

DAILY 68: TRI-WEEKLY \$6: WEEKLY \$2.

W. H. SMITH, Editor.

Office—No. 16 Deaderick Street.

For President, JOHN BELL.

For Vice-President, EDWARD EVERETT.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large, BAILEY PEYTON, of Sumner.

For the Districts, 1. WM. M. BRADFORD, of Jefferson.

2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox.

3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMin.

4. S. S. STANTON, of Jackson.

5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson.

6. WM. F. KERCHEVAL, of Lincoln.

7. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles.

8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery.

9. D. B. NABORS, of Shelby.

Central Executive Committee.

EDWIN H. EWING, NATHAN S. BROWN, ALEX.

A. HALL, P. W. MARY, JOHN LELLYETT,

JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRISON.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1860.

To the Subscribers of the Nashville News.

Subscribers to the Nashville Daily News

who have paid for the year 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

have not paid in advance will be charged the

regular rates of the Patriot from this date.

We have certainly fulfilled all the expectations

which we had formed of his ability for the duties

of the office. We express our opinion that he was

weak, vacillating, corrupt, unreliable, lacking in moral firmness,

and all the elements of an administrative

statesman and a party leader; and his practices

have fully justified our belief. We have been in no

respect disappointed.

The North Carolina Standard, published at

Raleigh, in one of the Southern papers

which editor did not scold from the Baltimore

Convention. It has since been anxious for union

and harmony, including all the while to Douglas.

Consequently the other papers and politicians of

the State are beginning to persecute the Standard.

Information wanted of the grounds upon

which the friends of either BRECKINRIDGE or

DOUGLASS can base any hope of the election

of either of the gentlemen as President. We

have found numbers who say, respectively,

that their friend can be elected; but we

have yet to discover the individual to tell

us how it can be done. Will not some one

give us the information?

Mr. BUCHANAN was elected to the position

which he has so assiduously to disprove,

in 1856, by a minority of the popular vote.

Since then the party has several

times endeavored to contend that the candidate

of one half of the original minority can be

elected to the Presidency. It is a

curious thing to see the Democracy

of the present day, who are anything more

absurd than that, we should like to see it.

The Constitutional Union Party of Rich-

mond County, Georgia, held a meeting in

August, on the evening of the 10th inst.

Resolutions were adopted approving the nom-

ination of BELL and EVERETT, and urging

the union of all parties in the South upon

the meeting. The meeting was addressed by

HON. THOS. W. MILLER and JOHN MILLEDGE.

The Chronos concludes a notice of the meeting

as follows:

We have set the ball in motion, and our

people are determined to leave nothing un-

done to secure a victory over the common

enemy; a victory which shall have no bitter-

ness and no sting, but which shall rebound

entirely to the good of our country—to its

peace and its perpetuity.

The Douglas faction of the Democracy

held a ratification meeting at Augusta, (Ga.)

on the 11th. It was largely attended. The

Baltimore Yacety wing held a meeting

at the same place on the 10th inst.

A State Convention meets in Connecticut

next month to nominate a BELL and EVERETT

electoral ticket.

HON. O. F. MOORE, of Portsmouth, Ohio

has come out for BELL and EVERETT.

No Chance—An Honest Admission.

The Erie Observer, one of the most promi-

nent Democratic papers in Northern Penn-

sylvania, honestly admits the utter hopeles-

ness of the Democratic party. It says:

We will not stultify ourselves—we will not

compromise the position of this journal by

advocating a course which has no room for

hope, when there is NO ROOM FOR

HOPES. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Let us stand together, and we will

inverted either in theory or practice. No

political party divided can succeed. We tried it

in 1848, and a like result flowed from a like

cause. And we are about to enact over

again in 1860 the disastrous campaign of

1848. We know it is said "there is a silver

lining" in every cloud; but we apprehend

that the silver lining will be a gray lining

at best, and a silver lining in the "cloud"

of the political horizon of the Demo-

cratic party at this time.

There are Democrats in this region will

not only "stultify" themselves, but to

mislead the masses of the party "with vain

and delusive hopes, when there is no room for

hope." They can deceive nobody, however.

No chance is written on the countenance of

every Democrat who shows himself in public.

An EXAMPLE WORTHY OF Imitation.—We

find among the "business notices" of the

Union and American, the following:

"DEMOCRATIC PAPER FOR SALE.—The best

appointed newspaper office in Tennessee, out

of the city, with good circulation, and

capable of doing any printing. The

only reason for selling is that the proprie-

tor desires to engage in other pursuits.

Enquire at this office."

The editors and proprietors of all the

democratic papers in the country ought to

follow this example. "The only reason" above

given is insufficient for a "desire to engage

in other pursuits" than that of upholding a

party which has gone to destruction, and

promises no good either to the country or to

those who are laboring for it. It is quite

reasonable and natural. Sell out, gentlemen,

and for a premium of one million of one per

cent, we will insure greater profits and cleaner

faces and hands in any other vocation as

zealously and untransgressively followed.

The Montgomery correspondent of the N. Y.

Herald says Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has post-

poned his contemplated trip to California.

Whatever the common government holds

out for all the States must be enjoyed

equally by each.—Breckinridge's Letter of

Acceptance.

Three years ago, and oftentimes before,

the Opposition in Tennessee asserted this

doctrine as applicable to the public lands;

but it was substantially denied by the demo-

cratic party. The proposition of Mr. BRECK-

INRIDGE is a comprehensive and embraces all

things. How can those who concur with

him, hereafter oppose the equitable distribu-

tion of the public lands, or their proceeds,

among the States, the Supreme Court hav-

ing decided that they are held by the Federal

Government for the common benefit of all

the States?

It is well to remember that the chief dis-

orders which have afflicted our country since

the adoption of the Constitution, have been

those which have violated State equality, and

that as long as this great principle has

been respected, we have been blessed with

prosperity and peace.—Breckinridge's Letter of

Acceptance.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has paused just here,

to inform us of the instances of such viola-

tions of State equality, and to show the chief

disorders to which he refers, he would have

conferred a favor upon the people at large

and greatly strengthened his argument. Has

he any friend, journalist or speaker, who will

undertake to supply the omission? We all

wish to know when, where and how these

violations of State equality were perpetrated.

Was it in the matter of the tariff in 1832?

Was it in the acquisition of territory in 1848,

and the consequent agitation in 1850? Was

it in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise

in 1854? This bold assertion of Mr. BRECK-

INRIDGE is altogether unworthy of a candi-

date for the Presidency. The true source of

all these disorders, primary and secondary,

is the flagitious rule of the democratic

party, and it is time Mr. BRECKINRIDGE

know it.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

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The following is a correct list of the Amer-

ican slave, or alleged slave ships, which have

been captured by U. S. men-of-war, on the

coast of Africa, since April, 1853.

Brig Orion, of New York, captured the

Congo River, April 21, 1853, by the U. S.

Ship Marion, and sent to New York.

Brig Decatur, of New York, captured the

same vessel on April 27, 1853, by the Marion,

and sent to New York.

Brig Emily, captured off Leonora, Sep-

tember 21, 1853, by the U. S. Corvette Por-

to, and sent to New York.

Brig Decatur, captured by the U. S. Ship

Constitution, on December 21, 1853, and

sent to Charleston.

Brig Virginia, of New York, captured by

the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, in the

Congo River, and sent to New York.

Brig Decatur, of New York, captured

the same vessel on April 27, 1853, by the

Marion, and sent to New York.

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