Nashville Patriot.

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ANTHONY S. CAMP. IRA P. JONES.
THOS. GALLENDER. H. EDMUNDSON.

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

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Office---No. 16 Denderick 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.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1. WM. M. BRADFORD, of Jefferson.
2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox.
3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
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. ———
10. D. B. NABORS, of Shelby.

Central Executive Committee.
EDWIN H. EWING, NEILL S. BROWN, ALLEN A. HALL, P. W. MAXEY, JOHN LELLYETT, JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRISON.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 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.

Shall the North and the South be arrayed against each other on a Geographical line?— Something for the people to think about.

There are many ultraists in the North and South who would promptly answer this interrogatory in the affirmative—many who heartily desire a dissolution of the present Union of the States. But the question is put to the masses who are attached to the Union on the principles of the Constitution and of equality and justice, among the States and the citizens of the States. The paramount question for solution by the American people is whether this Union sentiment is in the ascendent and whether it can be so concentrated and expressed at the ballot-box in November, as to overthrow the combined forces of fanaticism, and preserve the government from violent disruption.

The Republican party, embracing in its membership the most rabid abolition elements, being based upon the primary idea of opposition to the extension of the chief of Southern institutions, and having encouraged, by the creation of a vitiated public sentiment and by legislative enactments, the violation of the property rights of the Southern people in slaves, have aroused an antagonistic feeling which is equally determined and wide-spread. They have abandoned expressly all pretense of nationality geographically, and have sought to unite the North as against the South on the basis of hostility to slavery extension. It is well known by them and all others, that could such unity be secured, their success would be inevitable. Whilst such an event in itself would not be a sufficient cause for putting an end to the Federal compact, it would afford a pretext to Southern ultraists to make the effort, which is already agreed upon in several Southern States, to resist the inauguration and precipitate a revolution. The Republicans, far removed as they are from the immediate prevalence of this feeling, may regard the threat as an idle one; but they had as well be assurred that the attempt will be made. Whatever may be its result, so far as the continuance of the Union of the States is concerned, it will be fraught with misery and calamity. It may fail—the Union may go on—but it will be the beginning of the end, fearful in its contemplation and desolating in its ultimate consequences.

On the other hand the extremists of the South, by a preconcerted plan, are doing all they can to produce the coveted unity at the North by springing impracticable issues and endeavoring to bring about a unity of the South. Both are equally intent upon destroying the nationality of parties and the triumph of sectionalism—the Republicans in the hope of confining the South within present limits, and the YANCEY party with a view of dissolving the Union at once. This is a true and fair statement of the position and purposes of these two parties. The only means of defeating them is for the conservative masses everywhere to come together in opposition to both. How can this be done? Not, certainly by concentrating on Mr. DOUGLAS. His peculiar, illogical, unsafe and untenable doctrines have excited opposition everywhere, and while he could in no event hope for election by the people, with other candidates in the field, were he even elected by abandoning all others, it would be impossible for him to conduct an administration successfully on those doctrines. This we regard as unquestionable. But suppose the people should agree to unite upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and elect him, how would that effect our present difficulties. There is no controverting the fact that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is placed before the country on the issue of Congressional protection, and by the extreme men of the South. His election would be held, and justly so, as a triumph of the ultraists and disunionists. Instead of quieting the North it would still more inflame and exasperate them. It would have the effect at once to consolidate them in that united band which they are now striving to effect, and to render the next succeeding contest more sectional and more violent than any preceding one—and would in all human probability result in dissolution, revolution and civil war. We are utterly unable to perceive how the election of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, under existing facts, though supported by the Union, men could minister to or in any way promote the interests of the country, prolong, beyond four years, the existence of the Union, or lead the people back to the ways of peace and concord. Proceeding upon the hypothesis that either DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE could be elected, we cannot see how the evil of the times could be corrected, or how the country could be permanently benefitted ni either event.

We can perceive but one alternative. The fanatics must be crushed, their influence in national politics counteracted, the sanctions of the Constitution respected, the sacredness of the Union appreciated and the obligation of the laws observed. A man unidentified with section, but friendly alike to every section—prudent enough to do wrong to none, and brave enough to do justice to all—a man who will set his face and exert all his power against the enemies of order and good government, must be selected. Such a man as JOHN BELL. If there is another man in the Union of greater wisdom and experience, possessing higher qualities or entertaining opinions better suited to meet the crisis and avert the perils around us, we would cheerfully give him our support, regardless of past differences. But we know of none. His own and the name, fortunately associated with his on the ticket, is a guarantee that the "Union must be preserved." It is the only ticket now before the country, the election of which would result in strengthening the Republic, and restoring peace and tranquility to a distracted people.

"IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

Endorsement of Breckinridge and Lane."

Under the above caption the *Union and American* of Saturday republishes from the N. O. *Delta* what purports to be the platform adopted by "State Convention of the Opposition" of Alabama. The Convention in question was held by a few men of the Montgomery *Mail's* way of thinking, representing some five or six counties. They will not damage the cause of BELL and EVERETT, being too ultra to have any considerable weight with the masses of the Opposition. The cause of the Constitution and the Union, of BELL and EVERETT, there, is in better hands, and is arousing the lovers of the Union to a sense of their duty.

NEW JERSEY.—The Constitutional Union Party of New Jersey have called a State Convention at Trenton on the 25th inst., to appoint a Presidential Electoral Ticket. Good for the Jersey Blues.

THE BRECKINRIDGE-YANCEY ELECTOR.—The district Convention which met at Clarksville Saturday, nominated Hon. ANDREW EWING, of this city, as the candidate for elector on the BRECKINRIDGE-YANCEY ticket. The appointment is the proper one. Mr. EWING is more responsible, perhaps, than any one else in the State for the secession at Baltimore, of delegates from Tennessee, and for the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE, and it is just that he should be required to defend his work.

☞ Hon. Richard Broadhead, ex-Senator from Pennsylvania, has come out for Douglas. This is a significant sign, for he has always tried to be on the strong side of his party factions, and it shows, too, that the Thirteenth Congressional District of the Keystone, which was one of the three secured by the Democrats in the last elections, has repudiated Buchanan and the acts of his administration.

The game of the BRECKINRIDGE-YANCEYITES in this State seems to be, just now, to make the democracy believe that the movement in favor of the regular nominee of the party, Mr. DOUGLAS, is a trick of the Constitutional Union Party. If they can only make the rank and file believe this, they think they can be readily hitched to the secession wagon. The BRECKINRIDGE-YANCEY leaders thus show how they estimate the intelligence of the people. They don't have a very exalted opinion of it.

"What's the use," said a life long democrat to one of our citizen's Saturday, "for me to vote for either BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS? Neither of them can be elected, and in such a crisis as the present, I wish my vote, when I cast it, to have some weight in the scale of the Union. I have, therefore, determined to support BELL and EVERETT. If my party were united and harmonious they might effect something, and I would stand by them. But now, split into two sections, each bitter and unrelenting in its hatred of the other, nothing is left to encourage me—nothing to give me a reasonable hope of success—and I must, for the campaign, ally myself with those who may succeed." Sensible talk, sensible talk!

☞ The prospects of the Union party, says the Baltimore *Clipper*, are every day looming up with grander and more magnificent proportions. Most cheering intelligence is continually pouring in upon the National Executive Committee from all parts of the country. The fact is now apparent that the contest will be practically narrowed down to BELL and EVERETT on the one side, and LINCOLN and HAMLIN on the other. The issue is simply between nationality and sectionalism, between the friends of the Union and the Constitution and their enemies. In such a contest there is no alternative for conservative men anywhere. To vote for either BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS will be simply throwing away suffrage for the benefit of the Republican party. In the North the Republicans are making all the thunder for BRECKINRIDGE to keep him in the field for their benefit, and to divide the conservative vote and keep it away from BELL and EVERETT.

Impressed with these facts the people are moving in masses to rally under the Union party banner. Recruits are daily coming in from all quarters not by hundreds and thousands, but by tens of thousands. The National Executive Committee at Washington are working assiduously and with confidence of success. It is only necessary that their efforts should be seconded cordially and promptly by the State and local executive committees, and by the masses of the conservative people in every State and county and precinct, to insure a triumph unprecedented since the days of 1840.

☞ In May last Old BUCK wrote to Queen VICTORIA offering to put the Prince of Wales through if he'll come to Washington. In her answer VIC addresses old BUCK, as "*My Good Friend.*" Can't somebody who has the franking privilege send Her Majesty the report of the Corode Committee?

LA GRANGE MONITOR.—Mr. T. J. SHELTON, editor and proprietor of the La Grange *Monitor*, proposes to sell his paper at the expiration of the present volume, which ends the 30th of this month. The press and materials of the office are new, and Mr. SHELTON proposes to sell on moderate terms. La Grange is a pleasant village, and a good practical printer, one who is energetic and economical, might take the *Monitor* and have a good time with it. The country editor who makes money enough to pay expenses and keep out of debt, ought to be the happiest man around anywhere, and generally is. Let some clever fellow go to La Grange and try it.

☞ Let it be rembemered, that Caleb Cushing, who presided over the Southern Democratic Convention, which nominated John C. Breckinridge and Joe Lane, voted when in Congress, against the admission of Arkansas, *because she tolerated slavery!*

IS IT TRUE?—The Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press* telegraphed from Washington, in reference to the meeting there, for Breckinridge and Lane, Monday night:

"Surrounding, and overhanging the stand where the speakers appeared, was a large British flag. Disunion and English alliance are the objects desired."

Is it true?

MISSOURI.—A gentleman writes to us from Liberty, Mo., that "Missouri is certain for BELL and EVERETT." Our friends there are working nobly, and we are confident our correspondent is not too sanguine. In response to his interrogatory as to Tennessee, we can say—"Strike Tennessee from the democratic list—she is returning to the Opposition and will vote for her BELL."

From the Philadelphia Press.

Reply of Hon. Richard Vaux to the Proposition of the Secessionists.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your printed communication of July 5, with its enclosure, is most respectfully acknowledged. By both conjoined you inform me, as one of the "Democratic Electors at large," that the "Democratic State Committee," of which you are chairman, desires to know, in the event of my election, if I will give a pledge to conform to the arrangement made by that committee, at its meeting on the 2d July last. This proposed arrangement provides, as I understand it, that the Democratic electors for Pennsylvania shall, if elected, vote for the regularly nominated Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, if their vote will elect these candidates: if it will not, then to vote for the candidates nominated by a meeting of gentlemen, at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, on the 23d June, 1860, if such vote will elect them; and lastly, if neither of these propositions can be managed successfully, then that the Democratic electors of Pennsylvania, if elected, may vote as they deem best for the interests of the Democratic party. This is my interpretation of your note, and its enclosure.

To this most extraordinary and unexampled proposition from a committee, appointed only by the chairman of the Democratic Convention, and for certain specific duties, I am requested to reply.

The proposed arrangement was made, in my opinion, without any authority. The Reading Convention gave no power to its committee to compromise the integrity of Democratic principles, the Democratic organization, or Democratic candidates. This so-called compromise, in my judgment, involves each, and includes all. If it is competent for the "Democratic State Committee" to propose an arrangement with those not in the regular organization of the Democratic party, then I can see no reason why a compromise might not be offered with any of the political organizations now existing, under their various political designations. It is almost incredible that such a proposition should ever have been considered, much less approved by a Democratic body, or one assuming to represent the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Placed on the Democratic electoral ticket by the only regular Democratic State authority at Reading, on the 29th of February last, without any interference on my part, I accepted the position, its duties and responsibilities, because it was the voluntary offering of the Democracy of the State, through its representatives then and there to regularly organized into a Convention. I owe fealty to the Democratic party. That party expects me, as one of its representatives, frankly, honestly and faithfully to execute the trust thus imposed and accepted. It gave me no power to adopt a compromise or an alternative of this trust. The masses of the Democracy do not yet understand how its representatives can hold a divided duty. Conscientiously entertaining these old-fashioned opinions, I beg to state that, in the event of my election as the Democratic elector at large, I shall vote for the only regularly-nominated candidates for President and Vice President, nominated by the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore—S. A. Douglas for President, and H. V. Johnson for Vice President—and shall so vote until the electoral college finishes the task the Constitution imposes on it. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania do not approve of this publicly announced determination of mine, thus unequivocally asserted, I will cheerfully surrender to the authority which selected me the position it gave; but I will recognize no other authority to receive it.

If, as it is said, there are difficulties and doubts as to the course of a portion of the Democracy in the present crisis, then the only mode to be adopted is to convene a Democratic State Convention, and leave to its wisdom, prudence, and omnipotent will a solution for these difficulties. Every true Democrat, devoted to his party principles, and willing to be governed by its time-honored usages and organization, will, or ought to be cheerfully bound by this action of the party. He who will not so agree cannot be sincere in his devotion to the Democratic party, and his separation from it will result in no injury, either now or in the future.

With great personal respect for yourself and the members of the Democratic State Committee, I have only to add that my political allegiance is due to a regular Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. I will obey its commands, or surrender to it the authority only held by its commission.

I have the honor to be,
most respectfully yours,
RICHARD VAUX.

To the Hon. W. H. Welsh, Chairman Democratic State Committee.

The Prospect in Virginia.

Never before in the history of the Old Common-wealth was there so glorious a chance for the Opposition to redeem Virginia from the iron thraldom of Democracy. Fettered, bound down, prostrated, the Whigs of the Mother of States and of Statesmen have for many decades presented to the world the attitude precisely of the Tyrant in the State's coat of arms. But the facts reverse the picture. It is not Liberty trampling Tyranny under foot, but Party rioting in irresponsible power over the outstretched form of Conservatism, for surely there was never in any State so courageous, so steadfast, long suffering and invincible a band of patriots, true to every just sentiment of nationality and to every portion of the Union as the Whigs of Virginia, nor was there ever in any part of the enlightened world a party more unrelenting in the exercise of power than the Democratic party of the same State. The story of the wrongs endured on the one hand and the high-handed outrages inflicted on the other; is not unfamiliar to our readers. For years and years seventy thousaud gentlemen, comprising the pith and flower of the Virginia population, have been virtually disfranchised. Men of wealth, of learning, of influence, of the first order of ability in all things pertaining to public affairs, they have nevertheless had no more lot or part in the State government than if they had lived in China or Timbuctoo. They were not permittee to hold the lowest office within the gift of the Executive. They were ousted from the Boards of the Colleges, the University, the Banks, and even the Railroads. Party lines were drawn where they ought never to have existed, and political tests were made where politics ought to have been rigidly excluded.

To be a Whig was to be incompetent for any public position however insignificant.—To be a Whig in Virginia was to be no citizen. To be a Whig was for the young man to cut himself off from all chance of a career. To be a Whig, was, save in the barren exercise of a franchise rendered purposely null and void, to be an alien. The Congressional districts were so altered as to make it next to impossible to return a Whig to the National Legislature. The same tyrannical system was resorted to in the formation of new counties, and all the old counties would have been re-arranged if the Democracy had dared to attempt a thing so monstrous.—Wherever the Democratic party could obtain control they obtained it without regard to consequences, and without a thought as to the baneful effects in the future of thrusting politics where politics in no manner belonged. In a State claiming to hold above all others sound views of government, in a State boasting to be the special guardian of State Rights, in a State blatant about constitutional limitations, a tyranny was practised in exact accordance with the theory of Divine Right, Unlimited Monarchy, and without a parallel in the annals of the Republic. To the credit of the Old Dominion be it said, that one bright spot appears in all the long and dark expanse of partisan misrule—the Judiciary, made elective, was, nevertheless, high, pure and undefiled from the pollution of party.

The time has now come when the oppressed may throw off the shackles and once more stand free. The sufferings of years may now be avenged. The State may be redeemed. The redemption of the State may be the salvation of the Union. A glorious hour is at hand for the Whigs of Virginia. A noble work, a great work, a task worthy so unselfish, so unconquerable, so patriotic a band, is to be done. The State divided against itself by the feuds of Wise and Hunter was nearly won a year ago. But the feud between the friends of Douglas and of Breckinridge is a more serious, indeed a fatal thing. The Valley goes almost *en masse* for Douglas, the Tide-water region declares for Breckinridge. Yet this does not tell the tale entirely.—Douglas has hosts of friends in the Cis-Alleghany country. He is known to be the stronger man, and the nature of the true partisan is to go for the stronger man. Papers have hoisted the Breckinridge flag that make no secret of their preference for his opponent. Papers remain silent which intend ere long to come out for Douglas. The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party is to be called together. The sign is ominous. Douglas emissaries are pouring into the State, and they are enthusiastic. The friends of Breckinridge are slow and unwilling in their work. Douglas wants the State to go the Union party. Money will not be spared. Intrigues are thickening daily. The wires that once worked so smoothly and effectively are all crossed, tangled, intertwisted. The wire-workers are out-of-sorts, at loggerheads, undecided, stunned, paralysed. The rank and file of the party are in a like hapless condition. The fissure widens hourly—the breach yawns welcome to the Whigs. On, on, gallant gentlemen, the citadel is yours!—*Baltimore American.*

The Memphis Postmaster.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in his letter of the 24th says—

About a week since Mr. Avery, the Representative from the Memphis District, was summoned to appear before the Postmaster-General and designate a successor to the present worthy and efficient incumbent, Col. Carroll, lately elected a Douglas delegate to Charleston. Mr. Avery at once protested against the contemplated outrage, and was backed in his remonstrance by the entire Tennessee delegation in both branches of Congress.

A telegraphic dispatch, announcing the intention of the President, having been immediately sent to Memphis, a remonstrance, signed by nearly five hundred Democrats, including all shades of personal opinion, was sent in at once, and arrived this morning.—The remonstrants protest in the name of the entire Democracy of West Tennessee against the removal of Col. Carroll. It is probable the act will not be consummated.

The above appeared last February. Since that time, the head of Col. CARROLL has been brought to the block; and we do not hear that there was one amongst the Tennessee delegation to protest against the bloody deed.

Rather Severe on Old Abe.

The Saratoga Springs correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* tells the following story:

Mr. M., who is a true Democrat, has in his possession a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he is well and familiarly acquainted. A few days since, an ardent admirer and political friend of the Republican candidate for Presidency, was at the house of Mr. M., when the conversation turned upon the subject of Lafitte, the notorious buccaneer and freebooter of the Gulf of Mexico, who had his headquarters at Barrataria. Mr. M. being inclined to a bit of sly fun, and knowing the political proclivities of his friend, inquired if he had any knowledge of the youngest son of Lafitte, at the same time informing him that he had in his possession a portrait of the younger Lafitte, which was immediately produced, but so held that the name of the original could not be seen, as the portrait is not framed. The visitor gazed with wonder and astonishment on the picture before him, and exclaimed, with indignant feelings, that all men could see in the lineaments of the face low cunning, deep and damnable treachery and piracy, most distinctly marked. After indulging in this train of remark for a few moments, Mr. M. slowly removed his hand from the lower part of the picture, when the name of Abraham Lincoln was disclosed to his view, which completely paralyzed the visitor, and for a time rendered him speechless.

Look at This!

The Charleston *Mercury* speaking of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket says—"Unsupported in the North, it is obliged to do harm by dividing the anti-Republican strength, and thereby rendering certain the election of Lincoln. It cannot be elected even should it carry every Southern State, which is not to be presumed."

Thus it will be seen, according to the frank admission of the *Mercury*, the leading Democratic paper in South Carolina, that the running of Breckinridge renders "*certain the election* of Lincoln." Men of Virginia, have we not been telling you the same thing all the time?—*Richmond Whig,*

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press*, who for years past has been the constant and graceful eulogist of Mr. B., now makes the following revelations:

Prior to the secession demonstration at Baltimore, and, it is confidently stated, between the Charleston bolt and that in the City of Monuments, Mr. Vice President Breckinridge was in the habit of assuring the Douglas men in this city *that he would take the stump in every Northwestern State for Douglas, should he be nominated.* There are hundreds who will remember his declarations to this effect. The truth is, he never dreamed of being made a tool by his confederate enemy, James Buchanan, until certain men closed around him and put the cup to his lips, and compelled him to conceal the nauseous dose. They had arranged the plan of disunion long before, but he was ignorant of it. I have no doubt that, in his own heart, he deeply deplores the position he reluctantly assumed; indeed, it is asserted that since he has accepted the disunion nomination, he has, in moments of confidence to his friends, in the deepest agony, regretted the step he permitted himself to take.

SYMPTOMS OF CAVING.—We have had an intimation that some of the Breckinridge men of this State, in order to avoid the dreaded issue in August, are disposed to nominate Mr. Bolling for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, he being understood to be against Breckinridge. Bolling is a very clever fellow, and would make an excellent clerk; and, if the Breckinridge men are at all disposed to succumb to the Douglas men, we would as soon see them do it in his favor as anybody else's. We don't much think they have pluck enough to nominate and avowed Breckinridge man upon a seceding platform. We shall see.—*Lou. Journal.*

We have it, from indisputable authority, that Mr. Gillett, the Postmaster at Ravenna, has within three days come out for Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Gillett was a Democratic member of the Senate a few years since, is a very influential man, and up to this time has ever adhered to the Democratic party. But he can go with it no longer.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Will Mr. BUCHANAN dismiss Mr. GILLETT from office?

The Canvas in New York.

The New York *Tribune* says in view of the probable combination of the opponents of the Republican party in New York:

We insist that the action of the Republicans of the Empire State is not such as the exigency demands. Of enthusiasm, there is abundance; of confidence too much; of zeal a sufficiency; but of quiet systematic effort, there is far too little. We do not know of a single county in which the requisite provision has been made for placing the best Republican documents in the hands of every voter who will read them; yet this is a duty which should have been performed at least a month ago. We can, and do have large, enthusiastic meetings; but these are necessarily composed in the main of our best Republicans, and include very few of those whose votes were doubtful from the first. To influence the decision of the Fifty Thousand electors who have not yet determined how to vote—or even to vote at all—less has been done, and less is now doing, than at a similar stage of almost any former Presidential contest.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Nomination of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, July 13, 1860,

The various candidates of the Constitutional Union party for the vacant Clerkship of the Court of Appeals met here to-day, pursuant to the suggestion made in your columns some time since. The meeting was intended to afford all the aspirants an opportunity for an amicable settlement of their respective claims and to obtain a concentration and union of strength upon a single individual. The gentlemen interested met together in the most harmonious and self-sacrificing spirit and agreed to leave the decision of the question to mutual friends. To carry out this design, each candidate selected two persons as representatives, and all who were thus selected met in convention. After a free interchange of opinions, Gen. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, was declared the candidate of the Constitutional Union party for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals by the concurrence of all the aspirants in consultation with their friends. This result effected, all his competitors will go home and work cheerfully and efficiently to secure his success.

GIVES IT UP.—A letter from Judge Pettit to his son in this city concedes the election of Lincoln by the people.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Comrier.*

The Judge gives it up a *little* too soon. If he will wait till the votes are counted out, he will think differently.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

It was recently stated in a dispatch from New Orleans that a revenue cutter had gone to overhaul the schooner J. B. Taylor, which sailed from that port to Central America with emigrants or fillibusters. For more than two months it has been known that several small parties of such adventurers have repaired thither, but these movements are here considered too insnificient for serious comment.

As the old Jackson Democratic Association was lately thoroughly disrupted by the contending Douglas and Breckinridge members, each wing has taken preliminary steps to establish a campaign club, each other altogether independent of the other.

A petition has been numerously signed and presented to the President, and by him transferred to the Secretary of War, praying for an immediate resumption of work on the Washington Aqueduct. It will be recollected that Congress appropriated half a million of dollars for this purpose to be expended under the superintendency of Capt. Meigs. This proviso has somewhat embarrassed the Administration, but there seems to be no doubt, apart from the question which the designation of that office involves, that the operations on the Aqueduct will shortly be resumed.

BOSTON, July 13.

The Boston Courier establishment was attached to-day at the suit of the Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for an alleged libel contained in an article published in the Courier of the 2d inst. Mr. Hale claims $10,000 damages. It is understood that Caleb Cushing, B. F. Butler, and Chas. Levi. Woodbury have been retained by the Courier proprietors to defend the suit.

AN IMPORTANT COTTON DECISION.—A case has recently been decided in the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in which Cotton dealers are interested. It was shown that Buckner Stanton & Newman sold to Delany, Rice & Co., on the 16th of March, 1860, nine hundred and eighty bales of Cotton at nine-and a half cents per pound. When the Cotton was inspected one hundred and eighty-eight bales were rejected, as mixed and unmerchantable, according to the samples by which the lot was purchased. The plaintiffs took back the mixed bales, and substituted merchantable Cotton of as good quality as the original samples called for. The defendants refused the entire lot, so made up, and the plaintiffs sold it to other parties, for less than the first sale to defendants, and then brought a suit to recover the deficiency.

Judge Eggleston decided that the plaintiffs could not sustain an action against the defendants, because the first sale was tinctured with fraud, and the offer to substitute good Cotton for the mixed could not be binding on the defendants, unless they had agreed to it; that the plaintiffs, when they took back the one hundred and eighty-three bales of mixed Cottons, legally removed all obligations on the part of the defendants to retain the other portion. The sale consisted of nine hundred and eighty bales, and the lot delivered must be considered the lot first agreed upon and sold,—"the original and the substituted Cotton established one of two things, either that there originally was no sale to the defendants, or if there had been one, the plaintiffs had subsequently annulled the sale, and resumed the title to and possession of the Cotton." The Judge, in conclusion, said: "The plaintiffs, in my opinion, have failed in making out a legal demand against the defendants, and must pay the costs of their suit."

A Prophecy of Famine.

[From the London Times, June 22nd.]

* * * In those countries of Europe which lie closer to the sun, and where, according to received canons of belief, the more fortunate inhabitants were living among violet beds and watching the flight of the fire fly while we were staggering about among our fogs with link-boys to guide us on our obscure path, the weather has proved just as bad as it has been in the British Isles. Not even the auspicious event of a liberated Italy could entice a smile from the angry clouds the other day, when Victor Emmanuel went forth to receive the homage of his Emilian subjects. The Spaniards, who, under the guidance of O'Donnell, had chosen—as they imagined—the most favorable season of the year for levying war upon the unyielding Moor, found themselves involved in snow and fog, and elemental miseries, the like of which had never been remembered. Never have such an autumn, winter and spring, been known in Germany, as during the last ten months. The calamity—for it has, indeed, been a very grievous calamity—has been universal throughout Europe, and the British Islands have not been worse treated than neigboring lands.

The social miseries consequent upon the continuous ill-weather have, indeed, been hard enough to bear, but they have been as nothing in comparison with the injury inflicted upon the substantial resources of the nation. The herbage has been drowned, or scorched up under keen winds. The younglings of the flocks and herds have perished for want of food. Lambs, which in ordinary seasons produce wealth in abundance to the stock-growers, have been given away freely to anybody who would accept them as a gift. The price of meat has flown up to a point at which it is placed almost out of the reach of any save the comfortable classes. We hear of leagues formed in this or that district or town for the purpose of uniting to give up the use of butchers' meat until the butchers consent to reduce their prices.—Under the usual condition of affairs, Scotland, with its long ranges of sheep-walk, exports mutton to England. England is now exporting mutton to Scotland. The evil is, unhappily, far indeed from being a sentimental one. People who are engaged in agricultural operations will tell you that, unless the weather mends, and that speedily, the year's harvest will be in the most imminent peril. We all know the meaning of a deficient harvest. Irreparable mischief is not yet done; but an eleventh month of bad weather superadded to the ten which have preceded it, would probably be sufficient to place the grain crops in jeopardy. Under these circumstances we have, at least, the comfort of thinking that in our own islands the legislative folly of man is not acting in harmony with the inclemency of the elements. The farmer on the banks of the Obio and the Belgan grower of stock are working for the British markets.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Edwards, Gilkeson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. K. Gilkeson retiring from the firm.

July 15, 1860. JO. EDWARDS, J. K. GILKESON, E. P. EDWARDS.

JO. EDWARDS. F. R. HARRIS. E. P. EDWARDS.

EDWARDS, HARRIS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO EDWARDS, GILKESON & CO.)
WILL CONTINUE THE
Wholesale Grocery,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,
At the old stand, corner of College and Church sts.
July 16-tf.

Franklin College.

THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.

W. D. CARNES, late President of East Tennessee University, has been called to the position of President of the College, and will enter upon the active discharge of his duties at the opening of the session. Otherwise the Faculty remains unchanged.

While there is no disposition on the part of those having control of the Institution to boast, they feel the strongest confidence in commencing it to the favor of parents and guardians. Its past reputation for the sound scholarship and correct manly bearing of its students will be faithfully maintained. Every species of dissipation will be guarded against and the strongest efforts made to keep the pupils free from the blasting vices that bring speedy ruin upon so many youths in our land.

The healthfulness of the locality is unsurpassed in our county. The charges are moderate and fully within the reach of all of sufficient energy to be educated.

The Female school connected with the College will be continued as heretofore.

☞ For other information address
W. D. CARNES, President,
Franklin College, Tennessee,
Or W. LIPSCOMB, Secretary,
Franklin College, Tennessee.

July 16—cod4wim.

Down With Your Dust.

IF you wish to sweep fine Carpets without injuring them or raising a dust, use THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPER.

july12-tf MACKENZIE & MINCHIN.

SALES ROOM NO. 27 COLLEGE STREET.

Special Auction Notice.

ON Wednesday morning, July 18th, at 9½ o'clock, BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO., will sell without reserve for cash, an Invoice of Prime Rio Coffee, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Layer Raisins, Fine Cigars, Liquors, etc. 20 cases Cabinet Champagne Wines, qts. and pts.; 25 baskets assorted brandies, to which we call the attention of Families.

Will be added, a variety of useful and ornamental items, sale positive. BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

july14-tf

Cholera, Flux, Dysentery.

NO family should be without the Dysentery Syrup in the House. Children are dying daily from Bowel Complaint, which this remedy would promptly cure.

Debility from Heat.

While the Thermometer ranges over 90 in the shade, the Graefenberg HEALTH BITTERS, which cost 25c a package, makes the best strengthening tonic in the world. For 25 cents you can make half a gallon of these health giving Bitters, which aid the digestive, give power to the constitution, regulate the bowels and conquer a general debility. Now is the season for their use.

July13-tf MACKENZIE & MINCHIN.

One of the most Popular and Benevolent Institutions is

DOCTOR MESECK'S
Medical Dispensary
AND
Consulting Rooms,
On Deaderick street,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

THE Doctor himself is an old Practitioner, from the old and this country, being already 15 years in America, having manfully and honorably surmounted all the trials of the new world, and battled and conquered death of the whole range of diseases of our different climates, South and North, so that the fame of his success in the treatment of general and private diseases is indisputable, for which he has the most reliable references.

Special attention paid to diseases of Females and Children, and much gratification he feels, in general, by being entrusted with desperate cases, for to illustrate his skill. He is conversant with the American, French and German languages, and always ready to tender his advice and services with politeness, conscientiousness and discretion.

Persons at a distance may have his advice and medicines by consulting him through letters, inclosing a fee, to Post-office Box No. 386.

His Family Residence is on North Market street.

june13-tf

Corporation Taxes.
1860.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, July 11th, 1860.

THOSE indebted for Corporation Taxes for the present year, as well as for the tax due the Nashville and North-western Railroad, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same without delay. This notice extends to those owning Real Estate or Personal Property in the corporate limits, and those charged with Poll Tax. Call at the office, City Hall, upper end of the Market House.

A. NELSON,
july12-1m BGAU Collector.

LIBERAL TIME SALE
OF
DISTRESS GOODS.

All sums under $100 cash, over that amount Six months' credit.

WE will sell without reserve, on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, July 17th, commencing at 9 o'clock, a large Invoice of Dry Goods, Fine Ready-made Clothing, Shoes, Boots and Brogans, Variety Goods, &c., &c. The Goods are of the best quality. Now is the time for bargains. Call and examine the goods immediately. TRABUE & LUCAS.

july12-td

SMEDLEY, EGAN & CO.,
Receiving & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Lower Wharf Boat,
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

☞ A Share of Public Patronage respectfully solicited. july3-3m

HISTORY OF A LAW-SUIT
In the Circuit Court of
TENNESSEE,
ON THE BASIS OF THE CODE
BY
Abraham Caruthers,
LAW PROFESSOR AT LEBANON,
For sale in Nashville by
JOHN YORK & CO.,
jun e16-tf No. 38 Union street

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York. 341.

OFFER to the Trade a *large, fresh* and *well-selected* assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by Steamers during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New styles and full lines of

SILK BRAID CAPS, HAIR NETS AND COIFFURES, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLIDES, BELT BUCKLES, AND CLASPS, GILT, &c. SILK WATCH GUARDS, FINE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BRUSHES, GARTERS, DRESS BUTTONS, FANCY BELTS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY,

BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS, &c., &c., &c.,

All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

july6-3m

A Magnificent Chance.

I WILL sell my Farm in Franklin county, Tenn., on Rock Creek, six miles South-west of Tullahoma, consisting of 600 or more Acres of Land. It can be divided into two places. It has on it good improvements—the best of spring water; a good Grist and Saw Mill, and is within four miles of three celebrated watering places.

For further information apply to B. R. WHITE, on the place, or to me at Opelousas, La.

jan6-wtf B. F. WHITE.

Mercer Potatoes.

100 BUSHELS New York Mercer Potatoes, good for *eating* or *planting*, just received and for sale by A. JENKINS,
mar3t-tf No 14 South Market st.

KEEP INSURED
WITH
NASH & MARR,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 25 College st., Nashville, Tenn.
DEPOSIT WITH COMPTROLLER,
$60,000.
Cash Capital Represented
$5,000,000.

july10-tf

Godey's Ladies Book for July,
Just received by JOHN YORK & CO.
june12-tf

RESTAURANT.

MILLER & LAYTON,
Corner of Adams and Second streets,
Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE recently fitted up one of the finest **EATING HOUSES** in the Southern country, and serve up to customers daily all the luxuries and delicacies of the season.

MEALS furnished at all hours in a style that cannot be surpassed. apr25-tf

Stock Reduced.

PREPARING soon to make a change in our business arrangements we desire to reduce our present stock as much as possible. In order to do this we will offer our present stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at reduced prices. We have on hand a fine assortment of Silk Berages, Muslins and Traveling Goods, and in fact everything one could wish for. Also, White Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Table Damask, Sheeting, Bleached and Brown Domestic, Plantation Goods for men and women, Cloths, Cassimeres