Nashville Patriot.

DAILY $6; TRI-WEEKLY $5; WEEKLY $3.

ANTHONY S. CAMP, THOS. CALLENDER, IRA P. JONES, N. EDMUNDSON.
BY A. S. CAMP & CO.
W. HY. SMITH, IRA P. JONES, JOHN F. HATCHER, } Editors. Associate Editor.
No. 16 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.
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, P. W. MAXEY, JOHN LELLYETT, JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRISON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.

Are You Prepared for Revolution?

We send out this morning our last Weekly paper before the Presidential election. And in doing so we have no more serious question to ask than that propounded above. The many hundreds and thousands of intelligent and patriotic people, who have done us the favor and the honor to read our columns during the canvass, have obtained from them the evidences upon which our often-expressed opinion rests, that great peril surrounds us and our institutions. The Republicans on the one hand are striving for sectional domination. The disunionists, knowing that when the issue is reduced to a merely sectional contest, the North will have a majority beyond peradventure, are still urging sectional action and unity. When both have accomplished their purposes, a collision revolutionary and bloody is absolutely inevitable. Are the people of Tennessee ready for the desolation and carnage which must ensue? Are they prepared to aid either of the antagonistic extremes in bringing about disruption and war? To all such we can only say, go for BRECKINRIDGE. Encourage the men who have been laboring to foment sectional strife, and who in their hearts desire a dissolution of the government, by rolling up the largest possible vote for their candidate for the Presidency. That there are such, even in Tennessee, we know, but there are thousands who at this moment are devotedly attached to the Union, who yet support Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, under the belief that the dangers which we have asserted and striven to make apparent are imaginary. Be at once undeceived. We say now, with all the deep solemnity which such a declaration demands that the hand is uplifted which is to strike the death-knell of the Union. Whether it shall descend to awake the echoes of that terrible alarm, depends upon the action of the friends of the Union. These must rally as one man, regardless of all minor differences, or all is lost. Mark well the warning. In the grand and fearful march of events, we have reached the point where the last stand is to be made. The field is here, the hosts are stationed and the day is at hand. Tuesday's sun will blaze over the conflict everywhere from Maine to Texas—it will shine on a victory unequalled in historic annals, or go down in the intense gloom of a defeat which will end the Republic in blood. Such is the issue—such is our warning. Go forth, men of Tennessee and the Union, on Tuesday morning, leaving your prejudices and your party feelings at home, and devote one day to your country, and to nothing else but your country.

Young Men of Nashville.

The day of the Presidential election is now near at hand, and every young Union voter of this city should ask himself whether he has discharged his whole duty to his country, up to this date, and if he cannot answer in the affirmative, let him work earnestly during the next few days, and thus partially atone for past remissness. There is scarcely a young man in the party who cannot win a vote for the Union ticket, and a little exertion, by individuals, in their daily social intercourse, will secure for BELL and EVERETT an overwhelming majority in our city. Our speakers are doing good service in their department; our newspapers are zealous and efficient, but we want workers, men who will reason with their neighbors in the street, in the workshop, and by their firesides. This is the sort of work that tells, and every man who shrinks from it, shrinks from an important duty. Then go at it, every one of you, resolved not to rest until the close of the ballot box, and a glorious victory will reward your labor, and you will receive the plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

☞ The Cotton States, through their disunion leaders, have generally declared for resistence to LINCOLN's inauguration, in the event of his fair and constitutional election by a majority of the people of the United States. Do you go with these disunionists? If you do, vote for BRECKINRIDGE. But if you prefer to stand on the platform of JACKSON, on this subject, go for BELL. The old Tennessee hero, when South Carolina kicked up before and threatened to secede, said—"A State, or any portion of the people, suffering under long and intolerable oppression, and having tried all remedies without the hope of redress, may have a natural right, when their happiness can be no otherwise secured, and when they can do so without greater injury to others, to absolve themselves from their obligation to the government, and appeal to the last resort, need not, and cannot be denied; but such a state of things does not now exist."

That is BELL's platform.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.

This distinguished statesman made a speech at Savannah, Ga., Saturday night. The *Republican* says he was in very feeble health, "but, fired with a sort of supernatural energy, he spoke for two hours and three quarters." His defence of Judge DOUGLAS was complete, and adds the *Republican*—

Senators Toombs and Iverson, in a quiet, pleasant sort of way, came in for a terrible rasping. In the course of his speech, Mr. Stephens took occasion to declare that he did not regard the election of Lincoln as a just cause of disunion, and should oppose such a movement with all the power at his command, let it come from whom it might. He should wait for an act of aggression, and would then summon his countrymen and exhort them to resistance.

☞ Tennessee is safe for BELL, but we want a majority unprecedented for him in all our annals. Let us go but rightly to the work from now until Tuesday night, and we will roll up thousands upon thousands. Let us all share in the glory of the victory by each contributing his share to secure it.

THE GEORGIA DISUNION MEETING.—The *Union and American* calls our attention to the fact that the meeting in Marion county, Ga., commented upon by the PATRIOT last Tuesday, was participated in by men of all parties. Upon reference to the journal from which we copied the preamble and resolutions, we find that our contemporary is right. This fact discloses a sad state of affairs in Marion county—that there are leading men there of all parties who are ready to dissolve the Union should LINCOLN be elected. We apprehend, however, when all the facts are known, it will be seen that but few BELL men participated. There may be some excuse for them. They are not desirous of bringing about the election of LINCOLN. They are actively and industriously laboring to defeat his election. They have but recently given the highest proof of their sincerity, by offering to support a joint electoral ticket composed of BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS and Bell men, pledged to cast the vote of the State for the candidate who could beat LINCOLN. But, how was this offer received by supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE? A few of them favored it; but the great mass of the leaders are denouncing it as a trick, and spurn it altogether. One of the Breckinridge Committee at Atlanta was expelled from the Committee because he approved it, and was even denied a hearing in defence by the party organ. Thus we see that whilst supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in Georgia are proclaiming the election of Lincoln just cause for disunion, they reject a proposition made with a view to secure the election a ticket pledged to vote for either of the three other candidates who can defeat him in the electoral colleges. They resolutely adhere to their choice, and will have no other man, not even to put off their declared cause for breaking up the Union. This may be patriotic, but we rather incline to the opinion that it is the reverse. It evinces a spirit of rule or ruin—a spirit which rejects peace, and invites war.

No country is blessed with institutions which confer upon the people so much happiness as ours. The government sits upon us so lightly we are scarcely conscious of its existence. Never did a people enjoy liberty to a greater extent, under a wise constitution and just laws. If we have any oppression at all it is in the excess of our freedom. Having inherited our institutions, and never felt the ills of bad ones, we do not sufficiently appreciate our blessings. We are inclined to be ungrateful; and in the exuberance of our party zeal are forgetful of the sacrifices made and blood expended by our forefathers to rear our magnificent temple of freedom. We are so conducting ourselves that it is questionable which we love the more, our parties or our country. And we fear until we are overtaken by some great calamity, until we have passed through a "sea of troubles," and been made to suffer dire afflictions, we shall not appreciate the magnitude of the folly and wickedness which are distinguishing our party controversies, and rushing our country into the whirlpool of misery which has carried down all other republican governments. It is time for all to pause and reflect, to cultivate in a higher degree the graces and amenities of life, and to arouse to its fullest scope the pride of country which should never sleep in a patriot's breast. Is this last experiment of civil and religious liberty to prove a disastrous failure? Are we, on this continent, which seemed set apart for the happy solution of the grand problem of the capacity of man for self-government, really destined to add another to the dark catalogue of past republics which have gone down in blood? Heaven forbid it! But this must be our fate, unless the great masses of the people intervene to prevent it. Events, with the celerity of Time, are hastening us on to ruin. Oh, that they may be arrested before the fate of the republic is sealed! Tennesseans, do your duty, and let none of the blame rest upon your heads.

An Extension of the Demand.

We had thought that the defeat of LINCOLN would satisfy the South Carolinians and induce them to permit the Union to stand. It appears, however, from the following letter, that "nothing short of the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE" will do. We suspect the *gist* of the thing is, they must have the spoils on their side, or they will break things. It must be their man and the spoils or nobody:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 14, 1860.

Messrs. N. H. R. Dawson and others:

GENTLEMEN:—A provision of our State Constitution vacates the office of Governor upon his leaving the State; and of course I cannot accept your polite invitation to attend and address the "Grand State Mass Meeting," at Selma, on the 18th inst., otherwise I would be pleased to contribute my mite to the great cause in which you are engaged. Nothing short of the election of Breckinridge and Lane will save the Union; which administered according to the Constitution, every true patriot would sacrifice his life to maintain.

With great respect, yours, &c.,
WM. H. GIST.

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY—HON. JOHN S. PRESTON.—We have had on file for publication, some days past, a card from Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, accompanying an extract from his oration delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Southern University. Mr. PRESTON denies the correctness of our information touching a portion of his oration, and publishes the extract in question to show what he did say. It will give us pleasure to let him speak for himself in these columns the first moment we can spare the room.

☞ We heard yesterday a "cock and bull story about a proposed insurrection of negroes in Tennessee, to be engineered by northern abolitionists, in the event of LINCOLN's election. The thing is too absurd to deceive any one having an ounce of brains; yet, we are informed, it is being used as a means to alarm citizens of Maury, where the plot was first heard of. Let the people of Tennessee be on their guard. No means will be left untried to alarm their fears, in a crisis like the present, and make them do some act of which they will get ashamed.

Nil magnum sine labore should be the motto of every patriot from this day until the election for President is over. Nothing great can be accomplished without labor. Friends of the constitution, friends of the Union, friends of the laws of this land, will you devote your energies to the maintenance of the first, the preservation of the second, and the enforcement of the third, by voting and working for JOHN BELL?

☞ Union men, we appeal to you to go to the polls early on Tuesday, the day of election. When the polls are opened deposit your vote, and then to the work of getting all your neighbors and friends to cast their votes. See that no friend of the Union fails to declare his friendship at the ballot-box. Stay on the ground until the very last gun is discharged, and see that the shots are rightly aimed at the enemies of the Union.

☞ Do you revere the memory and the inestimable services of GEORGE WASHINGTON? If you do, take his advice and indignantly frown upon every attempt to alienate one section of the country from the other, under whatever pretext the attempt may be made.

☞ If you want LINCOLN elected, vote for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. If you want LINCOLN defeated, vote for JOHN BELL.

Georgia—Failure of Fusion.

A week or two ago a proposition was made by the friends of Mr. BELL in Georgia, to have but one electoral ticket in that State, which should equitably and fairly represent the strength of the three parties. The proposition was agreed to by the Douglas men, and a meeting of the respective Executive Committees was arranged to be held at Atlanta on Monday last—the Breckinridge Committee being invited. The Bell and Douglas Committees accordingly met, but that of Breckinridge refused, and the matter failed, and the three parties are voting for their respective tickets.

This action of the Breckinridge men drew from the Union Committee the following:

Address of the Bell and Everett Committee.

ATLANTA, GEO., Oct. 29, 1860.

To the Voters of Georgia:

In deference to the call made by large meetings of the people of all parties, we met here to day, to confer with the Executive Committees of the other parties in Georgia, with the design of arranging, on a liberal basis, a common ticket for the union of all our people and instruct that electoral ticket, when chosen, to cast the vote of Georgia in the Electoral College, in such manner as most effectually to defeat the election of our common enemies—Lincoln and Hamlin.

It pains us to be compelled to announce that our Breckinridge friends have utterly declined to join in this patriotic movement. Upon them alone must rest all the responsibility for continued strife and discord among a people whose interests and destiny must be the same.

The Executive Committee of that party have even declined to meet and *consult* with us on the propriety of union and harmony.

Our friends in the North, battling for our common Constitution, are weakened and demoralized by our division in the South, and urgently demand that moral power which our union would give them. With all our hearts, we are ready to bury our minor differences, and hold up their hands in this fearful struggle. Our Breckinridge friends have denied us this privilege.

We believe a crisis is at hand, which will demand all the wisdom, courage and cool firmness of our united people. To meet this crisis, we greatly desired to break down in advance all party divisions and hush all local animosities. In this earnest and sincere desire, we have met with an unconditional repulse from our Breckinridge leaders.

A general union of all parties being the original purpose and demand, and being defeated in this, we are left to the necessity of continuing our organization as heretofore announced.

We have the pleasure of saying, however, that the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Bell and Everett Executive Committee:

Resolved, That should the Bell and Everett candidates be chosen members of the Electoral College by the votes of the people, they will carry out the wishes of their constituents, in casting the vote of the State in such manner as shall effectually defeat Lincoln and Hamlin.

Now, voters of Georgia, to your moderation, wisdom and justice, we submit the issue.

Will you sustain a party which has deliberately preferred strife to harmony, and division to unity? Will you endorse and perpetuate the reign of party discord?

Will you select for your leaders distractors of a common country—disturbers of the public peace—devotees at the shrine of animosity and sectional hatred, and persistent agitators of questions which, they themselves admit, are as *Law, Constitutional Law?*

Shall politicians still gamble for spoils on the sinking body of a bleeding Union, whose wounds their own hands have made, and which their own continued folly would widen and deepen unto death? And shall such men find in the people their defenders, and at the ballot-box their justification?

If Mr. Breckinridge alone can defeat Mr. Lincoln, then our ticket is pledged to him in the Electoral College. If Mr. Breckinridge cannot defeat Mr. Lincoln, should the vote of the State be thrown away upon him, when, by giving it to another, the defeat of our common enemy can be accomplished?

You must answer this question at the ballot-box of freemen in November.

The times are perilous. Rash men should not lead now. "Wisdom, justice and moderation"—the noble motto of Georgia's sovereignty—should be written in the hearts of Georgia's sovereigns in this crisis of our history; for, by these alone shall we be able to avert a danger, or overcome an enemy.

J. W. A. SANFORD,
Chairman Ex. Com. Constitutional Party.

The most important aspect in which this action of the Breckinridge party can be viwed is, that it may be made to weaken the South in the Electoral Colleges, and materially aid in the election of Lincoln. The laws of Georgia require a majority of the entire popular vote to be given to the successful electors, otherwise there will be no election by the people; in which event the State Legislature is required [to appoint the electors. With three tickets before the people it is by no means certain that either will be able to carry a majority of the popular vote, and the failure to elect by the people, according to our information, is altogether possible, if not probable. The election may therefore devolve upon the Legislature. But the law of Congress requires that the electors shall be appointed *on the same day* in all the States of the Union. Now, if Georgia fail to elect on Tuesday next, it is a question, to say the least, of grave doubt whether the action of the Legislature *on a different day* from the other States, will be legal; and hence her vote may be thrown out altogether. If such be the result the Electoral vote of the Union will be reduced from 1.03 to 293 which will make 147 a majority and sufficient to elect the President; whereas it now requires 152. Lincoln may, in that case, lose New York and still, by carrying the rest of the North, be elected. But if he lose New York, and Georgia not fail to cast her vote, he will be defeated beyond peradventure.

Thus it appears that it is of the very highest importance that Georgia should not lose her vote; and the Breckinridge party in pursuing a course to put it in the least hazard, are unfaithful to their own professed loyalty to the South, and show a recklessness of consequences, that can only be explained upon the supposition that they are totally regardless of the welfare and safety of the Union, and fatally bent on ruling or ruining. Let this be a warning to the misguided adherents of Breckinridge in Tennessee who cherish the Union. It looks as if the desire and purpose of these ultraists is to do what they can to secure the election of Lincoln.

Union men, you are now approaching the end of your labors. You have done well. During the few remaining days, strive to do better. Your reward will be the consciousness of having contributed to the perpetuation of our republican institutions, and the preservation of the richest inheritance that ever fell to the lot of mankind. Do you want more?

☞ Are you for the Constitution of your country? Do you wish it maintained as it was made by the sires of '76—not a line erased, not a sentence strained, not a letter displaced? If this be your desire, vote for JOHN BELL.

☞ Do you wish to preserve the Union? Do you wish to hand down this rich legacy of free and prosperous and happy States united in the bonds of interest and affection to your children, as you received it from your fathers? If yea, vote for JOHN BELL.

☞ Are you a law-abiding man? Are you prepared to uphold the laws of your country against all who may violate them, under one pretext or another? If so, vote for JOHN BELL.

☞ Do you desire to put a stop to the cry of disunion in Tennessee? Then cover its advocates in a fathomless defeat.

☞ Do you wish to put a quietus upon the slavery agitation? If so, vote for BELL and EVERETT.

Who are Legal Voters.

The near approach of the Presidential election makes it important to a large class that it should be definitely known who are legal voters. The question is determined by the law of Tennessee and the decision of the Supreme Court. The following decision of the Supreme Court very clearly settles the question:

The words "citizens of the county" as used in the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of this State, means a member of the body politic, entitled to exercise the ordinary rights of citizenship. A person born within the limits of the United States, who has resided in any county in this State for six months preceding any general election, is entitled to vote in said election if he has attained the age of twenty-one years. But a person of foreign birth is not a citizen until he becomes naturalized, and he cannot therefore vote in any election in the State, unless he has resided in the county where he offers to vote *six months after his naturalization*, next preceding such election. [Sneed's Reports, vol. 5, page 482.]

From the above, it will be seen that any free white citizen of the United States, "who has resided in any county in this State for six months preceding any general election, is entitled to vote in said election." But a foreigner has to wait till he is naturalized, and six months after his naturalization.

Naturalization papers are proof of naturalization, and every adopted citizen, who desires to vote, should be prepared to exhibit his papers, if challenged. To prevent fraudulent voting, it should be a uniform rule at every precinct to require the exhibition of naturalization papers.

The law of the State also provides—see Code, page 876—that—

It is a misdemeanor to vote in any election not being legally qualified to vote, or to vote under any assumed fictitious name, whether such person be a qualified voter or not.

The penalty for violation of the above section is fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court and jury trying the offence.

In another section of the Code, page 877, it is provided that—

If any person bring, or aid in bringing, fraudulent voters into this State, for the purpose of practicing a fraud upon the election franchise, such person shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two, nor more than five years.

The careful perusal of the above will leave no one at a loss to determine his rights and privileges in the premises.

Let it be continually dinned into the ears of the people of the North and South, that a vote for Breckinridge is a vote for Lincoln. There is no avoiding the conclusion that the contest is narrowed down to Bell and Lincoln. Politicians who don't want to acknowledge this will of course deny it. The Democratic party was in a minority in nearly every Northern State when united. Divided as it is—irrevocably divided—it is necessarily powerless. In the South the division in its ranks is even more radical, and while the Union ticket is daily receiving accessions from the more conservative element of the country, and thus growing in strength, the schism in the Democratic party is of such a character as to leave no reasonable doubt that Bell and Everett will get five-sixths of the Southern States. Then, let us all be up and doing, and vote for the Union ticket to a man. Let us not forget, above all things, that every vote given for Breckinridge is a vote indirectly for Lincoln.

THE GLOBE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the prospectus of the *Daily Globe*, and *Congressional Globe* and *Appendix*, which will be found in our columns this morning. These papers ought to be read by every person who wishes to keep posted in Congressional matters. The information and reports of Congressional proceedings they contain can be obtained no where else.

The next session of Congress will be one of the most important that has ever assembled. Its proceedings will be looked for with great interest. How much better it would be if every man who can afford it, would subscribe for one of these publications, and learn all that is done, and not rely upon the meagre reports of the general newspaper.

THE COHOON LETTER.—We republished, a few days ago, an article from the Richmond *Whig*, which embodied a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to Dr. COHOON of North Carolina. A telegraphic despatch from Lexington, published in our paper yesterday, announces that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE says the letter is a forgery. Whoever perpetrated the forgery ought to have his head shaved, and in company with the Montgomery correspondent of the Marion (Ala.) *Commonwealth*, who got up the story of a Northern life of JOHN BELL, placed on the pillory of public contempt.

☞ Are the teachings of ANDREW JACKSON of any force or authority in Tennessee? If so, take this lesson to the polls with you on Tuesday next:

"The right of the people of one or more States of this Confederacy to establish themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general government was constituted, and the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

THE UNION CAUSE IN MARYLAND.—A substantial and reliable gentleman, formerly a resident of this city but now in a small manufacturing town in Maryland, writes that there are two hundred and fifty voters in the place, out of which number, fifty were cast for Buchanan in 1856. In the approaching election Bell and Everett will get every vote except three. He further states that the Union sentiment is not confined alone to that locality, but the gains throughout the State will be in the same proportion.

"The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." These are the symbols of good government—the rallying cries of the friends of BELL and EVERETT. Vote, people of Tennessee, next Tuesday, so as to show your regard for them, and the free institutions under which you have lived and prospered.

Republicanism, North, and Secessionism, South, aim to get possession of the government. The success of either will be of lasting injury to the prosperity of the country. Both should be consigned to oblivion. Voters of Tennessee, do your part in this good work of destroying them.

Keep your banners flying and beat your drums, for a few days more; and you may put them aside amidst shouts of victory, such as never before swelled your hearts with exultation.

Merrily have the bells, the Union bells, been ringing for months past. Shall their gladsome peals be turned to notes of woe? No! we hear the gallant Union men answer. See then that they do not.

☞ Remember that if the ballot-box shall not complete the the work of preserving the Union on Tuesday, the cartridge-box will be called into exercise for its destruction.

☞ If you want peace and prosperity and Union, vote for BELL. If you want disunion and war, and affliction and bloodshed, vote for BRECKINRIDGE.

From the Marion American.

Letter from Hon. Jere Clemens.

HUNTSVILLE, Oct. 11th, 1850.

Dear Sir. It is too soon as yet to form an opinion as to what effect the news from Pennsylvania will have upon our prospects. It ought to increase our strength, and I think it will. It proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Breckinridge has no chance, and if his supporters persist in running him at the South, they will force us to the conclusion that all their professions of a desire to see the South united, are hollow and false. It is in their power now to give us an earnest of their sincerity. They cannot unite the South upon Breckinridge; because in the first place, nothing would be accomplished; and in the second, the Douglas men will never support him, even if we are willing to do so. The South *can be* united upon Mr. Bell. Let them, therefore come to us if they really desire a union of the South and have not been using that cry simply for electioneering purposes.

I know very well that some of the leaders of the Southern Rights party will allege that they are not satisfied with some of Mr. Bell's votes, and say that they doubt his soundness upon the slavery question. I think it probable that some of them actually believe the absurd accusation, for I know that men under high excitement may work themselves up to a belief in anything. But even these men, if they are capable of one moment's dispassionate reflection, must see that they have everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by supporting Mr. Bell. If I belonged to the Southern Rights party, and believed that revolution, or secession, was the only remedy for wrongs and oppressions, existing or impending, I should vote for John Bell; because revolution, to be successful, must be attempted by an united people.

We do not believe as they do—that may be our misfortune—but it certainly renders their success impossible. They must begin the work by satisfying us that they have right and justice on their side; they must discard every appearance of bullying; they must manifest some willingness to allow us to try peaceful remedies, which we believe will prove efficacious. If we succeed, they ought to rejoice; if we fail, they will have a right to demand our co-operation in the more energetic measures they propose. In this way, and in this way alone, it is possible to unite the South. The Union men of Alabama are not so mean spirited as to be *driven* into rebellion. That is a delusion which, if it be indulged, must have a terrible ending. Threats will accomplish no good; they may inflame and excite, but they will intimidate no one whose co-operation is worth having. Argument now will be of little avail to change opinions which are so firmly fixed. The best, as it ought to be the easiest and most agreeable mode of bringing about an united public sentiment, is, to give our measures a fair trial. For eight years past, the Democracy have had undisputed control of the Federal and State Governments. They have confessedly failed to place our rights and interests upon a secure and satisfactory basis. Why not let us try? If they gain nothing else, they remove from our minds all suspicion of their sincerity, and in the last resort secure our zealous assistance. If they do not deem that assistance worth the sacrifice, they must abide the consequences. I do not know what they will be, and would not paint them if I did. I desire to keep as far off from making threats as I am from trembling when they are made by others.

Yours, truly,
JERE. CLEMENS.

To Ch'n Cor. Com. Marion B. & E. Club.

☞ The Lincoln Aid Society in Tennessee are going for Breckinridge unanimously.

MARRIED.

At the City Hotel, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 31st, by the Rev. Dr. Howell, Mr. BENJAMIN C. YOUNG to Miss ELIZABETH BLACKLOCK.

DIED,

Mrs. SALLY L. WALTON died yesterday evening. The Funeral and burial will take place at the family residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Divine service by Rev. Dr. Quintard. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Edgefield, on the 31st inst., LUELLA KELLS, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. R. Graves, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The Funeral will take place to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of the father in Edgefield. Divine services by Elder A. C. Dayton.

☞ *The best and safest*, as well as the cheapest method of curing all humors and chronic complaints, is to use Dr S. A Weaver's never failing remedies, which are advertised in another column. Try them and you will say so too. From the evidence we have seen in their favor we know they must be valuable articles. novl—daw4w

☞ Read the following, from Dr. Leeper, an old resident of Stark county, for many years, the most prominent physician and druggist of the place:

NAVARRE, STARK Co., Ohio,
June 21st, 1858.

Sometime since, I received a lot of Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters to sell on commission. They are all sold, and your further supply of three dozen bottles just received. I will sell a hundred more soon, as they are in good demand and highly praised by sufferers from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint.
novl—daw4w JAMES L. LEEPER, M. D.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the medicines advertised in our paper by J. N. Harris & Co., of Cincinnati. Perry Davis' Pain Killer is well known to the public, and needs no recommendation from us, as its good qualities in all cases have been generally tested. The Sherry Wine Bitters, in cases of dyspepsia jaundice, liver complaints, and in all cases where a tonic is necessary, is highly recommended. Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate are desirable remedies in cases arising from an impure state of the blood. The combined use of the two is said to result favorable in all cases. In the above list may be found a panacea for all diseases; try them.—*Manston Star, Feb. 15th, 1860, Manston, Juneau Co., Wis.* novl—daw4w

New Advertisements.

Attention Bell Grays.

YOU are hereby notified to meet at the armory of the Company at this evening, (Thursday), at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of parading before your Ball on this evening. By order of the Captain.
novl-1t R. S. PATTERSON, O. S.

Attention Bell Blues.

Members are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Company at the armory this evening at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of parading with the Bell Grays this evening. By order of the Captain.
novl-1t J. M. FRANKLIN, O. S., pro tem.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

MUELLER & EVERETT.....MANAGERS.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 1, 1860,
Will be performed the new Drama of the

YOUNG PRINCE;

OR, THE PRIVILEGES OF A KING'S SON.
Young Prince.....Miss Maggie Mitchell

To conclude the Comedetta of

A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

Catharine von Snyderkins.....Miss Maggie Mitchell

Friday evening benefit of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

Rich Furs at Private Sale for 3 days only.

WE have just received a fine lot of Rich French, Canada, Prussian, Sable, Fitch, Marten and Caney Furs, to which the attention of the ladies is called.
novl-3t BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

A FINE ARTICLE.

174 BOXES English Dairy and Western Reserve Cheese, just received direct from the Dairies, and for sale by BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.
novl-1tf

EDUCATIONAL.

A LADY, with proper qualifications and experience, desires the position of GOVERNESS, in a Southern family, or would take charge of a small select school. In addition to ordinary and higher English branches, instruction could be given on the Piano. Satisfactory references given and desired. Address W. A., Box 1128, St. Louis, Mo. novl-63taw1t

Gents' Superior Water Boots and Shoes.

Gents' Fine Calf Pump Sole Boots.
" " " Double Sole Stretched Boots.
" " " Square Edge Boots.
" " " Canada High Lace Shoes, heavy sole
" " " Double Sole Stretched Gaiters.
" " " Scotch Bottomed.
" " " " Lace Boots.
" " " Calf Balmorals, &c., &c.

With many other styles Extra Fine. For sale cheap. Call and examine. JOHN RAMAGE.
novl 42 College Street.

BULBUS ROOTS, For the Parlor Garden.
HYACINTHS, single and double.
TULIPS, CROWN IMPERIALS, NARCESSUS, POLYANTHUS, SPANISH and ENGLISH IRIS, SWEET SCENTED JONQUILS, CROCUS, and all descriptions of the choicest Bulbous Roots, imported from Holland expressly for this market, also Glasses for Hyacinths and Crocus. These Glasses are exclusively used in Europe, and with no trouble and very slight expense amateurs are enabled to have these beautiful flowers in full bloom and fragrance throughout the whole winter.
oct30—tf MACKENZIE & MINCHIN.

PARLOR STOVES!
COOKING STOVES!!
COAL STOVES!!!
WOOD STOVES!!!!

PARLOR GRATES, of all descriptions.
We offer for sale for cash, at very low prices, the whole stock of STOVES, GRATES, &c., in our Store, No. 6 College street. MACKENZIE & MINCHIN.
oct30—tf

BINGHAM, MULLEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO NICHOL, GREEN & CO.

MERCHANTS,

No. 5 College Street.

JUST RECEIVED AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price,

Hay, Corn,
Oats, Bran,
Shorts, Meal,
Potatoes, Apples,
Wheat, Rye,
Barley, Flour,
Buckwheat Flour,
Butter, Cheese,
Lard, Fish,
Bacon, Liquors, &c.

In Store and for sale by

BINGHAM, MULLEN, & CO.
oct31—tf

J. LUMSDEN & CO.

NO. 11 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,

LUMSDEN & MAN.

NO. 5 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Manufacturers and Importers of Leather, and dealers in Hides, Oil, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Russett and Wax Upper Kip, French and American Calf Skin, Colored Roans, Linings, Bindings, Moroccos, Harness and Bridle Leather, and Shoe Findings.

All orders for Hides, or consignments of Leather to New Orleans, will receive the personal attention of John Lumsden, and will be executed with the same promptitude and care which have heretofore given such satisfaction. Parties entrusting their orders to us, addressed as above, may, with confidence, rely on their instructions being carried out with fidelity.

☞ The highest market price paid, in cash, for Hides. oct31—1m

THE GLOBE:

The Official Paper of Congress.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of *The Daily Globe*, and *The Congressional Globe and Appendix*, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall resume publishing the above-named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and the effort I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters, equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not exceed forty-five columns, they will appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, at least 2,000 pages. This is acknowledged to be the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words it contains.

The coming session, will, without doubt, be unusually interesting, because the debates will, in a great measure, be upon the policy of the President elect, and the Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which full debates of Congress can be obtained.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*, which contained the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

TERMS:

For a copy of The Daily Globe, for four months,	$3 00
For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, during the session	3 00
For 2 copies ditto, when ordered at the same time	5 00

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver. JOHN C. RIVES,
oct31-3t Washington, Oct. 18, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CARD.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my old friends and customers that after an absence of two years, I have again returned to resume the practice of the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART in all its branches, having purchased the interest of my brother in the old established Gallery in Union street, and having spent four months in New York the past Summer to obtain fully all the late improvements in the art. I have painted, renovated and enlarged the suite of Rooms throughout. That my facilities are now better to produce first-class work than any other Gallery can boast of, and conduce to the comfort of our patrons. I trust not only to sustain the proud position the Gallery has heretofore sustained, but to elevate it to a still higher standard. I have also secured the services of Mr. COOK, one of the best Photographers in the world, who took the Pictures which obtained the first premium at the World's Fair in London, in 1851, and I am determined not only to make this the leading Gallery in the State, but my work shall not be surpassed North or South, and now introduce to the public the following new styles:

Imperial Photograph, India Ink,
Vignette, plain or colored,
Ivorytypes,
Pastel Portal Pictures, life size,
Photographs on Canvass, life size,
Visiting Cards, full length plain,
Autograph Photographs, 18 taken at one sitting.
Stereoscopes, on glass or paper.

I still continue to make the Melainotype and Ambrotype as heretofore. The above styles are all entirely new in this city, except the Autograph Card, when but one made at a sitting. All who are in want of anything in my line are politely invited to give my a call before visiting elsewhere, when I will prove by occular demonstration the above facts.

Respectfully, F. N. HUGHES.
oct20—tf B. G. D. U. A A.

A. E. MONTGOMERY. J. W. STEWART.

NEW FIRM.

MONTGOMERY & STEWART,

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN

Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.

LINWOOD NURSERY,
NASHVILLE, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

Three Miles from the Public Square—on the Hillsboro' or Broad Street Thurnpike.

THE Proprietors, in offering this edition of their Catalogue to the Public, beg leave to assure them that every endeavor is used to render their establishment worthy of confidence and patronage of all persons. These Fruit Trees are well grown, remarkably thrifty, and of such variety as have proved to succeed best in Tennessee and the Southern States.

In addition to our large variety of Fruit Trees, we call particular attention to our stock of Large Evergreens and Ornamental Trees, suitable for immediate effect. Ours is the only establishment in the State where such can be had.

Naming, Packing, Shipping and Transporting carefully attended to.

Enough charged for packing to pay cost of material. All plants delivered in Nashville free of charge. Orders solicited. MONTGOMERY & STEWART.
oct26—d6m. Proprietors.

Seed Wheat!

200 BAGS prime early White Wheat, 200 bags Mediterranean Wheat, selected expressly for seed and for sale by