BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

WM. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "PUT NONE ON GUARD BUT AMERICANS." TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

ESTABLISHED, APRIL, 1838. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 5

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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Watch Makers and Jewelers,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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No advertisement from a stranger will be inserted unless accompanied by a guarantee, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be responsible.

KNOXVILLE WHIG.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

Back Numbers of the Whig.

Persons ordering our paper frequently call for "back numbers." We are not able to supply them. Our list or circulation is about ELEVEN THOUSAND, and constantly increasing, and we only publish for each week what will supply subscribers.

Our Paper—Mail Irregularities.

We receive complaints daily of the non-arrival at various points, in and out of this State, of our paper, and we are called upon to explain why it is. We know some things, with absolute certainty, and others we do not know, and can by any possibility know, until the Day of Judgment. We know that our paper is deposited in our city Post office, for distribution to about *eleven thousand subscribers*, and being in the office every day, we further know that our papers are doubtless all duly, and that they are *started out* by railroad, stages, and horse-mails, east, west, north and south. These things we know, and testify to the truth of; but where they are detained, and where *their packages are destroyed*, which some read their discontent we know not, have no means of knowing, and can only leave the injury where the multitudinous sins of Eleventy odd Demos upon the disordered throes of all Lawless villainy, excusing the guilty parties on the pretence of an assembled Universe!

"No Chance."

This fellow "No Chance," who demanded Fillmore as much, in 1856, is now on the side of Bell and Everett, and is posing hot shot into Breckenridge and Douglas. It is admitted in all circles that there is no chance for any candidate for the Presidency against Lincoln, but John Bell. He is the only rising man in the field who is favored by the changes and revolutions going on in every section of the Union. All reading and thinking men know that Breckenridge is the candidate of the *Democracy*, and if even elected, would favor an increase of the agitation of the slavery question. Nay, more, his election would precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. Should Douglas be elected, the agitation of the slavery question will continue; but elect Bell, and there is an end to it, and peace is restored, and confidence is the order of the day among all parties. Bell's election will produce quiet and prosperity, and an end to the villainous agitation—while it will ensure the full execution of the Laws, and the preservation of the Union.

Douglas in Virginia.

The Staunton, Virginia, State Convention has put forth an able Douglas Electoral ticket—repudiated any thing like fusion with the Breckenridge-Yancey party. The following is the Douglas ticket:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
A. M. Barbour, Charles Irving, J. W. Davis, Z. Turner.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
Gen. George Blow, Norfolk City
Col. Henry L. Hopkins, Petersburg
Jonathan S. Stovall, Halifax
James Garland, Lynchburg
Dr. Benjamin Garland, Albemarle.
James E. Cox, Chesterfield.
J. P. Aylsworth, Accomac.
G. H. C. Rowe, Spottsylvania.
George W. Brent, Alexandria
Israel Robinson, Berkeley
J. N. Liggett, Rockingham.
D. H. Hoge, Montgomery.
Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, Washington.
C. J. Stuart, Doddridge.
William G. Brown, Preston.

Personal.

We have recently received pressing invitations to attend at different points, both in and out of our State, to make speeches, and to take part in the exercises at various Bell and Everett meetings.

All invitations sent to us, of this kind, are but a waste of time, ink and paper. We have not been able, at any time, for two years past, to make a speech on any subject. We have again and again, announced in our paper, that a *disease of the throat* prevents us from speaking. Our place is our office, and our rostrum is our paper. Through this we must make our speeches, and this we are doing to the best of our humble abilities. We publish this notice as a reply to all the letters we have received on this subject.

Watkins on Squatter Sovereignty

The following letter is from a Baptist of respectable position, who heard the discussion between Col. Watkins, the Editor of this paper, and Col. Cocke, at the Mouth of Buffalo, in the last Presidential canvass, and who recollects, correctly, the strong appeal Watkins made to the Baptists, on that occasion. Col. Watkins maintained, on that occasion, that Buchanan and John Van Buren were "Squatters," and by their course sanctioned the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," as he was then advocating it! We recollect distinctly, and so do others, to have met this assertion by showing that the *Dead* was a Squatter—had squatted down on the mountain, and appropriated to himself "all the kingdoms of the world, in a moment of time," and offered them to the Savior.

TIMBER, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1860.

DR. W. G. BROWNLOW.—*Dear Sir*: Please permit me to refresh your memory upon one single fact, which cannot be successfully or truthfully denied, and which took place during the Presidential canvass of '56, at the Mouth of Buffalo, in Grainger county, in a political discussion between yourself, Col. Cocke and Col. A. G. Watkins. Mr. Watkins knowing that the people of the neighborhood were *nearly all Baptists*, he first tried to draw us over to Mr. Buchanan's support by telling us that he was a *Baptist*. But failing to charge our *nose* for old Buck, (more properly old bell-bound,) he then tried to make an impression upon his intelligent audience, (as you will recollect) that "Squatter Sovereignty" was the true principles of the then harmonious Democracy, by telling them that the great Divines of the world had taught it to be the true doctrine of the Bible, and principles of self-government, and to prove his foolish assertions, he referred to John Wesley, Martin Luther, and John Calvin, and said they all *endorsed and advocated the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty."* If the Colonel had supported Mr. Douglas, in this contest, I am he could have appealed to Baptists with more consistency than he did in '56. I remain your very kind friend, &c., A BAPTIST.

The Vote of New York.

New York has voted alternately for the Democratic and Opposition candidates for the Presidency, for the last thirty years, viz:—For Van Buren in 1832, Gen. Harrison in 1840, Polk in 1844, Taylor in 1848, Pierce in 1852, and Fremont in 1856.

Fremont is the only candidate not elected, for whom New York voted. In every other instance she was in the majority, and in some cases she made the majority, and decided the election. Her vote elected Polk over Clay. Since the beginning of the Government, there never was but two instances in which the candidates were defeated when they were voted for by New York. These were Fremont and Gen. Clinton, the latter being run against Mr. Madison in 1812, and he was a native of New York, as well as a very popular and able man. The politicians seem to desire the vote of New York this race, and to look upon the man as elected, who may be able to command that vote.

Democratic Hypocrisy—Protection to Slave Property in the Territories—Inconsistency of the Bolters!

There is an item on record at Washington, which demonstrates the insincerity of this Breckenridge party, and shows them to be utterly unworthy of confidence. When the celebrated resolutions of Jefferson Davis were under consideration last Spring, just before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention when Davis's 5th Resolution came up, his colleague, Mr. Brown, moved to strike out all after the word *Resolve*, and insert the following:

"That experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law, modified by statutory provision, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, some of the Territories having failed, others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose *and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territories the protection which is given to other kinds of property.*"

There was a practical question—there was something more substantial than abstract resolutions. How did the Internationalists meet it? Let the vote on the amendment answer. Here it is:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Johnson of Arkansas, and Mallory—3.

NAYS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clay, Clark, Cass, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Iverson, Hamlin, Hunter, Hemphill, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Toombs, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wilson and Yulee—42.

Now Brown was sincere in demanding protection, but the entire Democracy with three exceptions, were opposed to it, and so the amendment was rejected. The same batch of Senators now go off with Breckenridge because the regular Democratic Convention refused them the protection they had voted upon their oath, that they were not entitled to. What a gang of rascals!

Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad.

This road, so important to East Tennessee, and doubly so to Knoxville, is progressing finely. The iron for the first ten miles has been purchased, a good article on better terms than we have been accustomed to purchase iron. The cross-ties are going forward daily, and the track-laying will commence soon. A new locomotive has been purchased for construction, and we expect to see the cars running on the first ten miles against Christmas. The President, Secretary, and Engineer, on this Road, deserve great credit for their perseverance and success, unencouraged as they have been, with so many drawbacks.

Brownlow Demolished!

The Marshfield *Express*, for August 11, a dirty little paper published in Webster county, Mo., hoons up with a certificate signed by *twenty-seven citizens*, the last named of the list being Clerk of the county, going to show that we had lied most wickedly, in setting forth in our editorial notice, that *G. W. Gaw* was a desperate character, and had been leading a life of dissipation. These certificates set forth that Mr. Gaw has not been quarrelsome, that he is a man highly respected—and that the Knoxville Editor "has told a low and cowardly lie!"

Now, we have no time for any controversy with these certificates, as to the virtue, morality, and purity of Mr. Gaw's character. He was found guilty of a foul murder in Hamilton county, a few years ago, sentenced to be hung, broke jail, fled to Missouri, was arrested upon the requisition of the Governor of Tennessee—brought back here and lodged in our jail, and now waits the decision of our Supreme Court, as to character, which comes in a few weeks. We will await the decision of this Court, as a final settlement of the vexed question of character! Outside of this, we could not have a controversy with these Missouri certifiers. Their standard of respectability is lower than ours is. And, for aught we know to the contrary, they have been on such terms of intimacy with Gaw, as to justify giving this impudent certificate!

Corruption and Extravagance Proven!

Some of the most reckless of the Disbanded Democracy, deny both the corruptions and extravagance of Buchanan's Administration, while many of the contemptible leaders, like Winchester, admit the villainy, but excuse Bell and Douglas for voting for the appropriation bill, placing money at the disposal of Buchanan and his Cabinet! Let the honest voters of the whole country read the following testimony given in Congress, by five notorious Democrats. Two of these witnesses would be sufficient to penitentiary a Whig President for life, but the *six* ought to cause Buchanan and his Cabinet to be hung!

"When I first entered Congress, in 1811, the expenses of the Government were only 30,000,000 per annum. The country had gone through the expensive Mexican war with sixty-three thousand soldiers in the field, for thirty millions, and now, in time of peace, it estimates are seventy-three millions! He believed forty millions an abundance for the national expense."—*Hon. A. H. Stephens.*

"This Government, sixty-nine years of age, scarcely out of its swaddling clothes, is making more corrupt uses of money, in proportion to the amount collected from the people, as I honestly believe, than any other Government on the habitable globe."—*Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn.*

"I think it not saying too much to declare that this country has gone faster and further in ten years, in extravagance, than most other countries have gone in centuries."—*Orator Shields.*

"Before God I believe this to be the most corrupt Government on Earth."—*Senator Thomas.*

"From the by-ways and the highways of the Government, the rottenness of corruption sends forth an insufferable stench! Why are the people so patient? Why slumbers the indignation of the Democracy?"—*Roger A. Pryor.*

Two-Faced Democracy.

The following resolutions are from the Cincinnati Platform, and set forth the principles of non-intervention. Upon this Platform Pierce and Buchanan were both elected:

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that each States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the act known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor, to be valid; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

The above platform was adopted by the Breckenridge Bolters at Baltimore, and they adopted the following, by way of explanation:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the democratic party at Cincinnati, be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the government of a territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in that territory, without their rights of either person or property being destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the federal government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Whitthorne a Squatter Sovereign.

This man Gen. Whitthorne, who is on the Breckenridge Electoral ticket for the State at large, and is going all over the State fighting Douglas for adhering to Squatter Sovereignty and Bell for not making a foot of Bluff upon the slavery question, was an ultra a Squatter Sovereignty champion a few years ago, as Douglas was. He lives in the town with A. O. P. Nicholson, and which Nicholson recently came from Washington, where he had been selling the Union, and educating his Congressional Squatter Sovereignty. A Democratic meeting was held, and the following is a part of the recorded proceedings, as then published in a Democratic paper:

On motion of W. C. WHITTHORNE, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks and gratitude are especially due to Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson for his patriotic, able and conclusive exposition of *Democratic doctrine* during the period of his connection with the Washington Union, at a critical period memorable for the important political events crowded into it, as well as for the establishment and application of the GREAT DOCTRINE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY TO OUR TERRITORIES, which, happily, rebukes the crushing force of Slavery in the Congress of the United States, and must results, we long, in restoring fraternal harmony and concord in every portion of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we welcome his return to our midst, from the late field of his arduous, but honorable labors, with sincere and cordial satisfaction, and that when occasion offers, we will furnish a more enduring testimonial of our regard and gratitude—one worthy of his endurance public services and great private worth.

Hon. Mr. Nicholson rose and thanked the Democracy of Maury, for this expression of confidence and respect, and took occasion to pay a deservedly high and complimentary tribute to our late Chief Magistrate.

Pole-Raising in Louisville.

The Bell and Everett party met at Louisville, in the good old county of Jefferson, last Saturday, and erected a beautiful pole. The fort is bright, in honor of the Constitutional Union Party, and at its top is a flag—a large banner, with appropriate inscriptions thereon, upon which all friends of the Union may gaze with delight. The Bell and Everett men of that village and vicinity deserve great credit for their zeal in the good cause. We were present, and mixed with the crowd all day. There was a fine turn out, and we found them dead out against fanatics at the North, and Disunionists in the South, and in favor of "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

Though it was a Bell and Everett Pole-Raising and Ratification meeting, and as many as *four* Opposition speakers in attendance, the Breckenridge Disunionists, with characteristic impudence, asked for a division of time. The Bell and Everett party, with cheerfulness, granted it, and they brought forth *John Covington* into the field.

Col. Burnett, of Blount county, opened in a brief, but strong and well-timed speech, and yielded the stand to Crozier, as the Committee of Arrangements had agreed. A man who can speak as well as Bickett does, making the strong points he does, and having the voice he has, ought to continue on the stump until November.

Mr. Crozier occupied the stand one hour and twenty minutes, and labored under greater embarrassments than we have seen him do on former occasions. It was about his first speech in that town, since he was literally devoured there by Haynes, while he was a Whig. We suppose he thought every body was thinking of that. Indeed, *Bob Warren*, a Breckenridge leader, told him of the lashing Haynes gave him before he opened the debate. So far as we could gather Crozier's ideas and purposes, he made these points:

1. John Q. Adams was an Abolitionist, and presented Abolition petitions in Congress!

2. Old John Brown was an Abolitionist and came down upon the people of Harper's Ferry with pikes and rifles!

3. N. G. Taylor advanced some monstrous doctrines in his late speech at Knoxville, and John Bell had voted in favor of the Missouri restriction, of 1820!

4. Douglas was not a sound man, and was not a Democrat, but was allied with the Abolition party he (Crozier) had left!

5. The Methodist Church had separated in 1844, on account of slavery, and the Presbyterian Church had followed their example, and both were *traitors*, as are the Breckenridge Democracy!

John M. Fleming, Esq., followed in a speech of one hour and twenty minutes. He met Crozier on every point he made, boldly and successfully. He told him that he had himself, while in Congress, upon his oath, voted to extend the same Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, which he now stood up and denounced as unconstitutional. He demonstrated from the record, that Bell had a better record than any man now in the field for the Presidency. He showed that Democracy was responsible for all this slavery agitation—that they had built up the Black Republican party—had furnished all the Abolition candidates for Presidency—and that old John Brown, himself was a *Democrat*. He corrected several of Crozier's false statements, and read the documents upon the table, one of which was the Political Test Book, whose author was a Democrat. He then excused Crozier before the crowd, for his blunders, on the ground that he had so recently turned Democrat, that he had yet to learn the hang of things.

Our friends were well pleased with the result of the discussion; and well they might be, for Fleming achieved a decided victory! And we say to the Bell and Everett party, in good faith, that whenever Crozier is to speak in their district, call on Fleming. He is posted, and understands the little man like a book! He is just the man to meet such dramatic combinations of Lucifers Disunion squirms as Crozier sets forth.

Col. Jake Miller in Knoxville.

Col. Miller, known as the "Beech Creek Jerker," by some, by others as "Hog-Bone Jake," and by others as the President of the Rogersville Bank, made his appearance in our town last week, and the Breckenridge-Yancey party, of which he is a noisy and blustering member, put up posters round town, to the effect that he would speak that night at King's Corner. A fine crowd was in attendance, and this old navigator of the sea of politics, took the stand, about three sheets to the wind, and for the first of an hour he reared and pitched like a cross eyed spavined jack. He cursed his fate, he gritted his teeth, he spatted, he stared, and foamed at the mouth, and pitched into Bell and Douglas in the most screaming manner! Becoming exhausted, and finding himself both out of winds and ideas, he would rest a spell, then re-enforce, and finally he came down upon his own party, and held up to their gaze a picture of heart-sickening agony, in the back ground of which he pointed as an image of hope departed. There was no but no assumption of style or dignity, and he relaxed the stringent rules of etiquette, so as to enable all who kept present, to enjoy the ridiculous!

When Col. Miller concluded, the crowd called out Capt. Manley, a Railroad Contractor, and a well informed politician, with a disciplined mind. He demolished the Hero of Beech Creek, after a fashion that will never be forgotten here. If the Bell men of Hawkins will just say "Capt. Manley" to Miller, associations and memories of the past will spring up in his mind, and his countenance will at once reflect all the horrors of an Arctic adventure, from the North Pole! The Beech Creek Engineer left our town that night, between two days, it is said, swearing by the Butler's Platform, in the name of old Joe Lane, that this old Railroad Contractor must not cross his path again!

Letting out the Cat.

The following Card from Col. Watterson, discloses some alarming facts that ought to be known to every honest Democrat in Tennessee. They ought to know who attempted to load them over, soul, body and breeches, to the Disunionists. Harvey M. Watterson is a reliable and honorable man, and has been a representative in Congress:

A CARD.

The *Union and American* of this morning contains the following:

An Electioneering Trick.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 21, 1860.

MR. BROWN—*Dear Sir*: Mr. Haywood requests me to say that Mr. McCann charged today that Gov. Harris, Messrs. Quarles, Dunnington and Burch went to Baltimore to advise secession from the Democratic Convention. Mr. Haywood demanded his authority for the statement. Mr. McCann said Harvey M. Watterson authorized him to make the charge all round the district. I heard McCann charge it. T. C. MORRIS.

The charge above mentioned is absolutely false.

Gov. Harris, Messrs. Quarles, Dunnington and Burch, however, fully approved the conduct of those delegates who withdrew from the Convention.—*Union and American.*

I am not in the habit of dealing in mere conjectures. When I state a fact within my own knowledge, my friends can ever place implicit confidence in its truth. What I authorized Mr. McCann to say, and what I have no doubt Mr. McCann did say, was that a caucus of Tennessee Democrats was held at Washington on Saturday night immediately preceding the Baltimore Convention—that Gov. Harris and Messrs. Atkins, Quarles, Dunnington and Burch were present in solid caucus and made speeches. I replied to the four last named gentlemen. Gov. Harris replied to me with a good deal of warmth. I now distinctly ever inst Atkins, Burch and Quarles earnestly endorsed the proposition that the Tennessee delegation should withdraw from the Baltimore Convention on the refusal of that body to admit Yancey and his fellow bolters. My mind is not so clear as to the ground taken by Mr. Dunnington. Gov. Harris even went so far as to deny that the delegates who seceded from the Charleston Convention had left any successors behind them, and maintained that they were still members of the Democratic National Convention under their old commissions! What took Gov. Harris to Baltimore it is impossible for me to say. The brief statement I have made will enable others to form their own opinion upon the subject. My deliberate conviction is, that if Gov. Harris and other *undelegated* gentlemen had remained at home, there would have been no such a *Tennessee stampede* from the Baltimore Convention.

H. M. WATTERSON.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23d, 1860.

Gov. Foote on Bell.

Gov. Foote made a three hours speech before the late Staunton Convention. He exposed the dark and damning corruptions of the present Administration, and its leading supporters. He tore the veil from the monkey face of Slidell, and exposed his monstrous deformity, and hideous dishonesty. And the way he came down upon the Disunionists and Breckenridge for becoming their tool, was a caution to all traitors who have engaged in that cause.

Speaking of Bell and Everett, he said, according to the report in the Richmond *Whig*:

"In the course of his speech he had the honesty and frankness to admit that a better man, a truer patriot, a purer gentleman, a more trustworthy statesman than John Bell, of Tennessee, did not exist within the broad limits of our country. He said that whilst he supported Douglas, he would yet rejoice (in the event of the defeat of Douglas) in the election of John Bell, whom he knew personally and intimately; for he knew that the Union, and the rights of the South would be perfectly safe if the reins of the government were entrusted to his hands. In Edward Everett he likewise had confidence, for he (Foote) had heard Everett *declare before the people of the North*, in 1851, that he approved of the compromise of 1850, with the *fugitive slave* ll included, and that he was in favor of the faithful enforcement of that law for the restitution of slaves.

Kentucky vs. Disunion.

Breckenridge always having been a favorite young man in Kentucky, it is thought strange that he should be beaten 27,000 votes in the late State election! It was his leading ticket to Yancey, Rhett & Co., to carry out their glorious schemes for dissolving the Union, and broke him down, and disgraced him in the eyes of the nation. The affinity between the Breckenridge Democrats of Kentucky, and the avowed Disunionists of the South, is marked and unmistakable. It was upon that question the people voted in the late election, but the Bell candidate beat the Breckenridge man twenty-seven thousand!

The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky, that sent delegates to Baltimore, as soon as decided in favor of Disunion. Mr. Graves, of Marion county, offered the following resolution, and it was voted down by a large majority:

"*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Kentucky are for the Union and the Constitution as it stands and declare that the "Union shall and must be maintained," and that Kentucky will redress her wrongs inside of the Union and not out of it."

Those delegates who voted for this resolution, are now for Douglas—those who voted against it, and they are largely in the majority, are for Breckenridge. This is a plain case, and one that needs no further comment. The Breckenridge party are the Disunion party in every State.

The Contest in Florida.

Our news from Florida, by the extreme north, is of the most cheering nature. Gov. Gardner, the Bell candidate, will beat Gov. Hunter, the Breckenridge candidate, for Governor, in a straight out fight, at the October Election. The patriotic people of the Peninsular State are not prepared to go out of the Union yet, and therefore they intend to repudiate the leaders in this infamous work.

Gov. Letcher for Douglas!

In his speech at Richmond, Gov. Fleming said that he was authorized to announce that Gov. Letcher was out for Douglas, and would support his claims to the Presidency. While Bell will certainly carry Virginia, Douglas will be next to him in the race. The Disunion candidates will run behind them both.

Emory and Henry College.

The session of this popular institution opened last week with a larger number of students, and with more new ones from other States, than were ever present before, in the twenty years of its existence, and the cry is, "still they come." We expect to hear of not less than 400 students being in attendance this fall and winter. No College in the South and West is rising faster in public esteem than this.

Martha Washington College.

This new and growing Female College, located in Abingdon, Virginia, has just opened its first regular session. The school commences with *one hundred* young ladies, representing Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee—with as well a qualified corps of Teachers, as can be found anywhere in the country. On the line of our great Railroad, in a moral, refined, and healthy town, this College will advance in greatness and usefulness all the time.

Yancey and Clemens.

Mr. Yancey, in his speech at Memphis, sneeringly called Mr. Clemens "an old broke-down politician," and a "political Benedict." Mr. Clemens has addressed him a note, calling for an explanation. The note was handed to Yancey as he passed Huntsville on the cars, on his way to Georgia. We shall be pleased to see the reply to this note.

The Canvass in West Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18, 1860.

DR. BROWNLOW.—You will indulge me while I give you a short account of a day for the Bell and Everett party in this region.

The Union men of Haywood county determined on a big demonstration, and to-day was the day. Etheridge, W. H. Stevens, Judge Scruggs, and D. D. Nelson were the invited orators. At 9 o'clock, A.M., the Union men of Memphis, to the number of five hundred, with a fine band of music, brass cannon, huge bells, &c., took the Ohio Railroad cars. In three hours were at Brownsville, the capital of Haywood. Here a scene presented itself that beggars description. All the delegations, from the counties above and already arrived, and as the Memphis train approached the depot, there was one, long, loud, enthusiastic shout, that awakened the sleeping echoes in the hills around Brownsville. It was the shout of intelligent freemen, who were assembling in council to consider the condition of the country. In that shout, and in the patriotic and determined eye of that vast multitude, you could read their purpose, to wrest the Government from the hands of the spoilsmen, and save it from the ruthless grasp of the infuriated sectional fanatics.

Hon. Em. Etheridge spoke for three hours. I can say nothing about his speech; no one could keep up with him. He was severe on the Democracy, denied the recent charges about his making Lincoln speeches in Indiana. I could add nothing to Etheridge's fame by what I might say of his speech. It was a great intellectual effort, and well received by his audience.

Immediately after a splendid barbecue, the Hon. W. H. Stevens, of Jackson, took the stand. I ask you, Brother Brownlow, do you know Bill Stevens? If you don't, you ought to. Flat-footed, to-day, (in the opinion of the writer) he is the greatest man in Tennessee of his age; and of course that means in the United States—as Tennessee produces the greatest men of all.

Stevens commenced by telling the people he was no politician, never expected or wanted to be in politics again, that they were not congenial to his taste, that he was there with no motive, other than to put in a plea for the Union; to ask his fellow-citizens not to permit Northern fanaticism, or Southern disunionism, to lay their impious and ruthless hands on the temple of American liberty to destroy it forever. Well did he put in his plea. Would that every patriot in this Republic could have heard him, as he stood before five thousand of his fellow-countrymen, and with musical voice, and in eloquent strains he pointed out a Scylla on one side, a Charybdis on the other, with reefs and breakers ahead, through and on to which our ship of State was rapidly drifting, and that wreck and ruin was inevitable, unless the whole crew would rise in its might, and hurl the present pilots from the helm, and put two splendid old navigators, who have assisted in taking the old ship through these same dangers before, in charge. The reference to his navigators, raised a shout that told him he was understood—that Bell and Everett must have the helm, or the ship is lost.

Say to your heaven-blessed boys in East Tennessee, that we in the West are doing and going to do our duty in this canvass. The demonstration at Brownsville is conclusive as to the purposes of the Union men of this section—and the Sect is they are all Union men here, except the Federal office-holders, and a few village politicians, who have been seeking office all their lives. Call up your East Tennesseans, and swear them on the Altar of Liberty never to permit their favored region to become the battle ground, where the fanatics of the South shall meet those of the North in bloody combat, the result of which will be to forever blot from the list of Governments this free and happy Republic of ours, and in its stead establish a combine of petty governments that will war with each other, and at last end in a consolidated despotism. We must all recollect, Tennessee, from her geographical position, will necessarily be the ground on which these contests must meet and fight, if the Union is dissolved! J. M.

Letter from Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 14, 1860.

DEAR BROWNLOW:—I have just returned from Milledgeville, where I went to attend the Convention held there yesterday by the Bell and Everett men to nominate an Electoral Ticket for this State. We had a glorious time. Some ninety counties were represented, and near five hundred delegates were in attendance. There has not been such a convention held for years, either in point of number, *respectability, or enthusiasm.*

The Electoral Ticket is now complete, and composed of good men. For the State at large, Low, of Chatham, and Ben. Hill, of Troup. These two names are of themselves a tower of strength. Hill was present at the Convention, and spoke for over two hours, and made one of his usual happy efforts. He showed very conclusively that the present troubles of the country were all brought on by electing Democrats to the Presidency, rather than Americans, and that the people now had an opportunity of changing this state of things by voting for and electing those long tried and faithful statesmen, John Bell and Edward Everett. The convention determined to run a straight ticket, and to have with no party, but will of course be classified for votes from all parties. Such a change in public opinion is now taking place that I have every confidence that the "National Union Ticket" will carry this State by a good majority. The people are tired of demagogues, who have for years agitated the slavery question for their own selfish and "selfish" purposes, and they are determined to rise in their might, and sweep old party feelings, and rebuke all such. The question before them is Union or Disunion, and when the real people come to vote on this question, there can be no doubt as to their verdict. Several of our merchants have just returned from the North, and report the race there between Lincoln and Bell. The Breckenridge men acknowledged this to be so. Breckenridge and Lane are losing ground every day, while the "Union Ticket" is growing. If Bell and Everett's friends will only work from now till the day of the election, they can and will carry the day, and save the Union. GEORGIA.

Gov. Harris.

We learn from the *Union and American* that Gov. Harris is speaking in the Western District. It is perhaps not generally known that Gov. Harris, though not a regular appointed delegate, attended the adjourned Convention of the late democratic party at Baltimore.—We are credibly informed and Gov. Harris was very active in advising the delegates from Tennessee as to what course they should pursue, and then he made a speech in that delegation, at a caucus at Washington, before they had reached Baltimore, before the time had arrived for the re-assembling of the Convention, and before it could have been known what would be the course of the Convention, and that in that speech he requested the Tennessee delegation, in session, in mind. We would respectfully inquire if we are correctly informed? If we are, we call for the speech.

It has been more than hinted to us, also, that it was understood at the Gate City, Barnwell that speech at Washington, that the ticket of the seceders would be Dickerson of New York for President, and Gov. Hamlin of Tennessee for Vice President.

Two of the greatest chiefs of the *Union and American* were in that crowd at Washington and Baltimore as outsiders. Doubtless they understood the programme. Perhaps they will enlighten the good people of Tennessee upon some of these points.—*Nashville Banner.*

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Since our last issue, Dr. Joptha Fowlkes, Geo. C. B. Stuart, Maj. E. A. Blanche, and Messrs DeGrofe and Smith have arrived in Marshall. We learn that arrangements have been perfected for an immediate resumption and a vigorous prosecution of the work. We understand that Gen. Stuart has been sent out by Mr. Thompson as the engineer to superintend the work. Under the contract with Dedrafft and Smith, fifty miles of railroad have to be completed in fifteen months, but we understand they desire to finish and equip the road much earlier, if possible. In order to do this, the road will be divided out into sections, and subject to planters, who will be required to take only as much as they can grade by the 1st of January. It is believed, and regarded as important, to have the entire fifty miles graded and ready for iron by that time. We like the looks of the contractors. They appear to be intelligent, active men, who understand what they are doing. There is a great deal of unemployed labor in the country, which can be turned to profitable account, as we have hopes it will be, thus benefiting the company and the country. Dr. Fowlkes looks well, in fact we never saw him in better health or in better spirits. He feels confident of the passage of the bill before Congress at an early day after the commencement of the ensuing session.—*Marshall (Texas) Republican, Aug. 4, 1860.*

HON. J. M. BERRIEN AND HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—In 1842, when the charge of unsoundness on the slavery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien being called on to defend his vote for him, as Minister to England, vindicated triumphantly, both himself and Mr. Everett. In his address to the people of Georgia, on the occasion, he said of Mr. Everett:

"He was an early, I believe the earliest, and certainly one of the most decided advocates