Nashville Patriot.

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

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

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Office---No. 16 Deaderick Street.

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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.

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2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox.
3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
4. S. S. STANTON, of Smith.
5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson.
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7. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles.
8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery.
9. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll.
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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1860

The Fight is between Bell and Lincoln.

The *Union and American*, July 28th, said the N. Y. *Herald*, "has perhaps a greater influence than any other paper in the Union with the hundreds of thousands of conservative men in the Northern and Middle States, engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, who care nothing for the success of one party or the other party, in a partizan sense, but who are willing to contribute any and every thing to any party that will be most likely to crush out the fanaticism of Black Republicanism."

The fight, which up to this time appeared to be a quadrangular one * * * is now becoming narrowed down to a hand-to-hand conflict between the legions of black republicanism, headed by Lincoln, and the patriotic, practical, conservative masses of the people, headed by JOHN BELL.—N. Y. *Herald*, Aug 21.

Mr. Breckinridge on the Stump.

We publish elsewhere a correspondence between certain citizens of Kentucky and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, wherefrom it will be seen that he agrees to make a speech in vindication of himself against certain charges made by Judge DOUGLAS and others. This speech is to be made on the 5th September, near Lexington. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE designs to confine himself to one speech, we would suggest that the surest and most effectual way to relieve himself from misrepresentations, would be to take his pen and write down their refutation. This thing of reporting speeches, or handing down precise expressions by tradition is rather unsafe, as he has reason to know. If he desires to be equivocal, or afford an opportunity for his friends to equivocate, let him make the speech, by all means; but if he wants to be understood unmistakably, let him write out his vindication in the plainest terms and put it in type over his own sign manual. But if he makes one speech, why not make a dozen, fifty, or an hundred? If he takes the stump at all, we hope he will keep it till the election. Let him invite DOUGLAS to meet him, and give us a "battle royal." We are induced to cherish a faint hope that such will be the case, by the following paragraph from the Louisville *Journal:*

[illegible] Breckinridge and his friends is that he shall make five or six speeches in Kentucky during the canvass. We shall not be at all surprised to find him extending his tour through Tennessee and perhaps through other States.

The Montgomery *Mail* republishes an extract from the Nashville *Banner*, stating that it is

"An extract from an editorial in the Nashville PATRIOT, of September 16, 1859, which we give the reader with the remark that the PATRIOT is one of Mr. BELL'S home organs."

As the *Mail* appended the extract to its article with the proper credit, we would like to know what purpose it desired to subserve by the remark we quote above? "Choke that gal with a cold tater," or she will expose herself.

The correspondent of the *Avalanche*, we suspect, has misconceived his remarks; if he did not misrepresent them intentionally. We do not charge the latter. We *neither* incline to the former view.

The above sentences are from an article in yesterday's PATRIOT commenting on an extract from the correspondence of the Memphis *Avalanche*, relative to positions of Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE. The word "neither" was written "*rather*."

A Dead Man on the Ticket.

The BRECKINRIDGE-YANCEY Democracy of New York were so "hard put to it" to find electors for their ticket, they put in nomination for one of the districts ALBERT H. TRACEY, a gentleman who has been dead two years. A New York paper, commenting on the fact, says—

AS it was evident that the disunion party was going to its grave as fast as possible, the convention, doubtless, saw the propriety of choosing electors from that locality.

A Suggestion.

As Mr. Breckinridge is going to take the stump shortly, would he not like to have Mr. Douglas accompany him, and speak, turn about?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Let them take the stump together, by all means. The people of this country are fast becoming disgusted with democracy, and we think a spectacle of that character would so nauseate them, that they would never again favor anything professing even to be democratic.

Card from Col. Clemens.

From the Huntsville Democrat.

DEAR SIR: I was both surprised and pained, on reading the following editorial article in the *Independent* of this date:

"MESSRS. YANCEY AND CLEMENS.—In his speech in Memphis, on Tuesday last, Mr. Yancey took occasion to speak of Hon. Jere. Clemens in a sneering manner, applying to him the offensive epithet of 'political Hessian.' Mr. Clemens has addressed a note to Mr. Yancey, demanding an explanation.—The note was handed to Mr. Y., on yesterday morning, as he passed here on the cars, on his way to Georgia. We will publish the facts in the case next week."

My note to Mr. Yancey was a private, not a public matter. It did not *demand an explanation:* but simply made an inquiry, and this article appearing, as it does, after the publication of Mr. Yancey's disclaimer of any offensive imputation, seemingly places me in the attitude of *seeking* a quarrel. It is, therefore, due to my own character to say, that its publication was without my knowledge, and contrary to my wishes.

If I had read Mr. Yancey's card in the Memphis *Enquirer*, my note to him would not have been delivered at all, and I am sure that the Editors of the *Independent* were ignorant of the contents of that card, when the editorial, quoted above, was penned.

Mr. Yancey did, *unasked*, all that I had a right to require; and I hope no portion of my fellow-citizens believe me capable of pursuing such a matter any further.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JERE. CLEMENS.

J. W. CLAY, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.

Mr. Bell and the Question of Slavery.

Whilst Southern opponents of Mr. BELL, by distorting and perverting his record, are endeavoring to convince the people of the South that he is unworthy of their support, the N. Y. *Tribune*, and other republican journals, are engaged in an effort to prejudice the people of the North against him, on account of his views upon the subject of slavery, which are the antipodes of those generally held in that section of the Union. The *Tribune* goes so far as to charge him with complicity in the repeal of the Missouri restrution,—he having voted to place in the Kansas-Nebraska bill the clause repealing it, —and with voting on other amendments in such way as to show his partiality for the institution of slavery, and then declares that his vote against the bill does not exempt him from the responsibility of having given the votes which, in its eyes, are reprehensible. The St. Louis *Democrat*, the old organ of the democracy of Missouri, now supporting the Republican ticket, turns its batteries upon Mr. BELL also. On the 18th inst., in an article under the caption of "BELL'S *Position on the Slavery Question*," it says:

The result of the Kentucky election, and the impulse thereby given to the Bell and Everett movement, render it proper that the opinions of Bell on the slavery question should be fully and correctly made known to the public. Nor is this a difficult task. He has served in Congress and Cabinets; he participated in the great controversies of '50-'54. His record is therefore extensive, and, judging from a letter of his, recently written and published, he refers to it with pride, and confidently invites its inspection. We think it will be found, on examination, that he is a decided pro-slavery man; that his opinions on the slavery question are identical with those professed by the Breckinridge Democracy, and not at all with those which were held by Clay and the Whig party. True, he is not an agitator of that question, and that is the sole difference in the premises between him and the Southern Democracy. Neither does he countenance disunion, nor treason of any kind. His policy is to protect and extend slavery within the Union, without contemplating the alternative of secession in the event of that policy being frustrated. * *

The protection and extension of slavery within the Union is the platform on which John Bell's record establishes him. In the great debate on the compromise measures of 1850, he argued that slavery is right in itself and beneficent in its operations and results; that the powers and resources of the Confederacy would not be half what they are, except for slave labor; and that the institution is in harmony with the laws of nature, and has prevailed in all ages and countries. This is sufficiently explicit. Indeed the force of language can no farther go in panegyrizing the institution. But we have also an emphatic avowal of the Calhoun theory, (now the speciality of the Southern or Breckinridge Democracy) on the "Constitutional rights" of slavery in the Territories. In the same speech, Mr. Bell affirms that the "soundness of the doctrine that the Constitution carries slavery *proprio vigore* into the Territories; that the flag of the Union protects the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of property of every description, *recognized as such in any of the States*, on every sea and in every Territory of the Union," cannot be successfully impeached.

That the foregoing is no inadvertent assertion, no rhetorical flourish, but a matured opinion, is shown by the Senator's vote on the Kansas-Nebraska bill four years later.

On the 15th of February, 1854, that bill being before the Senate, Mr. Douglas moved by way of amendment, to insert the following, containing the very virus and deadly fangs of the disastrous measure: "which (the "Missouri compromise) being inconsistent "with the principles of non-intervention by "Congress with slavery in the States and "Territories, as recognized by the legislation "of 1850 (commonly called the Compromise "measures), *is hereby declared inoperative and "void.*"

These are the words in which the Missouri Compromise was abolished, and John Bell, of Tennessee, voted for their adoption and their incorporation in the bill, as well as Atchison Geyer and Douglas. As Bell has never accepted squatter sovereignty, his vote on that occasion was necessarily cast in conformity with the Southern interpretation of the "principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill;" in other words, in conformity with the declaration quoted above which he had made four years previously.

These facts speak for themselves. We have no comment to make on them farther than to publican of Benton Democrat voting for the man who himself voted for the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and who declares that the Constitution establishes slavery in all the Territories. We grant that Bell voted against the Kansas Nebraska bill on its passage, but he did so because it gave aliens the same privileges as natives in the new Territories—a circumstance which has no sort of relation to his position on the slavery question.

Thus, Mr. BELL is assailed North and South, but upon opposite grounds. Republicans assail him because he is *true* to the rights of the South; and Southern democrats pervert his noble record to assail him as *untrue* to the rights of the South. The republicans and their allies South, in the war on Mr. BELL, whilst striking with different weapons, are prompted by similar motives. The election of Mr. BELL would give peace to the country, heal the dissensions which divide the sections, and deprive the agitators of the means of agitation. Under his administration both the opposing parties would be driven to the wall, and the people, divided in the support of or opposition to measures and principles not of a sectional and peace disturbing character. It behooves the great masses, therefore, to arise in their strength and elect Mr. BELL. They can in no way do their country more signal service.

Nemesis.

We acknowledged the reception, a few days ago, from W. T. BERRY & Co., of a copy of a new novel by MARIAN HARLAND, with the above title. We have since found time to read it, and must confess that we have seldom been so much entertained by a work of fiction. It is one of the best written, most interesting, and useful of the class of works to which it belongs. No one can read it without admiration for the author, a renewed hatred of oppression and wrong, and a higher appreciation of true christian character. The *Home Journal* speaks of the book as follows, and we endorse every word of it:

It is worthy of note that the former works of this authoress have been republished in England, France and Germany—indeed, no other American female writer has the honor of a republication in the Leipzig issues of Alphonse Durr, which embraces Bryant, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Prescott. The scene of the story of "Nemesis" is laid in the South; the time, the beginning of the present century. The customs, and many of the events, of those days are traced with fidelity and spirit, yet so skillfully interwoven with the narrative that the reader is not wearied by statistics or dry historical details. The homes of fifty years ago seem familiar to him as those he visited but yesterday, and their inmates differ little from the men and women with whom he associates daily. The pictures of humble life, of which we have many in the earlier chapters, are graphic and refreshing. In no other work from the author's pen can there be found greater variety of incident, more artistic delineation of character, more earnestness of thought and vigor of description, and certainly no other contains a plot so striking in conception and so ably managed. The reader cannot but remark as he proceeds, how naturally, yet how irresistibly, he is borne along by the tide of events—for the story seems to tell itself—the author, all the while, out of sight. There is no need, after he is once in the current, to explain the bold and somewhat ominous title that frowns at the top of the page. Before the "Nemesis" is unveiled, the reader feels her subtle influence, understanding by intuition that there are hidden springs and secret wires under the feet and in the homes of the unsuspecting objects of her vengeance, and the pertinent motto of the authoress—"The Mills of the Gods grind slowly"—fully proves that retribution, though sometimes slow, is always sure. The book is well written, the plot artistic, the characters admirably drawn, the descriptions of scenery vividly portrayed, the conversations natural and easy, and the story itself of absorbing interest.

Races.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Flora Temple beat Brown Dick. Time: 2:32—2:25¼—2:38. The last being a dead heat, when Dick was drawn on account of lameness.

Mr. Breckinridge to Take the Stump.

The Lexington *Statesman* publishes the following correspondence:

AUGUST 18, 1860.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Lexington, Ky:

Dear Sir: Your friends of this Congressional District, have deputed us to request you to address the people (at a barbecue to be given by them to suit your convenience), frr the purpose of publicly vindicating yourself from the violent personal assaults made upon you since your nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore.

They have been induced to make this request more particularly, because you have been recently assailed from the "stump" by Judge Douglas, at Concord, and Mr. Crittenden at Louisville; the former charging you with having uttered extreme opinions in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, and the latter asserting that as Presidential candidate of the National Democracy, you are the head of a disunion party; we wish to afford you the opportunity publicly to repel these assaults, believing that no just man would be disposed to require that you should, by your silence, permit charges so unjust to be promulgated under the authority of these distinguished men. The propriety of thus publicly stamping as false these and other accusations is the more obvious when we reflect, that for the last three years, you have not had the right to speak in the Senate, although by law its presiding officer; and because the obvious motive of these personal assaults is to weaken the confidence of the people in the National and Constitutional Democracy.

Will you permit us to urge you to name an early day when it may suit your convenience to meet and address us.

Very truly and respectfully your friends,

WILLIAM JOHNSON,	RICHARD HAWES,
JUNIUS R. WARD,	THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
ASA PAYNE,	ASA MCGONATHY,
A. THOMAS,	L. C. RANDALL,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,	C. M. JOHNSON,
JAS. H. GARRARD,	WILLIA VILEY,
JAS. P. METCALF,	V. M. FLOURNOY,
THOS. W. BULLOCK,	JAMES WARREN.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 21, 1060.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 18th inst., in which, on behalf of my friends of this Congressional District, you invite me to address the people, for the purpose of vindicating myself from the violent personal assaults made upon me since my nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore.

I have not proposed at any time to take part in the general political discussions of the day. To this letter, however, I recognize the signatures of many of my oldest and most cherished friends, whose wishes are with me almost commands; and after some reflection, I have resolved to accept your invitation; not that I consider any defense necessary before my neighbors and constituents, but because it may be well to group together and refute, in a public and authentic manner, accusations remarkable for their number, their injustice, and the persistency with which they have been urged against me. I feel that it would be unjust to my principles, my friends, and myself to remain longer in silence beneath this torrent of defamation; and I hope to repel every charge which has been made, to the satisfaction of all candid and honorable men.

It will be agreeable to me to meet my fellow-citizens on any day and at any place that you may select.

Very truly your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The *Statesman* says:

His friends have designated the 5th of September as the time for the address, and NEAR LEXINGTON as the place of the meeting.

ALABAMA.—A gentleman from Middle Alabama sends us a list of subscribers, with the remark that one of them "is an old democrat, 80 years of age, who is supporting Bell and Everett with the enthusiasm of youth." The writer is much encouraged by the fine prospects in Alabama.

The Boston *Courier* says of the New York *Tribune:*

"There is a flavor of very bad whisky about much that appears in the sheet from from day to day. The New York *Flash* was as courteous a journal in its day as the *Tribune* is now. The old office-hunter seems to have lost his wits as well as his manners; he rails and raves."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 21, 1860.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DAILY PATRIOT:—Again Col. Thos. McNeilly appears in a card, *las Democrat' understood me as he says,*" and adds, that he "is unwilling to be made to say that which I did not say." Strange logic that, Mr. Mac. You are willing to grant that I understood you (as I did) correctly, yet you are not willing.

Refer "to this matter again" as you may please; *I have not one word to retract, but persist that you did use the language which I reported you as using.*

You bring forward five gentlemen to prove that I am in error. I do not know them. I presume they are gentlemen, and men of veracity. Are they willing to testify positively to your language? Perhaps their recollection is somewhat like that of my young friend Hunter of the *Herald* was in the notes of Whitthorne's speech on the 7th of May—that Squatter Sovereignty speech.

Hear more evidence. I introduce Jno. Gordon, a Breckinride democrat. He says: "My best recollection is, that Mr. McNeilly used the language reported by a 'Douglas Democrat.' It is at least the substance of it; but the language which he (McN.) says he used, I am willing *to swear positively he did not.*"

Mr. J. D. L. Nunnelee, Breckinridge democrat, says he did not hear the remark himself, but he thinks he conversed with not less than twenty-five men on the ground, and several as he went home, and they all give it precisely the version which a "Douglas Democrat" did, and that a Mr.———, a lawyer at Centreville, and a Breckinridge democrat, made use of a remark which I will do Mr. McNeilly the courtesy not to state in this connection. Another Breckinridge democrat came to me immediately after the speaking was over, and said, after a few moments' conversation, "I am in hopes you took no exception to his (McN's.) remarks, but only considered the source."

Still another Breckinridge man, a "big hoss" in the harness—a man whom I greatly admire as a man, as a politician, and as a speaker—a man whom I recognize as a friend, and from that friendship which I bear him, I shall, as it is his wish, still suppress his name—this gentleman said to me the Monday after the barbecue: "Mr. McNeilly ought not to have used the language—it was wrong!"

Dr. Wm. F. Southern, a Bellite, says I reported Mr. McN. correctly as he understood it.

As to my "political *status*" I have always claimed to be a democrat, a democrat of the Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, and Pierce school. I have never had the privilege of voting but one time in a political contest, and that vote was for Harris, Thomas, McNEILLY, (God forgive me and I will never make the acknowledgment again), Whitthorne and Gantt. That looked somewhat democratic then; but now these men have deserted the old ship and are following after the lead of Yancey, Rhett & Co.—they have quit the democracy and joined the seceders. I am a democrat—one to whom appeals will be made in less than twelve months to vote for the local nominees of the democracy, and I for one will be there, but in this contest, being an ardent admirer of Judge Douglas, regarding him as being the greatest and purest patriot and statesman of the present day, and the regular nominee of the democratic party, endorsing heartily his doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, I shall cast my first Presidential vote for him.

I would support him if for no other reason than to lend a helping hand to kill in its infancy that party known as secessionists. I do not charge or believe Breckinridge and Lane are disunionists; nor do I believe that a large majority of his supporters are disunionists; but the party which they represent; for which they bear the colors, has a very great tendency to sectionalize the Southern States, and this will ultimately result in a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. Does any man wish such a result? I, for one, answer no. To dissolve this Union to remedy evils would be like the suicide who severs the thread of life to be rid of trouble.

If I could be satisfied that the Breckinridge party has not this tendency, I would forsake my present preference for Judge Douglas, and vote most cheerfully for Mr. Breckinridge. I not do endorse a disruption of the party upon mere personal preference for men. Answer me Hon. John Y. Brown's question? "When you fail to obtain that Constitutional right you insist upon, what will you do about it? Will you submit, or will you secede from the Union, as you did from a democratic Convention?" And until I get an answer—one that responds with a love for the Union—one that holds all sections of the Union on an equality, let the consequences be as they may, under no circumstances will I forsake Douglas and Johnson, those patriotic and national democrats who stand by the flag of our Union, and strike for its Constitution. Yours, most respectfully,

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

RICH VALLEY, Bedford Co., Tenn., August 18th, 1860.

EDITORS PATRIOT:—Believing that the friends of the Union are entitled to all the evidences accumulating over our country, of the increasing interest, confidence and zeal that animate the friends of Bell and Everett, and that they should send to each other words of greeting, I have felt moved to give them a brief report (though imperfect it may be,) of a discussion I had the pleasure of listening to to-day, between Robt. Matthews, Breckinridge delegate to Charleston and Baltimore, and Col. Matt. Martin, both of Bedford county, but at Charity, in the democratic county of old Lincoln. Mr. Matthews, though not accustomed to public speaking, seems impelled, by the distracted condition of his party, to rush to the rescue. The "unterrified" are having their apprehensions aroused that mutiny must be abroad in their camps, otherwise, the plain, sober old men of the party would not attempt to play the orator, and turn stump-speakers in their declining years. Mr. Matthews' speech at Charity, I think, was his second effort, and as far as earnestness of manner and vehement gesticulation are concerned, he is not to be complained of. He first attempted an explanation and justification of his course as a delegate—refused secession at Charleston, but accepted it at Baltimore. That he failed, notwithstanding his laborious efforts, to make his democratic friends comprehend the reasons and appreciate his consistency, could be read in every countenance.

After his failure in this, he commenced a general onslaught upon Mr. Bell; deprecated in the most bewailing manner the divisions in the South, and tendered to the Opposition the simple and absurd advice to abandon Bell and Everett and unite on Breckinridge and Lane, as the panacea for all our ills. His appeals for union contrasted badly with his account of the disruption of the great National Democratic party; and the despondent looks of his friends seemed to indicate the idea that it is hopeless to expect union from the Opposition, when we have sacrificed union among ourselves for a barren abstraction.

Col. Martin took the stand, and seeing that the democrats had listened to Mr. Matthews more from courtesy, and a sort of sympathy for his agonizing manner, than for convincing argument and satisfactory explanations, proceeded at once to charge, prove and demonstrate that the clue to the disruption of the democratic party was to be found in the fact, that ultra-radical and reckless men had wrought it for the purpose of dissolving our glorious Union.

Col. Martin submitted such an array of circumstances, facts and argments, and [illegible] and patriotic strain, that the audience seemed to be held spell-bound. For full two hours he had the most undivided and respectful attention I ever saw paid an Opposition speaker in Lincoln county. It was evident that Col. Martin was showing and proving to the democracy of Lincoln what they had expected Mr. Matthews to do—the causes that had broken up their once great party. Mr. Matthews' explanation or excuse for it seemed to excite pity and despair, while Col. Martin's elucidation of the subject excited astonishment and indignation.

Among the disunion sayings, doings and documents, Col. Martin read the letter of John Mitchell, the Irish exile, recommending his fellow countrymen to favor and support the sectional parties of their respective sections, that the end for which he had labored so long might be accomplished—to-wit: disunion. Mr. Matthews (who is also an Irishman) seemed, I hope I may say, mortified, at this evidence of disunion from his Irish brother; and while, no doubt, he honestly condemns the sentiment of his brother, it is much to be regretted that he is treading the path laid down in that letter to effect so direful a purpose.

I am satisfied that much good was done, and that old Lincoln, the home of honest G. W. Jones, who did not approve of the secession at Charleston and Baltimore, will give a vastly different report of herself than heretofore. FELIX.

The Canvass in the Eighth District---Brilliant Speeches of John F. House---A Fuss in the Family.

DICKSON COUNTY, Aug. 22nd, 1860.

EDITORS PATRIOT:—I have just heard the candidates for Elector at Sladin's Store. Mr. MCCANN, the Douglas champion, opened the discussion in a very ingenious and earnest appeal to the Democracy to rally to the nominee of the National Convention. He presented the facts and arguments on his side of the question with dicided ability. He is evidently very inexperienced as a political debater, but nevertheless presents the points with ability, and gives entire satisfaction to the Douglas men, of whom there are a considerable number in this neighborhood. In fact, there are more democrats in this section of Old Dickson, who favor the cause of Douglas than there are who support Breckinridge. Mr. McCann's speech to-day was well received by them.

He was followed by Mr. House in one of the most effective speeches I have ever listened to. He proved beyond any doubt that the politicians in the Democratic party had endangered the Union, and that they would soon destroy the fair fabric of American liberty unless the people put a stop to their career. No one could listen to such a speech without being convinced of the necessity of rescuing the government from the Vandal hands of the despolling Democracy. His exposition of the designs of the Democratic leaders in keeping up the agitation of the slavery question, and of their folly or wickedness in splitting the National Democratic party on so trivial an issue as slavery in the territories, was a masterly effort. He showed the extravagance and corruption of the administration in a strain of eloquent and withering denunciation, such as I never heard before; and in this part of his speech, he took particular pains to show that Breckinridge was responsible for a full share of the short-comings of the "old public functionary." The illustration on this subject was so good that I cannot refrain from giving your readers the benefit of it. He said the firm of Buchanan and Breckinridge had been doing business together four years, and if Mr. Breckinridge wished to escape responsibility for the future he could do so in the usual way. He could put an advertisement in the papers giving notice of the dissolution of partnership between them, and directing all persons "to present their accounts to Mr. Buchanan, who is alone authorized to settle the debts of the concern." Until such a notice as this is published, the presumption is that the partnership is still existing, and inasmuch as old Buck is notoriously insolvent, Mr. Breckinridge must be looked to as the only responsible member of the firm. This illustration, given in House's best style, had a tremendous effect. But his manner of treating every issue of the canvass is forcible and impressive. He strikes terror into the hearts of the Breckinridge men wherever he speaks, and raises the supporters of Bell and Everett to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of the speaking, to-day, an old gentleman said to me: "Sir, if he makes such speeches as that all over the district, Bell will carry it by a larger majority than it ever gave any candidate before."

Mr. Haywood followed in the ordinary democratic style. For particulars, *vide* the *Union and American* from the 1st of May, 1860, to the 22d August, inclusive. The principal points in his speech had been anticipated by House, and fell flat and harmless upon the audience. The Union men were delighted with the discussion. Tennessee has few equals and no superiors to Mr. House as a popular speaker. The only regret I feel is that Mr. Ewing declined the nomination for elector on the Breckinridge ticket. Had he accepted the position, John F. House would have made a reputation in the canvass, that the proudest of Tennessee's gallant sons might have envied. Even as it is, he is exciting the admiration of all who hear him. His speech to-day was undoubtedly one of the best I ever heard. It was eloquent and argumentative, and interspersed with just enough humor to relieve the weariness of the crowd. Rest assured all is right in this district.

* * *

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 23, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We had another complete triumph to-day. House opened the discussion in a speech that was better, if possible, than the one he made yesterday. He was in fine condition and he made the fur fly every blow. The Yancey-ridgers are badly down in the mouth, and the Bell and Everett men are jubilant. You may safely calculate on a large gain in Dickson.

The usual pleasant routine was varied to-day, somewhat, by a little flare-up between the Douglas and Breckinridge candidates. In the course of his remarks Mr. McCann spoke of Breckinridge as a traitor to his party. He also said that Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country in the Revolutionary war, and "what Arnold was to his country," continued Mr. McCann, "Breckinridge is to the democratic party." When he closed his remarks, Mr. Haywood asked him to whom he applied these offensive epithets and comparisons. McCann said, to Breckinridge. Mr. Hawood seemed to be much excited, and remarked that it was discourteous to him to apply such language to his candidate. Mr. McCann replied that the Breckinridge editors and stump-speakers were in the habit of using such language to their opponents. Mr. Hay wood said he had never charged Mr. Douglas with being a traitor. Mr. MCann said—"If you did nobody would believe it." Whereupon Mr. Haywood gave him the lie. With that Mr. McCann called him a damned liar, and they both rushed towards each other. But some gentlemen, who were standing near, interfered, and prevented them from getting together. The affair has since been amicably adjusted.

This little diversion created quite a stir in the audience, and the supporters of both Breckinridge and Douglas began to take sides with their champions, and for a while there was a fine prospect of a grand fight. But everything was quieted after a while, and [illegible] men in the very best kind of spirits.

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A Card from Hon. Emerson Etheridge.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Aug. 23.]

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In your daily paper of the 18th inst., is the following statement:

"We understand that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge made a speech at Dresden, Tenn., during which he read the Black Republican platform, and asked if there was any man there who could find fault with it. He further said that the election of Lincoln on that platform would give peace to the country, whilst Breckinridge's election would dissolve the Union."

So much of the above as represents me to have made a speech at Dresden, and as having read the Republican platform, is true. I did not ask, in regard to the platform, "*If there was any man there who could find fault with it.*" I approved some portions of the platform and disapproved other portions, as did every person present. I did *not* say that "the election of Lincoln on that platform would give peace to the country," nor did I say "Breckinridge's election would dissolve the Union." What I *did* say would, if published, require more of your space than I feel willing to ask.

In the same number of your paper, I find the following, which purports to have been written by a correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, from Terre Haute, Indiana:

"In regard to the Bell and Everett movement in this State, nothing positive can yet be known as to their running an electoral ticket in Indiana. Hon: Richard W. Thompson, the acknowledged leader of the party, has expressed his determination to support both the Republican State and Electoral tickets, and it is understood that he will discourage the organization of the party in opposition to the support of Lincoln and Hamlin. The Hon. E. Etheridge, of Tennessee, on his return from Washington, was the guest of Col. Thompson for a few days, and when in the city was serenaded by his political friends, when he made a speech and exhorted them to cast aside the all idea of supporting a Bell ticket in Indiana, and give their united support to Lincoln. He advised them that all the efforts of the united Opposition should be directed to the overthrow of the Democratic party, which could only be done by defeating their candidates in as many States as possible. He said if he lived in Indiana, he would vote for Lincoln; but as he lived in a State where his own ticket had a chance, he should vote for Bell. This advice from a man of the position held by Mr. Etheridge in his party, has great weight with the members of that party in Indiana.

On my return from Washington in June last, I was the guest of Hon. R. W. Thompson, for one day. It is true that I was serenaded by my friends. I responded to the call in a very brief speech, in which I complimented Mr. Bell. I said not one word about Mr. Lincoln or the Republican party; about the formation of an Electoral ticket; as to my voting for Lincoln if I lived in Indiana, or about my voting for Mr. Bell because I lived in a State where he had a chance. I had declined a very pressing request to address the people during the day, and the serenade was wholly unexpected. I said nothing which could be tortured into a justification for the above, unless it was the declaration which I have often made within the last seven years, that the peace of the whole country and the welfare of all sections would be promoted by the overthrow of the Democratic party. I think so still.

Your comments on the above extracts, justify me in believing that you will give me room in your paper for this communication, which I have endeavored to make as brief as possible.

Very respectfully,
E. ETHERIDGE.

MEMPHIS, August 21, 1860.

A Street Rencontre.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—There was great excitement in our streets to-day, which was occasioned by Ben. C. Yancey, Esq., a son of Hon. W. L. Yancey, striking Hon. J. J. Siebels with a cane. A scuffle ensued between the parties, but they were separated without much damage. The difficulty was occasioned by politics.

Declination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Speaker Pennington has addressed his constituents, declining a reelection to Congress.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., at Berryville Va., in his 33d year, DR. E. SHOWEN, Dentist of this city.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—Pharmaceutical Preparation, by a regularly educated Physician—a one of the most pleasant and valuable tonics of the day. Persons recovering from protracted illness, or those who, at this particular season of the year, are subject to Jaundice, Habitual Constipation, or any disease arising from a disordered Stomach, Liver or Bowels, will find in the Sherry Wine Bitters a friend more to be desired than gold.

Sold by W. W. Berry & Demoville, Ewin, Pendleton & Co., and Rains & Brown, Nashville, Tenn.
aug20–daw4w

Country dealers visiting our city will bear in mind that W. W. Berry & Demoville, Rains & Brown, Ewin, Pendleton & Co.'s are the stores to find pure and genuine drugs, and such staple and genuine medicines as Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters and Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup and Cerate. Any druggist dealing in such pure and good medicines must prosper, and to use them warrants health.
aug20–daw4w

CAN NOT BE DENIED that the celebrated and popular medicines of Dr. S. A. Weaver, far surpasses all other remedies for humors and chronic complaints. All over the country people are advertising this fact. If they are truly as good as they are said to be (and there is no reason to doubt), they are truly a blessing to suffering humanity.
aug20–daw4w

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SIXTH YEAR OF THE PUBLIC Schools of this city commences on Monday, the 3d of September next.

Tickets for admission will be given out on Saturday, the 1st of September, in the following places:

Applicants living in the city north of Union street, will procure their tickets at the Hynes Building; Those living between Union and Demumbrane streets, at the Home Buildings. Those living south of Demumbrane street, at the Howard Building on College Hill.

To prevent confusion, let each parent or child be prepared to tell the name (in full) and age of the applicant—where born—the name of the parent or guardian—the street and Ward in which the applicant resides. No ticket will be issued till these facts are satisfactorily attested. Each of these places will be opened at 8 A. M., on Saturday, the *first day of September* for the distribution of tickets.

By order of the Board of Education.
J. W. HOYT, Secretary.

Nashville, August 21, 1860.
August 25.tf

Great Auction Sale of FINE FURNITURE!

(At the Furniture Rooms of CAIN & CORNELIUS, No. 49 Church st., opposite the Maxwell House.)

ON TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11TH, at 10 o'clock, Benj. F. Shields & Co. will proceed to sell without reserve, and continue from day to day until the entire stock is closed. This extensive assortment of Furniture, Seasoned Lumber, Materials, Tools, Hardware, etc., consisting in part of the following articles: Fine Marble Top, Mahogany Rosewood and Walnut Bureaus; Fine Extension, Dining and Breakfast Tables; 850 assorted Bedsteads and Lounges; elegant Wardrobes and Cribs, Wash Stands, Hat Racks, Spring Bottom Parlor Chairs and Rich Rockers, Towel Racks, Sofas, Hall Tables, Fine Writing Desks, Hall Chairs, Clothes Horses, with an assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Looking Glasses—in short one of the largest and most complete stocks yet offered in our city at auction.

TERMS.—All sums under $50 cash; all sums over $50 and under $100 30 days; all sums over $100 90 days' credit, for approved notes in bank.

BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.,
aug18-td Auctioneers.

Unless previously disposed of after the sale of Furniture is over we will sell all the Lumber, Machinery, Tools, &c. consisting of a modern made Steam Engine and Boiler, Planing Machines, Circular Saws, Mortice, Turning Machine, Sharpening Machine, Grooves and all machinery necessary to manufacture on a large scale, together with the buildings and the Factory.

Nashville Aug. 20th, 1860. B. F. S. & Co.

Restaurant.

IT is my intention to reopen my Eating House, No. 39 Market street, on the 12th of September next.—I shall be prepared, at all hours, to serve up anything in the eating line that the market affords, in the best style—Game, Fish, Oysters, all the delicacies of the season, as well as the substantials. Having an experienced, energetic business man to assist me, I am warranted in promising to give general satisfaction.

aug24-3w J. W. BIGGS.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

TRABUE & LUCUS

WE are now receiving and opening a large and selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, &c,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SHOES, BOOTS AND BROGANS,

Negro extra size Mud Boots, and fine Fur and Wool Hats, Cloth Caps, and a large stock of Variety Goods, Threads of all kinds, and Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

A large stock of every grade of Prints, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Plaid Linseys, printed and plain; all wool Delains and Cashmers, Colored Silks, Black Silks, Poplins, Debages, French Merinos, English and German Merinos, Printed American DeLaines, Ribbons, Trimmings, White goods, Embroideries, Laces; a large stock of white, yellow, red and gray Flannels; Cloths, Casimers, Satinetts, Jeans, Seal Skin and Beaver Cloths; Over Coatings; a large stock of Shirts, Skirts, Fronts, Shirt Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Hose and half Hose of every kind, &c., &c.

A large and well assorted stock of superfine

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Consisting of Over Coats, Business Coats, Fine Cloth Frock and Dress Coats Pants and Vests, Under Shirts and Drawers. A full line of Clothes low in store, just received.

ALSO, 550 cases of Shoes, Boots and Brogans, Children's Boots and Shoes, and Infant Shoes. This stock is unusually large, and will be sold under any body's prices in this market.

ALSO, a large stock of

CARPETING,

Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, 3 and 2 ply half wool and all cotton Carpeting, Dutch and Scotch Carpeting, which will be sold cheap.

ALSO,

Knives and Forks,

Saws, Augers, Gimblets, Door Locks, Pad Locks, Blacking Brushes, Blacking, Guns and Gun Caps, &c., cheap.

We unwillingly acknowledge that we have the largest stock of every description of Goods in the city of Nashville, and all we have to say, is that we intend TO SELL THEM. Our house SHALL be the head quarters for cash and short time prompt buyers only. There is a Cash and prompt Time Trade that purchase their goods in this city, and we intend