Nashville Patriot.

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ANTHONY S. CAMP, JOHN CALLENDER. IRA P. JONES, H. EDMUNDSON

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

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IRA P. JONES, }
JOHN E. HATCHER, Associate Editor.

Office—No. 16 Deaderick Street.

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OF TENNESSEE.

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OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
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3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
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5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson.
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8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery.
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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 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 Great Reader of the Sectional Democracy, Wm. L. Yancey.

WM. L. YANCEY made a speech at Huntsville, Ala., on the 28th ult., to a meeting of the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN presented him to the audience as a gentleman *"more identified with the issues than any man in the country."* This remark of Mr. CHAPMAN is true; no man in the country is more identified with the issues presented by the BRECKINRIDGE wing of the democracy than Mr. YANCEY, not even excepting Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his colleague on the ticket. To him, more than to any other man is the nation indebted to the present prostrate and forlorn condition of the once imperial democracy; and principally to his efforts is to be ascribed the startling conjunction of Union and conservative democrats with the ultra secessionists and disunionists, who have been seeking for years to break up the government. The influence which this inveterate disorganizer and conspirator has attained is truly astonishing. But a few years since he was marked and proscribed, and held to be untrustworthy, but to-day he is the head of one wing of the denationalized democracy, leading it by the power of his will, and dragging after his triumphal car men who formerly hissed him in derision and contempt. Even here in Tennessee, a State whose patrotism and fidelity he insulted no longer ago than 1858, he has apologists and defenders; and what is worse, without a word of atonement for his offence, he has been invited to visit her and instruct her recreant sons in lessons of duty and fidelity. May we not call upon our democratic friends to set up a monument of the progress of bad sentiment when he sets his foot by invitation upon Tennessee soil? How Tennesseans felt when, in 1858, he libelled our State, the reader can learn from an article from the *Union and American* which we republish this morning. Then our contemporary held him up justly as one of that class of politicians "who, failing to gain distinction by their talents and ability, seek to obtain notoriety by the advocacy of extreme sectional and disorganizing measures"—repelled his insult to Tennessee—and denounced as they deserved false statements he had made. Where sleeps the indignation of our contemporary now? Is Mr. YANCEY not the same disorganizer now that he was then? Is he any more entitled to public confidence? Do his statements now display, any the less, "disgraceful ignorance, or most culpable disregard for the truth"? These interrogatories are susceptible of a ready response. The YANCEY of to-day is the YANCEY of 1858; grown more important and more powerful by having at his call a sectional organization, which claims preëminence in the South, and in which his secession and disunion followers dominate.

"The home of JACKSON and POLK," said our contemporary, "is not propitious to the growth and nurture of disunion doctrines, nor do the people of this State regard with much favor men who entertain the views which Mr. YANCEY expresses." And yet we now find the *Union and American* calling upon the home of JACKSON and POLK to support a candidate for the Presidency, who, it is claimed, owes his nomination to Mr. YANCEY and "men who entertain the views he expresses," and who, should he (Mr. B.) be elected, will be the "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." Verily, has there been progress on the part of democracy in this State, if our contemporary succeeds in rallying a party of much strength under such standards.

The following table shows the number of persons who have visited the Great Eastern since her arrival:

First five days	8,578
Second week	26,821
Third "	32,029
Fourth "	76 336
Total	143,809

THE DISUNION GAME.—The Charleston *Mercury* is calling attention to the character of the next Legislature of South Carolina, urging the selection of a certain class of men. The thing has an interest, because it is understood here that the disunion game is to commence in South Carolina and Missis-ippi, by the action of the Legislatures to those States, respectively instructing their Senators and Representatives not to assemble in Congress at Washington in case Lincoln should be inaugurated.—*Washington Correspondent New York Tribune.*

☞Postmaster Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, has been removed by the proscriptive and tyrannical dynasty at Washington, and a Yanceyite by the name of Dawson appointed in his place

"COALS TO NEWCASTLE."—The Augusta *Dispatch* reports the recent shipment of five hundred bales of cotton from New York to Charleston. An order could not be filled in Charleston, and the cotton was procured in New York as the best market. The expenses of two unnecessary shipments, in this case are an item of the loss sustained by the lack of general direct trade between our Southern and foreign ports.

☞The N. Y. *Herald* says that the erection of the Republican pole, with a LINCOLN and HAMLIN flag, in Prince William county, Virginia, some time since, and the recent outrages in Texas, are a part of the Republican tactics. They desire to provoke some act on the part of the people of the South, which will exert a favorable influence in behalf of LINCOLN at the North. And from the dismal howl the N. Y. *Tribune* sets up on these events, it is likely the supposition of the *Herald* is well-founded. These facts afford additional reasons for all conservative and patriotic men to unite together everywhere for the overthrow of sectionalism, and for suppressing the dangerous and mischievous agitation of the slavery question, by rallying to the standard of BELL and EVERETT.

☞A friend who has seen Gen. Lane, informs us that in personal appearance, he very much resembles the redoubtable MOSES SINGLETON, Esq., late of this city, and the hero of many glorious defeats. We are somewhat in the quandary that DAVY CROCKETT found himself in, when witnessing the grand features of a consolidated menagerie, he observed a marked resemblance between a baboon and a Representative in Congress from Arkansas: He didn't know which was complimented. While we admit that Mose is a remarkably fine looking man, it has been pretty fully demonstrated that he couldn't succeed before the people. Hereafte Gen. LANE will also resemble him in that respect.

☞Some of our BRECKINRIDGE-YANCEY friends are inclined to charge the Union party with fomenting and encouraging strife between the two democratic factions. This is most unkind. The democracy had it all to themselves at Charleston and Baltimore. They got up the division themselves—some, doubtless, for one purpose and some for another. While it is perfectly true that a murder has been committed, out of which two ghostly spectres have sprung to stalk through the country, we hardly think it fair that we be charged with its commission, because it happen to point the people to the miserable ghosts as they pass. The living spectacle of a corrupt party, bloated with dissipation and prodigality was bad enough; but to see two hideous apparitions, tortured by that restlessness in death which always follows a life of evil and wickedness, coming around every day, arguing from the tomb, that they are both alive and righteous, is out of the question. Rest, disturbed spirits, rest.

John G. Saxe has again been nominated for Governor of the State of Vermont. Last year he lacked 16,869 votes of an election.

LEFT THE GAS BURNING AND WENT TO EUROPE.—The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register relates the following:

Recently a gentleman returned from Europe; he had been absent with his family seven months. He paid his gas bill the day he left, and the house had not been opened for seven months, and yet when it was, the gas man took a return from the metre, and a bill was made out for $25. Mr. Grinnell went and complained to the secretary, related the circumstances, and threatened exposure of such a barefaced robbery. He refused to pay the bill "Very well, sir," said the secretary. Mr. G. went home and told his wife. "Pay it," said she. "Why so?" said he. "Because," said she, "the day we left New York, I had to go back to the house for some article I had forgot. The window shutters were fastened; I lit the gas, the other day when we returned I found it still burning."

The bill was paid, for a steady gas flame had been burning for seven months. Gas stock pays a heavy dividend.

The Incendiarism in Texas.

It is known to our readers that recently numerous cases of incendiarism have occurred, which have been attributed to the abolitionists. In a notice, in the N. Y. *Tribune*, of the 3th July, of the taking down of a Republican pole, on the 27th July, which had been erected at Occoquan, Prince Williams county, Va., that paper thus refers to the Texas outrages:

"The Texas burnings, of which so much account is made, are probable off the same piece. For a year or two back, liberating preachers of the Gospel have been maltreated in and run out of Texas as Abolitionists, on no other proof than the admitted fact that they belonged to the "Methodist Church, North." Several were thus abused in and run out of Dallas County last year. Of late, several buildings have been burned in that section, and it is coolly assumed that "the Abolitionists" are at the bottom of the crime. It is of course possible that some of the abused Methodists, or those who sympathized with them, have thus revenged their wrongs; but it is far more probable that the incendiaries have contrived at the same time to satiate private malice and to excite a fresh and murderous crusade against those they are pleased to term Abolitionists. The pretense of an Anti-Slavery conspiracy looking to rebellion in Texas, is farcical. Those who countenance do not believe it."

Cheering from Virginia.

A gentleman of this city furnishes us with the following extract of a letter from a resident of Nashville, at present on a visit to Virginia. The letter is dated Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, July 26, 1860:

"I notice in the last *Patriot* that you boys have had a grand time of it by consolidating all the Clubs into one for a jubilee. That's right—go it. The democracy is divided in the middle in this State,—all the Valley and Northwestern are for Douglas, while the entire tide-water district is for Breckinridge and *Yancy*. Every old line whig and conservative democrat is for Bell, Everett, and the Union."

The "Tenth Legion" will give Douglas 8,000 majority—Rockingham county alone will give 1,500 majority for him. Good judges estimate Bell's majority in the State at from 1,200 to 1,500. Hon. Horace Maynard spoke in Lynchburg last Saturday night."

The Great Eastern.

CAPE MAY, July 31.

The steamship Great Eastern arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. She had 2 087 passengers. Our steamboat accompanied her to the Lower Light vessel. She got over the bar safely 20 minutes after 7 o'clock, P. M., high tide, and had two feet to spare. She then started at full speed, the band playing. At Sandy Hook the 80 ton anchor was secured with great difficulty. The loop of the cat block having broken, it was replaced, when the capstain was found to be too small for the cable, the slack of which was pulled out by the anchor. This jarred the bow of the vessel tremendously a dozen times. The sea was very smooth and light, and the vessel made a graceful roll of three degrees. Land was lost sight of at 8½ o'clock, P. M. At this time the highland lights were last seen, and there was a slight haze on the water, but a splendid moonlight overhead.

Among the passengers there was much grumbling in consequence of the scarcity of water. This was caused by the cock of a compartment having been left open, flooding the ice house and storerooms. A considerable quantity of produce and provisions was injured by this disaster, and food consequently became scarce. At night five hundred persons slept on the deck, which was rendered very unpleasant by the thick rain of cinders. The accommodations were very meagre.—Not more than one hundred women were on board on the voyage. Water was sold at 10 cents a glass. An indignation meeting was held on board, and resolutions were passed censuring the directors for the singular conduct of the officers toward the passengers.

The Great Eastern sails for New York at 6 o'clock to-night and will reach there at 6 o'clock in the morning.

From Missouri.

We make the following extract from a letter received at this office yesterday from Versailles, Morgan county, Mo., enclosing a list of 75 subscribers:

"Bell and Everett stock is going up every day in this county; and we will surely carry the State for them in November. The Union party, on all hands, are proud of their standard-bearers, and are wide awake, up and doing. They are not satisfied with being confident of success, they want to completely annihilate the democratic party."

And it is to be hoped that they may succeed in annihilating it, say we.

Bell & Everett Club at Oxford, Miss.

Pursuant to a previous call, the members of the Constitutional Union party met at the Court House in Oxford, Miss., July 28, for the purpose of organizing a Bell and Everett Club. The meeting was largely attended by members from various parts of the county, and at the hour for meeting the Court House was filled.

The meeting was called to order by J. W. C. Smith, and, on motion, T. H. Robinson, Esq., was requested to act as Chairman, and J. D. Frierson and J. W. C. Smith were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the chair, after which, on motion, the meeting proceeded to organize the club. Thos. H. Robinson was nominated and unanimosly elected President of the club, and the following gentlemen Vice Presidents:

AT OXFORD.—P. B. Barringer, T. D. Isom, D. L. Robertson, T. F. Lundie, J. M. Cook, J. G. Trigg, Thos. N. Wendel, Bluford Powell, J. W. C. Smith, A. Chilton.

AT WYATT.—Jno Wilcox, Allen Smith, John Shaw, Dr. E. L. Frierson.

AT SPRING DALE.—Jason Wilson, George Goodwin, Esq, Harry Gardner, Green McKie.

AT GROSSES.—W. E. Buckner, Thomas L. Harris, Thos. P. Buford, W. A. Morrison.

AT COLLEGE HILL.—Maj. E. L. Frierson, G. W. Buford, J. S. Dunlap, J. J. Wilson, R. C. Webb.

AT PARIS.—W. H. Stein, W. J. Azlin.

AT DELAY.—Dr. Theodore Frierson, W. D. Mays.

AT LAFAYETTE SPRINGS.—Alec. Biggers, Jas. Murphy, J. Gillmore, Gen. McIntosh.

AT CARNELL.—S. Woodward, R. H. Adams, Dr. Stewart.

AT DALLAS.—Noah Rayburn, John Rayburn, Mr. Moreland, W. J. King.

AT ABBEVILLE.—Gen. Austin, J. B. Davis, H. Lee.

AT LIBERTY HILL.—J. H. Jones, Lindsay Ward, Henry Joy.

AT MAPLE SPRINGS.—Dr. Ferrell, J. P. Dunn, R. Withers.

Dr. Robert O. Carter and J. W. C. Smith were elected permanent Secretaries of the Club, and upon motion were requested to act as Treasurers. Dr. Green moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Club, to be reported at the next meeting.—The Chair appointed Dr. Green, A. J. Buford, Maj Lundie, Dr. R. O. Carter and W. E. Buckner, as a committee for that purpose.—

The following named gentlemen were then appointed by the Clubs sub-Electors for the county: F. N. Green, Esq. A J. Buford, Jas. Frierson and J. H. Viser. The gentlemen all being present accepted the appointments and promised to canvass the county thoroughly. J. H. Viser being loudly called for, took the stand and addressed the crowd for half an hour in a most appropriate and well timed speech, and took his seat amidst great applause.

F. N. Green was then vociferously called on and promptly took the stand and spoke for nearly an hour in his usual able and happy style. Buford and Frierson promised to address the Club at its next meeting. At the conclusion of the speeches it was moved and carried that the Club subscribe for fifty copies of the "*National Union*," published at Nashville, Tenn., and the Treasurer was ordered to forward the money for the same.

The Secretary was directed to procure a book for the purpose of enrolling the names of all persons wishing to become members of the Club.

J. W. C. Smith moved that a full report of the organization of the Club and its proceeding be published in the *National Union*, the *Memphis Enquirer*, and the *Constitutional Union*, at Holly Springs, and that the papers published in Oxford be most respectfully requested to publish the same.

No other business appearing, the Club adjourned till 11 o'clock Saturday, the 5th of August.

THOS H. ROBINSON, Chairman.
R. O. CARTER, J. W. C. SMITH, } Secretaries.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* telegraphs that it is understood there that "Logan, of Oregon, has notified Stout that he will contest his seat next winter. Stout holds by sixteen votes. Should he be unseated, and Lincoln go into the House, he will have sixteen States, and if J. N. Morris, of Illinois, will vote for him, he will get seventeen, the number required to elect. It shows that the Republicans have given up electing Lincoln by the people, and depend upon his being elected by Congress."

GOV. BROWN, OF GA.—The Rome (Ga.) *Southernor* says GOV. JOSEPH E BROWN intends to support DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Letter from Hon. John Bell to Thos. H. Watts, Esq.

NASHVILLE, July 22nd, 1860.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 9th instant, was received ten days since, and it is due to you as well as myself, to state the causes which have delayed my answer to this late day, to explain what, otherwise, might be imputed to me as a discourtesy. Such a statement is due to numerous other gentlemen, who, in the last month or six weeks, have addressed letters of inquiry to me, from different quarters of the country, as to my views and opinions on the more prominent questions at issue in the pending canvass, and which have received no answer.

To the inquiries in all such letters, there was but one reply, as I conceived, which could consistently and properly be made, under the circumstances of my position, which was, to refer the writers to my past course, to the views and opinions I have heretofore held and expressed on the subjects or questions embraced in their letters. But it appeared to me that a reply containing nothing more than such a general reference, without pointing out the particular votes, speeches, and other evidences of what I had said or done in connection with the questions made the subjects of inquiry, or stating where they were to be found, would be ungracious, to say the least of it. To make such references in my answers would far exceed the ordinary limits of a letter, and I concluded that it would be more convenient and satisfactory to both parties to accompany my answers with a printed collection of such of my speeches and letters as have a direct bearing upon the subjects of controversy; or of such copious extracts therefrom, as to leave nothing to be supplied by further quotations from them. The preparation of such a compilation was immediately commenced, by a member of the Central Union Committee of Tennessee. It is now completed, and I transmit herewith, a copy of it printed in the "National Union." It was issued from the press a week later than was anticipated by me, and hence my answer to your letter, as well as to others, has been delayed a week beyond the time I had proposed to myself to answer them.

For the reasons which impel me to decline any further answer to the inquiries in your letter, I refer you to the first and second pages of the "National Union." You will observe that the ground there taken is, that it would be inconsistent with the declared views of the Convention which placed me in the position I now occupy before the public, to make any new declaration of principles. But I do not choose to shelter myself under the authority of the nominating convention against any reproach I may incur in consequence of the course I have thought it my duty to pursue in relation to this subject. Had I been a member of the convention, I would have resisted the adoption of any platform, or other declaration of principles, not embraced or implied in the three fundamental propositions or objects intended to be maintained and secured by the National Union Party, and which constitute the basis of its organization: "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." The great aim of the National Union Party is, to restore peace, with justice to both sections of the Union—not to perpetuate strife.

Whatever may be the policy or designs of others, North and South, who, in their letters, have insisted upon their right, as a matter of principle, to call upon me to declare my views and opinions upon any or all of the questions which have become the subject of controversy in the present canvass, and contend that I cannot refuse compliance with their demands without a violation of the obligation they assume to exist, on my part, as a candidate for public place. I have no distrust of your sincerity and good faith in making the earnest appeals to me which you do in your letter, to take a course, which I hope you will, upon reflection, perceive would not be in conformity with the intentions and expectations of those who chose me to be their leader, and the representative of their policy and principles; nor do I doubt your sincere desire to support the Union ticket, if you can do so consistently with your sense of public duty. It is, therefore, with deep regret, that I find myself constrained to differ with you in any of your views, and most of all I have to say to you, that I cannot go beyond the record of my political life, in responding to the questions presented in your letter.

If, in the authentic exposition of my course upon the subject of slavery, running through a period of twenty-five years, you can find nothing to inspire you with confidence that, in the event of my election, I would so employ the power and influence of the Executive Department of the Government, as to give no just ground of complaint to the South, or any other section of the Union, while I would regret the loss of your support and that of your friends, I could not reasonably expect to receive it.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter you may think proper.

I am, with great respect and the most friendly regard,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BELL.

COL. THOMAS H. WATTS.

From the Union and American Sept, 9, 1858.

Col. Yancey's Letter to Mr. Pryor.

We find in the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, a long letter from Col. Yancey to Roger A. Pryor, Esq., of the Richmond *South*. Neither the novelty of the sentiments which this document contains nor the ability with which they are maintained, entitles it to the slightest attention. The organization and objects of the Southern League, and the scheme for "precipitating the Cotton States into a Revolution," a purpose which was avowed by Col. Yancey in his letter to Mr. Slaughter, have already been discussed in our columns. The letter before us only reiterates views, which have been hitherto expressed by Col. Yancey himself, and by many others of that class of politicians who, failing to gain *distinction by their talents and ability, seek to obtain notoriety by the advocacy of extreme sectional and disorganizing measures*. Any apprehension that we might entertain with regard to the dissemination of these dangerous doctrines, are relieved, in the present instance, by the feebleness with which *they* are urged. The characteristics of the document are prolixity, egotism, and imbecility. It will do no harm. Very few will read more than the first paragraph, and those who do so will easily detect the errors and fallacies which it contains.

There is one portion of the letter, however, which we desire to notice. Col. Yancey defends his former position, that the interests of the South must be committed entirely to the Cotton States. Now we do not doubt that the true interests of the South might be safely entrusted to the people of any one of the Southern States. We believe that Col. Yancey's own State—Alabama—is as faithful to the South and as loyal to the Union as any other, and among the evidence of her fidelity we point to the fact, that the large body of her citizens have refused to unite in this factious and disorganizing movement, or to elevate its author to a position in which he could propagate his opinions. We believe that all the Cotton States will vigilantly guard the honor and interest of our section, and that belief is strengthened by the fact, that they discontinuance the scheme which Col. Yancey has set on foot to "precipitate them into a revolution."

But while we acknowledge, this we repel any insinuation which implies a suspicion that Tennessee is less sensitive to the honor of the South, or that she would be less prompt in resisting any invasion of our common rights than any other member of the confederacy. We deny the justice of Col. Yancey's charges, and the correctness of the facts by which he seeks to sustain them. He says:

"To be candid, I place but little trust in such States as Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In the first, slavery is but nominal in extent. In Maryland a freesoiler is an honored representative in Congress, and in the great issue of 1856, that State separated herself from her sisters, and voted for Fillmore. Tennessee has long maintained a freesoil Senator in Congress, and a large majority now sustain him there. In the Methodist Conference her delegates voted against striking out the anti-slavery clause in its discipline—while she maintains on her Supreme Court bench, and in the chair of law professorship in her University, one who openly declares 'slavery to be a moral social and political evil.'"

We are not astonished that Col. Yancey places but little trust in Tennessee. The home of Jackson and Polk is not propitious to the growth and nurture of disunion doctrines, nor do the people of this State regard with much favor men who entertain the views which Col. Yancey expresses. The State of Tennessee fully reciprocates Col. Yancey's feelings towards her. We don't think that any of the States have a great deal of confidence in him. Alabama has neglected to recognize his merits, although he has long been an aspirant for a place in the United States Senate, and his influence was so little felt in the Alabama delegation in the last Congress, that he could not induce a single member of that delegation to vote against the English Bill, although he denounced it as a "submission to the haughty demands of the freesoilers." We doubt very much whether a single county in the State has sufficient confidence in the gallant Colonel to trust him as its representative in the State Legislature.

But let us examine the charges which he urges against our own State, and the facts on which they are founded. It is true, as asserted by Col. Yancey, that we have a freesoil Senator in Congress, but untrue that it is sustained by a large minority of our people. A large minority of Mr. Bell's own party condemn his course. If the people of Tennessee had an opportunity to-day of expressing their views with regard to Mr. Bell's late action in Congress, four-fifths of them would pronounce their unqualified disapprobation of his conduct. He voted in opposition to the wishes of the State, and in defiance of the positive instructions of the Legislature.

The allegation that the delegates from Tennessee in the Methodist Conference voted against striking out the anti-slavery clause in the discipline, *is totally false*. Every delegate from Tennessee voted in *favor of striking out that clause*. It is *equally untrue* that we maintain upon our Supreme Bench a man who openly delares that slavery is a moral social and political evil. These statement of Col. Yancey's, display the *most disgraceful ignorance* or a *most culpable disregard for the truth of his assertion*. And such is the material of which this tissue of absurdities consists. Such is the man who assumes to proscribe five of the Southern States of the confederacy as unworthy of the confidence of the Southern people. We shall pause long before we abandon the principles we have learned from Jackson and Polk, and the great fathers of our Democratic faith, to listen to the teachings of Wm. L. Yancey.

☞In Viginia the fight between the two democratic factions is growing every day more decided and warm. Some of the BRECKINRIDGE-YANCEY organs, however, are sueing for peace. To show what spirit prevails we extract from two of the Richmond organs of the same date, July 31st. The *Examiner* (Breckinridge) says:—

"The divisions in the Democracy of the Union, which occurred and assumed a distinct and dangerous form in the late Convention at Baltimore, have resulted in creating antagonistic organizations in this State. It is folly, and what is worse, a dangerous mischief to attempt to ignore these divisions or to fail to make an effort to cure them. They are not healed; they are working evil; they are weakening the conservative strength in the Union; they may and will produce irreparable disasters if something is not done to check their mischievous operation."

On the other hand the *Index* (Douglas) says:

"Not wishing to extend this article, we conclude by an appeal to the friends of Mr. Douglas, in this city and State. Let them not falter. Let them organize, and with the determined resolution of patriots who know and dare perform their duty, *meet the impending crisis*.

Let not the cry of Black Republicanism startle the friends of the Constitution and the Union from their propriety. There are foes in the South, as well as in the North. The spirit of discord, disunion, political chaos, has it votaries in both sections. Mr. Keitt has "kept his POWDER dry"—though he seems to have parted with his discretion.—Are the people of Virginia prepared to "precipitate" the (Yancey-Keitt) dissolution move? Are they in the moment of "sober second thought" prepared to "play at sixes" on the destiny of the Union? We will not co operate with Mr. Keitt. *We* will not play "bottle-holder" for Mr. Yancey. *We* will not fraternize with *per se* disunionists. *We* will not stake the integrity of the Union "upon the hazard of the die" when the game is *thus* to be managed. We call upon the Charlottsville Convention to *take issue* with this dissolution movement."

Hear What an "Old Nullifier" Says.

The Benton (Ala.) *Herald*, a Breckinridge-Yancey paper, publishes a communication from an "Old Nullifier," an extract from which we annex as follows:

OUR SOUTHERN TICKET.

MR. EDITOR:—As Lowndes county, with her gallant and unflinching Southern Rights party, has had a good deal to do with bringing about the present state of things in the race for the Presidency, I beg leave through your paper to say a few words about parties, as they now stand, or are called.

I contend that Breckinridge and Lane are the candidates, not of a party, but of the true Southern Rights men, and as they are certain to be elected, should not be considered a victory of the Democracy, but of sound principles. The regular Democracy of the South before their nomination had but little sympathy with the platform on which Mr. Yancey, *as a Southern Rights man, placed them, and they now accept*. Thousands who are now hurrahing for Breckinridge and Lane, *but for Yancey's indomitable perseverance*, would now be howling for Douglas. Douglas, all things considered, that transpired at Charleston and Baltimore, is clearly and unquestionably the candidate of the regular democratic *party*. His side had the numerical strength at both places—was the strongest body of Democrats, or else how could Yancey's friends be called Seceders? A seceder must withdraw from a larger or an equal body—if in this case the seceders had been the larger body, they would have had their own way, and made the nomination without a split, unless the Douglasites chose to secede. Therefore, I say that the Southern Rights party, which was gotten up by the true Southern Rights men, and advocated by the *Herald, Slaveholder, Mail, Watchman*, Mobile *Mercury*, and others, have got the candidates and their platform—a Southern Rights platform,—and the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane should be called by their right and true name—the Southern Rights party. It will lose none of its prestige; but on the contrary I believe, here in Alabama, will gain many votes and be more enthusiastically cheered and supported.

"My Countrymen, if there is a Douglas Democrat in my county, I do not know it. If there is one I have yet to see or hear of him. If there is one in this crowd, I do not know it, but if there is, I have no hesitancy in saying that you will find him to be a man with not brains enough to grease a gimblet."—MCNEILLY.

A "DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT" informs the Maury *Press* that the above remarks were made, at a recent BRECKINRIDGE meeting in Hickman county, by Mr. MCNEILLY, one of the democratic Senators in the last Legislature. The taste of such a remark as the last is indisputable.

☞It appears that Mr. Keitt's treasonable and revolutionary letter was concocted in a caucus consisting of Messrs. Crawford of Georgia, Curry of Alabama, Bayard of Delaware, Wigfall of Texas, Aishmore of South Carolina, and Leake of Virginia. These men are all fierce for a dissolution of the Union, and of course Breckinridge and Lane men.—*Lou. Jour.*

THE SECEDERS CONCEDING DEFEAT.—A private despatch received in this city from Lexington says: *"The Breckinridge party is down; will not bet on anything."* Those who know the Breckinridge clique in Scott and Fayette will understand the significance of this despatch. When a family connection, owning millions, refuses to carry out the policy heretofore adopted by them of betting tens of thousands of dollars, defeat is unmistakably conceded. Let our friends now work on with renewed energy, and bury the disunion party under such a towering majority that they never again will be heard of in this State. Let our majority be at least 25,000 for the gallant Combs.—*Lou. Jour.*

New Advertisements.

MINERVA COLLEGE.
FOR THE
Education of Young Ladies.
Situated 5 miles East of Nashville, Tenn.

THE Twelfth Annual Session of this Institution begins first Monday in September, 1860. The location is eminently attractive in point of health, convenience, &c., the building large, neatly furnished and well ventilated: the grounds handsomely adorned, and every advantage afforded for proper exercise and comfort. The Teachers, both in the Literary and Musical Departments are skillful and experienced.

TERMS.—Boarding at $120 for the session of 10 months; Tuition from $8 to $6 per month. Or hands are cared for in vacation, and Young Ladies desiring to qualify themselves as teachers have the advantage of liberal deductions and special instruction. For further particulars or circulars address

S. E. JONES, or
aug3-w5t. W. S. HAWKINS.

Auction Sale of Miscellaneous Books.
BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

WILL sell this evening, August 3d, at early gas light, a Gentleman's Private Library, embracing many valuable standard works, in the various departments of Literature and Science, a portion of which are as good as new. Sale positive, terms cash

BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.,
Central Auction Rooms, Nos. 27 and 29 College st.,
aug3-1t

TO FARMERS.
Something to suit the Times!!
Hungarian Grass Seed.
A. JENKINS,
NO. 14, MARKET STREET,

IN anticipation of a failure in the Feddar and Crop, we will suspend the property of a wing Hungarian Grass Seed extensively, of which he has still got a supply. Also a small lot of

Missouri Millet,

Which will mature in from 45 to 50 DAYS. This article has been already tried this season, and is highly recommended by some of our best farmers.

aug3-tf A. JENKINS,
No. 14 Market Street.

KEEP INSURED
WITH
NASH & MARR,
No. 25 College Street.
Agents for Old and Reliable Companies.
WITH AN AGGREGATE CASH CAPITAL OF
$5,000,000.
AND
$60,000
STATE BONDS WITH COMPTROLLER.
aug3-tf

Baker Wanted.

A Steady, sober man for a small town. He must be a first class Baker and Pastry cook. Address A. B., at this office. aug3-tf.

TURNIP SEED.

LANDRETH'S Turnip Seed, Summer and Winter Warranted fresh. Just received and for sale by
july 27.-tf. RAINS, BROWN & CO.

Kingston Springs.

THIS establishment will be open for the reception of visitors on Tuesday the 12th inst.
☞ Board $1 50 per day, $8 per week.
WM. T. PEATMAN, } Supt's.
junell-2m E. J. KREIDER, }

For Sale.

THAT comfortable dwelling, No. 165 South Summer Street, formerly the residence of Russell Houston, Esq.

Also, No 15 North Summer Street, the present residence of Jas. Correy, Esq. Apply to
J. KIRKMAN, President,
Aug1-tf Union Bank of Tenn.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, and duly delivered from the Honorable Criminal Court of Davidson county, Tenn., at its April Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court house Yard, in the City of Nashville, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which T. H. Etherly then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described property, to-wit: a tract of land lying in Davidson county, on the waters of White's creek, nine miles north of Nashville, levied on as the land of T. H. Etherly, bounded as follows: on the East by the lands of J. L. Ewing, on the North by the lands of Demukes & Co., on the West by the lands of the Garrett's, and on the South by the lands of P. Etherly, dec'd., levied on as the property of T. H. Etherly as security of Wm Jones, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of the State of Tennessee against the said Jones and T. H. Etherly.

July13-3t J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed and delivered from George Gillespie, a Justice of the Peace of Davidson county, Tenn., on the 23d day of June, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-house Yard, in the city of Nashville, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Montgomery & McGrody then had or may have since acquired in and to the following described property to-wit: one negro woman, Narcissa, about 23 years old, both qualified and likely, being levied on as the property of Montgomery and McGrody, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Richard Wynne, against the said Montgomery and McGrody.

J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.
July13-3t By A. CREEL, Dep. Sheriff.

First in Market.

A Few dozen of Church & Ellsworth's Bosom Expanders or shirts. Patented May 8 1860. Weight only one ounce. Just received and for sale at
N. P. ANDERS, 50½
Lace and Fancy store, No 35 Union St.
Aug1-1w Nashville, Tenn.

For Rent.

FOR the balance of the present year, a neat frame house, containing two rooms, situated on Shady Street, near the Buena Vista springs. For further particulars apply at this office.
July 21-1w

MISS S. J. HALE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
1826 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia,
Will re-open Sep. 10th, 8 9

THIS school is designed to give a thorough and liberal English education, to furnish the best facilities for acquiring the French Language, and the best instruction in Music and the other accomplishments. Professors and Teachers of the highest qualifications are employed.

The principal regards it as her peculiar duty and privilege to watch over the health and moral training of those committed to her care. The location opposite a large open square, is one of the finest and most healthful in the city. Only a limited number of pupils is received.

REFERENCES.—Mrs Emma Willard, Troy, N. Y., Louis A. Godey, Esq., Philadelphia, Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Philadelphia, &c. &c., Aug1-4t.

Chancery Sales

Chancery Sales, August 18, 1860

Peter Anderson vs. McRoberts & McKee—FARM.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SATURDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in Nashville, a Tract of 4 acres and 33 poles of Land, lying on the Nashville and Hillsboro' Turnpike, 3 miles from city, and the same property heretofore sold by Jno. R. Bain to John Martin.

TERMS—6, 12 and 18 months, without interest and without redemption.
july26-td J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

Jno. R. Bain vs. Martin & McGrady—FARM.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SATURDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in Nashville, a Tract of 4 acres and 33 poles of Land, lying on the Nashville and Hillsboro' Turnpike, 3 miles from city, and the same property heretofore sold by Jno. R. Bain to John Martin.

TERMS—6, 12 and 18 months, without interest and without redemption.
july26-td J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

Jno. R. Bain vs. George McNulty—FARM.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SATURDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in Nashville, a Tract of 4 acres and 30 poles of Land, lying on the Nashville and Hillsboro' Turnpike, 3 miles from city, and the same property heretofore sold by Jno. R. Bain to George McNulty.

TERMS—6, 12 and 18 months, without interest and without redemption.
July26-td J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

Bakewell, Pears & Co., vs. J. C. Darden & Co.—LOT IN HARDING'S ADDITION.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SATURDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in Nashville, Lot No. 30 in Harding's Addition to Nashville, on Harding street, 50 feet by 160.

TERMS—6 and 12 months, without interest and without redemption.
July26-td J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

R. H. Elam vs. Edwin Ferguson and others—1700 ACRES.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SATURDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in Nashville, a Tract of 1700 acres (more or less) of Land, in Cheatham county, and being the same heretofore sold by Dardin, Turner & Co. to Edwin Ferguson & Co. (See