Nashville Patriot.

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

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No. 16 Deaderick Street.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

Mr. Lincoln and the South-Secession and Coercion.

The silence observed by the President elect on the momentous events now occurring is perhaps prudent and commendable. It be is a true statesman he will not act, nor prescribe to himself a course of action, before he has all the facts which can influence his action, when the proper time arrives, to guide him. We do not complain of his silence. But that silence has had the undoubted effect to sharpen the ear and quicken the hearing of the American people, and they have been intent to catch and interpret every indication of what would likely be his course in the grave emergency which he will be called to resolve the moment he enters upon his office. One of those indications is the recent speech of Senator Wade, which has been substantially echoed by the Springfield Journal, which is and relied to be controlled by a relative of Mr. Lincoln, and to speak at present from the promptings of the President elect, at least on all topics of national concern. These our gleanings, taken in connection with the events preceding and attending his election, and the remark attributed to Mr. Wade, in a recent session of the Senate Committee of Thirteen, to his Republican colleagues, referring to his political opponents on the Committee—"Let these gentlemen go on. Let them fix up matters, we will take care of them and the Union after the 4th of March," it is unnecessary for us to say, are not such as to induce any portion of the Southern people to look with very great pleasure on his probable course of action.

The absence of all sympathy in the Southern States to the sentiments of the party which elected Mr. Lincoln, and to his conceived to the chosen and trusted leader of that party, as exhibited in the vote at the recent election, should convince him that the attachment of the South to their institutions provoke the mass of all parties to the secession. It is quite true that a large portion of the Southern people are conservative in their views, and have in various forms expressed their devotion to the Constitution and the Union of these States, and are now strenuously opposing the hasty movements of those who are precipitating division and revolution; but if Mr. Lincoln, or the leaders of the Republican party, or the people of the Northern States, draw the inference from this fact, that the conservative Union loving people of this section are willing to submit to the Union, after the essential qualities of Justice and Equality, upon which it was founded, have passed out of the body politic, and left in their stead the distracting and exasperating will of a simple majority, and that majority filled with animosity to our institutions and interests, they blunder egregiously, and all. We and the sentiment we represent is altogether conservative. We want the Constitution, the laws and the entire rights of the laws. We oppose the disruption, the dissolution, the death of the Union. We make our sacrifices and pour our anxious prayers at the altar of the Union. It is our Mecca; it is our shrine; but we worship a living reality, the living spirit, infused with the full measure of the attributes which made it what it is at the beginning, and not a miserable, cold caricature of stone or marble carved and painted image without life and without spirit and actuality. Mr. Lincoln should understand this, because it is a great and ineffaceable fact which must enter largely into the determination of the policy and action as President.

If in our morbidly excited state some of our thought of the Gulf States will decline their connection with the Union, we can look to the 4th of March next. That is a great fact with which Mr. Lincoln will have to deal, on the instant of his inauguration. It is the purpose of the President elect to force the States back into the Union, or to overrun, conquer and hold them as subject provinces? And does he calculate that the division of public sentiment in those States, or in the border slave states that may refuse to join the Secession movement, will render that an easy task? If so, he is greatly at fault. He will find that when the blood even trickles from Southern hearts, he will have to harvest a field of Dragon's teeth extending to the outer limits of the slaveholding States. We make this statement simply as a fact—not as a means of intimidation—not as bravado—but as a fact which must enter into Mr. Lincoln's action and policy. We state the further fact that the subjugation, by force, of these States out of the question—it is chimerical, and its attempt would be the acme of folly. They will suffer annihilation first. We fully concede the right of the Chief Executive to enforce the laws of the Union, notwithstanding any declaration of secession by a State; but there is an ultimate right of revolution, inherent and unalienable in all people, which cannot be denied, and there is a clear line of demarkation between an insurrection, a circumscribed rebellion against law, and the attitude of a people who have formally disavowed an existing government, and are struggling to build up a new and a different one. Let Mr. Lincoln attend to this in arriving at his conclusions.

Having stated these facts, we may add, in view of them and of our continually expressed attachment to the Union, that, in our opinion Mr. Lincoln should not act precipitately or harshly. We have advised the South against secession; we have urged them to wait and consult the sober second thought of the people of the North; we have exposed the fallacy, the folly and the wrong of their secession, we have presented to them the duty, moral and political, to exhaust every honorable means to redress, within the Union, the grievances of which they complain; we have argued that it were best to bear with present ill with a prospect of redress, than to engage in an effort to overturn the government. We now suggest—it is not our province to advise—that Mr. Lincoln would consult the true interest of the Union, by pursuing a similar policy. If the South puts itself in the wrong, let Mr. Lincoln but pursue a policy of conciliation, and exhaust every mild and peaceable remedy before resorting to the last bloody arbitrament of arms. He can do so consistently with his office; he can do so with the approbation of civilized mankind; and by doing so he can exhibit a statesmanship, that may claim to be true. At all events, let him reflect long before he shall determine that these States shall be held together in a republican and free Union, by simple, unadulterated physical power.!

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the Senate on the 27th, a long debate occurred upon the issues of the day, the principal speaker being Mr. Doolittle, Chandler. No result was attained.

Should this not an unimportant debate took their duty propos the late thieving in the Inaccount to-morrow.

Adam Siteot Made. ...ourned to Monday.

To the People of Tennessee.

The crisis has culminated, and by the precipitate, but present careless revolution of South Carolina, has terminated in the extinction of the unity of the Federal Government in its union under the Federal Constitution, and such act of South Carolina constitutes, virtually, per se, a dissolution so far as it has in fact, of the Confederacy. The fact of such act of South Carolina still exists, but its effect and consequence as well as the duties and rights of the remainder of the States in the Union yet subsists to be accomplished and determined, the solution and decision of which it is now premature and useless to anticipate and offer. The Union now exists as under the Federal Constitution at its inception by the conventions and ratification by the people of it, is impaired, and shall be so by the ordinary revolution of South Carolina, and instead of the honored and cherished "Old Palmetto Flag," floating out in bold relief on the time-honored Star spangled banner of our national flag, the eyes and admiration of the world, you now see with Lone floating on the ocean thirty-two separate flags, depend on flags, with the motto of "Give Liberty" and "Liberty or a monarchy" and united government first established and adopted by the blood of Revolutionary Hill, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown, and established for the blessed of Free Trade with its deep foundation and superstructure cemented and fixed by the wisdom virtue and patriotism of the patriots and sages of the Revolution, assuming for itself a position among the nations of the earth, a position of human imperial responsibility, and assumes responsibility of improvement, you will have thirty-two independent and independent nations, peace to a prey to each other and other nations, until a tyrant or monarch or usurper shall domineer over the fragments of the unrivaled fabric now hallowed and consecrated in the home and the grave of your Washington. But previous to your it comes to you as to other of the above alternate questions, you have the last responsibility appeal to make to the North. A before stated the primary values of the union of South and North, and that your interest in the and liberty and [illegible] to be equal to the rest of [illegible] have the ability to the remedy to [illegible] and it and appeal upon that power to the conscience and right with and the ultimate judgment of God and the [illegible] of the world. Every man in the north, east and west in the Union [illegible] sacrificed in his own [illegible] and [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] Southern States [illegible] Union peaceably to behold it possible, yet possibly it is meet, it is your duty with the other fourteen States still in the Union to make an appeal to the North your and your wrongs in a calm, firm and [illegible] manner, that previous to your it comes to you as to other of the above alternate questions, you have the last responsible