Nashville Patriot.

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NYBONY S. CAMP, THOS. CALLENDER, IRA P. JONES, H. EDMUNDSON

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

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No. 16 Deaderick Street.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1861.

Independence Day.

Yesterday was the day set apart for the expression of the wishes of the people of Tennessee relative to the Declaration of Independence passed by the Legislature; and the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States. It had been awaited with considerable anxiety. The feeling amongst our citizens was deep and all-pervading. Nevertheless, there never was a quieter election held in this city. Every voter who wished, went to the polls and cast his vote unmolested.—No attempt was made to interfere with the unrestrained exercise of the right of suffrage; and if any one failed to make use of the ballot-box to express his wishes, it was his own fault. The charges which had been fully circulated abroad, that a reign of terror prevailed here, and that the so-called Union men would, if they dared vote, peril their lives, were proven to have been entirely gratuitous and slanderous. The calmness that prevailed throughout the day was in striking contrast with the excitement which usually accompanies even the most unimportant elections. It showed that the people were acting with calmness and determination—that they were not unmindful of the awful responsibility which they had assumed, and that they had weighed the consequences of their action. They had resolved to be freed from the old Government, and to enter upon a new and untried path, and they did not regard the occasion of recording their determination, as one of boisterousness or levity.

The vote of the city and county, as far as heard from, will be found below:

Wards.	Union.	%	Secession.	%	Representation	Separation.	No Separation.	Yes Rep'n.	Yes	Harrow.	Jones.
1st	594	114	764	156	23	29	28	722	722		
2d	363	53	371	368	25	28	384	349			
3d	670	199	731	..	28						
4th	381	54	518	..	74	..	..	..			
5th	212	53	262	..	12	..	..	..			
6th	356	59	310	..	56	..	..	..			
7th	148	19	148	..	24	..	..	..			
8th	248	16	195	..	8	..	..	..			
Total	2962	547	3639		250						
2d Dis.	108	7									
3d	109	2	106	103	2	2	103	101			
4th	71	4									
5th	108	3	82	81	15	15	77	76			
6th	71	31	...	...	...	...	..	..			
7th	74	25									
8th	49	8	59	..	1	..	..	..			
9th	53	2	98	..	2	..	..	..			
10th	126	28	172	171	6	5	160	164			
11th	74	14					..	..			
12th	32	5									
13th	49	4	216	215	20	20	214	214			
14th	90	19									
15th	46	7									
16th	85	4									
17th	184	12	165		21						
18th	31	19	73	73			72	72			
19th	35	10									
20th	173	9	640	640	8	10	625	625			
21st	41	4	50		1						
22d	92	1									
23d	51	3									
24th	115	4	101	90	10	11	100	100			
25th	53	6									
Totals,	4855	769	4685		335						
Cavalry.											
11th Dist.	38	—									
12th	79	—									
	4972	769									

☞ The first day that the cars ran on the new city railroad in New Orleans, they killed a negro boy, crushed a white man's foot, broke a mule's leg, and run off the track several times.

Ex-President Fillmore has accepted the post of Captain of Company G, Seventy-fourth Regiment, New York.

Frightening a Freshet.—In Sacramento, Cal., about the middle of April, the Chinese people there built fires, beat gongs and fired crackers to prevent the overflow of the river, which threatened the city.

An Unkind Cut.—The "unkind st cut of all," among the many which John Bull has administered of late to Brother Jonathan, is the declaration of a leading London Journal that "the Yankees care nothing for the negro, but everything for the money."

There is a report that "yellow Jack" has reached New Orleans. He will be a friend of the South this year. Look out for him, ye Yankees in Fort Pickens.

The Northern people are beginning to get sick of the war. We are assured, by a gentleman just returned from a brief sojourn North, that he found many opposed to its prosecution, and in favor of peaceful separation. A few months more and the Yankees will cave.

The crops of cane, corn and cotton in East and West Baton Rouge, Iberville and Pointe Coupee, were never more promising than at this time.

Two pretty girls, Catharine Quirk and Rebecca Ellenstein, ran away from their parents and homes in New York, joined the Garabaldi Regiment as vivandieres, and are now with that regiment in active service.

The New Hampshire *Gazette*, now in its 107th volume—old enough to know something—thinks that "as anxious as we in the North are to fight, few have the least intelligent idea of any good result that can come of the war. The only effect will be bloodshed, poverty, and an eternal separation of the Union."

☞ We learn from the Vicksburg *Sun* that Capt. Travis has been offered a place by the Linconites, but refused, and he is now in Mississippi, educating volunteers in the use of the pistol and rifle, gratuitously.

Texas.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* has some interesting information in regard to affairs in Northern Texas, obtained from Capt. J. E. Harrison, bearer of dispatches from Col. Van Dorn and Governor Clark to the Confederate Government. He had within a few weeks traveled through the northern counties along Red River, and thence to San Antonio, thence back to Waco, and from Waco to Houston. Everywhere he reports the most magnificent crops ever seen. Wheat, oats, barley, &c., were never so abundant in any country. He is satisfied that enough grain has been raised in Texas this year, if properly husbanded, to fight Lincoln on for three years! The propagandists settled there from Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and other free States, with a view of establishing "free soil" are all leaving. We quote from the *Telegraph:*

In traveling from North Fork, Creek Nation, to Red River, Capt. Harrison met one hundred and twenty wagons with emigrants from Texas to the Free States, and was told there were more than these on the Southern route. Disguising himself, he mixed with them a good deal, and learned the object of their settling in Texas, and why they were leaving it now, and a most happy riddance the State is having of them. Capt. H. has no doubt that eight hundred voters have left Grayson, Collin, Cook, Young, Wise and Denton counties. Many of them have left settled farms and cultivated fields. The right sort of immigration from Kentucky and Tennessee can get these farms cheap, and will be welcomed with open arms. Never was there such a chance for bettering fortunes as is now offered to the people of these States.

The country is the finest in the world. Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre is no unusual crop, and that all harvested in May. Fine water is abundant, so is timber, &c.

Regarding the protection of that country, we are assured that the civilized Indians of the Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw nations, have assured the Confederate Government that if one or two regiments of their men can be mustered into the service of the Government, they stand ready to furnish fifteen to twenty thousand volunteers to meet any inroad into their own territory or that of Texas, from the Northern armies. Northern Texas can furnish as many more. Col. H. E. McCulloch, with a thousand mounted riflmen, is now there, having been despatched by Van Dorn, and he will take charge of future military operatsons there.

The Way Texan Rangers Shoot.—A Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* furnishes the following interestihg item:

A friend of mine, an officer of high rank in the army of the Confederate States, has just returned from Montgomery, and says that while there some twenty of these Rangers exhibited the following feat: A loaded revolver pistol was thrown upon the ground; the Ranger puts his horse up to full speed, and, as he passes, picks it up without slackening speed; throws himself, *a la* Camanche, on the side of the horse opposite to his enemy, being invisible to him, and under the horse's neck, fires each barrel of his pistol successively in the direction of the enemy.

Will they not make the dandy troops of Broadway, the Wilson shoulder-hitters, &c., open their eyes?

From the Knoxville Register, June 7th.

HON. JNO. BELL SPEAKS AT KNOXVILLE.

Declares Himself a Rebel, and Risks the Consequences.

The Hon John Bell, according to previous announcement, addressed the people of Knox county yesterday. There was a large audience, many ladies occupying seats within the bar; but very few of the Union men, whom the distinguished gentleman had invited particularly to hear him, were present. Of the Southern Rights crowd present, however, very many were the former political adherents and friends of Mr. Bell. We reached the Court House a few minutes after Mr. Bell commenced his speech, and not only listened attentively, but took notes of it, and present the following as a fair synopsis of it:

MR. BELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bell stated that he did not intend to take any new position. It was true that after the last Presidential election he had vindicated Lincoln. He knew that Lincoln entertained ultra abolition views, but still he believed he could do no harm, because he could not move an inch without his cabinet, and the Senate could have check-mated him. Had not the Southern States seceded, at the end of Lincoln's term the Republican party would have been shattered to pieces.

Last February, when one or two States had seceded, the question was, shall Tennessee go out of the Union also? Mr. Bell had said no He had expressed his belief that Lincoln was traduced—that he did not favor the idea of negro equality. He was present at Lincoln's inauguration, and worked hard for ten days and nights to preserve the Union. He had come home and represented Lincoln for peace Lincoln had professed peace, and Mr. Bell had warned the administration against coercion. He had told them that if there was coercion and bloodshed, there would be revolution in the Border States. They might collect the revenue, and blockade Southern ports, if it were necessary; but if they invaded a State there would be war. His advice was that, if peaceable means failed, it was better to let the Cotton State go—it was better to loose them, than to loose them and the Border States also, by attempting coercion. Coercion was not the policy. *The seceded States never could be subdued.* (Applause.)

He believed Mr. Lincoln had intended to adopt this peaceful policy—he had intended to do right. He had determined to evacuate Fort Sumter. But an infant military power was beginning to bud in the North. Dominant men at the North, who were anxious to win power and place by their prowess on the battle-field, by letter and telegraph had assailed Lincoln—telling him that to evacuate Sumter would be the destruction of the Republican party—that all his friends would forsake him. Lincoln yielded. He attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter. Mr. Bell exposed the trickery of the movement against Fort Sumter.

Then came Lincoln's Proclamation of the 15th of April calling for 75,000 volunteers. Notwithstanding the professions of that proclamation, Mr. Bell saw that it indicated the invasion of the Border States. If it meant anything else why did it not say so. There were hints in that proclamation that were calculated to fire the Northern heart with military ardor. It did have that effect. The military fire spread in the North. Conservative men went under. Cushing, Dickinson, and such Democrats were compelled to yield to the despotism of this military spirit, and were now among the most violent of the enemies of the South. Butler, now in command of the forces at Hampton, Virginia, was one of this class. Major General Patterson of Philadelphia was another. He was an East Tennessean by birth, and was at first mobbed in Philadelphia for his Southern sentiments, but was now the leader of the Pennsylvania forces against Harper's Ferry. Patterson had succumbed to the military despotism at the North. Nothing in the history of the world equalled that military despotism. We are accused of having a military despotism in the South, but compare it with this despotism at the North, and there would be found to be a great difference.

Lincoln had in his proclamation disavowed his intention to invade Southern States, but he has invaded them, and the Southern States should all make common cause in resistance to that invasion. Lincoln had called not only for 75,000 but 200,000 troops. He might not call marching these troops through the Border States to suppress armed combinations in the Southern States "*subjugation*," but what else would it be? The presence of these troops would over-awe the citizens, would humiliate all—would humiliate the Union men as well as the Secessionists.

It is true that the invading Generals issue proclamations that they will protect private property, but what are these proclamations worth when you look at the composition of their troops. The leaders are ambitious politicians, and the men are desperate fanatics—the conservative people stay at home. The leaders are unable to control the men, and their paper proclamations amount to nothing. The very presence of such an army in any Southern State, demoralizes the slaves—they are ruinous and ought to be resisted and driven back.

Mr. Bell alluded to Mr. Nelson's address. He did not doubt that Mr. Nelson was patriotic—sincere in his desire to uphold a glorious government. But with what prospect of success? Military domination at the North will scatter the hopes of Mr. Nelson and others. The North, perhaps, may not call themselves an *Empire*, but they are already preparing to make Lieutenant Generals and Marshals of those who distinguish themselves by their valor in the conquest of the South. Lincoln and Seward, bad as they are, are nonentities—the *military spirit* rules, and even threatens to depose Lincoln.

One sentiment of Mr. Nelson he would particularly refer to. Mr. Nelson says: "In an awful crisis like this, involving our own destiny and the fate of our children's children, it is a great crime against God and man to suppress the truth and delude the people into an unjust rebellion against a Government they have loved." Mr. Bell could endorse that sentiment—he concurred in it entirely. But when Mr. Nelson looks at the other side of this question, he will find that he has been, innocently, no doubt, misleading and deluding the people of East Tennessee. Mr. Bell would point the people to the military despotism that is growing up in the North—where men are stimulated by hopes of place and position, from the spoils, honors and sweets of victories over the South. Man's curse and God's curse falls on him, who, in a time like this, *wilfully* misleads his fellow-citizens. Mr. Bell claimed a right to say that Mr. Nelson is deluded. The military spirit rules at Washington, and not Lincoln and his Cabinet, and it is fair to conjecture that this military spirit will extend over the subjugated South in spite of Lincoln and Seward.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand men have been called into the field to overawe doubtful States. Look at Missouri—Maryland—and even Kentucky, with her 700 miles of exposed border. The Kentuckians are brave—none braver. Their spirit could not be crushed out, perhaps, but they could be humbled and subdued, and without firing a gun. There is no such thing as neutrality. Mr. Lincoln chooses to march a force of 100,000 men through Kentucky, and Kentucky cannot resist, because Mr. Lincoln professes to protect persons and property in Kentucky—he does not invade her—he marches through her to put down armed combinations in Tennessee. But when that column of 100,000 troops gets into Kentucky under this pretext, Kentucky will be subdued as Maryland has been.

Mr. Bell next noticed a statement in the *National Intelligencer*, that the Lincoln Government calculate that wherever they can march troops in the South the Union men will flock to their standard. Mr. Bell thought they were mistaken. The Union sentiment was strong in East Tennessee, but East Tennesseans would not resist if the State voted out, unless they were tyrannized over intolerably. He had not been in favor of the ordinance as the Legislature had passed it. He had favored a military League with the Confederate States, but not the League made by our Legislature. But the Lincoln theory is, there is a Union sentiment here that must be protected. But Mr. Bell's advice to Tennessee Union men is, never to call in Lincoln's aid—never resist a majority, unless they intolerably oppress the minority.

Mr. Bell did not say that the acts of the Legislature were constitutional. He believed they were extra-constitutional, but in a revolution all laws and all constitutions were done away. There is no law about it. The Union men of East Tennessee were pledged to submit if the State voted out by a clear majority—with a qualification—namely, if it was done without fraud. That was an idle qualification. There never was an election without some degree of fraud, on one side or the other. Then, too, they thought the law entitling volunteers to vote in other than their own counties, was not constitutional. But if the law entitling them thus to vote was unconstitutional, the same law authorized the election, and every other vote was equally unconstitutional. If these volunteers were entitled to vote at home, anybody who would seek to deprive them of their vote, because they were encamped away from home, was not himself worthy to exercise the rights of a free man. The very term 'revolution' implied irregularity, and in a revolution it could not be otherwise. If there was anything legal about it, these volunteers in camp who were entitled to vote at home, were entitled to vote here.

He denounced any attempt to interfere with the free exercise of the right to vote, either by threats of personal violence or of other consequences. In this section the Union men had nothing of that sort to fear, because they were numerically the strongest. He was not here to dictate to them how they should vote. They had the right to vote for or against Separation, and none had the right to hold them accountable for voting their honest convictions. If any did attempt to prevent them they should assert and maintain their right at all hazards

For himself he had taken his position. The noose was probably around his neck but he was frank to declare himself a Rebel! He had counseled resistance to the invasive policy of the Federal Government, and that made him a Rebel, and if there was any punishment to follow it, he was willing to incur it—he did not seek to evade either the charge or the responsibility.

[The applause which followed this declaration of Mr. Bell, was so great, that he could not, for a moment, proceed. During the pause, Dr. Curry presented the distinguished speaker with a beautiful bouquet on behalf of the ladies present, which compliment, Mr. Bell appropriately acknowledged.]

Mr. Bell resumed—

Notwithstanding the eagerness of the North to engage in and prolong this war for military glory, he did not believe it would be of long duration. He thought it would be ended in a year. England and France had an interest in the matter, and they would not permit it to continue. It was their interest to favor a reconciliation.

He paid a high compliment to the brave young men who have marched from the South into Virginia to fight. He contrasted them with the Northern troops, and while he awarded courage to the Massachusetts troops, they were not composed of the best class of Massachusetts men.

He would not debate the question whether the first one or two States had acted right in seceding. He did not believe they had. But when seven or eight States had seceded and their people were unanimous, it was then a revlution, and the administration had made a great mistake in attempting to coerce them. They never could coerce them—they never could conquer them.

James Buchanan, when South Carolina went out, could have enforced the laws, but when Lincoln came in, and six or seven States were out, it could not be done. The moment the traitor, James Buchanan, permitted South Carolina to go, he had betrayed the Union. But the South was entitled to her share of the arms bought with the common fund, and there were persons in Buchanan's Cabinet who were having the arms moved South with his connivance, and in consideration of that service he could forgive even James Buchanan.

Mr. Bell thought that Tennessee would undoubtedly vote out, and he believed the Union men of East Tennessee would submit, if they were not oppressed. He would throw himself into the breach to save them from oppression or civil war.

He said he had not intended to speak so long, he had been exhausted before he came there, and thanking the audience for their attention, he retired.

Unfriendly Attitude of England towards Lincoln's Government—It will not allow the Privateers to be treated as Pirates.

The Northern press is bitter on the late news from England. The Cincinnati *Commercial* thus refers to it:

The debate in the British House of Lords, which we published in full yesterday, is certainly the most unfavorable sign yet of the attitude of the British Government towards the just side of this great struggle. The Lord Chancellor went further than had been previously reported, in his outrageous advocacy of the rights of piracy. He went so far as to pronounce that the United States has no right to punish British privateers in Jeff. Davis' service as pirates! He added that the war of the Confederate States against the North was a just one, and their right as belligerents was "admitted." His words are:

"No one (*i. e.*, no English subject), ought to be regarded as a pirate for acting under a commission from a State admitted to be entitled to the exercise of belligerent rights, and carrying on what might be called a *justum bellum*. Anybody dealing with a man under those circumstances as a pirate, and putting him to death, would be guilty of murder."

Lord Kingsdown followed the Lord Chancellor, and announced that "England had recognized the seceding States as a body possessing the rights of a belligerent;" that the "extravagant order of the Washington Government in reference to privateering was a mere *brutum fulmen*;" or, if not, that it "was a piece a barbarity which would raise an outcry throughout the whole civilized world." Earl Granville, a member of the Cabinet, threw in his sneer at the blockade of the Southern coast, asserting that "mere paper blockades would not be recognized," and commented upon the "agreement of Paris as not effecting a change in international law, excepting as regards those powers which signified their acceptance of it," thus ignoring the last clause of the Paris treaty, by which those who "might hereafter" accept it, were placed on a par with those who had done so.

If those peers who adhere to the Palmerston Ministry were thus explicit in their *quasi*-hostility to the United States, the lords of the opposition were still more so. "I apprehend," said the Earl of Derby, "that, if there is one thing clearer than another, it is that, by the law of nations, privateering is not piracy; that no enactment on the part of any one nation can make that piracy as regards the subject of another country which is not piracy by the law of nations, or by the law of that country. The Northern States, therefore, must not be allowed to entertain that opinion. It is very important, he added, "that Her Majesty's Government should, not commit themselves to the doctrine that the United States are to lay down the principle of a universal blockade, and that blockade would be recognized by Her Majesty's Government." Lord Chalmsford commented upon the serious step taken by the British Cabinet, in "admitting the Confederate States to be entitled to the rights of belligerents," but it was clear that "Southern privateers could not be treated as pirates."

The following, from the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in this connection, will be read with interest:

This country is alarmed for the first time since the American war opened. There is this week a feeling of alarm and anxiety, and this feeling has given rise to plans that are of great interest to the American Government.

The Queen's proclamation has been issued, and in entire good faith all loyal subjects of her Majesty are enjoined not to join either of the belligerents, and they are assured if they do so their government will not interfere in their behalf in the event of their vessels being captured or themselves made prisoners. So far so good.

Now for the alarm: If the war is protracted even a twelvemonth, and the crop of cotton put in jeopardy or greatly curtailed, there will be wailing in Lancashire. Several Englishmen of position have told me that they believed if the supply was one million bales short of the average it would produce such distress and lead to such a convulsion in Manchester that *the very existence of the British empire and the throne itself would be in danger.* This is probably an exaggeration, but a scant supply of cotton will make a financial crisis and a period of distress and starvation that would require vast government aid, or there would be *an insurrection or rebellion.*

To avert that, this Government is going to do everything possible to throw obstacles in the way of President Lincoln; in other words, to force your Government to stop hostilities. You have seen the papers here up to this time, and how they have dealt in "bosh" and weak arguments against "coercion," and in fact encouraged the South in their rebellion.

You may be perfectly certain that Great Britain will follow up the proclamation and the discussions in Parliament by every possible species of inference, and if nothing else will suffice, find a pretext *to declare war against the United States* to force them to abandon their present ground and acknowledge the independence of the South. Cotton must be had at all hazards And in the desire to sustain the South, and to break up the Union, this government will be seconded by France, who burns to obtain some foothold and interest in North America and the West Indies.

Schemes are now on foot to get financial aid to the South, though with very slim prospects of success. I believe this government if there were any possible chance of doing it, would to-day advance ten millions to the Southern Confederacy, if by so doing they could see their way clear to either a separation of the Union, a close of the war, or a full supply of cotton for the next two years.

Now, you may mark my words, and you will find them true, just as certain as the sun continues to shine on you, if Mr. Lincoln's government, sustained as it is by the twenty millions of Northern people, does not make a forced march right through secession within four or five months, completely regardless of climate, season, and all other circumstances, then John Bull will have a finger in the pie, and the Frenchman, too, and you will have three wars on your hands instead of one.

By Telegraph.

All regular telegraphic reports for the newspapers are made up by the agents of the New York Associated Press. No telegraph operator or agent is permitted to make up such reports. The Telegraph Company has no agency whatever in the preparation of dispatches for the press, nor is it in any manner responsible for the character or truth of this kind of news.

Murfreesboro, June 8.

To W. Hy. Smith.

Four hundred and sixty-nine for, and three against Separation. J. W. BURTON.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 8.—A big cannon for Fort Monroe broke through the vessel, which sunk in 12 feet water.

The Federal and Southern pickets are approaching each other on the Fairfax road.

Baltimore, June 8.—Active preparations for a grand march are going on.

The plans at Harper's Ferry are gradually developing.

Point of Rocks is threatened from Frederick.

Davis and Beauregard are expected at Harper's Ferry Wednesday. It is believed that Davis will soon take command.

The troops at Harper's Ferry are in the best spirits, and say if it is surrendered the world will see another Thermopylae.

Arrivals at Richmond from the South average 1,500 daily, and are immediately forwarded to Manassas Junction and Norfolk.

It is rumored that the Pawnee was run aground to save her from sinking from injuries received at Aquia Creek.

Two of the Harriet Lane's men will die from Pig Point pills.

From Hagerstown.

Hagerstown, June 8.—An advance brigade of Federal troops reached Green Castle to-day. Four brigades will be pushed forward rapidly.

From New York.

New York, June 8.—A special dispatch to the Tribune developes the programme for the Wheeling Convention, which is to establish a Provisional Government for Virginia, declare Letcher deposed, appoint a new Governor, and declare Eastern Virginia in insurrection, and call for aid to quell her, to elect United States Senators, and perform all the functions for the whole State.

A letter from Fremont says the Confederate Commissioners have succeeded in purchasing two steamers, which will shortly sail in ballast under the British flag and register.

It is reported that Henry A. Wise is dangerously sick.

A Belgium letter reports a duel pending between Sanford, the Belgium Minister, and a Virginian.

From Cairo.

Cairo, June 8.—Pillow's scouts are reported at Island No. 1, four miles below here.

Southern troops are reported coming up on both sides of the river.

An attack is momentarily expected.

Vote of Memphis.

Memphis, June 8—For Separation, 5,608; Representation, 5,604; Union, 5. The interior, as far as heard, is nearly unanimous.

From Louisville.

Louisville, June 8.—A dispatch dated Louisville, May 25th, conveys the impression that packages for the Confederate States are opened and inspected at Louisville by Adams Express Co. This is a mistake. The Louisville office of this Company has in no respect deviated from the customary regulations; taking whatever is offered for points South. The outrages alluded to, occurred North of the Ohio river, and only under legal compulsion. The Adams Express Company at Louisville take letters for seceded States enclosed in United States envelopes at 25 cents, the Company accounting to the Confederates for their postage. Letters destined North from seceded States, when enclosed in United States envelopes, are forwarded, the sender accounting to the Confederates for postage.

It is understood that Postmaster Speed has instructions, which he will obey, to deliver no letters from seceded States and Tennessee, now in the office or to come, but to forward them to the Dead Letter Office. This is creating quiet but intense feeling among merchants. The equity upon which the officials base so palpable a violation of contract, is that postage stamps have been supplied to seceding Postmasters, for which the Department can get no returns.

Louisville, June 8.—The following dispatch was received by Hon. Mr. Crittenden:

Cincinnati, 7.

To Hon. J. J. Crittenden—Frankfort:

The papers of this morning state that Gen. Prentiss, commander of the U. S. forces at Cairo, has sent troops across the Ohio river into Kentucky. I have no official notice of such a movement, but I at once telegraphed Gen. Prentiss for the facts, and stated to him that if the report was true I disapproved his course, and ordered him to make no more such movements, without my sanction being previously obtained.

Signed, GEO. B. McCLELLAND,
General.

The drayages in this city this week amount to nearly $30,000. The city draymen cut the harness and abused the mules of the country wagoners who are running in opposition to them, out of which a fight arose at Burks, 14 miles out.

From Pennsylvania.

Chambersburg, June 8.—The first division marched this morning accompanied by a large number of baggage wagons.

From Washington.

Washington, June 8—Gen. Scott informed the Cabinet that he intended to have possession of Richmond and Memphis by the 15th of July.

Washington, June 8.—The Government is hesitating about advancing. A change of programme is probable.

Gov. Letcher has ordered out the entire militia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and Manassas.

Scott has fresh and reliable information as to the numbers and movements of the Confederates and is preparing to encounter a larger force than anticipated.

Cooper supercedes Cadwallader at Baltimore.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, June 8—Cotton sales today 300 bales; quotations nominal. Superfine flour 8.00. Corn 80.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

Washington, June 6.

There is a universal expectation of great events in this vicinity very soon.

There has not yet been any additional forward movement into Virginia. On the contrary, troops already there have been concentrated to resist attack. The progress of labor on field works is very active.

Gen. Beauregard with twenty thousand men, is reported at Manassas Junction. This seems to be authentic.

The whole army here are extremely vigilant. Horses, wagons, and war material are constantly arriving.

The New York Tribune to-day, has an article, on what it calls "the Imminent Peril of Washington." Beyond a doubt, the attitude here, at this moment, is rather defensive than offensive. Regiments latterly have been sent to Chambersburg and Fortress Monroe, rather than here. The situation, it must be confessed, is not precisely what it ought to be. I should be glad to see more Regiments here without delay.—*Cin. Com.*

Washington, June 6.

There was a good deal of excitement here to-day, on it appearing that Harvey, Minister to Portugal, sent information to the South Carolina authorities regarding contemplated movements of the Government but a few days before receiving his Commission.

In a private message he communicated improper information to Gov. Pickens, over a fictitious signature. This may be satisfactorily explained. If so he will not be recalled. The Star thinks him entirely innocent. All is quiet across the river.

It is quite impossible for a movement southward to take place just now, owing to the great preparations in means of transportation necessary in that event.

Nearly all the officers of the Susquehanna, just arrived in port, have resigned. The Navy Department refuses to accept their resignations, and strikes their names from the roll.

There is information here to the effect that the Harper's Ferry rebels will evacuate that point, and retreat to Leesburg.

The Ohio regiments are to be solicited to remain for the war. If they refuse, they are to be sent home in a few weeks. None but three years' troops are needed.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Washington, Thursday, June 5.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Notwithstanding the denial of that slow coach—the agent of the Associated Press—I have the best authority for asserting that the movement announced in my dispatch of Wednesday did take place; and farther, that all the troops, with the exception of a few thousand, are now under arms and awaiting orders to march, although a movement may not be made for several days.

Orders were received yesterday at the encampments at Arlington Heights to extend the picket guards out four or five miles further north, along the high grounds. The object is doubtless to avoid surprise on the north side of the city, which might occur with that range of the country unguarded.

There is no doubt but that the Confederates are concentrating in great force at Manassas Junction of the Manassas Gap Railroad with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. General Scott last evening received intelligence of the long-lost and much-discussed General Beauregard. The informant is positive of this fact. Beauregard states that he does not expect to remain at Manassas Junction more than three days, which may contemplate an advance upon Alexandria, distant about forty-five miles, or a retreat, should he be attacked by the columns under General McDowell.

They have planted five heavy batteries behind earthworks, two batteries of light field pieces, and have additional batteries of heavy guns posted upon the high grounds. Colonel John B. Magruder is in command of the heaviest of the batteries. The intantry consists of troops from North Carolinia, Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky and South Carolina. The Kentucky Regiment of rifles is commanded by Colonel Blanton Duncan, of Louisville.

We are all in the dark as to when the first action will take place, but still hold the opinion that attacks on several of the Confederate's strongholds will be made at the same time.

Our best-informed men here think that a brush with England will no doubt take place. She will soon want cotton, and will have it by some means.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Piles and Fistulas.—Consolation for the afflicted—sufferers from these terrible penalties of abused nature, will find speedy relief by a few applications of this popular ointment. A steady perseverance in its use, will, with the aid of the Pills, effect a radical cure without recourse to *ligatures* or other barbarous operations worthy the dark ages of science.—The Pills are a most valuable specific for Indigestion—and by their aperient action on the bowels, they exterminate the primary cause of Piles, &c. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. or $1 per pot or box.

☞ It is wonderful how soon a valuable remedy becomes known—Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters is used and recommended by the leading Physicians of the country, and all who once try it pronounce it valuable.

Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio, July 26th, 1858.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.—Gentlemen: I have sold Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters for several years, and can cheerfully recommend them to the public as a medicine of *decided merit* in all cases of General Debility, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, etc.

Yours truly,
J. W. HUNT, Druggist.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial.—This invaluable compound, we are glad to know, has become the most popular remedy in the United States. Nearly every family keeps it on hand. They find it saves physicians' bills. A small quantity given in season will ward off Fevers, or any prevalent disease. See the advertisement in another column.

junel-1m.

If there be any of our readers who doubt touching the magic powers of Perry Davis' Pain Killer to relieve pain, we advise them to buy one twenty-five cent bottle of the agent, and give it a trial. We nevpr yet knew it to fail. Its great sale caused some unprincipled men to put up an imitation, in itself a worthless nostrum; owing to which the genuine is now put up in new bottles, with two fine steel engravings on each bottle. junel-1m

☞ Cheering intelligence comes to us daily from various parts of the country, where those troubled with humors and chronic complaints are freely using Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, Canker Cure and Cerate. They are truly good articles and we are glad to see them succeed as they deserve to. junel-1m

DRUMS! FIFES!!

I HAVE nearly completed 250 Wood Shell Drums, which will compare favorably with those of New York manufacture, and will be sold as follows:—Tenor $10 to $15: Bass $18 to $25. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. Also FIFES of qualities from 50 cts to $2. For Wood Drums apply to the old Music House of JAS. A. McCLURE,
may19 33 Union street.

MARION DRAGOONS

WILL meet at Luskie's Hall, Broad street, on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

Every member is requested to be present.

By order of the Captain:
junel J. B. BYAN, Sergt. p. t.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. WEAVER'S CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP, for the cure of Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Disease arising from an impure state of the Blood. THE MOST EFFECTIVE BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

It is the Prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the skin, a few applications of DR. WEAVER'S CERATE, or OINTMENT, and you have a permanent cure.

The CERATE has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and where once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetter and Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands or Lips, Blotches or Pimples on the Face. And for SORE NIPPLES AND SORE EYES, the Cerate is the only thing required to cure. It should be kept in the house of every family.

Price of Syrup $1. Cerate of 25 cents per box. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by most Medicine Dealers. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, For the Western and Southern States; Cincinnati, O.

To whom orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. W. Berry & Demoville, Ewin, Pendleton & Co., Rains & Brown, and all other Druggists of Nashville, Tenn.; S. Maxwell & Co., Memphis, Tenn; Edward Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky, J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La. aug20-dawly

DR. HENRY ANDREW, the original inventor, reformer and founder of new principles in the practice of Medicine, can be consulted by letter, by addressing him at New Orleans, La., and Medicine will be forwarded by mail, (free of charge for trial,) to any Post Office in the Union. DR. ANDREW offers in all cases of Consumption and Nervous Debility, Scrofula, and all Rheumatic, Paralytic and Mercurial affections, diseases of the Hip and Spine, Kidneys and Bladder Gravel, Dropsy, &c., a safe and speedy cure. Female Weakness, Suppression, Irregularities, and all diseases of the Womb, Strictures in the Urethra, Fistula and Piles remanded without the use of instruments or hand. After twenty years of personal and professional experience, he can state that no person in the world can cure those diseases with mineral or vegetable medicine alone. There never was one chronic disease treated right or properly at the Charity Hospital in this city, and the head and pride of the medical faculty have charge of it. He uses no mineral medicine. His remedies enable the most debilitated to enjoy or bear fatigue of health while, taking the medicine so early period their lives. nov26—w1m

New Advertisements.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE Office of the CITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION has been removed to the Office of Herman Cox, Esq., Cedar street.
june9-4t SAML. SEAY, Treasurer.

Attention.

MILITARY BUTTONS, GUM COATS,
GUM BLANKETS,
RED, BLUE AND GREY WOOLEN BLANKETS,
MILITARY SWORDS,
COLT'S NAVY PISTOLS,
GREY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
And other Military Goods to be had at
M. POWERS'
Corner of Market street and Public Square,
g june8-1m NASHVILLE, TENN.

Portable Copying Press.

PORTABLE COPYING PRESS, WITH WRITING CASE.—A new and convenient article for the Camp. Just received by
W. T. BERRY & CO.,
june 6 Public Square.

WAR MAP.

GENERAL WAR MAP, showing the Rail Road communications throughout the United States.
W. T. BERRY & CO.,
june6 Public Square.

Maney's Combined Reaper and Mower,

WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.—This celebrated Machine received the first premium of a Grand Gold Medal, as the best combined Reaping and Mowing Machine at the great United States Agricultural Fair, held at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1857.—The trial came off near Syracuse, New York, in July, where all the principal Machines in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marshal P. Wilder, President United States Agricultural Society, at Louisville, Ky.

It also received the award as the best Reaper, and as the best Mower, before two separate committees, appointed by the President of the Davidson County Agricultural Society, at Nashville, in July, 1854, over most of the Machines now in use in Tennessee.

Numerous other premiums and awards were given this Machine during the last season, over every Machine in America.

We have on hand a lot of these Machines, that we are selling at greatly reduced prices.
june6-daw2w