Nashville Patriot.

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ANTHONY S. CAMP, TWOS. CALLENDER. IRA P. JONES, B. EDMUNDSON.

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

W. HYSMITH, } Editors.
IRA P. JONES, }
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Office—No. 10 Deaderick Street.

For President,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

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

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1. J. W. DEADERICK, of Washington.
2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox.
. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
4. S. S. STANTON, of Smith.
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. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll.
10. D. B. NABORS, of Shelby.

Central Executive Committee.

EDWIN H. EWING, NEIL S. BROWN, ALLEN A. HALL, P. W. MAXEY, JOHN LELLYETT, JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRISON.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1860.

More Disunionism.

In the Columbia *South Carolinian* of the 14th inst., we find extracts from a letter written by Hon. J. Foster Marshall in reply to the N. Y. *Times*. Mr. Marshall represented the Abbeville District in the Senate of South Carolina the last session, and is a candidate for re-election. By reference to the following passages from his letter the reader will see that he is for disunion in the event of Lincoln's election. Read—

But, say the interrogatories, "In the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency, will you decide at once for a Southern Confederacy, or will you submit to the victorious domination?" I unhesitatingly answer, that in the event of the election of a Black Republican, I am in favor of a Southern Confederacy at all and every hazard; and for the following reasons: It is not the election of *Lincoln* or any other man that I would oppose; but it is the placing in power, by the election of Lincoln, a party which is purely and entirely sectional in its political principles, its morals and religion, and which principles, morals and religion, are antagonistic to the principles, morals and religion of the section of this Union in which we live.

* * * * * * * * *

The conflict, then, must come sooner or later; there is no power that can avert it, short of omnipotence. It then becomes a grave question with the slaveholding States, whether they will be better prepared to meet the issue next March, if come it must? Or will the cotton States be more united, and stronger four years hence?

I am satisfied that there is more unanimity in the eight seceding States upon this question of resistance to the aggression of the North, than there has been since the Revolution of 1776. The masses in these States are thoroughly aroused, and are better prepared in mind and resources to meet the crisis, than they ever have or ever will be. I, for one, am in favor of striking the blow, upon the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. This blow I desire above all things to be stricken by all the slaveholding States in concert. If not by all, then by the eight seceding States, with Alabama leading. But if we cannot get the cotton States to go with us on this vital question, before I will submit to a loss of property and political degradation, I, in "God's strength," will espouse the secession of South Carolina separate and alone." The contest is "slavery or no slavery," and it is between the North and South. It is one of life or death to the political existence of the slaveholding States. Then let every man face the issue, and answer the question for himself, and not throw off the responsibility upon posterity. I think, and in favor of calling a Convention of the people of this State, in the event of the election of a Black Republican; that the people in their sovereign capacity may then and there consider "the interactions of the Constitution, and the mode and manner of redress."

Mr. Marshall not only favors disunion but he is satisfied that "there is more unanimity in the eight seceding States upon this question of resistance to the aggressions of the North than there has been since the revolution in 1776"—that the "masses in these State are thoroughly aroused, and are better prepared in mind and resources to meet the crisis, than they ever have or will be." This being the case, we see to what an issue Mr. Crozier pledged himself when he declared his readiness to do what the Cotton States might ask.

The Yazoo (Miss.) *Democrat* publishes a correspondence between Messrs. W. S. Epperson, S. M. Phillips, and S. M. Armistead and Hon. B. R. Holmes, of Benton. The former gentlemen sought Mr. Holmes' views of "the principles and wants of the several political parties, and their respective candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and—in the present exigencies of political affairs—which one of these tickets, in your opinion, is most worthy of the confidence and support of the Southern people."

Under date of "Benton," Aug. 6, 1860, Mr. Holmes replies:—He is a member of the Opposition, but he recommends the Breckinridge-Yancey ticket, closing his letter as follows—

To answer your question in plain language, *I feel and believe it to be the duty, and the only safety for the South, to cast an undivided vote for the candidates of the Southern Democracy.* I believe, however, that the Republicans will elect the President. What then? Once in authority, the Republicans have vowed they would acknowledge no Constitution that shields the institution of African Slavery, and having openly sworn this, they should never be permitted to stain, by their touch, the public institutions of the country, the keys of the Federal Treasury, its our forts and arsenals, to violate the Federal court or pollute the Federal chair, by placing in it the representative of a party who openly swears there is a law *higher* than the Constitution of their country. This should be prevented *in* the Union, if we can, *out* of it if we must. The inauguration of a Black Republican as President of these States, would be an overt act for the overthrow and utter destruction of the Southern States, to prevent which, self-protection that first law of nature—bids us resist; resist it to the cost of the Union itself, even though it should involve the Republic in civil war. Yes, sir, rather than submit to a disgrace so black and damning, we should grapple the pillars that support this tottering fabric called the Union, and drag it down about their heads, burying those hell-imps beneath its mins.

Respectfully yours,
B. R. HOLMES.

To Messrs. Armistead, Epperson and Phillips.

☞ The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, in noticing the fact that Yancey is growing restive under the charges made against him of disunionism, says:

"But why should Mr. Yancey endeavor to fight against the general conviction that he is a Disunionist? It is the very thing that has given him his strength in the present hour of strife. It is certainly the cause why many of South Carolinians have thrown up their hats for him. Take away his disunion strength, and Mr. Yancey is it seems to us, will be another Samson shorn of his locks.

* * * * * * * * *

"At all events, we venture the assertion that ninety-nine-hundredths of the Disunionists *per se* at the South are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Yancey's extremism. It is not true that *they believe* him to be the ruling spirit of *approaching* disunion. And if this estimate of him be correct, is it not much better and much wiser that he should drop a mere warfare of policy and come out openly for disunion in certain contingencies?"

Mr. Yancey engineered the secession at Charleston and Baltimore, and got Mr. Breckinridge nominated. Will Mr. Breckinridge answer *those questions?*

To the People of the United States.

The undersigned, the Central Executive Committee of the Union party of the State of Tennessee, deem it proper, under existing circumstances, to address a few considerations to their brethren of the United States, especially those of the Northern States, founded upon the current progress of the Presidential canvass.

From the results of the recent elections, from all the information which, from their position, they have been able to obtain—from every indication indeed they are satisfied that Bell and Everett will receive the electoral votes of a very large majority of the Southern States. Nothing, as it seems to them, short of some powerful and unforeseen reaction can disappoint this expectation. In view of such a result, it becomes a matter of gravest moment to conservative Union men in the North, of all shades of opinion, to consider whether it is not their duty at once to close up in solid column, and by adopting this ticket, put an end to the struggle. This they could do, under the banner of the Constitution, without any compromise of loyalty to party, and save the country from discord, from the hazard of sectional ascendancy, and perhaps from civil war. If all the men in the North who love the Union and the peace of the country more than party would at once give their co operation to the friends of Bell and Everett in the South, there is not a doubt but they would be triumphantly elected by the electoral colleges. Under ordinary circumstances, such even partial sacrifice of party interests and party devotion could not be expected, nor would it be asked.

But the present is unlike any contest in the whole history of the Republic. Never before was the spirit of sectionalism in the North and the South so strong, so threatening, and so utterly intolerant. There can be no truce or peace between the extremes. They are powerful for mischief, but impotent for good. To check either or both, the government must pass into the hands of those who are governed by mere moderate and national counsels.

No doubt thousands of good men at the North have been upon a balance as between a choice of evils. They have hesitated which side to take in the war of the sections; they have seen no available middle ground; they have been ready for compromise and conciliation, and longed for peace and harmony, but have looked in vain for the means of their attainment; they have felt that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be regarded as an insult by the South; that the election of Mr. Breckinridge would but increase the fanatic fury of the North; and that the election of Mr. Douglas would not give satisfaction to the country. It is to these, especially, that an appeal is now made. Is it not true that Mr. Lincoln is a sectional candidate, and that the doctrines of his party are repelled, unanimously repelled, by the South? Must he not be elected, if at all, wholly by the North, and will not the division into geographical parties, so much deprecated by the Father of his Country, be then complete? In such an event it is in vain to hope that Mr. Lincoln will have *any* support from the South. By none will his Administration be more than tolerated. If his rule should be acquiesced in, it will be with a sullen bitterness prognostic of future evil. And how would it be at the North should Mr. Breckinridge be elected upon the platform propounded by his followers? Would the war be at an end? The Northern sectional party would but feel the eager thirst for renewed conflict, consequent upon temporary overthrow. They would find continuous nutriment in the action and exultation of their opponents. They would sustain themselves, and even grow, by appeals to their Northern brethren, upon their *sectional* defeat. And thus, in either event, the evil day would be only postponed, if postponement were indeed possible.

But there is good reason to believe that an available middle ground has now been found. That which first appeared as a mustard seed is now becoming a great tree; that which first appeared as the cloud of the prophet, no bigger than a man's hand, is now covering the whole Southern heaven. The names of Bell and Everett have become a tower of strength, to which thousands are flocking for refuge. In their election there would be a truce to sectional warfare, and peace might be expected once more to smile over a now distracted and divided country. Those of the South who are supporting the Union ticket are doing so upon grounds above all sectionalism, and thousands will rally to it who have ever differed from Mr. Bell on party grounds, and who will still differ with him upon many questions of national policy. They feel that the Union is in imminent peril, and that all minor considerations should be sacrificed to its security. The undersigned, expressing their own opinions and the opinions of all thoughtful and considerate men in the South, believe that the Union is in imminent peril, and they believe that, with the aid of the conservative men of the North, this peril may be averted. The South waves to the North the olive-branch of peace. She asks to be met on national grounds. Let the North and the South, in spite of the extremes, proclaim "The Truce of God," and may it be followed by a peace that shall be everlasting!"

Edwin H. Ewing, Chairman.
Neil S. Brown.
John H. Callender.
Allen A. Hall.
John Lellyett.
Horace H. Harrison.

Nashville Sept. 6, 1860.

From the Jackson Whig.

Polk, Peyton and Haynes.

On Saturday last, a very large number of the citizens of Madison County, including a goodly number of ladies, assembled in the Court-house yard in this city, to hear the candidates for Elector for the State at large address their fellow-citizens upon the questions of the Presidential election, now pending. The three speakers, Peyton, Polk and Haynes, representing respectively Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge, came with well established reputations as able and eloquent debaters, of great experience.

Col. Wm. H. Polk, the Douglas candidate, led off in the discussion, at eleven o'clock, and for an hour and a half, spoke greatly to the strengthening and edification of his friends. Indeed, high as was the reputation of Col. Polk, he elevated his standard here considerably. His speech was argumentative, well delivered, and temperate in tone and manner, and won for him the good opinion of all who heard him. He exposed, in a masterly manner, the hypocrisy and duplicity of the Breckinridge men, who persist in running a man who has "*no chance*" on earth for election; and as an evidence that he did not believe that Breckinridge could be elected, he proposed, and repeated the proposition, that if Col. Haynes, *as an honorable man*, would come upon the stand and tell the people that he believed that Breckinridge stood, *any chance* to be elected, either by the people or the House of Representatives, that he, Col. Polk, would surrender the canvass and go home. When this proposition was made, Col. Haynes was standing in the crowd with a distinguished democrat of this county, who urged him to accept the proposition; but Haynes dared not do it! He does not believe that Breckinridge has *any possible chance*; and as an honorable man he would not *say so*. Col. Polk's speech gave general satisfaction to the friends of Judge Douglas, and was admitted to be a much abler effort than any he had ever before made in this place.

Col. Bailie Peyton, the gallant, glorious, true-hearted and eloquent champion of Bell and Everett, came second in the list; and delivered one of the most argumentative, eloquent and able speeches ever delivered in Jackson. His old friends, those who had heard him twenty years ago, were prepared, from reports, to expect a great falling off in his powers as a public speaker, and were, therefore, very agreeably disappointed in his speech on Saturday. He *has* lost something of the "lively and gossiping" style which characterized his public addresses of 1840; but he has acquired instead, a solidity and compactness of argument, which greatly more than compensate for the loss. His speech here on Saturday filled his friends with admiration and delight, and gave his political opponents a load to carry, which will grind them to impalpable powder before the canvass closes.

Col. Langdon C. Haynes, the bright particular star of the Breckinridge democracy, who, when a member of the Tennessee Legislature some years since, in a letter to Gen. Cass, in company with Gen. J. Dr. C. Atkins and W. B. Bate, District Electors on the same ticket with him, most emphatically and cordially endorsed the doctrine of *Squatter Sovereignty*, came next in order, of course; and was listened to for an hour and a half, with the profoundest attention. He is a fluent, graceful and eloquent speaker—superior, by all odds, as a *declaimer*—to either Polk or Peyton—but inferior to either of them as a man of solid argument and substantial reason. Indeed we have heard the remark almost universally made, that Haynes had no superior in voice, manner and language. He is a tall, handsome, fine looking man, of pleasing address, and has a command of language unsurpassed by any gentleman of our acquaintance; but if his speech here on Saturday, was a fair specimen of his argumentative powers, we are compelled, by a conscientious regard for truth, to say that he falls far below either of his competitors in that regard. At the conclusion of his speech, a friend of ours remarked that Haynes had given his friends "the prettiest hankerchief full of nothing to carry home, he ever saw."

Each of the gentlemen had half an hour for rejoinder. Col. Polk's half hour was consumed in refuting some of the statements of Col. Haynes in regard to the political status of President Polk's Cabinet, and in repeating his proposition to quit the canvass if Haynes would say he thought Breckinridge had *any chance* of election.

Col. Peyton spent his half hour in answering so much of Haynes' speech as required notice, and in denouncing any and all insinuations that John Bell was in any degree tainted with Republicanism. It was one of the most masterly and crushing pieces of oratory we have heard for many a day.

Col. Haynes' reply was as pointless as his worst foe could desire, though the language was as flowery as Flora herself. His language is always faultless.

Thus we have hastily given a birdseye view of the speechmaking and the speeches. The friends of each of the gentlemen were well pleased. Peyton left his friends perfectly jubilant.

The Troubles in Texas.

Extact of a letter received by a gentleman of this vicinity, and dated—

Sequin, Sept. 2, 1860.

* * Recent developments, in a great many places, proves beyond the possibility of a doubt, that there is a deep laid and well-matured plot on the part of abolition emissaries from the north to lay waste our country, excite treason, servile insurrection, slaughter, rapine and anarchy. The country in this state of great excitement; patrol and vigilance committees are being formed in every neighborhood. The people are waking up to their interest, and the end is not yet. I have not now the means of ascertaining the exact number, but I am confident there have not been less than *one hundred* abolitionists and negroes hung, and several burned within the past six weeks. I know the idea of burning is revolting, but not more so than the design of those demons in human form to destroy the men, murder the old women and children, and take the young women as wives.

More Disunion in Missippi.

There was a grand Breckinridge Mass Meeting and Barbacue at Canton, Mississippi, on the 13th inst., at which speeches were made by Senator Brown, and Gov. Pettus and Hon. D. C. Glenn. The *American Citizen*, of that place, of the 15th, refers thus to the speaking:

"We have not time at this late hour (Friday morning) to give the meeting such a notice as it deserves—indeed, we doubt if we should be able to do so, had we from now till the "crack of doom." We can say, in brief, that it was a re-enactment of the Disunion programme of 1851. The sentiment of *all* the speakers—Glenn, Pettus and Brown, was *Disunionism*, sublimated and boiled down, and these sentiments were greeted with shouts that made the welkin ring, and beating of bludgeons that made the Court House shake to its foundations. All the speakers declared the election of Lincoln to be PROBABLE and all of them said if he were elected they were for immediate *Disunion*. Brown said he would resign and come home, (hope he will—we will elect an abler and a better man); Pettus said he would not be the Governor of a people who dare not subscribe to this sentiments (hope he will not—Quitman said the same thing, in 1851, and we got along very well without him; Davis was willing to be Governor of *such* a people, but they rejected him and sent him to the shades of "Briar-field)"; Glenn was equally rabid, if not more so. He denounced Bell and Everett in the most vituperative terms; he said that the doctrine of Douglas was worse than that of Abe Lincoln, and that for any man to raise his voice here in favor of Douglas was *an insult* to the community, and *ought not to be tolerated!*"

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

We find the following extract of a letter from Hon. E. H. Ewing, of this city, addressed to W. M. Byrd, Esq., of Selma, Ala., in a communication from Mr. B. published in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Post*. No one, the least familiar with the opinions of Mr. Bell, can doubt that he would veto any bill passed by Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. We are satisfied that he would not sacrifice any right of the people of the District, or of any other Southern State, to the demands of Abolitionism:

"Nashville, Sept. 8, 1860.

W. M. Byrd, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I am well acquainted with Mr. Bell and his political opinions, and I know that as at present advised, and under existing circumstances, he would veto any law passed by Congress, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. I know also, that he regards the Compromise measures of 1850 as final upon the subjects embraced in them, so far as slavery is concerned. * * * * Mr. Bell has never declared that in his opinion the veto power should be used only where unconstitutional laws are passed by Congress. He has held that the veto power should be used with much reserve and great caution, and spoke at one time as to the opinions of Gen. Taylor upon this subject. I am sure that wherever he deemed the Union in danger from the passage of a law, whether constitutional or otherwise, he would unhesitatingly exercise the veto power. His devotion to the Union, it would seem to me, should be a sufficient guarantee upon this subject. Hoping that under the circumstances this letter will not be regarded by you as intrusive, I am Yours with respect,

Edwin H. Ewing."

Mr. Hilton and Disunion.

It will be remembered that a short time since we gave an article written by Mr. Hilton while editing the Savannah *Georgian* in 1851, in which he declared that he believed the Union to be the Moloch upon which was to be sacrificed the rights of the South. The following is the article to which we allude:

"We believe with Toombs that the cry of union is a masked battery, from behind which the rights of the South are to be assailed. We believe that the Union is the Moloch, upon whose alter the civilization and well-being of the slave States, are to be offered up in sacrifice."

Our object in re-producing this, is for the purpose of some comment. In his discussion with Judge Allen a few days since in this place, he said he did not remember whether he had ever said it or not, but he "*would say it now*." He thought the time had come to say it, and he would say it now if he never had. This being objected to by his political opponents and some of his political friends, he was called upon at the Democratic Club on last Saturday night to explain. He arose and with considerable vehemence reiterated it, at the same time saying that he was "No Disunionist!" He was subject to the will of his State. He gave no opinion of his own as to what should be done, or what he would advise. If the State remained in the Union he would remain. If the State went out of the Union he would go out of the Union. He was clay in the State's hands, subject to be moulded into whatever the State should desire. He seemed to have no opinion of his own as to what should be done. But this he would say, that "so long as the State of Florida in her sovereign capacity consented to remain in the Union, it is my duty, and the duty of all citizens to remain peaceably in the Union, but when the State in her sovereign capacity shall determine to go out of the Union, no matter upon what pretext, it is my duty and the duty of all good citizens to go out with her, and *I tell you that the man who raises his arm in resistance to such a measure will be a traitor and should be hung!* And I tell you that you will be hung!! and so help me God I will help to hang you!" Let this speak for itself.—*Tallahassee Sentinel.*

Governor Wise's Letters.

Governor Wise, kept from the stump by sickness in his family, is scattering letters from Maine to Texas. Some of them are snorters.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Here is an extract from one of the "snorters:"

Rollistown, near Norfolk, Va., September 5th, 1860.

To T. D. Murray, Esq.:

Dear Sir:— * * * Fight all invaders of your State, and hang all you can catch. It is time that the slave States were ready for the revolution which is coming inevitably, for the purpose to take from them not only with the purpose to take from them not only their personal property in negro slaves, but their political property in this glad and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; *fight first*, and don't let the invaders seize the power to disarm you.

Respectfully, yours,
HENRY A. WISE.

Our Correspondence.

Smithville, Sept. 11th, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—This being by appointment the day for Messrs. Stanton and Murray, candidates for elector in this district, to speak at this place, the attendance was respectable in point of numbers, and I don't think I ever saw a crowd more anxious to hear a public discussion.

Murray spoke first. He commenced with the usual cry of "New parties," loud ones (alluding to the Whig and American parties) passed away, to use his language, "*things that were and are not.*" Said the Union party was not affiliating with the Black Republican party, but was a new party. Said Douglas had wandered from the democracy "as did Martin Van Buren. The question is (speaking of the North and South) whether the citizens of Tennessee are the compeers of the citizens of Massachusetts and Ohio, and that there was but one candidate to meet the issues in this canvass. Represented Bell as an ambitious, dangerous man, and labored to prove (notwithstanding the position with which he set out) that Bell was co-operating with the abolition party. Would n't touch Yancey with a forty-foot pole. O no! Yancey is an out-sider—have nothing to do with him. Refused to endorse Buchanan's administration, though called on in every speech they have made. Says that has nothing to do with this canvass—and said to Stanton, in reply to his (S.) question: "Will you endorse Col. Stokes?" Stanton's reply was: "Col. Stokes don't belong to an administration department of the government, and it is unnecessary for me to endorse him in the canvass, but, sir, I *do* endorse him." His speech, from first to last, was replete with demagogical dogmas and assertions, as some of his political friends *almost* acknowledged.

Then Stanton rose. Once I really you might see a Loco slip out of the crowd, and after his preliminary remarks, when he had made but two or three points on the questions in the canvass, some of the leaders had to move.

When he brought up the question of disunion, and charged it home upon the leaders of democracy, which he proved beyond cavil, and that too by no other than democratic testimony, and read Lane's letter or speech charging the democracy as being the cause of all this clamor about disunion, it was absolutely crushing, which was plainly depicted in the countenances of our democratic friends, and from which they did not rally during Murray's reply. Stanton came up to reply, and launched out into the questions in a manner and with eloquence that is rarely equaled. It was truly a pitiable sight to see the democracy; they were crushed—*convinced* they would not be, of course, but the chagrin and mortification in every countenance told plainly of the triumph of Stanton. There are no loud, noisy enthusiasts here among the Union party, but every man is working as though he thought the result of the election depended upon his exertions.

You may rest assured that the canvass is going on right in the Mountain Districts.

Hal.

For the Daily Nashville Patriot:

Cincinnati and Nashville Railroad.

A recent notice in the Nashville papers gives the cheering intelligence that a strong committee has been appointed to visit Cincinnati, for the purpose of revising the project of a Railroad from that city to Nashville via. Danville. We sincerely hope the committee will succeed in their important enterprise.

Cincinnati is the great emporium of trade between the North and several States of the South. The trade of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia must pass through Nashville. And already it has been demonstrated, that the Louisville Road cannot do the trasportation of this immense trade. Greater facilities for transportation are indispensable. A road direct from Cincinnati to Nashville, is the great desideratum. The interests of the North, and necessities of the South demand it. The two sections can build it, and they ought to do it.

A road to Cincinnati need not interfere with the patronage of the Louisville Road. It already has more freight than it can carry. A road from Cincinnati, intersecting the Louisville road at Gallatin, or at any point north of that place, would avail nothing. Freight would so accumulate at the junction as to cause delay, expense, and annoyance. We want a *through* road that will bring grain through with dispatch without exposure, and with as little expense as possible.

To avoid contact with the Louisville road, or interference with its patronage, the Cincinnati road should pass east of Gallatin, crossing the Cumberland river as high up as Hartsville or Rome, and passing through Wilson county, have its terminus in South Nashville. This rout would leave the barren lands, and enter the rich valley of the Cumberland, about sixty miles above Nashville; and for that distance it would pass through as rich lands as any road in the State.

The advantages of this rout are obvious whether we consider the means of construction, the cost of the road, or the supply of freight along the line and by feeders that would come from counties east of the line.

Tennessee.

New American Cyclopædia.

The tenth volume of this work has been received. The publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., have made this equal to any of its predecessors in typography, binding, &c., &c. The matter embraces from *Jerusalem* to our friend across the Square, *J. B. McFerrin, D. D.* We may say that it fully sustains the character of the previous volumes, for comprehensiveness and general accuracy. There are some omissions which mar its completeness, yet it contains a mass of fact in all the departments of human knowledge, in such shape and compass, as cannot fail to command the attention and respect of all classes of readers. Among the omissions we note the absence from its pages of the distinguished candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Douglas. There are also some inaccuracies, which are however, generally of small moment. The work is one which should be found in every household, as it comprises, for most practical purposes of reference, a library within itself.

For the Daily Nashville Patriot.

For the Delta, Tenn.

A land there is, all glowing
With sunshine, riches, life
Glory of lands it standeth,
In youthful vigour rife.

The people midst their treasures,
Most prize a wondrous bell,
True notes of no uncertain sound,
How strong their mellow spell!

Did Discord matter harshly?
Out rang that clear vole'd bell;
Traitor ambition threaten?
Its tones those threats could quell.

Mighty bell! the people cry,
Our solace, impulse, guide,
How thee render honor, love,
Our chief delight and pride.

See yon fair o'er-topping steep,
Whose base two oceans lave,
There will we place thee, shining bell,
To sound o'er land and wave.

P. P. M.

The St. Cloud.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says:

A friend advised us to stop at this pleasant hostelrie, in passing through Nashville. We did so, and can therefore speak from personal experience, of its excellent table, comfortable rooms and the courteous and prompt attention of its managers. Mr. Norvell, who has charge of the office, is admirably fitted for his position and has a way of his own in making the stranger's stay agreeable.

Messrs. Taylor, Whitthorne, and Watterson.

The following list of appointments has been agreed upon for Messrs. Taylor, Whitthorne, and Watterson, candidates for Elector for the State at large, at which times and places they will be pleased to meet and address the people. It will be seen that a number of counties have been omitted. This was unavoidable, owing to the hurry of the

Lewisburg, Marshall county, Monday September 24.
Columbia, Maury county, Tuesday, September 25.
Centreville, Hickman county, Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Linden, Perry county, Thursday, Sept. 27.
Perryville, Perry county, Friday, Sept. 28.
Lexington, Henderson county, Saturday, Sept. 29.
Jackson, Madison county, Monday, Oct. 1.
Bolivar, Hardeman county, Tuesday, Oct. 2.
Somerville, Fayette county, Wednesday, Oct. 3.
Memphis, Shelby county, Thursday, Oct. 4.
Covington, Tipton county, Saturday, Oct. 6.
Brownsville, Haywood county, Monday, Oct. 8.
Trenton, Gibson county, Tuesday, Oct. 9.
Ripley, Lauderdale county, Friday, Oct. 12.
Dyersburg, Dyer county, Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Troy, Obion county, Thursday, Oct. 11.
Dresden, Weakley county, Friday, Oct. 12.
Paris, Henry county, Saturday, Oct. 13.
Camden, Benton county, Monday, Oct. 15.
Waverley, Humphre county, Tuesday, Oct. 16.
Charlotte, Dixon county, Wednesday, Oct. 17.
Nashville, Davidson county, Friday, Oct. 19.
Franklin, Williamson county, Monday, Oct. 22.
Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tuesday, Oct. 23.
Gallatin, Sumner county, Thursday, Oct. 25.
Lafayette, Macon county, Friday, Oct. 26.
Carthage, Smith county, Saturday, Oct. 27.
Smithville, DeKalb county, Monday, Oct. 29.
Cookeville, Putnam county, Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Sparty, White county, Wednesday, Oct. 31.
McMinnville, Warren county, Thursday, Nov. 1.
Manchester, Coffee county, Friday, Nov. 2.

Speaking in Robertson and Davidson.

Messrs. Haywood, House and McCann, candidates for Elector in the Eighth Congressional District, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

Cedar Hill	Monday	September 17.
Springfield	Tuesday	" 18
Short's	Wednesday	" 19

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Goodlettsville	Thursday	September 20
Town Harris', (4th district)	Saturday	" 22
Buscillum	Monday	" 24
Tank	Tuesday	" 25

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-dawlw

Country dealers visiting our city will bear in mind that W. W. Berry & Demoville, Raine & Brown, Ewin, Pendleton & Co.'s are the stores to find pure and genuine drugs, and such staple and fancy 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-dawlw

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.—This macuetical Preparation, by a regularly educated Physician—is 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 Raine & Brown, Nashville, Tenn. aug20-dawlw

New Advertisements.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Notes and Due Bills. One note to Mrs. Lyons, endorsed by T. P. Morris, Beal, Lyons, for two hundred dollars drawn on the first day of Jan., 1860, and due Nine months from date. One note on Mrs. Mary Doyle, for two hundred dollars drawn on the first day of January, 1860, and due nine months from date; Also, one due bill on McKenzie & Minchin for Two Hundred Dollars, dated about the 1st Sept. inst. Also one due bill on Geo. M. Huddleston for Thirty Dollars borrowed money.

Gentlemen are forwarned from trading for any of the above claims. J. W. HUDDLESTON.
sept18 3t

Wanted.

A PARTNER in a lucritive business. Any young man with a few hundred dollars can find a partner, by addressing BUSINESS at the P. O. Nashville. sept18-tf

Lost—$50 Reward.

IN Nashville, or on the Fair Grounds, a Portmonnaie containing some four or five hundred dollars in money, and some notes—I don't know how many. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Patriot office. J. A. PAYNE.
sept18-2t

Godey's Lady's Book.

Peterson's Magazine for October just received by JOHN YORK & Co.

The Woman in White.
Cesar Birotteau Sketches of Parisian life by Balzac.
Adventures of Adam's Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunt of California, illustrated.
for sale by JOHN YORK & CO.,
sept18-tf 30 Union street.

ARE YOU INSURED!

If not, apply at once to

NASH & MARR,

INSURANCE AGENTS,
25 College Street,

Nashville, Tennessee.

CASH CAPITAL UPWARDS $5,000,000.
AMOUNT DEPOSITED WITH COMPTROLLER $100,000. sept18-tf

Corn, Flour, &c.

800 BAGS prime Corn;
350 bags Flour;
450 barrels Flour, (various brands,)
In store and for sale very low by
sept17 HUGH McCREA & CO.

Grass Seeds.

20 BARRELS Timothy Seed;
20 " Blue Grass do;
20 " Orchard Grass do;
20 " Herds Grass do;
In store and for sale lowly by
sept17 HUGH McCREA & CO.

Produce Wanted.

WE will pay the highest market price for Feathers, Beeswax, Gensang, Dried Fruit, Lard, etc., in either Cash or Groceries.
sep17 HUGH McCREA & CO.

Desirable Household and Kitchen Furniture

AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday Morning, September the 20th, at 10 o'clock, Benj. F. Shields & Co., will sell at the residence of Miss Tomper, No. 23, North Vine street, near the State Capitol, the entire contents of Parlors, Chambers, Halls, Dining Room and Kitchen, consisting in part of rich Tapestry, Carpetings, 3 ply Ingrain ditto, Hall and Stair ditto, Rugs and Drugets, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Oil Cloths, Brussels Sash covered and Hair seat Chairs, Mirrors, Rich Silver Plated Ware, Table, China, Glass and Cutlery; Feather Beds, Pillows, Mose and other Mattresses, Cooking Stoves, etc.

Terms, cash on delivery.

BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.,
sept15-td Auctioneers.

Notice.

HAVING been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of David Smiley, sr., dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate are notified to file them with me within the time required by law or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the same are hereby required to come forward and make payment.

E. C. DRAKE,
sept14-1m Adm'r of David Smiley, sr.

For October.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine.
Arthur's Home Magazine.
Just received by F. HAGAN & CO.,
sept14 College street.

E. W. MORGAN.....W. B. WALLACE.

MORGAN & WALLACE,

DEALERS IN

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Gaiters, Shoes and Boots,

—ALSO—

Trunks, Valises & Carpet Bags,

NO 16 PUBLIC SQUARE,

(At Calhoun's Old Stand.)

Nashville Tennessee.

sept10-tf

A Good Investment.

I AM now offering for sale, the place on which I reside, situated on the Gallatin Pike, about two miles from the city of Nashville, containing 8¾ acres of rich land, four of which are in high state of cultivation as a vegetable garden, in which there are Asparagus and Pie Plant beds, and quite a number of excellent Fruit Trees. The improvements consist of a neat frame dwelling, house with kitchen, stable, crib, cow shed, &c. I am determined to sell and will offer this place at a great bargain. For further particulars apply to

J. HILLISON,
sept11-1m No 54 College street.

DR. F. A. KUEFFNER,

HOMEOPATHIC

Physician and Surgeon,

No. 18 (up stairs) Cedar st., Nashville, Tenn.

Office hours until 9 A. M., between 1 and 3 P. M., and between 7 and 8 P. M.

References—Drs. Hering & Lippie, Philadelphia, Pa., and Drs. Deppert & Koehler, Louisville, Ky.
sept18-4w

Corporation Laws.

AN ACT

Establishing a Steam Fire Department under a Paid System.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the City Council of Nashville, That a Steam Fire Department under a paid system, is hereby established, consisting of not more than five companies, to be organized from time to time as the Board of Engineers may deem advisable and expedient.

Sec. 2. When three or more companies shall have been organized under this law, a Chief Engineer shall be elected by the City Council, who shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified under the provisions of the charter of the city and this act, he shall give bond, with approved security, in the penal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of all duties now or hereafter imposed upon him. He shall have the power to nominate for the concurrence of the City Council, the Directors, Privates and Hostlers for each company, subject to removal for any neglect of duty. *Provided*, That in the absence of such officer, or until he is elected, the Mayor shall nominate, pro tempore, the City Marshal, shall perform such other duties as are required of said Chief Engineer, until he is elected and qualified, without compensation.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That each company of said department shall consist of one Engineer, two pipe directors, two privates and one hostler.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That the Engineers of each company shall be appointed by the Mayor, two thirds of the City Council concurring, when in accordance with the provisions of this law companies are organized, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are qualified, and shall give bond in the penal sum of fifteen hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, That the Engineers, except when on duty at fires, shall be constantly present at the Engine House of their respective companies, and shall keep their engines in order for service, and see that the Tenders, Hose and Horses are kept in the same condition.

Sec. 6. Be it enacted, That for neglect of duty on the part of the Chief or Company Engineers, the Mayor shall report them as other city officers to the City Council.

Sec. 7. Be it enacted, That all vacancies that may occur in this department shall be supplied in the same manner as is provided for the appointment of said officers by this act.

Sec. 8. Be it enacted, That all persons employed in this department shall be free white males over twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, and of sober habits.

Sec. 9. Be it enacted, That any person employed or appointed in this department found disguised by intoxicating liquors shall be expelled from the same by a two-thirds vote of the City Council.

Sec. 10 The Chief Engineer shall receive as compensation for his services one thousand dollars, payable quarterly. The Company Engineers each seven hundred dollars, payable quarterly. The Pipe Directors six hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. Each Private four hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. The Hostlers four hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly; and the Hostlers shall be the drivers on all occasions when the engines are removed from their respective houses, and perform any other duties that may be required of them.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That each and every officer and private member of this department, (as enumerated in section three,) shall be required to give not