# Nashville Patriot.

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ANTHONY B. CAMP, TROS. CALLENDER, | IRA P. JONES, H. EDMUNDSON,

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

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No. 16 Deaderick Street.


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JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

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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.
3. 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, NEILL S. BROWN, ALLEN A. HALL, F. W. MAXEY, JOHN LELLYETT, JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRISON

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1860.

## To the Friends of the Constitution and the Union.

The Presidential contest is rapidly approaching a termination. But twenty-four days more, and the field will be won or lost by the friends of the Constitution and the Union. Are they thoroughly alive to the importance of the struggle? Do they fully appreciate the momentous results which are suspended in the balance, and which but a slight weight may determine irrevocably against their peace and happiness, and the permancy of their government?

Since the adoption of the Federal constitution issues so grave as those now pending have never occupied the attention of the people. The crises through which the government has hitherto passed, subjecting it to severe tests, and calling forth into active exercise the wisdom, sagacity and patriotism of leading statesmen of the times in which the they occurred, fall far below the present in the imminence of the disasters which are threatened. The memorable controversies of 1820, 1832, and 1850, portentous as they were of evil, yet afforded grounds of compromise upon which the sections could meet, and harmonize. But now the unnecessary and wanton agitation of questions growing out of the institution of slavery—agitation commenced and kept up for the suicidal purpose of building up parties,—has precipitated upon the country the danger of consigning the administration of the government to a great sectional party organized in hostility to, and kept together by the pledge of war upon constitutional rights of an entire section of the Union. The aggressive spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism has been made too apparent for even the most confiding to doubt what will be its course when invested with the power and patronage of the government. Wherever it has had power, no constitutional barrier could impose restraints upon its action. It has claimed to be governed by a higher law than constitutions or human obligations; and mocked at their restrictions. Unwilling to await the development of its intentions in the administration of the government, we find States in the South prepared for taking such steps as shall sever their connection with a government administered under its influences, and leading men, and other organs of public sentiment, in a majority of the Southern States, declaring they will never submit. The issue may be avoided or postponed, perhaps indefinitely; but there is no ground for compromise. The friends of the Constitution and Union may, by co-operation, defeat the republicans, and thus avoid or postpone the issue, and give time for the sober second thought of the North to act; but, we repeat, there can be no compromise. The republicans must abandon their sectionalism and eschew their warfare upon constitutional rights of the South, or the South must either succumb—if she does so, she is lost. It is not probable that republicanism, flushed with success, would abandon its intentions. "War to the knife" must, therefore, ensue should a republican president be elected—a war of sections and kindred, fired by the fiercest and deadliest hate, ending in the destruction of the government, for the union could not survive the shock of such a conflict. The issue in this canvass, then,—the chief issue—is not whether slavery shall be kept out of the Territories or protected there by the general government; but whether this union shall be preserved or destroyed. We fear the great masses of the people, governed too much by party feelings, have not given the matter that serious consideration which it has deserved, and are scarcely conscious of the dangers, real dangers, which hover around them. We conjure them to dismiss party feelings and turn their thoughts to the question of preserving their government, and perpetuating the blessings which it has conferred upon them, when honestly administered. "We are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet," but six months may not elapse before the sound of deadly conflict upon the field of battle startle you from the seeming security in which you repose. Awake, arise, act, before it be too late. There is now no time to give to doubt and hesitation. Prompt and efficient action is demanded. Will you, friends of the Constitution and the Union, in the few but supremely important days which precede the 6th of November, counsel together, and laying aside every sentiment and purpose but that of saving the country, combine your efforts for its salvation. An army invincible in serried array, if divided, a division here, and a regiment there, a battalion in one place and a company in another, acting independent of each other, loses its invincibility and may be cut up in detail, and overcome by an inferior force. This is the danger which threatens the defeat of the legions of the Constitution and Union army. They are all powerful in numbers, and unconquerable, when they stand together; but divided as they are amongst the supporters of BELL, and DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, they bid fair to be overwhelmed by the concentrated but inferior forces of Northern sectionalism. Shall this be their fate? Shall they, who have the power to save our institutions, fail, because they cannot sink issues of small importance before an overshadowing necessity. Oh, let not posterity reproach you for such weakness and imbecility; for recklessness so fatal. Sink all party disputations to the bottomless deep; let them be supplanted by nobler considerations, for the present; and when the enemy who is thundering at our doors, and undermining the citadel of our liberties, has been vanquished, there will be time enough to adjust questions of public policy of a nature less grave. Unite, and vigorously co-operating, shoulder to shoulder, for the remainder of the contest, save the Union, and then divide into parties if you choose. If we can but pass this crisis safely, the Republican party will be scattered. It cannot prolong its existence after another defeat. It will dissolve like the mists of the morning before the rays of the God of day; and the South may secure peace and repose, in the full enjoyment of her rights.

## The Lesson of the Hour.

The recent elections in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, should teach the American people a useful lesson—a lesson which should take captive their judgment and sink deep into their hearts. It is written in letters as plain as the living light from the out-shining sun in the heavens. It points us to one issue, and one only—and that is, union or disunion. It tells us that the friends of the Union must stand together against the enemies of the Union—that parties based upon considerations of mere policy are at an end, for the time being. The perpetuity of the Union under the Constitution and the laws, overshadows all others. Elsewhere in our columns this morning, we give expression to our views on this subject. We feel deeply and sincerely the overwhelming importance of the issue and its momentous consequences to ourselves and to the world. We trust we are free from mere partizan bias and prejudice on this question. We hope we are patriot enough to rise, at this hour, above all minor views, and to act for the highest good of the Republic, and for the human race.—Making due allowance for the strength of preconceived opinions, we think we descry truly the path of duty and the path of safety—for they both lie together. It was with this feeling that we perused the leading editorial in our contemporary, the *Union and American*, yesterday morning. We freely accord to that journal sincerity of purpose and honesty of motive. We have differed widely with it on matters of State and Federal economy; but it has told us it was for the Union, and for the constitution. We agree upon that, heartily and cordially. As if fully impressed with the extraordinary position which our public affairs have reached, it asked yesterday morning: "Is it not time, that, the South pause and take her reckoning? Is it not time to dispel prejudice and party animosities among ourselves and unite upon some one of the candidates, to show at least to the world that we are conscious of the dangers by which we are environed. And in so doing, we should discard mere personal and party preferences." So far we agree. We know that now an unreasoning adherence to party may be treason to the country, and that a dogged perseverance in the support of one party may destroy all parties. When the Union is rushing on certain destruction, the first duty is to steer it clear of the danger, and after that we can differ and contend as to matters of internal policy—of party predilection, if you please. But the *Union and American* continues that we must "obey the unerring *sentiment of our section*, by yielding our support to the candidates who most fully and emphatically embody the general Southern sentiment, and who are the most acceptable to a majority of the South." And here we take our departure. Our neighbor desires to unite and rally the South on the "sentiment of our section." It is this feeling, placing "our section," and our prejudices, and our preferences above the Constitution and the Union, which has brought us into our present perils. This is the source of the disease, and by keeping it alive and ministering to it, we but increase and render still more incurable the disease itself. It cannot be cured by such means. Final dissolution is inevitable if that prescription be followed.

If the Union is to be saved now, the last resort is to commit it to the hands of those who are pledged to sustain it and the constitution upon which it is founded, and the enforcement of the laws under which it is governed. That is the platform and the only one on which the friends of the Union can rally. On it all the friends of the continuance of the Union can stand without regard to the minor differences of past parties. These can be settled hereafter, if we shall have parties hereafter. Cannot the *Union and American* meet us on this ground? Can it not see that a union of all Union men is absolutely necessary to preserve the Union? What can be gained by persisting in holding a sectional view, and urging sectional action? Can Mr. BRECKINRIDGE be elected? Would not the withdrawal of BELL and DOUGLAS be tantamount to a declaration of sectional war? And in such a war, who has the majority? The North unquestionably. In our opinion such a course would elect Mr. LINCOLN beyond peradventure.

But there is one way to secure his defeat, and that is by proclaiming, and sustaining at the ballot-box, nationality, unquestioned and unquestionable. Let the South unite in that position, and there will be no occasion for fear. If the leading friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE cannot see this fact, as we state it, and as it is, we then appeal to the common sense of the patriotic masses, for themselves and for their country, irrespective of minor party divisions, to sustain us in the truth and in the right.

## Hon. S. A. Douglas.

This distinguished gentleman has an appointment to address the citizens of Nashville on the 26th inst. It has been many years since he spoke in this place. In 1844 he was a rising statesman, a great favorite with the Democracy, and was invited here on the occasion of the great Convention of that year. Before he had incurred the displeasure of a portion of his party, we often heard Democrats detailing with excessive satisfaction interesting incidents connected with his visit here, and his reception at the Hermitage by Gen. JACKSON, who expressed himself under deep obligations to him for his masterly defence in the House of Representatives of the Old Hero for declaring martial law in New Orleans. Many of those who were then proud to take him by the hand, will probably now receive him coldly, but there are hundreds who will, however much they may differ with him in opinion upon the doctrines he advocates, will greet him cordially. As one of the leading men of the nation, and the candidate of a very large and respectable portion of the people, he is entitled to a respectful hearing, and will receive it. As a stump speaker of immense resources of intellect, and singular facility in the use of them, of unbending will and indomitable pluck, he is probably without a rival. Would that we could say as much of his other characteristics, and of his political principles. It will be a pleasant reminiscence to have heard such a man, and we doubt not thousands will avail themselves of his appointment here, to listen to him.

AN EXPEDITION COME TO NOTHING.—The Galveston *Civilian* is responsible for the following piece of information. The Knights of the Golden Circle, who have been so far benighted as to march to Western Texas, have concluded that they have had about as near a view of the elephant as would pay. The Corpus Christi *Ranchero* says:

"The last detachment of Knights of the Golden Circle that arrived here, instead of going farther towards the "seat of war," left, we understand, for their respective homes. Those who went to the Banquette, came back here and did likewise; and as they performed the trip into the country and back on foot, will satisfy the *Civilian* they did not carry bridles with them.

"This morning another party of K. G. C., from the States, arrived here. There must be mismanagement on the part of leaders, or else a concentration of force would be better understood."

Young men at a distance should be cautious how they enter upon quixotic and desperate expeditions of this kind. The whole scheme, in the present state of affairs, is chimerical and dangerous in the extreme.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11—The full vote of the city yesterday was 27,346. Brown's majority 8,196.

## Timely Counsels.

A subscriber enclosed to us a few days ago the subjoined extracts from the address delivered by Mr. Webster, before the New York Historical Society, on the 23d of February, in the year 1852, with the request that we should give them a place in our columns. As whatever fell from the pen or dropped from the eloquent lips of that eminent statesman and patriot is received by his countrymen at the present day with the reverence due to his honored memory and to his transcendent abilities, we cheerfully comply with the request, and the more cheerfully because the admonitions inculcated in the citations are hardly less appropriate to the current time than when they were first uttered.—*Nat. Intel.*

"Gentlemen, I will not take my leave of you in a tone of despondency. We may trust that heaven will not forsake us, nor permit us to forsake ourselves. We must strengthen ourselves, and gird up our loins with new resolution; we must counsel each other; and, determined to sustain each other in the support of the Constitution, prepare to meet manfully and united whatever of difficulty or of danger, whatever of effort or of sacrifice, the Providence of God may call upon us to meet. Are we of this generation so derelict, have we so little of the blood of our Revolutionary fathers coursing through our veins that we cannot preserve what they achieved? The world will cry out 'SHAME' upon us if we show ourselves unworthy to be the descendants of those great and illustrious men who fought for their liberty, and secured it to their posterity by the Constitution of the United States.

"Gentlemen, exigencies arise in the history of nations when competition and rivalry, disputes and contentions are powerful. Exigencies arise in which good men of all parties, and all shades of political sentiment, are required to reconsider their opinions and differences, to readjust their positions, and to bring themselves together, if they can, in the spirit of harmony. Such a state of things, in my judgment, has happened in our day. An exigency has arisen the duties and the dangers of which should sink deep within all our hearts. We have a great and wise Constitution. We have grown, flourished, and prospered under it with a degree of rapidity unequalled in the history of the world. Founded on the basis of equal civil rights, its provisions secure perfect equality and freedom; those who live under it are equal, and enjoy the same privileges. It is to be presumed that all wise and good men of the nation have the same end in view, though they may take different means to obtain that great end—the preservation and protection of the Constitution and Government. If then, they have one and the same object, they must unite in the means, and be willing each to surrender something to the opinions of others to secure the harmony of the whole. Unity of purpose should produce harmony of action. This general object, then, being the preservation of the Constitution, the only efficient means to accomplish this end is the *union of all its friends!* The Constitution has enemies, secret and professed; but they cannot disguise the fact that it secures us manybenefits. These enemies are unlike in character, but they all act for the same purpose. Some of them are enthusiasts, self-sufficient, and headstrong. They fancy that they can strike out for themselves a better path than that laid down for them, as the son of Apollo thought he could find a better path across the heavens for the sun.

"'Thus Phaeton once, amidst the ethereal plains,
Leaped on his father's car and seized the reins,
Far from his course impelled the glowing sun,
Till Nature's laws to wild disorder run.'

Heat, in the intellectual constitution of these enthusiasts, is distributed just exactly as it should not be—they have hot heads and cold hearts. They are rash, reckless, and fierce for change, and with no affection for the existing institutions of their country.

"Other enemies there are more cool and with more calculation. These have a deeper and more fixed and dangerous purpose. They formerly spoke of a forcible resistance to the provisions of the Constitution; they now speak of secession. Let me say, gentlemen, that *secession* from us is *accession* elsewhere. He who renounces the protection of the 'stars and stripes' will assuredly shelter himself under another flag; that will happen from inevitable necessity.

"These malcontents find it not difficult to inflame men's passions; they attribute all the misfortunes of individual men of different States, sections, and communities, all want of prosperity, to the Union. There is a strange co-operation of what are called antagonistic opinions. Extremes meet and act together.

"There are those in the country who profess, in their own words, even to hate the Constitution because it tolerates in the Southern States the institutions existing therein; and there are others who profess to hate it, and do hate it, because it does not better sustain these institutions. These opposite classes meet and shake hands together and say, 'Let us see what we can do to accomplish our common end. Give us dissolution, revolution, secession, anarchy, and then let us have a general scramble for our separate objects.' Now, the friends of the Constitution must rally and unite; they must forget the things which are behind, and act, with immovable firmness, like a band of brothers, with moderation and conciliation, forgetting past disagreements, and looking only to the great object set before them, the preservation of the Constitution bequeathed to them by their ancestors. They must gird up their loins for the work. It is a duty which they owe to those ancestors and to the generations which are to succeed them.

"Gentlemen, I give my confidence, my countenance, my heart and hand, my entire co-operation to all good men, without reference to the past or pledge for the future, who are willing to stand by the Constitution.

"I will quarrel with no man about past differences; I will reproach no one, but only say that we stand together here in a most interesting period of our history, with the same general love of country, the same veneration for ancestry, and the same regard for posterity; and let us act in that spirit of union which actuated our ancestors when they framed the institutions which it is ours to preserve. But I will not carry my toleration so far as to justify, in the slightest degree, any defection from that great and absolutely essential point, the preservation of the Union; and I think every man should make his sentiments known on this point. For myself, I have no hesitation, and cannot act with those who have. Other questions, questions of policy, are subordinate. This is paramount. Every man who is for the Union should come out boldly and say so, without condition or hypothesis, without ifs, and ands, and buts. What Cicero says on another occasion is fully applicable to this: "*Denique inscriptum sit, patres conscripti, in fronte unusquisque civis, quod die republica sentiat.*" Let every man bear inscribed on his forehead what are his sentiments concerning the Republic. There are persons weak enough, foolish enough, to think and to say that if the Constitution, which holds these States together, should be broken up, there would be found some other and some better chain of connexion. This is rash! This is rash! I no more believe it possible that, if this Union be dissolved, held together as it now is by the Constitution, especially as I look on these thirty-one States, with their various institutions, spreading over so vast a country, with such varieties of climate—I say, I no more believe it possible that this Union, should it once be dissolved, could ever again be re-formed, and all the States re-associated, than I believe it possible that if, by the fiat of Almighty power, the law of gravitation should be abolished, and the orbs which compose the Universe should rush into illimitable space, jostling against each other, they could be brought back and re-adjusted into harmony by any new principle of attraction. I hardly know whether the manner of our political death would be an aggravation or an illevation of our fate. We shall die no lingering death. We shall fall victims to neither war, pestilence, nor famine. An earthquake would shake the foundations of the globe, pull down the pillars of heaven, and bury us at once in endless darkness. Such may be the fate of this country and its institutions. May I never live to see that day! May I not survive to hear any apocalyptic angel crying through the heaven, with such a voice as announced the fall of Babylon. 'America the great is fallen, and is become the habitation of demons and the hold of every foul spirit!'"

WHAT HE IS AFTER.—We have already stated that James T. Brady, the Breckinridge candidate for Governor of New York, refused to countenance the fusion against the Black Republicans, and declared his intention to stump the State in opposition to that patriotic movement. This same Brady, in a speech at Hudson, Thursday last, is said to have used the following emphatic and significant language: "So help me Heaven, I had rather vote for Lincoln to-night than for Stephen A. Douglas."

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The hosiery and mosquito netting factory on Ida Hill, is burned. Loss $80,000.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Col. S. H. COLMES, who is on his way from a short sojourn in Indiana, to his home in White county in this State. He left Indianapolis after the recent election, and informs us that notwithstanding the result on Tuesday last, some of the leading supporters of LINCOLN concede that DOUGLAS will carry that State in November. Certain local and personal causes will contribute to this result. He tells us that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is scarcely known in the race in that State, and that his friends can make no calculation upon his doing anything there, except to carry a few votes. We are gratified to learn that Col. C. has consented to stop for a day or two in this vicinity, and will make a speech at Tank, in this county, to-day.

## The State Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

It will be noticed from our telegraphic dispatches this morning, that the election returns from the above States are still very vague, indefinite and uncertain, though claiming to be favorable to the success of the Republican tickets. The very fact, however, that two days have elapsed without getting further particulars, is of itself a circumstance, in our minds, pregnant with significance. It is doubtless an omen of a prematurely proclaimed victory for the "irrepressible conflicts."

If our surmises be incorrect, and the encroaching tide of Sewardism has in reality swept away the "key-stone to the arch" of democracy, and spread farther West with its polluting influence into the State of Indiana, woe! be to the base and infamous traitors who have sold their party into the hands of abolitionism—woe! be to Buchanan, Bright, Fitch, and others, upon whose brows the mark of Cain will be branded with the indelible ink of duplicity, treachery and perfidy—who will be consigned to their political graves with no other monument to mark their resting places than the universal detestation of their party and their countrymen.—*Memphis Appeal.*

## Declines an Answer.

In reply to the question of Gen. Blow, at the Discussion on Friday night, Mr. Lamb said that he fulfilled his promise and propounded the questions to Mr. Breckinridge, which he had put to Judge Douglas in Norfolk, but that Mr. Breckinridge had declined answering them. So, then, we may consider Breckinridge as the "mum" candidate.—*Norfolk Herald.*

## Declines an Answer.

In response to a question from Mr. Collier at last Sussex Court, Major Lamb acknowledged that he had propounded the questions to Breckinridge, and his only response was a copy of his Ashland speech, under his frank—the only *frank* thing in the transaction.

Will Virginia support a mum candidate?—*Petersburg Democrat.*

## Douglas in Richmond.

The Breckinridge organs in this city, and the Breckinridge leaders generally, when asked if there are any Douglas men in Richmond, invariably intimate that there are not more than a baker's dozen. The Douglas men, on the contrary, claim about half of the Democratic strength of the city. But whether the Douglas men have half or not, it is certain that they fall but little short of it, if we may judge by the published facts of the case.

For example, we look over the Douglas Executive Committee for Jefferson Ward, as published in the *Index* and *Dispatch* of yesterday, and find that Committee consisting of *one hundred and seventy eight* Douglas Democrats. That is the number on the Executive Committee for Jefferson Ward, and, of course, there are numbers of Douglas men in that Ward, whose names do not appear on that Committee.

If, then, Douglas' strength is as great in the other two Wards of the city—in Madison and Monroe Wards—there cannot be less, at the present moment, than from *six to eight hundred* Douglas Democrats in the city of Richmond, fully one half, if no more of the whole Democratic vote of the city.

In conclusion, nothing is more certain than that Richmond and Chesterfield alone will give the "Little Giant" between twelve and fifteen hundred votes, if not more! And his vote in the Eastern portion of the State will fall but little, if any, under fifteen thousand; and if his friends are not deceived as to his strength in the West, he will beat Breckinridge in the State by a handsome majority. In a word, also, Douglas is continually gaining, while poor Breckinridge is constantly losing—and Bell is shooting ahead, far out of sight of both combined. Roll along the ball!—*Richmond Whig.*

## The Result in this State.

We have the most cheering new from the result of the late county elections. In every instance where party lines were drawn, the Union men triumphed. The Democracy have been united in these county elections, and the result looks very much like the Bell and Everett men have a majority over both combined. In Attella, Tishomingo, Yazoo, Marshall, and other counties, the secessionists have been signally put to route. Roll on the ball. Let our friends elsewhere be assured that all's well in Missssippi.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

THE MAIN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—It is rich to hear Douglas men claiming Foster, of Pa., as a Douglas man, after Douglas' repeated efforts to *prevent fusion* in Pennsylvania! Everybody remembers how hard he tried to break the fusion up.

Gov. Stevens, Chairman of the Executive Democratic Committee, at Washington, telegraphs us, in reply to an enquiry, as follows: "Foster has been entirely silent as to his preferences for Breckinridge or Douglas."—*Mont. [Ala.] Mail.*

If Mr. STEVENS telegraphed this to the *Mail*, why did he inform the writer of the letter to Huntsville, which we commented upon yesterday, that FOSTER, after the election, intended to come out for BRECKINRIDGE? Oh, the hypocrites!

## Democratic Members of Congress Elected in Ohio.

We believe the following democrats are elected to Congress from Ohio:

First District—George H. Pendleton.
Third District—C. L. Vallandigham.
Fourth District—Wm. Allen.
Sixth District—Chilton A. White.
Ninth District—Warren P. Noble.
Tenth District—Wells A. Hutchins.
Twelfth District—S. S. Cox.
Fifteenth District—General Nugent.
Seventeenth District—James R. Morris.

In the last Congress the democrats had six members from Ohio. They will doubtless have nine in the next House. We have gained four members and lost one, Mr. Martin, in the Athens District.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

## Mortuary.

The Presbyterian *Herald* published at Louisvile, Ky., of the 11th inst. contains the following under the head of "Deaths":

DIED—In Columbia, Tennessee, on September 25th, Hon. W. C. WHITTHORNE, in the fortieth year of his age.

Mr. Whitthorne has been a member of the Tennessee Legislature for several years, and was Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives at the time of his death. Mr. W. was also on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket as an Elector for the State at large. He was to have spoken in Columbia on that day, (25th ult.) The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. N. G. Taylor. The funeral assembly was large and respectable as to character. In the death of Mr. Whitthorne, Maury County has lost a clever gentleman, and the Democracy an ardent but unsuccessful friend. A. Z. L.

☞ New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Iowa, Kentucky and Tennessee papers please copy.

## MARRIED.

In Clarksville, on the 10th inst., Mr. EZOCH ENSLEY, Jr., and Miss LAURA E. MARTIN, daughter of the late Judge M. A. Martin.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of the late CHARLES H. BLACKMAN, are respectfully invited to attend his Burial at the old homestead of Hays Blackman, Sr., one mile east of the second Gate on the Nolensville Pike. The remains will leave his residence, six miles from the city, and near Robertson's Academy, this morning at 10 o'clock.

Services by Rev. R. B. C. Howell.


## Produce Wanted.

WE will pay the highest market price for Feathers, Beeswax, Ginsseng, Dried Fruit, Lard, etc., in either Cash or Groceries.

sep17 eaw HUGH McCREA & CO.

FRESH CUTS AND WOUNDS.—These are accidents which all are subject to, more particularly the mechanics and operators in factories. This class should never be without Dr. S. A. Weaver's Cerate. It will relieve sooner and heal all such injuries quicker than any article ever made. By having it by them for immediate use, much time and suffering may be saved.

It is sold by medicine dealers generally.

oct1—dawlm

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is one of the thousand and one medical preparations put out on sale which has a rare degree of merit. Consequently, while many other medicines soon sink into their primitive insignificance, and are forgotten, the Pain Killer is persistently and successfully establishing its own lasting reputation.—*Mohawk Valley Register.*

(From the Dover, N. H. Gazette.)

DR. RICHARDSON'S BITTERS.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of Sherry Wine Bitters, prepared by Dr S O Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter, and from our own experience, as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared, and vended by a regular physician, a graduate of the college of our own State, and who has said but little in the way of puffing them himself, but leave it to those who try them to judge themselves.—For the diseases that many are liable to in the Spring and Summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Billious and Nervous complaints, we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such disease, to make a trial of Dr Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm, and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have.—Vegetables and vegetable medicines are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

oct1—4w

# New Advertisements.

## NASHVILLE THEATRE.

MUELLER & EVERETT.....MANAGERS.

Saturday Eve'g, Oct. 13, 1860,

Performance to commence with

RICHARD III.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

THE IRISH LION.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Oct. 1, the Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

## Attention Bell Grays.

YOU are hereby notified to meet at the Armory this (SATURDAY) morning at 7½ o'clock, in full uniform for the purpose of going to Harpeth. By order of the CAPTAIN.

B. S. PATTERSON, O. S.

oct13

## Attention! Bell Gray Cadets!

YOU are hereby notified to attend a called meeting THIS EVENING, at your Armory, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Captain.

H. L. MAYO, O. S.

oct13-1t

## Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

I HAVE in store and now receiving the best selected assortment of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, FURNACES, GRATES, &c., ever offered in this market, and will sell as low as articles of the same kind can be bought in Louisville or Cincinnati. Call with interest, notes to be payable in Bank and to be well secured except when the purchaser amounts to less than $100, in which case the cash will be required.

sept4-tds J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

*3 Negroes of the Mark Young estate for sale.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of James H. and Jacob Young, Admr's of Mark Young, dec'd, ex. Elizabeth Young and others, I will sell at the Court-house, in Nashville, on *Saturday, October 20th, 1860*, the following Slaves to-wit: Sussan, Fanny and Edward.

TERMS.—6 months' credit without interest, notes payable in Bank, and with good personal security required.

sa p14-tds J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

## BLACKMAN & GILLESPIE.

## New Store.

## Call and Examine.

We know we can please both as to

PRICE AND QUANTITY.

oct1-tf

## NOTICE!

WE have this day sold our entire interest in the Book, Stationery and Periodical Business, No. 6 Union street to Mr. John T. Hagan and John D. W. Green, who will continue the business at the same place, under the style of Green & Co.

JOHNSON & TREANOR.

On retiring from the book business, we return our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and take pleasure in recommending our successors as a young men of experience in the business, and worthy in every way the confidence of the people.

A. W. JOHNSON, JR.,
JOHN O. TREANOR.

oct6-tf

## DR. F. A. KUEFFNER,

HOMŒOPATHIC

## Physician and Surgeon,

No. 23 (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. Caspari & Koehler, Louisville, Ky.

sept11-6m

## H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES!

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM

## Fourteenth Street,

*CORNER THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK.*

FOR a quarter of a century the Instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength, and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietors, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. oct8-3m

JOHN A. FITE. W. H. DEWITT.

## FITE & DeWITT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

*CARTHAGE,.....TENNESSEE.*

Will practice in all the Courts of the counties of Smith, Macon, Jackson and Putnam. Will give special attention to the collection of claims. References: Fite, Shepard & Co., Nashville, Tenn. D. Weaver, Cash'r Planters Bank, Nashville. J. Correy, Cash'r Union Bank. sept26-w6w

## Seed Wheat. Seed Wheat.

100 BAGS Mediterranean Wheat, selected expressly for the market. Just received and for sale by

M. A. PARRISH.

oct2-1w

## HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY.

A Hand Book for Ladies and Gentlemen

This is not, as might be inferred, a collection of set forms, ceremonies, points of etiquette, and conventionalisms. Written by a person well conversant with the world, and, withal, a deep thinker, a sage reasoner, and a correct moralist. It will become a standard work on Habit and Manners, and will find its way into every library. For sale by

JOHN YORK & CO.,
No. 38 Union street

## NASHVILLE MERCHANTS

Don't fail to look to your interest by Advertising in the

## DRESDEN MIRROR.

THE first number of which will be issued on Saturday, the 13th day of October. The Nashville & Northwestern Railroad passes through this place, and will soon be completed, when a great portion of the trade of this place will be sure to go to Nashville, if the advantages of the city are placed before the people. Send on your advertisements at once, and they will appear in the first number of the paper. Advertisers need not wait to make personal agreements, as we intend to adhere strictly to the published rates

Address RO. G. ADAMS,
oct1-tf Dresden, Tennessee.

## FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF Gentlemen's Clothing

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

## N. PEIFFER,

NO. 7 CEDAR STREET,

Having arrived home from the East, I beg leave to inform my customers and the public generally, that I have received and am receiving a large and handsome assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Which I am prepared to make up in the *most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Gents' Furnishing Goods of all kinds kept constantly on hand. sept20-1m

## KEEP INSURED!

DO NOT DELAY UNTIL EVERYTHING IS

DESTROY'D BY FIRE!

## KEEP INSURED

WITH

## NASH & MARR,

No. 25 College Street.

$500,000-Capital Represented.

October 11, tf.

## Solid Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, and first class Jewelry at Auction.

THIS Stock comprises a full assortment, equal in variety and styles to any in the country. The Silver Ware consists in part of Tea Setts, servers, Ice Pitchers, Creams, Cake Baskets, Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Wine stands, Egg stands, Syrup Cups, Dining and Dessert Forks, Tea Table Dessert Spoons, Fish Knives and Forks, etc.

WATCHES—Gold Chronometers, (genuine) Diamond Setting, Ladies' Watches, American Lever, Duplex and Double Timers—Gold, Silver and Plated.

JEWELRY—Setts from $300 down, Diamond Crosses, Rings and Pins.

CUTLERY—Pocket, Tea, Dessert and Dining Knives; in short, an assortment of other fine goods, usually found in first class Jewelry Establishments. All of which we will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, commencing on Wednesday evening, October the 10th, at early gas light, and continuing day and night until the whole stock is disposed of.

All goods guaranteed as represented, or the money refunded.

Ladies and gentlemen will please call and examine the goods. BEN. F. SHIELDS & CO.,

Central Auction Rooms, No. 27 College Street, Opposite Sewanee Hotel.

oct10-tf

## RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to the County Jail of Humphreys County, on the 28th day of September, 1860, as a runaway, a NEGRO MAN, of dark copper color, about 24 years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, who says his name is WALTON, and that he belongs to Hilaman King, of Henderson county, Tenn. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove ownership and take him away within the time prescribed by law, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Waverly, Oct. 9th, 1860. JAMES McGEE,
oct12-1w3t. Jailor.

## Auction Sale, of Fine Parlor FURNITURE, AND RICH CHINA, Etc.

## BEN. F. SHIELDS & CO.

WILL sell on Monday morning, October the 15th, at 10 o'clock, at the dwelling No. 114; Cherry Street, corner of Gay, the entire contents of Parlor, and Hall—consisting in part of embroidered hair seat mahogany chairs, divans to match—easy chairs—marble slab mahogany center tables—marble top table—French clock—gilt oval mirror—mantle ornaments—hall and astral lamps—hat rack—piano—a superior iron safe—Brussels carpets—oil cloth—line French china, etc., etc. Terms Cash on delivery.

Oct. 11, 1860. BENJAMIN F. SHIELDS & CO.

## Pianos, Music.

I AM now receiving my Fall Stock of Pianofortes from the following Factories, which will be the largest ever offered in the city: Steinway & Sons, A. H Gale & Co., Haynes Brothers; Hazleton Brothers, Wm. Knabe & Co., Peters and Webb, Light & Bradburry and Soebeliar & Schmidt, all of which will be sold at a small advance on cost for cash or negotiable paper. All the new and popular Music just received, together with Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Drums, Brass Instruments, &c. For bargains "come to me," at number 33.

sept15-tf RAC JAS. A. McCLURE.

## "Nashville Blood Horse" ASSOCIATION.

FALL MEETING OF 1860.

THE FALL MEETING, over the Central Course, at Nashville, will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1860, and continue six days.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, October 15th.—Goodwood Stake for all ages, heats two miles; $200 subscription, $50 forfeit. The Association to add $200, if the race is run; three or more to fill the stake.

*THREE ENTRIES.*

SAME DAY.—Woodfolk Stake, No. 1, for two year olds, mile out; $100 subscription, $25 forfeit; five or more to fill the stake; the Association to add $100, if the race is run.

*TEN ENTRIES.*

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, October 16th.—Buford Stake for three year olds, heats, one mile; $200 subscription, $50 forfeit; Association to add $200, if the race is run; three or more to fill the stake.

*SIX ENTRIES.*

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, October 17th.—Association Purse, $600; heats, three miles.

FOURTH DAY—THUR-DAY, October 18th.—Woodfolk Stake, No. 2, for two year olds, mile out; $100 subscription, $25 forfeit; five or more to fill the stake.

*ELEVEN ENTRIES.*

The winner of the Woodfolk Stake No. 1, on Monday, will not be eligible to start in this stake, but no forfeit will be exacted from the same.

SAME DAY.—Association Purse, $400, heats, two miles.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, October 19th.—Harding Stake for three year olds, heats, two miles; $200 subscription, $50 forfeit; five or more to fill and $200, if the race is run; three or more to fill the stake.

*SIX ENTRIES.*

SAME DAY.—Association Purse, $300 mile heats, three best in five.

SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, October 20th.—Citizen's Purse, $1,000, four mile heats.

The above Stakes to name and close the first day of August, 1860.

Security for forfeit required. Nominations to be made to the Secretary.

Entrance money, 5 per cent. A walk over entitles a horse to full amount of purse.

W. H. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*
Box No. 100.

GEN. W. G. HARDING, *President.*
GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, *Proprietor.*
oct13

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