional discord, and for a life-long devotion to the union, harmony, and prosperity of these States. Whether your personal partiality has led you to overstate my merits as a public man or not, in your enumeration of them you have presented a summary—a basis of all sound American statesmanship. It may be objected that nothing is said in this summary in express terms of the obligations imposed by the Constitution, but the duty to respect and observe them is clearly implied, for without the due observance in the conduct of the Government of the Constitution, its restrictions and requirements fairly interpreted in accordance with its spirit and objects, there can be no end to sectional discord—no security for the harmony of the Union.

I have not the vanity to assume that in my past connection with the public service, I have exemplified the course of a sound American statesman, but if I have deserved the favorable view taken of it in your letter, I may hope by a faithful adherence to the maxims by which I have heretofore been guided, not altogether to disappoint the confidence and expectations of those who have placed me in my present relation to the public; and if, under Providence, I should be called upon to preside over the affairs of this great county as the Executive chief of the Government, the only further pledge I feel called upon to make, is, that to the utmost of my ability, and with whatever strength of will I can command, all the powers and influence belonging to my official station shall be employed and directed for the promotion of all the great objects for which the government was instituted; but more especially for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union against all opposing influences and tendencies.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my high gratification at the nomination to the second office under the Government of that eminently gifted and distinguished statesman of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, a gentleman held by general consent to be altogether worthy of the first.

Tendering my grateful acknowledgements for the kind and complimentary remarks with which you were pleased to accompany the communication of my nomination.

I am, dear Sir,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BELL.

To the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT.

The Alabama *State Sentinel* says that there are thirty-eight democratic newspapers in that State, of which seventeen are committed for Baltimore and Democracy; fourteen for Richmond and Disunion, and seven uncommitted. This indicates that the party in that State are pretty equally divided.

Letters of the Republican Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The following are the letters of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22d, 1860.

Hon. George Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention:

SIR: I accept the nomination by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the Convention for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompany your letter meet my approval, and it shall be my care not to violate it nor to disregard it in any part; imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention, to the rights of all the States and Territories, and the people of the nation, to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony, and prosperity of all, I am happy to coöperate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago on that day, had by a unanimous vote selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

Those resolutions enumerate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the object proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to operate for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred, and I desire to tender through you to the members of the Convention my sincere thanks for the confidence reposed in me.

Should the nomination which I now accept be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard to the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as homes for freemen.

The able advocate and defender of Republican principles, whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is by special action in that respect, of good and wise men, who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained; the thrift and enterprise which so distinguish Illinois, one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union, and restore peace and harmony to the whole country by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it.

If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy, teeming millions of future ages.

I am, very truly, yours,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

To Hon. Geo. Ashman, President, &c.

A Democrat on the Corruptions of the General Administration.

We present below extracts from the remarks of Mr. PRYOR, of Va., in the House of Representatives, on the 31st May, on the corruptions which have crept into the administration of the Government—

Mr. PRYOR. I premise by declaring that I have made no attack upon the President whatever. I was exhibiting the effect of an abuse which clamored for redress, pertinently to my argument in favor of the substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Gurley.

But my friend from Kentucky declares, with some appearance of indignation, that I am running a muck against the President.—If I chose, I would attack the President of the United States as soon as I would the humblest citizen in he country. I ask no odds of him. I am an independent Representative of one hundred thousand freemen, the peer of Presidents and Cabinet counsellors; and any menace or blandishment from an Administration I spurn with equal contempt and indignation. In this, if in nothing else, like Alexander the Great, who would only contend at the Olympian games if kings were his competitors, I would rather leap to an encounter with the President of the United States, if I felt that I was contending for the interests of the people, against one who was forfeiting the trust and responsibility of his office.

Sir, I did say that, by the testimony given under oath, it had been charged and proved that the Executive was privy to the appropriation of money from the Treasury for the sustentation of a prostituted partisan press; and that, too, not upon the testimony of Wendell, against whom gentlemen have launched the thunders of their invective. I made the allegation on the testimony of one whom I understand to be connected by ties of family relationship with the President; of one who certainly enjoys the confidence of the President; of him who is now collector of the port of Philadelphia. I mean a person by the name of Baker. He testified—not before the Covode Committee—a committee for which I have nothing but contempt and detestation; a committee which, I am bold to say now, instead of being animated by a desire impartially to perform a public duty, is smelling round the country for the taint of private scandal, raking among the ashes of extinct defamation, and stimulating the passions of discharged and malcontent officials, for no other purpose than to annoy the Executive and damage the Democratic party—I say, I have no confidence in that committee; and I have disdained to introduce anything of their inquisitions to substantiate any of my statements. I quote from the testimony of Mr. Baker, given before a Democratic committee of a Democratic Senate. What is that testimony?

"*Question.* Did Mr. Wendell tell you at that time by whom this was appropriated otherwise than to the publisher of the *Pennsylvanian?*

"*Answer.* He said he had directions from the Administration, or from high official sources; I do not recollect his exact words.

"*Question.* What did you understand by the 'Administration?'

"*Answer.* I understood the President.

"*Question.* You spoke of conversing with the President about this; what was that conversation?

"*Answer.* I understood in the fall of 1858, I do not know from whom or how, that the *Daily Argus* was to receive ten and three-fourths per centum from and after the 1st of August, 1858, and I inquired of the President whether he had given any directions for a portion of Rice's money, or what was due to Rice, as printer of post-office blanks, to be paid to the *Daily Argus?* He said he had given no directions; but report said the net profits from the printing of these blanks amounted to about twenty thousand dollars per annum, and, if such was the case, he supposed that Mr. Rice could afford to pay the *Argus* out of his own profits, or out of this sum. When Mr. Rice was first appointed printer, it was thought the net proceeds would not amount to over ten or twelve thousand dollars; and when it was ascertained that it amounted to twenty thousand dollars, as the *Argus* was hard up, as it always is, it was given without any directions from him. It was supposed under Mr. Wendell's understanding of it, that there had been a subdivision of it. It then became necessary to learn how much was received for the blanks from July 1, 1858, to July 31 of the same year, and from August 1 to December 10. I learned this at the Post Office Department. The amount that Mr. Wendell received on account of the blanks during the first period mentioned was $20,501,24, and for the latter period, $14,766.82.

"*Question.* Did you procure that information from the Postmaster General?

"*Answer.* This document I received from the Auditor, Mr. Offut; he is the proper officer of the department."

Now, recollect that I did not charge that the President of the United States had directed this money to be distributed as a largess among the editors of Philadelphia. Nothing of that sort. I did not even affirm that he *knew* it had been given to these particular editors. This is what I said: that the President of the United States, as the chief custodian of the Treasury, did know that Congress had appropriated out of the Treasury three times as much as was requisite for a specific service, and that he did not invite Congress to curtail the expenditure. That is my allegation—an allegation extorted from me by the persistent remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Burnett. Now, I want to appeal to every man in this House—I care not whether he be a lawyer or a simple practitioner in a justice's court—whether there is one particle of testimony given by Baker which, by the remotest inference, indicates that the President ever had any knowledge of any corruption whatever?

Mr. Pryor. I do not charge that. The gentleman from Kentucky is changing the issue. I insist that he stick to the issue between us.

Mr. Burnett. I say that Baker makes no charge of any character against the President, by any conversation which emanated from him. The evidence upon which this charge is based, is testimony which the merest tyro in the law—the merest justice of the peace in the country—would not have admitted upon the trial of any cause in his court. What is that evidence? Why, Baker says he heard Mr. Wendell say that the *Argus* was to receive ten and three-quarters per cent.; and that certain other papers were to receive a certain sum. This is hearsay testimony, which would be excluded from any court, where the best evidence only can be received. Further, I say that Wendell, the witness upon whom the gentleman relies to prove infamy in this case, and the parties who rely upon his testimony, are estopped from throwing odium upon the President, for the reason that when you first introduce a witness, and he does not swear to suit you, you cannot turn round and impeach his testimony; and Wendell has expressly exonerated the President over his own signature.

What does Mr. Baker say about the President? He says, in his testimony:

"I understood in in the fall of 1858, I do not know from whom or how, that the *Daily Argus* was to receive ten and three fourths per centum from and after the 1st of August 1858, and I inquired of the President whether he had given any directions for a portion of Rice's money, or what was due to Rice as printer of postoffice blanks, to be paid to the *Daily Argus.* He said that he had given no directions; but report said the net profits from the printing of these blanks amounted to about twenty thousand dollars per annum; and if such was the case, he supposed that Mr. Rice could afford to pay the *Argus* out of his own profits or out of this sum."

Showing that it was a mere rumor that the President knew anything about what Baker stated he said to him. All I ask of gentlemen is that, in the consideration of this testimony, you shall apply to it the ordinary rules applicable to testimony which are applied in all courts of justice.

Now, sir, I have this much to say, in conclusion: the gentleman from Virginia says I spoke with feelings of indignation, in response to his charge upon the President. Sir, I have taken issue with him. No man who knows the gentleman from Virginia will, for a moment, doubt that he would run a muck with anybody he chooses; but in running his muck the gentleman should see to it that he does not charge the responsibility for abuses which exist upon that department of the Government which has no power to correct them.

* * * * * * *

I say it in all the spirit of kindness, that I hopeand trust that hereafter our old friends however they may be disposed to attack corruptions and fraud wherever they are found, will be better informed in relation to the facts of the case before they undertake to make charges against us which we will have to meet on every stump. Charges from a man so distinguished as himself will be known throughout the country. I say the gentleman, that in my canvass last summer, in my own district, I had more trouble to meet his charges against the Administration than all the other charges made. He was quoted against me on every stump. I had enough of him then; and I do not want to have any more of him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Florence. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Pryor. I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will allow me an opportunity of making my acknowledgment to my friend from Kentucky for the piece of advice he gives to me, a poor legislative tyro. I trust I shall profit by it. But I beg to inform him, in advance, that I am incorrigible to this extent, that when I detect the smell of corruption and extravagance I will endeavor to expose it without one moment's thought as to what it affects or how high the functionaries it may impeach. He does me too much honor to say that I, making an erroneous statement, could yet, on my poor authority, give so much trouble to gentlemen canvassing over the country, that the member from Kentucky especially was very nigh losing his seat. I beg to tell the gentleman that it was not the authority of him who brought it forward, but the invincible power of truth in the statement, a truth which I defy him now to gainsay. Let him rise now and say he knows it not to be true

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I have to say, and can prove that my colleague's statement was erroneous.

Mr. Pryor. Will my colleague undertake now to prove that my statement was erroneous?

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. Whenever it becomes necessary I will do so.

Mr. Pryor I hope the House will, by unanimous consent, give my colleague the privilege now. [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!"] I know that the contest is an unequal one, but I boldly invite him to it.

Now, sir, I come back to the allegation of the gentleman from Kentucky, which is, that I have charged that the Executive was aware that a redundant and unnecessary sum was appropriated for a particular service, and did not inform Congress of it with a view to retrenchment and reform, but dispensed the surplus among the stipendiary editors of prostitute presses. Gentlemen say I have not proved the proposition. I think I have adduced at least *prima facie* evidence, sufficient to throw them on the negation. Does any one of them deny the charge?

Mr. Burnett. My friend from Virginia asks me the question whether I will make an issue with him on the matters involved in his publication, which I stated was used against me in my canvass last summer. I tell him that I did make an issue with him then. I believed he was in error.

Mr. Pryor. Will the gentleman make an issue with me about this specific post office blanks appropriation? That is the issue.

Mr. Burnett. I have made an issue with the gentleman. He has presented his side, and I have presented mine.

Mr. Pryor. One word, if the gentleman will allow me. I make this proposition to the gentleman, and ——

Mr. Burnett. The gentleman must remember that I am holding the floor by the permission of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Haskin.) It looks as though I was now holding it *ad libitum*. [Great Laughter.]

Mr. Pryor. I trust the House will excuse me for trespassing so frequently upon their attention; but they find me contending against unequal odds in numbers and ability. I have but a single remark to make, and it is in the form of a proposition to the gentleman from Kentucky. Here is a matter in issue about which we dispute. Now let the House give us a committee, and ap point me chairman, and him next in order, and I will engage to prove my charge in the House, and to the country.

Mr. Burnett. I intend to be no party to any movement which has for its object the performance of the duties which my friend from Virginia so eloquently denounced this morning.

Mr. Pryor. Allow me a word. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be misrepresented; and I am sure my friend from Kentucky would not misrepresent me.

Mr. Burnett. I do not intend to do it.

Mr. Pryor. I am, therefore, doing him, as well as myself, a service in correcting him at this point. I do not want a committee with a roving commission to expatiate throughout the realms of infinite investigation in quest of charges to disparage somebody; but I make a single, specific issue, in conformity with the rigorous rules of the logic of special pleading: and I demand that he meet me on that issue.

Mr. Burnett. We have had two or three committees on this subject. My friend from Virginia knows what the Constitution of this country is. If the President of the United States has been knowingly engaged in distributing a fund of corruption—for it is nothing but the blackest sort of corruption—if he has been guilty of that, let the gentleman make his charge specifically, and I will vote for a committee, and place him as its chairman to probe it to the bottom. If corruption exists at the other end of the avenue impeach the President—arraign him; and if he be guilty, punish and disgrace him. I would say to the gentleman from Virginia, that if, in his eagerness to expose frauds, and his earnestness to hunt up corruption, he will join me, with the same zeal which he has exhibited in this instance, to make war upon the other side of the House, we shall have our time amply employed for the entire session.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Pryor. My friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Burnett,) just as he took his seat, inferentially alleged that somehow I was embarrassing my party friends in their war upon the other side of the House. I ask him to do me the kindness to explain that remark.

Mr. Burnett. This is what I say, and the gentleman can put his own construction on it; but the one which he has put upon it is wrong. I said this: that if my friend, instead of firing his shafts at us, or rather at the President of the United States—for I do not think he hit anybody else, and I do not think he hurt the President; that is my opinion about it—but if he will exercise the same zeal, with his marked ability, (I ought to put that in,) and let us stand here together, and fire our broad-sides at the other side of the House, instead of getting up a family quarrel among ourselves, he would do well.

Mr. Pryor. I beg to exculpate myself from any such impeachment.

"Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis."

I am not in alliance, or confederation, or combination, with gentlemen upon the other side. I am fighting upon my own independent individual responsibility, in defence, as I conceive, of the interests of the people. I do not intend to embarrass my own party. They damage the Democracy who would involve its fortunes with the interests of corruption. I propound another theory of party policy. Nor do I intend to impeach the President; on the contrary, I would gladly alleviate the "sorrows of the poor old man." [Laughter.]

But, sir, in the interests of the people of the United States, and of the Democratic party especially, I wash my hands of all taint of corruption. I am prompt to ferret out, and to repress corruption, whether it be in the Democratic party or elsewhere. I want no concealments and equivocation, such as we Democrats were reproached with in a former contest. Let us wash our hands of all stain, and upon a pure record appeal to the people—appeal to their judgment to sustain us on principle.

Democratic Rowdyism in Washington—The late Election Riot.

(From the Washington Evening Star, June 5.)

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION, YESTERDAY.—The occurences which transpired in the second precinct of the Fourth Ward yesterday afternoon illustrate capitally the effect upon our municipal politics of a partizan police force. The most disgraceful proceedings prevailed under the very eyes of the municipal police, who instead of interfering to prevent outlawly, pandered to its perpetration by arresting innocent persons who were attacking parties to go "scot free."

In this precinct, Mr. Thos. J. Magruder, an amiable, quiet gentleman, a well known merchant, and the last to engage in a riot was a gang of "roughs," it was in the line going up to vote, when he remarked to a friend that Wallach was likely to beat in the election.

One James Mahoney, who was standing near him, attempted to push Mr. Magruder out of the line of voters. Mr. M. addressed him in a mild tone, asserting that Mahoney had no right to attempt to push him away. The man, Mahoney, replied that he had a right; that the place had been vacated by a gentleman in his (Mahoney's) favor. Mr. Magruder, well knowing how false the assertion was, replied that he had occupied the place upwards of half an hour, and appealed to Mahoney to say if it was fair to crowd him out in that way. To this the man replied by a blow; and Mr. Magruder put out his hand and seized Mahoney by the collar, saying, "I arrest this man; he has struck me."—Several persons now rushed up and attacking Mr. Magruder with blows, rescued Mahoney. A simultaneous attack was made upon Mr. Magruder, when a friend rushed in to his assistance and for a moment separated him from them. The crowd, however, again seized upon Mr. Magruder, and beat him, tearing his clothing off; and two policemen assisted this infamous assault by arresting him and holding him while several persons were engaged in beating him. He was instantly charged with making a disturbance at the polls, and was being taken away towards the watch-house, when Alderman Ward and Capt. Goddard came up and took him away from the officers, and carrying him round to a private window of the voting room, permitted him to deposit his vote. He was them conveyed to the Mayor's office, and from thence, under a guard of his friends he proceeded home.

The man Mahoney was not arrested, though his name was given to Capt. Goddard, but remained on the ground amid his friends, who boasted that "the officers would have a difficult task in arresting him."

In the assault on Mr. C. P. Wallach, a man named Matt O'Brien was seen to throw a stone and strike Mr. Wm. H. Brawner. He was not arrested by the police, but Mr. Brawner was taken away "for protection" to the office of Justice Donn. Another person was seen to throw a stone or brick-bat into the crowd, and a warrant was issued for his arrest; but he was not arrested. Mr. Thomas Lewis, a master bricklayer, expressed his preference above a whisper, and was chased away from the polls and overtaken on Fifth street, and there kicked and beaten. It is right to say that several policemen interfered in his behalf and probably saved his life from the infuriated mob. His offense consisted in having voted for Mr. Wallach, and saying so loud enough to be heard.

Mr. George Wilson was an opposition challenger in one of the precincts of the Sixth Ward, and about 2 o'clock this morning his residence was attacked by a band of lawless men, who stoned and fired pistols through the windows, and finally went off after throwing the broken pieces of a musket into the window shutters.

The rowdies who attacked and stoned Mr. Wallach's residence about 10 o'clock, P. M., used their pistols and other fire arms with perfect freedom against the house and those assembled in front of it?

The attack on the house of Mr. Wallach was preceded by a shout for Berret from a large crowd surrounding the steps of the Mayor's office, which was not answered by the crowd standing in front of the residence of Mr. Wallach, on the opposite side of the street. In a minute or two afterwards the crowd around the Mayor's office steps repeated their shout for Berret, and rushing across the street commenced firing revolvers, pistols, &c., in the crowd there, wounding several, as explained above, and flattening their bullets against Mr. W.'s walls. The persons thus attacked, fled into the premises of Mr. Wallach, and were followed by the firing mob, who discharged their pistol while in the passage, through which the attacked escaped out the back way. It is proper to add that the force of partizan policemen who were in and around the attacking mob at the time, did not raise a finger to prevent or suppress the outrages we here narrate. Fortunately, Mr. Wallach and his family were in another part of the city at the time—thus their lives were saved, for they were the parties whom these allies of the police of Washington were evidently after.

In the attack of the Berret rowdies upon the first precinct of the Fourth Ward, as the polls were closing, Mr. Edward Stirling, a clerk in the store of Mr. Hoover, was wounded in the leg.

A young man was wounded slightly in the back. His name we could not learn.

Jas. Williams, a young man who resides at Mr. J. Pumphrey's, in the Seventh Ward, was shot in the attack, in the head, and was seriously wounded. Further inquiry as to the condition of young Williams, enables us to say that he is very badly hurt, but not dead, and is now under treatment at the Infirmary.

P. S. The wounds of Williams were dressed to-day, and they appear to have been inflicted with a brick or stone.

The above men were standing quietly in the neighborhood, and not participating at all in the riot.

Last night a party, known as the "rams—the same who committed so many similar outrages at the Mayor's election two years ago—instruments with which the Washington police work in election times—attacked the office of Justice Murray in the Sixth Ward, stove in the doors and windows, destroying also the chairs, tables, and other property belonging to a barber who occupied part of the office building. They next proceeded to the corner of Eighth and I streets (east), and there demolished the windows of a house belonging to Thos. Thornley; and from thence to the residence of George Wilson, the opposition challenger yesterday at the first precinct of the Sixth Ward, where they stove in the blinds with the breech of a gun, which they left in the house, and, after discharging a number of shots, left the premises. All these proceedings occupied over an hour, and during the whole of that time not an officer was to be seen, except those who accompanied the attacking crowd, a majority of whom were armed with short guns or muskets. The cause of this was that Esquire Murray and Mr. Wilson had supported Mr. Wallach.

The same party of the police's rowdies also attacked, with pistol-shots and stones, the residence of Mr. T. B. Robey, the opposition challenger at the first precinct of the Fifth Ward, and that of Mr. Joseph L. Heise, an opposition candidate for the Common Council from the same ward. The contents of the store of Mr. Williams, sacked by them as we describe above—policemen being with them at the time—were utterly demolished.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE IN THE FOURTH WARD.

About 6½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the voters were quietly depositing their votes at the first precinct, a crowd, numbering in all from two to three hundred, came up, some by way of Fifth and others by way of Sixth street, hurrahing for "Berret," and exclaiming, "Down with the Wallach a—ns of b—hes," "Kill 'em," &c. The police officers went in among them and failed to prevent them from approaching the polls. The citizens in the vicinity seeing they were likely to be surrounded by these ruffians, and have the ballot-box taken if they did not resist them, determined to keep them back at all hazards, which they succeeded in doing until the polls were closed. The crowd then again commenced shouting for "Berret," and at the same time began firing into the Wallach gatherings. These rioters were armed with pistols, short-muskets, clubs, &c., while the other party, anticipating no such attack, were altogether unarmed. It is estimated that at least one hundred and fifty shots were fired from the crowd, who were finally compelled to retreat. As an instance of how the police conducted themselves on this occasion, we will state that while a respectable citizen was leaving the spot he was shot by a ruffian just behind him, when this police officer, who was standing not ten paces distant from either party, and a witness of the whole affair, allowed the ruffian to escape, while he approached and arrested the gentleman shot.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.—The House of Representatives in Congress, on Friday, by a vote of 93 against 90, ousted J. R. BARRETT, of the St. Louis Mo., district, and admitted FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., who contested his seat.

TO DESTROY ANTS.—It so happened that a piece of camphor was laid in a drawer containing sugar which was infested by ants. On opening it a few days afterwards the bottom of the drawer was strewn with ants. The experiment was repeated with success.

The Weather and the Crops.

CROPS.—There was a large assemblage of people at Harrison on Monday from all parts of the county. In response to inquiries about the crops, the general remark was that the wheat crop would prove well nigh a failure. Corn looking well, Oats ditto, and of the Friut prospect, its flattering promises, why there's on use of saying anything.—*Chattanooga Adv. 7th June.*

THE CROPS.—The prospect for an abundant yield at the ensueing summer and fall harvests, in Lincoln county, with the exception of wheat, has seldom been excelled. The growing crops are unusually promising—Oats look well—Wheat will be very scanty, though better than was expected a few weeks since, and the Apple and Peach trees are full of fruit. A liberal harvest would be particularly acceptable after two or three years of comparative scarcity.—*Fayetteville Observer. Jan 6th.*

We have been blessed throughout East Tennessee, with copious showers of rain, and the weather has been very warm. We have lately traveled through Anderson and Blount counties, and we found there, as we learn is the case elsewhere, that while Wheat is not promising, the crops of corn, oats, potatoes, grass, and other staples, never were more promising, and should the season continue as it is, we shall be blessed in this end of the State, with abundent crops. And we neverhad a more flattering prospect for fruit of all kinds. May the rain continue, and may the sun pour its heat upon the earth so that the harvests of our farmers may be more abundant than on any occasion!—*Knoxville Whig. June 7th.*

☞ The growing crops in this county were never in a more flourishing condition than at present.—*Carroll Patriot. 7th.*

The prospects for a crop in this County were never more flattering than at the present time, if we except wheat, of which there will not be more than one-third of the usual amount. We were informed, a few days since, by one of the best farmers in Middle Tennessee, that he had not seen such a prospect for twenty years.—*Lebanon Democrat. 8th*

Mrs Winslow, an experienced nurse an emale physician, has a soothing syrup for children eething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums reducing allinflama on—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest o yourselves and relief and health to your infants Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement a nother column. une7dawly

ADVICE TO LADIES.—We are aware there are many of our lady readers who are complaining of weakness and debility. Our advice is to go at once and get some of McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER. It is a delicious Tonic, and just the thing to Strengthen and Invigorate the whole Organization, and purify the Blood. See advertisement in another column. my10-d&wlm

Holloway's Pills.—BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.—When we find our ideas less clear than usual, eyesight dimmed and head dizzy, we may feel sure that we are in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. No time should be lost in procuring a box of Holloway's Pills, which will restore order to the deranged functions of the liver and stomach. june6-1w

New Advertisements.

For Smithland and Paducah.

THE splendid passenger and freight steamer MINNETONKA, W. SMMS, Master, will leave here MONDAY, [to-day] the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. HAMILTON, Agent. june11-1t

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THE splendid passenger steamer C. E. HILLMAN, Captain J. N. CONERT, will leave for the above and intermediate ports THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 o