Nashville Patriot.

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NEHEMIAH R. CAMP, ROB. CALLENDER, } IRA P. JONES, H. EDMUNDSON

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

W. HY. SMITH, IRA P. JONES, JOHN E. HATCHER, } Editors. Associate Editor.

No. 16 Deaderick Street.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1860.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says he learns that Hon. Thos. Corwin is prepared to submit a proposition to the Committee of Thirty-three for the adjustment of sectional differences. He proposes an amendment to Section Third of Article Second of the Constitution, by striking out that portion which authorizes Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for the territories, and inserting a clause transferring the whole power now exercised by Congress, under the Republican interpretation, to the settlers of territories hereafter to be organized.

VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.—Although the Legislature of Vermont refused to repeal the personal liberty law of that State, before its adjournment it referred the subject to the commissioners on the revision of the laws of the State, with instructions to report whether the present law upon the rendition of fugitive slaves is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. When the question came before the Senate, Senator Woodbridge, chairman of the judiciary committee, declared that it was just the wish nor will Vermont tolerate any law that conflicts with the Constitution. The commissioners of revision who are to take the matter in charge, are ex-Judges Milo L. Bennet, Pierpont and Isham, and Hon. Andrew Tracey, formerly M. C.—all known to be men of strong conservative tendencies.

The Committee of Thirty-Three.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, telegraphs that paper, under date of the 8th, as follows:

Of the Committee of Thirty-three we have not much talk, because of the little hope entertained of its action. It is forcibly urged upon the seceding States that they should retain their representation in the committee in order to state their grounds for seceding, and it is probable that all will so act, with the exceptions of Hawkins, of Florida, and Boyce, of South Carolina.

I know that the ultraists have used every effort yesterday and to-day to induce Houston, of Alabama, to resign his place on the Committee, but he nobly declares that he will first fight for the rights of the South in the Union. But I fear that the time has passed when Congressional action might have been effectual, even to delay the secession of the Cotton States. Yet, "while there is life, there is hope." We can only pray the appointment of this Committee may result in Congressional action that will strengthen the purpose of conservative men at the South, to induce Alabama, Mississipi and Georgia to pause for a season ere committing themselves to the measure of South Carolina.

The very best sign of the times that I can discover is the nervous anxiety manifested by the Disunionists *per se*, lest something may happen here that may possibly influence Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, and pause are following the example South Carolina is about to set them.

The committee will not have a meeting until Tuesday, or may be as late as Wednesday, Mr. Corwin wishing the House to take action on the plea of excuse of Mr. Hawkins and others, if they may offer, before calling the committee together. I have heard it said tonight that Mr. Hawkins will serve, if not excused, but will be a silent member, taking no action in the proceedings. He thinks that his State has gone too far to recede.

I learn that each State delegation will meet and agree upon some proposition, which their representatives will submit to the committee.

I believe now that the Republicans will be ready for any compromise not involving the respect or creed of the party, but as South Carolina and her confederate Cotton States are determined to go out, the concessions will come late.

The point of Mr. Yancey's famous scarlet letter can now be seen. He tried hard to explain away that sentence about precipitating the Cotton States into a revolution; but his designs are now manifest, and, no doubt, he rejoices at the probable early consummation of his hopes and labors.

"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"—Under the above caption the Loisville *Courier* of yesterday, calls attention to the following paragraph from the Chicago *Times*. It is scarcely necessary to say that the paragraph is a fabrication throughout. Every sentence in it relative to Mr. BELL is false. Mr. BELL has been at home since the election attending to his business, has not been to Illinois, and no messenger from LINCOLN has been despatched to him:

"WHAT'S IN THE WIND?"—Under the heading of the above question, the Union *Democrat* (Union county, Ill.,) of the 5th inst., states that Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, passed throgh that place for the North, a few days previously. It was reported a week or two since that a messenger had been dispatched by the President elect on a secret mission to Mr. Bell; but Mr. Bell's visit, which, under the circumstances, must be to Mr. Lincoln, seems to have been so privately made as to have escaped the scent of even the hungry reporters for the Eastern press, who infest Springfield. What the object of Bell's visit is, can only be guessed at. It may be for the purpose of consultation, and most likely is. It may be that a seat in the new Cabinet is to be tendered Mr. Bell, and this visit is intended to bring about a preliminary understanding. At all events, this circumstance shows that Mr. Lincoln is awakened to the exigencies of the crisis.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—A good deal has been said of late about the way the body of officers who command the Army and Navy is constituted, with reference to the North and South, and much speculation has been rife as to the course these gentlemen would pursue in case of a conflict between the two sections of the country. Mr. Seward denounced both services as slave-catching and slave-keeping institutions, and declared for the abolition of both when he was speaking out West, where the Navy is particularly unpopular.

The impression seems prevalent that the majority of the officers in both branches of the service come from the South, and have Southern prejudices; but we have taken the trouble to consult the Army and Navy registers, from which we have compiled the following tables:

ARMY.	South.	North.
Generals,	2	2
Colonels,	14	18
Lieutenant-Colonels,	11	18
Majors,	51	59
Captains,	151	189
Lieutenants,	238	293
Total,	467	579

NAVY.	South.	North.
Captains,	34	45
Commanders,	62	52
Lieutenants,	135	190
Surgeons,	25	44
Assistant Surgeons,	44	35
Paymasters,	30	34
Chaplains,	7	16
Masters,	15	29
Midshipmen,	14	37
Acting Midshipmen,	60	178
Boatswains,	14	28
Gunners,	20	26
Total,	460	712

ELECTION GAMBLING IN SAN FRANCISCO.—More than $100,000 was wagered on the result of the State election in San Francisco alone, and some parties are suspicious that the election returns may have been falsified in some instances by parties interested in the bets.

If the Federal Union is broken up, what sort of Goverament shall we have in the South? It is well enough to consider this question. A distinguished citizen of Georgia, Mr. BARTOW, is represented as having suggested, recently, in a speech at Milledgeville, an obliteration of State lines, and a consolidated government. Since, a writer in the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* (Breckinridge democrat) has proposed a Monarchy. We give his communication below—

Let us Reason Together.

Permit a humble individual to lay before you a few thoughts that are burned into his heart of hearts by their very truth.

The first great thought is this, the institution known as the "Federal Government," established by the people of the United States of America, is a *failure*. This is a fact, which cannot be gainsaid. It has *never* been in the power of the "Federal Government" to enforce ALL its own laws within its own Territory; it has therefore, been measurably a failure from the beginning, but its first convincing evidence of weakness was in allowing one branch of its organization to pass an unconstitutional law (the Missouri Compromise.) Its next evidence of decrepitude was its inability to enforce a Constitutional law, (the fugitive slave law,) the whole fabric being shaken to its foundation, by the only single attempt of enforcement, made by its chief officer, (President Pierce.)

I need not enlarge in this direction. The "Federal Government" is a *failure*.

What then? The States, of course, revert to their original position, each sovereign within itself. There can be no other just conclusion. This, then, being our position, the question for sober, thinking, earnest men is, what shall we do for the future?

I take it for granted that no man in his senses would advocate the remaining in so many petty sovereignties. We should be worse than Mexicanized by that process.

What then shall we do?

In the first place, I would say, let us look around and see if there is a government of an enlightened nation that has not yet proved a failure, but which is now, and has ever been productive of happiness to all its law-abiding people. If such a government can be found, a government whose first and only object is the *good*, the REAL good (not *fancied good*, an *ignis fatuus* which I fear both our fathers and ourselves have too much run after in this country) of all its people, if such a government exists, let us examine it carefully; if it has apparent errors, (as what human institution has not) let us avoid them. Its beneficial arrangements let us adopt. Let us not be turned aside by its name, nor be lured by its pretensions. Try it by its works, and adopt or condemn it by its fruits. *No more experiments.*

"I speak as to wise men, judge ye what I say."

I am one of a few who have ever dared to think that Republicanism was a failure from its inception, and I have never shrunk from giving my opinion when it was worth while.

I have never wished to see this Union disrupted, but if it must be, then I raise my voice for a return to a

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The Form of Government.

Now that we are about to break up the present form of government, it is well that we look to the future, and commence now to make arrangements for some other form. We hear it on all sides that the present Federal system is a total failure—not a failure in itself, from inherent defects of its own, but the failure is in the people—the government does not suit the people, or the people do not suit the government. There is somewhere an "irrepressible conflict" going on between the governers and the governed. The system of several Republics, confederated together under one common head, governed by a written law, we say, is that which is generally considered a failure. For we see, contrary to the spirit and intent of the Union, a minority party—clearly in a minority of at least three-quarters of a million—has, by the peculiar arrangement for electing a President, by one section alone, against a combined opposition in the other section, and against a powerful minority in its own stronghold.

But if the Federal system is a failure, the question may well be asked, is not the whole Republican system a failure? Very many wise, thinking men say so. We formed the Federal Government because the separate States, it was thought, were not strong enough to stand alone, and because they were likely to prove disadvantageous, if not dangerous, each to the other, in their distinct organization, and with their varying interests. When we break up, will the disadvantages and dangers of separate States be such as to require the formation of a new Confederacy of those which are, at present, supposed to be homogeneous? If we do form a new Confederacy, when the old is gone, it would seem to be neither wise, prudent, nor statesmanlike, to frame it after the pattern of the old. New safeguards and guarantees must necessarily be required, and none but a beedless maniac would seek to avoid looking this matter squarely in the face.

What are the defects of the present Federal system? Why, the chance of a minority being able, by the forms of law, to secure the Executive, and the different interests of different sections urging one or another to attempt supreme control, regardless of equality, or justice, or comity, and of the written Constitution. Can a Constitution be a safeguard for minorities? Certainly it *may be*; but history proves that, as the Constitution stood in the way of either real or apparent majorities, it is a simple impossibility, when the passions of the majority are stronger than their regard for the right. We might change the Constitution for the New Confederacy, so as to make the Executive elective *directly* by the *whole* people, and thus avoid its attainment by a popular minority. But can the Constitution be so framed as to prevent a majority, when it becomes an absolute majority, making *its will* the rule for the minority? Never.

It is true that we might make a Constitution for the fifteen Southern States, which would secure the rights of all, *at present*, from harm, or at least, which would require a *clear violation of its letter*, so plainly that the world could discern it, when unconstitutional action was consummated. But then, in the course of years, as men changed, business changed, labor changed, productions changed, a violation of the *spirit* might occur, which would not be clearly a violation of the letter. It may be said that the Constitution might provide for its own change, as time changed. Well, that was the design when our present Constitution was formed, and still we say it is a failure. How more carefully could a new one be arranged? Men will say that we, of the South, *are one*, and that we shall get along well enough. But they who say it know neither history nor human nature.—When the Union was formed, twelve of the thirteen States were slaveholding; and if the Cotton Gin had not been invented there would not probably to-day have been an African slave in North America.

But, how about the State organizations? This is an important consideration, for whether we consult with the other Southern States or not, it is certain that each State must act for itself, in the first instance. When any State goes out of the present Federal Union it then becomes a *foreign power*, as to all the other States, as well as to the world. Whether it will unite again with any of the States, or stand alone, is for it to determine. The new Confederacy must then be made of those States which desire it—and if Georgia, or any other State, does not find the proposed terms of Federation agreeable, she can maintain her own separate form of Government, or, at least, try it. Well, what form of government shall we have? This is much more easily asked than answered.

Some of the wisest and best citizens propose a hereditary Constitutional monarchy; but however good that may be in itself, the most important point to discover is, whether or not the people are prepared for it. It is thought again by others that we shall be able to go on for a generation or two, in a new Confederacy, with additional safe guards—such for instance as an *Executive for life, a vastly restricted suffrag*, Senators elected *for life*, or for a long period, say *twenty-one years*, and the most popular branch of assembly elected for *seven years*, the Judiciary absolutely independent, and for life, or good behavior. The frequency of elections, and the universality of suffrage, with the attendant arousing of the people's passions, and the necessary sequence of demagogues being elevated to high station, are thought by many to be *the great causes* of trouble among us. We throw out these suggestions that the people may think of them, and act as their interests require. Our own opinion is that the South might be the greatest nation on earth, and might maintain, on the basis of African slavery, not only a splendid Government, but a *secure Republican* Government. But still our fears are that through anarchy we shall reach the despotism of military chieftains, and finally be raised again to monarchy.

We republished, a few days ago, from the Albany, N. Y., *Evening Journal*, an article suggesting a mode of settling the sectional controversies which divide the free and slave States. The Syracuse *Journal* having attacked that article, its Albany contemporary responded in its impression of last Saturday as follows:

"That *The Evening Journal* only speaks for Republicans when its utterances accord with their convictions,' is a truth learned in early life. That its present suggestions are in advance of the 'convictions' of many—perhaps of most—of its political friends, was anticipated. Those suggestions were not hazarded with any expectation of general approval. But the public mind, as events ripen, will be better prepared to render its verdict. It required courage, therefore, to say now, what can only be comprehended three months hence; but what, for any useful purpose, need to be said promptly. In the approaching crisis we shall want all the Union strength in the Republic, and our purpose is, as far as may be, to draw out, encourage, and consolidate that strength. In doing so, we may temporarily tax the 'patience' of friends by whose ultimate 'convictions' we are content to be judged.

"If *The Syracuse Journal* had read us attentively, it would have seen that we objected to the existing Fugitive Slave Law because it legislated private citizens into slave-catchers. But when that journal adds that 'the people of the Free States are not to be compelled to pay for run-away slaves *any more than for run-away horses or hogs*,' it forgets that the owners of slaves claim protection in virture of a provision of the Constitution. Grant that it is a distasteful provision. It is nevertheless as binding as the more congenial provisions. Nor should we forget that when adopted New York was herself interested in it. Subsequently, we abolished Slavery—partly in accordance with the spirit which seeks universal emancipation, and partly because it was unprofitable. Under a tropical sun, with a soil producing rice, sugar and cotton, there would, even in New York, have been a hard struggle between humanity and the almighty dollar.

"'The people of the Free States are not expected to stand by and wink at kidnapping,' says *The Syracuse Journal*. Our difference with our friend commences here. With sympathies as warm as his, and while no power shall compel us, as a citizen, to 'catch' a slave, we are forbidden to obstruct officers in the discharge of any duty. The present Fugitive Slave Law is a detestable one. Its vindictive features were designed to insult and degrade us. But a proper and efficient Fugitive Slave Law is a requirement of the Constitution; and we are as much bound to observe and obey such a law as South Carolina is to observe and obey any other provision of the Constitution.

"God knows that we should rejoice to see every human being—all who are created in the image of their Maker—entitled, where their lives or liberty are concerned, to trial by jury. But under our present form of government, with the Constitution as our law and guide, this is impracticable. Our fathers found Slavery so deeply seated, and so intricately connected with their business, that they could not form a Union without recognizing and tolerating it. As Christians and Philanthropists, they looked forward to its ultimate extinction; but only by just measures and peaceable influences. Inheriting their principles and imbued with their sympathies, we have, in our humble way, labored to the same end. But always in subordination to the Constitution and laws.

"The duty which the Constitution imposes in relation to fugitive slaves is a hard one; but while we disregard it, we have no right to complain of Slave States for disregarding it in other respects. We have never refused to contribute our share toward purchasing the freedom of slaves applying for aid. Nor have we ever refused charity to people of color, in distress, without inquiring whether they were fugitives or free. But we loathe and detest the whole race of miscreants who have done more harm than their necks are worth, in beguiling domestic slaves from families traveling and sojourning in Free States.

"In view of what is coming, and in the hope of averting it, we would cheerfully consent to a law which should provide for the payment of every fugitive rescued from an officer by violence.

"But we are utterly opposed to *The Journal's* idea of letting the Cotton States have what they want—a slaveholding and 'slave importing Confederacy.' It is better and wiser, in our judgment to do our whole duty, under the Constitution, and hold others to their obligations."

Commenting upon this, the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

What is here proposed and suggested seems to be, 1. The modification of the more odious features of the present Fugitive Slave Law, and its vigorous inforcement so as to come as near to catching every one as human imperfection will allow; 2. The passage of a law providing for paying for every fugitive rescued from an officer; 3. The passage of laws allowing Southern families traveling and sojourning in the Free States to bring and keep their slaves; and 4. The passage of a law for punishing those who beguile such slaves from their owners.

Conditions of Citizenship.

A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* makes some suggestions as to the conditions on which Northern men should be permitted to remain in the South. He says:

Let the citizens of the South demand a general EXODUS: let no Northern man remain among us who has not given hostage for good behavior—i. e, let us insist that he shall have married a Southern wife, or, at the very *least*, that he owns a *nigger*. To all who fail to give these pledges, let the cry be—AVAUNT! PRESTO!

The *Mail* comments as follows on the suggestions of its correspondent. These men appear to be preparing the hearts of the people for a despotism of the meanest character:

NORTHERN MEN—"PRECAUTION."—We give to-day the article of "Precaution," tho' we differ with our correspondent, in some respects, very seriously. It is true, that it is of the first importance to our section, to be freed from every interloper who is opposed to our institutions. "Precaution," however, suggests tests which we think will be found to be insufficient; which would in some cases allow the *guilty* to remain, and work great injustice, in other instances, to the *innocent*. There are Northern-born men who "own negroes," whom we would not trust in any collision with their native section; there are also Northern born men whom we would not trust, although they may have married Southern wives. And yet, there are *other* Northern-born men, who neither hold negroes, nor have married Southern wives, whom we *would* trust with the institution of slavery, itself. If a man came here, from the North, ten, fifteen or twenty years ago; if during that time, he has conducted himself as a true and loyal citizen—made his home among us—participated in our adversity, as in our prosperity—reared his family here—and had in the long years of his residence no breath of suspicion raised against him—we ask our correspondent, if *such a man* might not be *safely* trusted, as a citizen of the South?

No people can prosper who disregard the requirements of *Justice*. It would be *injustice* to discredit our old Northern-born citizens—men who have been with us for many years and who expect to live and die here. True, some such may not be as anxious as we, who are "to the manner born," for secession; but when the great struggle comes, they will be with us.

This is a delicate question; but thus much we are free to say—and we have said it *often*—that every Northern-born man, of *questionable* creed on the slavery issue, ought to be *expelled*. But we would prefer to decide every *individual case on its own* peculiar merits. In this way *only can justice* be meted out.

But, to trust, the day of Northern migration to the South is passed. Those true men who are with us, no matter where born, must be regarded as citizens in all respects equal to those who are native; the bad and doubtful must be expelled; and the conventions of the several Southern States must look to it, that *hereafter* no citizenship can be acquired, except under the most salutary regulations, by an emigrant from the land of our enemies.

CAN'T KEEP OUT OF PRISON.—A fellow who had only been out of the Maine State Prison eight days, was arrested in Belfast last week for two store robberies. He acknowledges to having been convicted of all degrees of crime from mutiny down, and to have been inside of twelve State Prisons.

DEAD NEWSPAPERS.—The evil so much complained of by newspaper proprietors of the loss of newspapers in transit by mail in this country, exists in as great a degree in Europe. The London *Times* says: On an average, not one in ten reaches its destination. A gentleman in Tripoli subscribed since last April to the *Times*, and he has not yet been favored with a single copy.

Merchants' Meeting—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

At an adjourned meeting of the merchants and business men of Nashville—a large number being in attendance—held at the court-house Saturday evening, December 8, the report submitted to the meeting, December 3, was read and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. JAMES M. HAMILTON, from the committee making the report, then submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, For several months past shipments over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been frequently, if not generally, irregular and uncertain of delivery, in many instances freight having been sent over the entire line of the road Southward without any manifest of destination, consignment, or charges therefore, thus rendering accurate deliveries impossible; involving the business of the road in confusion, producing serious inconvenience to shippers and justifying public complaint; subjecting much freight to damage and loss and the road to pecuniary liability therefor; and in as much as said road, in the absence of river navigation, is the most direct, if not in the only means open to us and many others, by which to draw supplies from the vally of the Ohio river; and as patrons and stockholders of said road, both for public convenience and our own profit, we desire the same should be reliably, efficiently and economically operated, to all the ends and purposes of a railroad; holding that to deserve public patronage is the surest means to permanently command it, and thus give security to the value of the capital stock of the enterprise; and whereas, the present President and Board of Directors of said road do claim as a right, the official power of discrimination in favor of freights intended for distribution South of and beyond Nashville, over the same description of freights to Nashville, and have exercised this claim, to the grievous injustice of Nashville shippers, by charging them a much higher rate than is exacted from others for the same description of shipments over the same distance of road, and we have good reason to believe that this unjust discrimination, as it has been heretofore exercised, will be renewed whenever the competition of river navigation shall cease to restrain it, we believing that the spirit of the enterprise and its main purpose was and is advantage fairly to all concerned, exclusive advancement to none; and recognizing this whole rule of discrimination as a usurpation unsanctioned of justice and unwarranted by the spirit or the letter of the road's charter; therefore—

Resolved, That as patrons of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, we regret that during the pressing need of the efficient service of said road, which has existed for the past several months, it has fallen short of the expectations and demands upon it, and as stockholders condemn the confusion and irregularity which have so generally existed in the transportations and delivery of its freights.

Resolved, It is the sense of this meeting that the Superintendent of freight transportation is specially responsible for these abuses, and we view with distrust and disapprobation the continuance of his official connection with the road, without a strict investigation of his official conduct by those managing the road as our representatives.

Resolved, It is the opinion of this meeting that both the interest of the road and the convenience of shippers at this point, will be better served by allowing the merchants and shippers of Nashville a voice in the recommendation of some suitable and competent person as freight agent at this depot, since it would be more pleasant to Nashville shippers to have their business relations with one knowing and known to them, and the road would be thereby more strongly commended to favor and patronage.

Resolved, That neither the charter of the road nor evenhanded justice afford any good reason why those whose labor and means have in part built the road, shall be charged more for the same service of it than is exacted from others who have in no manner contributed to its construction, and whenever a Nashville shipper sends freight over the entire line of the road from Louisville, he is entitled to do so at the lowest price charged others for the same description of shipments from the same point and over the same distance of road.

Resolved, That in as much as the President and Board of Directors have, on application, failed to recognize what we deem our rights as shippers, in this respect, we recommend a reference of the matter to the Courts for adjustment, and as the most practicable means of securing this end, we suggest, that those of our merchants and citizens having accounts with the road as shippers, shall pay the same price charged others for the same services by the road, and refuse to pay all excess above this, until their rights and duties in the premises shall be judicially determined. But in order to prevent all embarrassment to the road further than is necessary to establish such rights as we may have under the charter, we desire, if possible, to test the right to these discriminations by a single agreed case, and by the speediest and cheapest means.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three to receive subscriptions and employ counsel to secure our rights as set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were, after debate, adopted.

The chairman appointed Messrs. MATT. STRATTON, G. W. CUNNINGHAM, and R. H. GARDNER the committee provided for by the last resolution.

On motion of Mr. HU. MCCREA, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the committee for the able and satisfactory report they submitted in regard to the management of the freight department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN MORROW, Chairman.

JNO. MILLER MCKEE, Secretary.

Fair Play.

The vote received by those Bell Electors who got the whole number of votes cast for that ticket, without any error, and who are declared to be elected by the Governor, was 74,524.

The vote was for Jas. F. Johnson,	73 102
Jas. T. Johnson,	1.225
Jas. S. Johnson,	197
	74,524
The vote for A. E. Kennedy, with different initials,	74,422
For *A. E. Kenny*,	102
	74,524
The vote for Waller Staples, with different initials,	74 198
For Walter Stables,	326
	74 524
The vote for Travis Epes,	73.163
Francis Epes,	1,361
	74 524
The vote for John T. Thornton,	73 208
John *S.* Thornton,	1,176
John *J.* Thornton,	140
	74 524
The vote for Walter Preston,	73.027
Wm. Preston,	151
The vote of Smyth county, where the name of Preston is omitted from the returns, which contains fourteen names,	446
	74.524

Now, as the figures foot up 74,524 in each case, it is morally certain that the votes were cast for the same person in each instance, and that but for clerical or typographical errors, they, too, would have been declared by the Governor to be elected; and there can be no question that a plurality of the voters of Virginia intended that the whole electoral vote of the State should be cast for Bell and Everett. Does not fair play, therefore, require that the vote should be so cast? We conceive that no just man can doubt it, and are certain that if it was an election that admitted of a contest, it would be decided in favor of the contestants.

Under these circumstances does not fair play require of the Breckinridge Electors who, by these accidents, have the returns, to allow the will of the people to be complied with?

This they can do without difficulty; they need do their feelings no violence by voting for a political opponent; all they have to do is to remain away from the meeting of the Electors, and under the provisions of the Constitution, the Electors who are present at ten o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, will fill the vacancies and the Bell Electors will choose six Bell men to cast the vote.

Will fair play prevail? "*Nous verrons*."—*Richmond Whig, Dec. 4.*

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.

A State Convention of all Union men, and led off by Com. Stockton, Wm. C. Alexander, ex-Gov. Price, Col. Peter J. Clark, Senator Thompson, and a large number of leading men of the State, has been called at Trenton on the 11th of December, to conceive such measures as may be deemed advisable under the present crises of the Republic.

New Advertisements.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

MUELLER & EVERETT.....MANAGERS.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 12, 1860.

Will be presented the popular drama of

TEMPTATION.

To be followed by

Mischievous Annie.

To conclude with the

REN DEZVOUS; or, Robbers of the Heath.

Fresh Meal and Stock Feed,

JUST received per steamer Poland a new supply by dec12-tf BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

GRAND BALL AND CONCERT BY Horn's Silver Band

HORN'S SILVER BAND will give a GRAND BALL at Odd-Fellows' Hall, to take place on the evening of the 20th inst. During the evening the Band will perform several of their most popular Airs, selected from the favorite Operas of the day.

Tickets $1, admitting one Gentleman and three Ladies, to be had at the Music Stores, and any of the members of the Band. W. W. SWENEY, dec12-td Floor Manager.

Thursday Morning, December 13.

Auction Sale Extraordinary BY TRABUE & LUCUS.

WE will sell Thursday morning, Dec. 13, commencing at 9½ o'clock precisely, a large invoice of Cut Dry Goods, Broken Lots of Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, and Variety Goods; also a large lot of Over Coatings. This stock belongs to a large Retail Merchant, and must be so d.

TERMS—60 days time will be given for satisfactory paper, payable in Bank for all sums over $100, under $100 cash. TRABUE & LUCUS.

dec12-td

Property for Sale.

R. H. Short and others vs. P. Peacher and others.

BY virtue of a decree in this cause at its October term, 1860, I will at Peacher's Mill in Montgomery co. Tenn., on the 18th day of December next, sell to the highest bidder, the following property: The Real Estate will be divided into smaller tracts to suit purchasers, to wit: the Farm on which P. Peacher now lives, containing 666 acres. There is on this Farm a good Tobacco Stemmery, with first rate screws. I will also sell the large Flouring Mill, known as *PEACHER'S MILL*. This Mill has a never-failing water power, and is situated in the heart of fine wheat growing country. Also, 60 acres of land, known as the "John A. Elliot tract," also 47 likely and valuable NEGRO ES, 40 fine Mules, 3 Mares and Colts, 3 Horses, 50 head of Cattle, 60 head of Sheep, 200 hogs, 200,000 Staves, 3000 Flour Barrels, a large lot of farming implements, including a Reaper and Thresher, one Carriage and Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, 6 Wagons and Harness, 1 self Blacksmith's Tools, and household and Kitchen Furniture, and the present crop of Corn and Tobacco.

TERMS.

The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, bond and security and lien required. On the personal property, all sums of $5 and under cash; the balance in 12 months, with interest from date; bond and security required of the purchaser. Property not delivered until the terms of the sale are complied with.

The sale will continue from day to day until all the property is sold. A fine Barbecue will be prepared, and everybody is invited to attend and make the property bring its full value. B. O. KEE-I-E, dec12-tds. Special Commissioner.

RESTAURANT TORTONI.

NO. 36 CEDAR STREET, Nashville.

H. V. BASSET, PROPRIETOR.

THIS establishment has newly been opened, and is fitted up "with all the modern improvements." The tables are supplied with all the luxuries that can be procured, prepared in the very best style.

The Bill of Fare, indeed, will challenge comparison with that of any house in the Southwest.

The finest Wines and Brandies are kept constantly on hand. Dinners or Suppers furnished in any part of the city on short notice. dec11-tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company having gained ALL their suits at law with infringing Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefitted thereby, and have accordingly reduced the price of their Sewing Machines. After this date they will be sold at rates that will pay a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital invested, and expense of making sales, such prices as will enable them to make first class Machines, and, as heretofore, guarantee them in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, Agent,

Office over John York & Co.'s Book Store, dec11-tf UNION ST., NASHVILLE.

Willimantic Linen Company's

PATENT FINISH

Spool Thread.

THIS Thread is made expressly for Sewing Machines and is pronounced by competent judges to be the best thread in the market for Machine or hand sewing. For sale by the case or dozen at factory prices at the office of Wheeler & Wilson. C. R. PARSONS. dec11-tf

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Council of Ten are requested to meet at their Hall on Tuesday evening, at 6½ o'clock. By order of the Grand Archon.

dec10-2t R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having suggested to the Clerk of the County Court of Davidson county, the insolvency of the estate of Thomas D. Stogner, dec'd. All persons having claims against the same are notified to file the same, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the first day of June, 1861, with the said Clerk, or they will be forever barred both in law and equity. KINDRED RAY, Adm'r.

dec10-tf

Philadelphia Ready-Made Clothing.

JUST received an invoice of Coats, Pants and Vests, which will be sold at private sale, much under the market, to close, by B. F. SHIELDS & CO., Central Auction House.

Auction sale of Jewelry to-night, by dec8 B. F. SHIELDS & CO.

Auction Sale.

ON Wednesday, December 12th, 1860, at 10 o'clock, Benj. F. Shields & Co., will sell on account of those concerned, a large and miscellaneous stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, Trimmings and Varieties, with an invoice of Shoe Stock, just received from the manufacturers, which will be sold to pay acceptances.

BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

P. S.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Merchant Taylors' Goods, Tuesday evening at early gas light.

dec8-td B. F. S. & CO.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of nine judgments to me directed and delivered from the Hon Thos. B. Page, a Justice of the Peace of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 20th of Nov. 1860, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Thos W. Northern had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described Negroes, to wit: Spencer and Wilson, being levied on as the property of Thos. Y Northern to satisfy two judgments rendered in favor of Lewis Wright, one in favor of Ira Gibson, one in favor of H. A. Board, two in favor of A. G. Rodgers, one in favor of W. W. Seay, and one in favor of Levi Holloway, against Thos. Y. Northern. WILLIAM CREEL, C. D. C.

dec5-tds

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions to me directed and delivered from the Hon. Thos. B. Page, a Justice of the Peace of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 7th of Nov. 1860, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Thursday, the 27 h day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate which Thos. C. Martin then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described Negro Boy, named Miles, being levied on as the property of Thos. C. Martin, to satisfy two judgments rendered in favor of James W. Wright, and one in favor of Sam. S. Wright against Thos. C. Martin.

dec5-tds WILLIAM CREEL, C. D. C.

PATTI'S MUSIC, AT M'CLURE'S.

HAVING associated with me Mr. ELIJAH MORTON and Prof. HERSCHELL FENTON, I am prepared to attend to all orders for *Tuning* and *Repairing* Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, with promptness, and such excellence as will give perfect satisfaction.

Those in want of VIOLINS and GUITARS, can now have the assistance of Prof. Fenton in their selection.

A large stock of Steinway's and A. H. Gale & Co.'s Pianos on hand, sold at New York prices regardless of fre ght, &c.

I have also a large number of 7 and 6½ Octave Pianos for *Rent*. If purchased within one year, the rent applied as part payment.

For the best Pianos, &c., call at the long established Music Store, No. 33 Union street.

nov22-tf JAMES A. M'CLURE.

7 SHOT REVOLVER, MADE BY THE Manhattan Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. NEW YORK.

Weighs 10 ounces; *loaded* in half the time, and shoots with double the force of other kinds. The charges may remain in the Pistol for years without injury or be withdrawn without danger. The workmanship is superior, and the price moderate. *For Sale by*

SAM. VANLEER & CO. Market street.

dec5-till jan1

Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama Money, also, CITY BANK OF TENNESSEE,

Taken at par in payment of debts due us, or for Hardware. SAM. VANLEER & CO.

Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries BY TERRASS BROTHERS.

ON Thursday morning next, 13th inst., we will sell in front of our Warehouse the following articles:

50 hhds New Crop Sugar,		200 boxes Brandy,	
100 bbls N. Y. Coffee,	do	100 bbls Rye Whisky,	
100 " Powd. Crushed	do	100 " Bourbon	do
100 " Molasses,		25 " White	do
100 half bbls	do	25 " Robertson Co.	do
100 bags Coffee,		25 " Old Reserve	do
75 bbls Mackerel,		50 " A.M. Brandy & Gin,	
25 " White Fish,		10 " S. M. Wine,	
100 Kit Mackerel,		10 " Ginger Brandy,	
100 boxes Star Candles,		100 doz B oums,	
50 " Tallow	do	100,000 Segars,	
50 " Virginia Tobacco,		20 cases Sardines,	
50 " Candy, assorted,		10 bbls assorted Nuts,	
50 " Oysters,		100 boxes Glassware,	
100 " Fire Crakers,		50 " Soap,	
100 " Schnaps,		25 " Pickles,	

Together with many other articles.

We will take Georgia, South Carolina and Ocoee funds for goods bought at our sale.

dec7-td TERRASS BROTHERS.

At BENTLEY'S, Fine Scotch Caps.

At BENTLEY'S, Fine Silk Velvet Caps.

At BENTLEY'S, Fine Dress Cashmere Hats.

At BENTLEY'S late style Silk Hats.

At BENTLEY'S, Fine Opera Hats.

At BENTLEY'S, Boys Wool and Soft Hats.

At BENTLEY'S, Fine Fur Gloves.

At BENTLEY'S, Corner Cedar and Cherry Street, City Bank, Georgia and South Carolina money taken at par for Goods. dec5-tf

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

To Merchants and Others.

THE undersigned would beg leave to respectfully inform the citizens of Nashville that they have on hand a few Fire-Proof Safes, from their Manufactory in Louisville, which they offer to the trade, on the most reasonable terms. HARRIS & HUDSON.

nov29-tf

CITY BANK MONEY WANTED!

WE will take notes on the CITY BANK OF NASHVILLE, and on all solvent Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama Banks at par in payment of accounts, and for Books and Stationery. F. HAGAN & CO.,

nov28-tf 41 College Street.

Penmanship and Phonography.

J. W. DOLBEAR.

WILL on Saturday, the 27th inst., open a class for teaching the above useful arts, in Mr. Kirkman's Building, corner of Summer and Union streets. Hours 5 to 8, P. M., and 7 to 9 A. M. Night. All who wish to join the classes should secure se