Nashville Patriot.

DAILY $8: TRI-WEEKLY $5: WEEKLY $3

BY SMITH, CAMP & CO.

W. HY. SMITH, A. S. CAMP, THOS. CALLKNEE, IRA P. JONES.

W. HY. SMITH, IRA P. JONES, } Editors.

Office, No. 16 Broderick Street.

TUESDAY..... OCTOBER 26, 1858

The sham democratic organs are industriously engaged in finding causes of the defeat of their party in the October elections. The causes appear to have been numerous. The *N. O. Courier*, the old organ of the Louisiana democracy, discusses the subject, and comes to the conclusion that "the prime cause of the recent defeat was the attempt made by Democrats to establish and enforce a best of Democracy extraneous to the Democratic platform," and that—

The trifling schism which occured in discussing the proper method of settling the affair of the Constitution of Kansas would have soon been healed. It was a transient ripple on the surface. It was an issue that had none of the elements of permanency. The August vote in Kansas would have ended it forever.—Had it been let alone it would have died a speedy natural death. Three years hence Democrats would have forgotten that there was ever a difference of opinion among them as to whether the Lecompton Constitution was or was not a reflection of the will of the majority of the people of Kansas. Had that course been pursued, forty Democrats would have been elected to Congress from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The *Courier* thus concludes:

"Will this mighty blunder be adhered to by Washington Union, and other journals which sneeze whenever the Union takes snuff? Will they suspend their half insane, driveling and despicable personal attacks upon Democrats, in time to save the Democrats of Illinois and New York from a thorough defeat? Do they labor for a Black Republican majority in Congress?—If so, they have played into the hands of Seward with a most profoundly strategetic skill. They have created some division in Democratic ranks, and given an impetus of encouragement to the sectionalists which they could have derived from no other source. Just so far as the Union and its followers have "divided," so far the Black Republicans have conquered. Seward's most superserviceable friend is the Washington Union, and his most efficient though unwitting auxiliaries are those who dance after the Union's piping. We hope that Providence will vouchsafe to them a sufficient out pouring of common sense to teach them to be silent for a few days, and suffer the Democrats of New York and Illinois to secure such a victory as will counterbalance a part of disgrace of the late defeat.

It the *Courier* does not misrepresent the facts the Washington *Union*, and its echoes, are responsible for the defeats which have given so much joy to the black republicans; and as Mr. BUCHANAN has labored with quite as much zeal to "establish and enforce" the "test" nonplained of by the *Courier*, it follows that he is equally guilty. It appears, too, that they and he are determined to adhere to "this mighty blunder"—that they will not "suspend their half-insane, drivelling and despicable personal attacks upon democrats in time to save the democrats of Illinois and New York from a thorough defeat." They are still carrying on the war—playing "into the hands of Seward with a most profoundly strategetic skill." The result of their recklessness may be a decided black republican majority in the popular branch of Congress. And what else? It may so revive the hopes of the black republicans, and anti-slavery men generally, that in 1860, the North may become so united as to elect a black republican President. And then, what? Aye, what? Let us hear the Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation*, a leading democratic journal on this point. In a recent article relative to the elections, the *Confederation*,—seeing nothing hopeful in the present aspect of affairs brought about by democratic journals and the administration,—directs its readers to the contemplation of disunion as the remedy. Hear it.

But the great question seems to be thundering at the portals of every man's understanding in the South, *can we, consistently with our rights and honor, much longer aid in keeping the Union together?* It can be, it should only be, done upon the principles of the present constitution; or, in default of that, by another compact where our rights should be still more guarded. What inferences and opinions are we to draw from the recent elections of which we have just spoken? Out of fifty-five Representatives to Congress, the Abolitionists have *forty-six* or *seven!* And the worst feature in the whole is, that our noble President has been struck down in his own State by an overwhelming majority—districts having been lost, as J. Glancy Jones', that never, till now, gave way before the enemy. Abolitionism seems to reign supreme; and the few faithful, gallant patriots of the Democratic party that still stand true to the Constitution and the country, are powerless for good. The indications are—yea, the almost certainty is—that the next House of Representatives in Congress will be *Abolition*. In two years the Senate—and, it may be, the President—will fall into the hands of the same power. Such is now the appearance of things. In the presence of such possible, even probable, contingencies, what is the proper course of the South? For ourselves, occupying the position we do, and have done, we feel it incumbent upon us to speak out at once. We do so for the main reason, among others, that many good men have been made to believe that we are submissionists *under any circumstances*—Union-savers at any *price*—that those who have upheld and stood by us are of the same political stripe, and all of us more or less controlled by the seven principles of the "loaves and fishes." These charges have been so often repeated, that many persons have been deceived by them, not only here, but perchance *in the free States*; and this is what we would particularly correct. It would be disastrous, possibly fatal, to our cause were the Northern people to be possessed of the idea that the Southern people, or even any material portion of them, were such submissionists as have been charged upon us. We would say, then, to the North, that although cherishing the Union as we do, we yet cherish our honor and rights *more. That the South should never submit to the transfer of the government of the Union into the hands of the Abolitionists, now called the Republican party, no matter by what* FORMS *they may succeed.* The government is the Malakoff of our position, and the day we surrender that into the hands of our enemy without resistance, we shall be no longer freemen. We would resist this, then, *to the death.* Let every Southern heart make up his mind to this alternative: to break up the government at the attempt to instal an Abolition President, or to close the record of Southern rights and honor *forever*. Such is the issue, terrible, fearful as it is, that we would that the unanimous South would hold constantly in view, without bluster or bravo, but firmly, calmly, resolutely. In the meantime, let us rally harmoniously to the support of the administration and the Democratic party, as the last hope of the country. They alone are fighting our battles—that of the Constitution—in the North, and to them we should give our heartiest well-done, our warmest embraces and confidence. When they shall be struck down and beaten to such an extent as to be no longer able, with the aid of the South, to preserve the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, we shall then be compelled, as our fathers of old, however painful the separation, to bid them adieu.

In 1856, democrats in the South openly preached disunion in the event of the election of Fremont. But the Pathfinder was defeated—the democracy elected their Presidential candidate, and had both branches of Congress. Black Republicanism seemed about to die out The Administration and its organs, by introducing a new party test, and endeavoring to enforce it upon democrats, have given new life and vigor to Black Republicanism, and apprehensive of a loss of the spoils in the contest of 1860, the cry of disunion is again raised. This is unmanly. Having made a blunder, it would be far nobler to set about honestly to retrace their steps—to repent—and restore harmony, if possible.

TENNESSEE BONDS.—$25,000 Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds sold in New York on the 21st inst. at 94c. A decided advance.

Conviction of Geo. W. Shaw.

On the 19th inst., we gave the particulars of a trial for Kidnapping in progress at Pittsburg. The cause was given to the jury on the 18th, and after an hour's consultation a verdict of conviction was rendered. The Pittsburg *Chronicle* in regard to the charge of Judge McCLURE, says—

His honor held that under the statute the Commonwealth was bound to prove affirmatively that Ferris was a free negro, and that unless they did they could not hope for a conviction. With regard to that part of the statute making it an offence to attempt to decoy Ferris out of the State, his honor remarked that unless there was privity between the party attempting the enticement and the object of the enticement, there could be no offence. The unsuccessful attempt of the prisoner to induce others to attempt the abduction of Ferris did not constitute an attempt under the statute. With regard to the common law counts of the indictment, his honor left it to the jury to say whether or not the prisoner was guilty under them. If they believed Ferris a citizen of Pennsylvania, domiciled in the State, and that he was abducted thence, they would convict the prisoner; but otherwise he was entitled to a verdict of acquittal at their hands. The charge altogether was highly favorable to the prisoner, and when the jury retirek there was not a few present who predicted a verdict in his favor. The jury left the court room shortly before 12 o'clock, and an hour later agreed on a verdict.

We have carefully read the evidence, as reported in the Pittsburg *Commercial Journal*, together with the charge of the Judge, and we find nothing in either to warrant the verdict of the jury. SHAW, the defendant, had been instrumental, in the capture of a fugitive slave, and returning him to his owner. This was an offence against Pittsburg fanaticism, and a negro-worshipping jury determined to punish it, law or no law. A gentleman from Alabama, who owns the mother of the slave, Ferris, on whose premises he was born in slavery, and who sold him to RAGLAND, his present owner, was present, and testified to these facts, but the jury assumed that he was a free man, and made out a verdict of conviction This is an infamous outrage, but nothing more than might have been expected of a Pittsburg jury. The counsel for SHAW has moved for a new trial; and in case it is not granted, will appeal.

Decay of the Democratic Party.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, an old line Buchanan Whig journal, thinks it descries the signs of disintegration and decay in the democratic party—and this both in the Union and here in Tennessee. It is high time the editor of the *Bulletin* were sick of his democratic association; and we confess that his powers of endurance have already disappointed our estimate of them. We have considered that the democracy has been afflicted several years with the "dry rot," but late events indicate that it is going off of "galloping consumption." Thus discourses the *Bulletin:*

"That such a germinal process is going on, which may result in the growth of a solid and compact Opposition to the existing rule of the democratic party, as that party is now represented in the Administration at Washington, is indubitable. There are *causes* which could not fail of such influences. Chief among these is the palpable fact, that it is no longer the democratic party which *elected* Mr. BUCHANAN, that is represented by his Administration, but a *faction* of that party, whose heads are scheming for the succession and the spoils of office. Profligate and extravagant in expenditures, their whole power and influence is being exerted to break down one of their rivals. Hedged around by the egotism of official position, breathing only an atmosphere of official selfishness and corruption, they have *forgotten* the people, who spake them into existence, or if remembering them do so only audaciously to attempt to seduce by corruption or to intimidate them. The people would be false to themselves if there was not among them that stir of impulse to resistance, which is alike the bond of political party and the fountain-source of political revelation.

Locally, here in Tennessee, likewise, there are causes to produce changed party relations. Within the bosom of the democratic party there has, in these latter times, grown up a sect of *Radicals*, who, claiming to be the purest of all pure democrats, would plunge the State into all the evils and injuries of a transition stage of "tinkering with the currency," in the wild hunt after "hard money." These gold hunters would upset the whole existing system of ramified credits in the community, in order to effect their ideal of a more perfect system—ignorant or regardless of the consequences. It requires no distinguished politician to awaken that practical common-sense of the people which will decree, that if *such* be democracy, away with it!

What, then, with the schemings and plottings of the back-stairs influences upon the Administration at Washington; and the headlong radicalism of the would-be leaders of the democratic party here in Tennessee, the "new party" is *making itself* fast enough. We hope no one will interfere with these agencies."

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.—This able American journal, so long edited by Rev. W. G BROWNLOW, has, we are pleased to see, been purchased by him, and will be published triweekly. It will be seen by reading his card, which we append, that he adopts the cash system. No publisher in the State is better qualified than he to understand the evils of indiscriminate credit in the publishing of newspapers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having this day agreed with C. A. RICE for the subscription list and good will of the *Knoxville Whig*, I will, in future, be its publisher and editor, and all orders for papers and the insertion of advertisements will be directed to me. The debts due to the office for subscriptions and advertisements will be paid to Mr. RICE. The new advertisements and subscriptions, from and after this date, will be paid for, to me alone, the new proprietor, and Mr. RICE will issue his last number this week.

The further conditions of our trade are that I am to fill out existing engagements for advertisements and subscriptions, extending to the close of the year, from the date of commencement; and he is to have the advance payments, provided they both fall within the sum of TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS—all over that amount he is to refund to me. Those in arrears for the present volume, say three months, will be discontinued after this date, unless they renew their subscriptions at once, and the *fifty cents* due, they can settle with Mr. RICE. I will adhere to the cash system, and those who don't like our terms can subscribe for some other journal.

I desire further to say, that I will publish the TRI-WEEKLY WHIG, to be furnished to subscribers at $5 per annum, and the WEEKLY WHIG at $2, to be much better filled with reading matter than heretofore. I will not send a paper out of Knox county without payment in advance, and I never will again employ a collecting agent, and thereby force any man, made in the image of God, to do so mean an act as that of repudiating a newspaper subscription. My crediting business shall be limited to Knoxville and Knox county, where I can see the parties in person, and of these I will take the products of the country.

In all personal and political matters I will take the course that suits *me*, without consulting any one, and hold myself responsible for the consequences.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

October 20th, 1858.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* says it has seen a good deal of political enmity, but "never anything approaching the invincible and intense spite of the Lecompton men at Douglas and his friends. The President has filled his followers, or rather his purchases, with the feeling HE holds towards Douglas, and that is the most vindictive and unrelenting hate that ever curdled the blood of an old man." This is out in Indiana where JESSE D. BAYGHT gives to the political elements the true Washington, D. C., flavor. In Ohio the President's purchases are not plucky enough to show their spite.—*Cin. Com.*

MATTESON TURNED DEMOCRAT.—Matteson, the New York Black Republican member who was disgraced by the last Congress for corruption, has dissolved his former political connections and avows himself openly a member of the democratic party. Very likely the speech of Col. Seward in his favor, has had the effect to bring him over into the fold of the faithful. We wish them joy over their new convert.—*S. c. Rep.*

From the Avalanche.

Memphis Races—Fourth Day.

The race yesterday afforded to a large crowd in attendance some of the finest sport ever witnessed upon any track in the country. It was for a Jockey Club purse of $400, two mile heats, and six entries, as follows: W. Roundtree's Kate Hayes, John M. Clay's Charles Morgan, Merriwether's gray horse who ran the other day, James Jackson's black horse Suwarrow, James Rogers' Jack Gamble, and General Cheatham's Hempland. The betting in the morning was not very spirited, and little disposition was shown to offer odds on any particular nag. If there was a favorite, Kate Hays may be said to have been the one, Hempland coming next.—The fact that one of Mr Clay's horses would run, induced many to await a sight of the racers before booking—it not being at all improbable that Kentucky would yet achieve honors. Suwarrow was behind all the others as regards betting—if we except the gray horse, whose performance a few days ago sadly disappointed his admirers. The nags being visible, betting commenced pretty freely—as a general thing, even against any named horse as winning the race. In this, as before remarked, Kate Hayes was if any, the favored one. Bets were offered, without being taken that Suwarrow would win the first heat. He is a noble-looking animal, and appeared, to the observer, in fine condition. The other nags all showed off well, and Kate Kays was received as an old and tried friend by her backers.

At the signal the five got off pretty well together, leaving Hempland behind—his rider laboring under the impression that all were not ready to start—Kate Hayes leading, the gray second, Suwarrow third, and Jack Gamble fourth, Morgan fifth, and Hempland last. The scene was a beautiful one—the spectators greatly excited, as it was a matter of impossibility to tell one horse from another. This it was known, however, that the pace was a tearing one, and that every nag was doing its best, with the exception of Morgan. He took the matter easy. The Judges' stand was passed, after the first mile, in 1:51½—Kate Hayes ahead, with Suwarrow second, the gray third, Hempland fourth, Morgan still taking things easy a little in advance of Jack Gamble. The excitement was now intense. Hempland, from being fourth, on the second quarter of the second mile, came up to and passed the gray and Suwarrow, and collared Kate. The race was now for the heat, and some tall running was done—Kate and Hempland making jump for jump. Just as the Judges' stand was reached, Hempland showed his nose ahead, winning the heat from Kate by a bare throat-latch. So close was it, that nearly everybody but the Judges were undecided as to which won the heat. Suwarrow was third, the gray fourth, Morgan fifth, and Jack Gamble was distanced. Time of the heat—3:44¼.

But little betting was done between the first and second heats. The backers of Kate were not disheartened, as she had performed nobly: while Morgan stock rose to be up on an equality with the best—his easy stride and gallant bearing after the heat, arguing well for his bottom.

A good start was had for the second heat, the gray leading, Kate second, Suwarrow third, Morgan fourth and Hempland last.—This order was maintained with little variation for the first mile, with the exception of Hempland taking the second place—the time being 1:52. On the third quarter of the second mile, Morgan shot past Hempland and took his station beside Kate. The race between them on the third quarter and home stretch was a glorious sight—each was doing its best, but Kate was behind, and Morgan seemed to fly—passing the Judges' stand two lengths ahead of Kate, with Hempland third. The gray and Suwarrow were distanced. Time of the heat, 3:19.

After the second heat, Kentucky stock was above par, Hempland second—the impression prevailing that the race lay between the two. Kate's friends, however, did not hedge—preferring to lose rather than abate their enthusiasm for their old favorite—and the result proved that she will "do to tie to." The race now lay between the three.

The nags were brought out for the third heat looking in fine condition. Kate, in particular, exhibited no symptoms of fatigue, and the Kentucky horse appeared as if he had just been waked up. After a false start, in which Hempland ran nearly a mile before he could be checked, the three got off together for the third heat—Kate leading, and Hempland close to her, with Morgan following in an easy stride. Hempland crept up to Kate before the first mile was done, they passing the stand neck and neck, in 1:52½. The excitement was intense as Morgan on the back stretch commenced to lessen the gap between him and the two, and cheers for Kentucky rang out with a heartiness that showed how strong the sympathies of the crowd were with the noble Morgan. But Kate was bound not to be so easily beaten, and let out with a will, passing the Judges' stand a length and a half ahead of Morgan, with Hempland two lengths behind him. Kate won the heat in 3:40.

The betting now was brisk—those who had bet on Hempland and Morgan hedging with an eagerness that told plainer than words the estimation in which Kate was held. The next heat would tell the story, and all watched with eagerness to get a sight of the nags. They cooled off well—neither displaying any symptoms of fatigue, comparatively, after their run of six miles. Kate was received with enthusiasm as she came up, looking the winner, and was saluted with such expressions as "go it, my Kate"—"teach 'em a lesson," —"hurrah for Tennessee," &c., &c. So eager were the spectators, that they thronged the track, and it was barely possible to get it cleared sufficiently to give the nags a chance to start. They finally got off pretty well together, Kate in the lead, and Morgan and Hempland side and side. After the second quarter, it was evident the race lay between Kate and Morgan, Hempland being, after a dash or two, seemingly content to remain in the rear. They passed the Judge's stand after the first mile in nearly the same order in which they started. On the third quarter of the second mile, the efforts of Morgan to close up were great, and he did succeed at one time in collaring Kate, but she left him behind again, coming in two lengths ahead and winning the heat and the race in 3:55¾. The cheering was tremendous.

Thus ended one of the best contested races it was ever our fortune to witness.

SUMMARY.

MEMPHIS COURSE, Friday October 22, 1858.—Jockey Club Purse, $400; two mile heats; six entries.

W. Roundtree's b. m. Kate Hayes, 4 years, by Albion; dam Eudora, by Priam - - - - - 2 3 1 1

John M. Clay's br. h. Charles Morgan, 4 yrs., by Yorkshire; dam Magnolia, by Glencoe - - - - - 5 1 2 2

W. T. Cheatham's b. h. Hempland, by Yorkshire; dam Blinkey, by Muckle John - - - - 1 2 3 3

Chas. N. Merriwether's g. h., 4 yrs., by Ambassador; dam Frazinella, by Autocrat - - 4 dist.

James Jackson's bl. h. Suwarrow 4 yrs., by Albion; dam by Priam 3 dist.

James Rodgers' b. h. Jack Gambler, 6 yrs., by Wagner; dam by Tranby dist.

Time—3:44¼—3:47½—3:49—3:55¾.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that the appointment of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Austria, which was voluntarily tendered to him by the President, has been accepted by that gentleman. The faithfulness and ability of his whole course in Congress as a national democrat have been recognized and endorsed by the country. As chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives—the most important position in that body—he was eminently successful. His persuasive manners and his admitted knowledge of financial questions extended his influence among the members of all parties, and he placed full reliance on his statements. Should the tariff question be before Congress at the next session, his loss will be severely felt. But his appointment to Austria was eminently fit to be made, and we are glad that he has accepted it.—*Wash. Union.*

BEN FRANKLIN BURNED.—Yesterday morning a private telegraphic dispatch was received in this city, stating that the fine steamer Ben Franklin, of the New Orleans and Memphis packet line, was burned Thursday night, together with her entire cargo, among which were 3 057 bales of cotton, opposite the town of Ashton, a short distance above the city of Vicksburg. The Franklin left this port last Sunday, taking out a large freight and twenty-five passengers. She carried 2.150 bales of the cotton from this city. The dispatch reports no lives lost. The Franklin was insured in a Louisville office to the amount of $23 000. We understood that the large portion of her freight and cotton is insured in the offices of this city.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

A GOOD MAN GONE.—For some time past the friends of the Rev. Chas. W. Whitall, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Moulrie, have been anticipating his decease, from a long and painful illness, resulting from a cumulation of disease of the heart and dropsy; and their fears were finally realized on Monday last, 18th inst.—*N. O. Picayune, 22d.*

A Wife's Influence.

Judge O'Neal, in the Yorkville Enquirer, tells the following of Judge William Smith, of South Carolina:

He had the rare blessing to win the love of one of the purest, mildest, and best women, whose character has ever been present to the writer. He married Margaret Duff. In his worst days, she never upbraided him by word look, or gesture, but always met him as if he was one of the kindest and best of husbands. This course on her part humbled him, and made him weep like a child. This sentence, it is hoped, will be remembered, was the language of Judge Smith to the friend already named, and to those who knew the stern, unbending public character of the Judge, it will teach a lesson of how much a patient woman's love can accomplish. He was at last reformed by an instance of her patient love and devotion, as he himself told it:

The evening before the Return Day of the Court of Common Pleas for York District, a client called with fifty notes to be put in suit. Mr. Smith was not in his office—he was on what is now fashionably called a spree, then a frolic. Mrs. Smith received the notes, and set down in the office to the work of issuing the writs and processes. She spent the night at work—Mrs. Smith "in riotous living." At daylight, on his way home from his carousals, he saw a light in his office, and stepped in, and to his great surprise saw his amiable wife, who had just completed what ought to have been his work, with her head on the table and asleep. His entry awoke her. She told him what she had done, and showed him her night's work—fifty writs and processes.—This bowed the strong man, "he fell on his knees, implored her pardon, and then and there faithfully promised her never to drink another drop while he lived." "The promise," says my friend Col. Williams, "he faithfully kept," and, said the judge to him, "from that day, everything which I touched turned to gold." "His entire success in life," says Col. Williams, "he set down to his faithful observance of this noble promise."

No better eulogy could be pronounced on Mrs. Smith than has just been given in the words of her distinguished husband. The reformation of such a man as William Smith is a chaplet of glory which few women have been permitted to wear. To the people of South Carolina, and especially of York District, certainly no stronger argument in favor of temperance, total abstinence, need be given.

Pike's Peak!

LATEST ARRIVALS FROM THE MINES!

FINE SPECIMENS OF GOLD.

From the Leavensworth *Journal* of the 15th, we learn that Mr. Philips Peers, a gentleman who had been in the Rocky Mountains for the last four years, has just arrived in that city, direct from the Pike's Peak mines, bringing with him fine specimens of gold obtained in the diggings. Mr. Peers corroborates the statements we have heretofore published, and brings with him incontestible evidence of the existence of the "precious metal" in that region.

The richest "diggings" yet discovered are on the South Platte, about three miles above Cherry Creek. The surface of the country at this point is rolling prairie.

The miners informed Mr. Peers that they were making from three to four dollars per day. They were not, however, devoting much attention to mining, but were preparing for winter. It was the intention of a portion of them to retire into the valley, some sixty miles below the mines, and remain there till spring. They were generally very well provided.

Snow had fallen on the mountains before Mr. Peers left.

The miners are sanguine that the mines will *pay*. It is believed that they are as rich as the California mines.

The gold in the possession of our informant is very fine—*twenty-two carats*, we should think, and his experience in the California mines, and familiarity with the production, justifies the conclusion.

Quite a large number of emigrants were met on the way, destined for the gold region. Mr. Peers thinks it is too late in the season to venture there, but expresses entire confidence in the mines.—*St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 21.*

The "Southern Members of the Cabinet."

In a recent speech at Lawrence, Mr. F. P. Stanton, late Secretary of Kansas, under Gov. Walker, said:

"On the 1st of September, Gen. Whitfield and Dr. Tebbs, of Kansas, who were then in Washington, signed a letter expressly stating that the course of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton was acceptable to the people of Kansas, inasmuch as an undoubted majority were in favor of a free State.' This letter was written at the special request of Mr. Buchanan, who was anxious to shield himself from the assaults then being made upon him by the South. Through Mr. Buchanan's agency, the letter was sent to the Union office, and was actually in type, accompanied by editorial comments endorsing the character of Dr. Tebbs, as a 'gentleman of unimpeachable veracity,' when it was seen in proof by a Southern member of the Cabinet, who ordered its suppression. From that day to this, the course of the Administration towards Kansas had been a most unscrupulous and shameful one."

On Friday last we asked which of the four "Southern members" of the Cabinet it was who became the censor of the Wendell-Lincoln organ, and accepted the responsibility of all the terrible disasters which have befallen the Democratic party from the misdirection of that paper. We were anxious to know which "Southern member" was it who sought such distinction. We now learn, on excellent authority, that it was our able Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb.—*Wasaington State.*

MARRIED,

In Lavergne, on the 21st inst., at the residence of J. W. Bridwell, Esq., by Rev. R. A. Sloan, Mr. J. A. WALDEN, of that place, to Mrs. R. P. DUNCAN, of Huntsville, Texas.

City papers please copy.

Nervousness, or Weakness of any Kind.

If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness, or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of "BERRIAN'S HOLLAND BITTERS." We have tried it and can recommend it confidently, as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.—*Daily Enterprise* oct26—1w

New Advertisements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

KELLER TROUPE.

THIRD NIGHT of the World-Renowned KELLER TROUPE, and the Young America Ballet Corps. Sixty Talented Artists.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 26th, 1858,

The performance will commence with the Great Allegorical and Historical Drama, in three acts, entitled AZAEL, by the KELLER TROUPE. To be followed by the new and gorgeous Ballet, entitled ENCHANTED BOWER, by the Young America Ballet Corps. To conclude with the great National Picture, the TEMPLE OF LIBERTY, by the KELLER TROUPE.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARTER'S

Eating and Drinking Saloon,

No. 25 Union street.

MR. CARTER wishes to inform the public that he has opened his RESTAURANT for the present Fall and Winter season, where will be found at all hours, day and night, the choicest GAME, FOWL, Oysters, &c., the market affords. He has attentive waiters and splendid cooks. oct25—tf

UNION RESTAURANT

A. & J. JONARD,

Union st., opposite State Bank,

TAKE pleasure in informing the public that they have recently fitted up a the

Eating and Drinking Saloon,

as above. They will keep constantly on hand a good supply of GAME, OYSTERS, FISH, &c., &c. They solicit a share of patronage. Good cooks and attentive waiters. oct26—tf

New Medical Books.

THE NEW EDITION OF WATSON'S PRACTICE, 1000 PAGES.

THE NEW EDITION OF WOOD'S PRACTICE, TWO VOLUMES

THE NEW EDITION OF U. S. DISPENSATORY—(Eleventh.)

THE NEW EDITION OF DUNGLISON'S DICTIONARY.

With other Medical Books, too numerous to particularize, at Philadelphia Prices, for sale by

CHARLES W. SMITH,

oct26—tf 43 41 College street.

New Advertisements.

Tobacco.

JOHN FERGUSON'S PEACH FLAVORED TOBACCO, for sale by

oct26—tf RAINS & BROWN.

West Nashville.

On Tuesday, the 26th October next,

ON the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for and on account of JOHN E. GLEAVES, Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Nashville, by virtue of a decree in the case of Henshaw Edwards & Co. et als vs. Wm. H. McNairy et als, I will sell at public sale, the following Lots in West Nashville, viz: Nos. 261, 280, 278, 43, 17, 242, 260, 279, 123, 158, 241, 215, 211, 87, 228, 46, 214, 88, 112, 53 and 187.

Handbills with a more particular description of the Sale will be issued in due time.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two and three years for notes satisfactorily secured, bearing interest, and a lien retained. A. V. S. LINDSLEY,

sep24—td 33 College street.

Valuable Sale.

I WISH to state that there will be no by-bidding at the sale in West Nashville, advertised in the circular of Mr A. V. S. Lindsley, and hope that creditors and friends, whether they would purchase or not, and all who would buy lots in the vicinity referred to will be present.

Remember the day appointed is TUESDAY NEXT, 26th instant.

W. H. McNAIRY.

oct25—td

WEST NASHVILLE.

On Tuesday, 26th inst.,

ON the premises, and on account of J. E. Gleaves, Esq., Clerk and Master, I will offer for sale the following lots in West Nashville,

ON BROAD STREET.

Lots No. 17, fronting 50 feet, Nos. 43 and 46 fronting each 100 feet, and No. 53 fronting 158 feet.

ON PORTER STREET.

No. 211, fronting 100 feet with a front on Grundy street. Nos. 214 and 215 fronting 50 feet each.

On Grundy street, Nos. 238, 241 and 242, fronting each 50 feet.

On Demumbrane street, Nos. 158, fronting 50 feet, and 187 fronting 100 feet.

On McGavock street, Nos. 87 and 88, each fronting 50 feet, and 112 and 123, each fronting 100 feet.

On Locust street, No. 261, Corner of McNairy, and Nos. 260, 278, 279 and 280, each fronting 50 feet.

The foregoing Lots are among the very best in this addition. Parties wishing residences convenient to business would do well to attend this sale.

The terms are one, two and three years' credit for notes payable in Bank, satisfactorily secured, bearing interest and a lien retained.

The Lots all have corner stones, with the numbers marked on them. Any one wishing to examine the Lots will please call on me and procure a plan.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. V. S. LINDSLEY.

E. R. GLASCOCK, Auctioneer oct25—td

SOMETHING NEW.

TEN YEARS' CREDIT.

CHEAP HOMES FOR THE MASSES!!

On Thursday, 28th of October,

ON the premises, I propose to sell at Public Sale all the unsold Lots in FAIRFIELD VILLAGE.

This addition is immediately adjoining the corporation of Nashville, on the Lebanon Turnpike, and contains some of the handsomest Lots ever offered for sale in that vicinity.

The Lots to be sold are on the Lebanon Turnpike, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28 and 29.

On a 50 foot street, Lots. Nos. 63, 62, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35 and 34.

Terms are unusually Liberal.

Where the amount of the purchase is $1000 or upwards, a credit of 10 years will be given on the whole purchase money, interest being promptly paid semi-annually.

On sums under $1000 a credit of 2 and 3 years, for notes satisfactorily secured, bearing interest and a lien retained.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Omnibuses Collation, &c. A. V. S. LINDSLEY.

E R GLASCOCK, Auctioneer. oct25—td

M'GAVOCK.

THE great number of neat Dwellings and other Buildings going up beyond Jefferson street, has caused a great rise in the price of Lots that direction.

To accommodate those who are desirous of purchasing in that part of the city, I propose on

Thursday, 4th of November,

To bring off a sale of some 30 or 40 Lots, in Dr. D. T. McGavock's various additions, including several of those most valuable Lots in his first addition.

Among these Lots to be sold are on College street, Nos. 4, 5, half of No. 7, 16, 17, and 18. Cherry st., Nos. 28, 29, 30, 37, 48 and 58. Summer street, Nos 85, 86, 66, 67, 68 and 69.

These Lots are generally 95 feet front and run back 185 feet, to wide alleys. Among them are several prominent corner Lots.

Also—I shall offer some ten or fifteen Lots in the Additions west of Summer street.

TERMS—A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, for notes satisfactorily secured bearing interest, and a lien retained. A discount of 10 per cent per annum will be made to those who wish to pay the Cash.

For further particulars call on Dr. D. T. McGavock, F. R. Cheatham, and on A. V. S. LINDSLEY,

oct25—td 33 College street.

INTERESTING.

WE have been authorized by parties in Virginia to dispose of all

Remnant Lots of Tobacco

We hold, at from

TWENTY TO FIFTY PER CENT LOWER

than they have ever been offered in this market. Among these lots will be found as

FINE TOBACCO

as ever was sold in the State, and believing the idea a good one have concluded to sell all the remnant lots of CIGARS upon the same terms, to make room for the largest stock of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

ever held by any Tennessee house. Those wishing to avail themselves of a good thing will call early at

J. W. LANGLEY & CO.,

c17—tf U A B 44 Union street

Auction Sale of Groceries,

Tuesday Morning, October 26th, at 10 o'clock

DILLON & CO.,

No. 15 College street.

Nashville, Tennessee,

WILL sell in front of their Warehouse the following articles at Auction:

50 bags prime Rio Coffee;	200 dozen Mason's Blacking;
50 boxes Hyson Tea;	100 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
10 cases Ginger Wine, a nice article;	barrels Whisky, assorted brands;
40 boxes extra Virginia Tobacco;	20 barrels Holland Gin;
27 boxes various brands of Tobacco;	15 hf " " "
10 boxes Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;	50 bbls J. H. Smith's Old Reserve Whisky;
20 half bbls. extra Whisky;	25 " Old Bourbon Whisky;
5,000 fine Havana Segars, assorted brands;	15 " Old Monongahela Whisky;
10 cases Aromatic Bitters;	30 " Malaga Wine;
150 reams Wrapping Paper;	75 one half casks Cognac brandy;
50 boxes Whisky;	50 boxes Brandy;

Together with numerous other articles to make up a complete sale. DILLON & CO.,

oct25—td No. 15, College street.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

JUST received at the NEW YORK MILLINERY EMPORIUM the most splendid assortment of Furs ever exhibited to the Ladies of Nashville.

oct25—tf

For Sale, Rent or Lease.

A LARGE and comfortable Dwelling House on the corner of Bell and Spring street, lower Edgefield, containing 5 or 6 Rooms, good stable, cistern and large yard attached, all in good order. For terms apply to E. R. GLASCOCK,

oct25—tf Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE next ordinary drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba will take place at Havana, on

Saturday, November 6th, 1858.

324,000 DOLLARS!

Sorteo Numero 607 Ordinario.

Capital Prize 100,000 Dollars.

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 " "	50,000	10 " "	1,000
1 " "	30,000	62 " "	500
1 " "	15,000	143 " "	400
1 " "	10,000	26 Approximations,	$300

4 Approximations to the $100,000, of $600 each; 4 of 400 to 50,000; 4 of 400 to 30,000; 4 of 400 to 15,000; 4 of 400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on the Nashville City Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, (care of Post Office) Charleston, So. Ca oct19 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Horses, Buggies, &c.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by H. C. Boots, duly registered in the Register's Office of Davidson county, Tenn., in Book No. 27, pages 291 and 292, I will, on SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1858, proceed to sell at Public Auction, for Cash, at the Court-house yard gate in Nashville, the following described Stock, &c., to-wit: 1 Sorrel and 1 Black Mare, 1 Black Horse, 1 Bay Horse named Jim, 1 Sorrel Horse named Tom, 2 Buggies and Harness, 1 Hack and Set of Harness. Said property is sold for the purpose of complying with the provisions of said Deed of Trust.

JESSE W. GRISHAM,

oct23—td Trustee.

Negroe's Heavy Brogans and Boots.

1,000 PAIRS of extra heavy double sole Brogans, for Plantation use, &c., sizes from 6 to 15. Also, a large assortment of custom-made double sole Boots, sizes from 6 to 14, on hand and for sale low for Cash by R. B. CUTTER,

Nos. 38 and 40, cor. College and Broadway,

oct12—tf Nashville, Tenn.

Miscellaneous.

E. R. GLASCOCK,

Auctioneer and General Agent,

FOR THE SALE OF

REAL ESTATE, MERCHANDISE, NEGROES, Furniture, Vehicles, Stock, &c.,

Particular attention to Sales of City or Country Property.

I WILL also attend to the COLLECTING of ACCOUNTS NOTES, &c., in this or any of the ADJOINING COUNTIES Office, Patriot Office Counting-Room, where orders can be left in my absence. je7

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO NICE DWELLING HOUSES and LOTS, in Ewing's Addition, fronting on Ewing Aven