BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

W. 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 22, 1860. VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 8.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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BY WM. G. BROWNLOW.

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KNOXVILLE WHIG.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

BELL AND EVERETT MASS MEETING!

COME TO KNOXVILLE,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860!

At a meeting of the Bell & Everett Club, on Tuesday night, it was resolved to hold a MASS MEETING for all East Tennessee, in Knoxville, Thursday, September 27th, and appropriate Committees were appointed to act in conjunction therein. Hons. John J. Crittenden, Wm. L. Goggin, and Gen. B. Bate, and others are expected, besides our East Tennessee speakers. We hope to make a demonstration on that occasion, excelling in all respects any meeting ever held in East Tennessee.

Mass Meeting—Encampment.

Mr. Brownlow has granted the use of the beautiful Forest on Vestal's Hill, for the purpose of encamping for the Speaking, and for the further use of the Delegations coming in wagons, which they can camp out, and be entertained to water. Our Club will furnish hays, grain, and wood, free of charge, ready to their hands. Come on, ye Tiptons, Crockets, Anderson, Claiborne, Grainger, Sullivan, Washington, Sevier, Blount, Roane, and Monroe, and camp on all other comforts crowding in your wagons, and building to some end, and we will have some camping ground, roofs. We may find it necessary to produce our meeting and therefore cause prepared for several days work!

Half Price on the Cars!

We are informed by the officers of the Railroad to and from Dalton and Chattanooga to certain places, and all intermediate stations, to say that all persons coming to our Mass Meeting, will be furnished with tickets coming and returning at half price.

The officers on the upper Road, embracing the same public cities from Bristol and intermediate stations, to and from Knoxville—Close Days, as the charge will be moderate, the big cars of pleasure, and the crowd the larger cars conveyed in East Tennessee—while the speakers will be the first orators of the day!

No Barbecue Here.

Some of the papers are publishing that we are to have a Barbecue here on the 27th. This is an error. We have decided, after mature reflection, not to have a Barbecue, but to collect fields and use them for safety and more profitable purposes, on the occasion. Polemicians are expected to come with their wagons, and with baskets, to bring their provisions. The Hotels and private houses will accommodate strangers from a distance as long as they can find room, and nothing more can be expected. The whole town will become a grocery and field and street lines of the country will be filled up!

Mass Meeting Committees.

W. G. Brownlow:—You will please publish the following committees appointed by our Bell and Everett Club to take charge of matters connected with our Mass Meeting on the 27th:

Committee on Finance.—P. Dickinson, Col. Jas. Baxter, G. M. Brazier, Jas. L. Moses, Thos. Harris, R. C. West.

Committee of Correspondence.—Jas. D. Cowan, P. L. Rogers, Samuel A. Rogers, Col. J. C. Lockett, W. B. Smith, David Richardson, Jas. C. Wilson, C. M. Alexander, P. L. Mynatt, Wm. Rice, Jas. H. Parker and Jno. B. Brownlow.

Committee of Reception.—Geo. W. G. McAdoo, Col. C. P. Temple, Dr. W. G. Brownlow, Col. C. F. Trigg, Col. Jno. M. Fleming, James W. Hooper, G. J. M. Craig, Jos. C. Mabry, Col. John J. Craig, and R. M. McPherson.

W. A. BRANNER, Pres.
W. P. BAKER, Sec'y.

A Three-Cornered Fight.

The following list of appointments will be attended by Hale Parson, L. C. Haynes, and W. H. Polk, the representatives of Bell, Breckenridge and Douglas. When Greek meets Greek, the tug of war comes, and beyond a doubt the people will all be out to see.

Falls Mills, county,	Saturday, Sept. 22
Bethel, Warren county,	Monday, " 24
Clarksville, Montgomery county,	Tuesday, " 25
Springfield, Robertson county,	Wednesday, " 26
Gallatin, Sumner county,	Thursday, " 27
Nashville, Davidson county,	Friday, " 28
Franklin, Williamson county,	Saturday, " 29
Gossett, Marshall county,	Monday, October 1
Shelbyville, Bedford county,	Tuesday, " 2
Fairfield, Rutherford county,	Wednesday, " 3
Lebanon, Wilson county,	Friday, " 5
Carthage, Smith county,	Saturday, " 6
Gainesboro, Jackson county,	Monday, " 8
Livingston, Overton county,	Tuesday, " 9
Sparta, White county,	Wednesday, " 10
Kingston, Roane county,	Friday, " 12
Dayton, Rhea county,	Saturday, " 13
Jacksboro, Campbell county,	Monday, " 15
Tazewell, Claiborne county,	Wednesday, " 17
Rogersville, Hawkins county,	Thursday, " 18
Kingsport, Sullivan county,	Friday, " 19
Blountville, do. do.	Saturday, " 20
Jonesborough, Washington county,	Tuesday, " 23
Greeneville, Greene county,	Wednesday, " 24
Newport, Cocke county,	Thursday, " 25
Dandridge, Jefferson county,	Friday, " 26
Sevierville, Sevier county,	Saturday, " 27
Maryville, Blount county,	Monday, " 29
Madisonville, Monroe county,	Tuesday, " 30
Athens, M'Minn county,	Wednesday, " 31
Cleveland, Bradley county,	Thursday, November 1
Charleston, Hamilton county,	Friday, " 2

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The undersigned will address their fellow citizens upon the Presidential question, at the following places:

Bell Factory,	Saturday, Sept. 22
Bunker,	Wednesday, " 26
Blandville,	Thursday, " 27
Kingsport,	Friday, " 28
Jonesborough,	Saturday, " 29
Rogersville,	Monday, October 1
Sullivan's Hornback county,	Wednesday, " 3
Mulberry Gap,	Thursday, " 4
Greenville,	Friday, " 5
Spoon Creek,	Saturday, " 6
Greenville,	Monday, " 8
Rhetoria,	Wednesday, " 10
Cane Creek,	Thursday, " 11
Warrensburg,	Friday, " 12
Kimbrough,	Saturday, " 13
Lead Sale,	Monday, " 15
Mount Creek,	Tuesday, " 16
New Market,	Wednesday, " 17
Dandridge,	Thursday, " 18
Henry's Knob, Sevier county,	Friday, " 19
Sevierville,	Saturday, " 20
Fair Garden,	Monday, " 22
New Ford,	Tuesday, " 23
Pierceville,	Wednesday, " 24
Big Creek Church,	Friday, " 26

A. O. WATKINS,
JAS. W. DEADERICK.

Breckinridge not a Slaveholder.

We are now able to settle the long-disputed question as to whether John C. Breckinridge is a slave-holder or not. Here is a letter from the Sheriff of Lexington, where Breckinridge resides, addressed to a gentleman in Florida:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, LEXINGTON, KY., August 28, 1860.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Jacksonville, Florida:

Gentlemen—I have been requested to answer your enquiries in relation to Hon. J. C. Breckenridge's ownership of slaves. I will state that, for the past three years, he has listed no property, either personal or real estate, for taxation—as appears from our tax books. Mr. Breckenridge and his family reside here, and board at the Phoenix Hotel, in this city. Respectfully,

I. R. GRAY, Sheriff.

And here is another letter from a citizen of Texas, formerly a resident of Alabama, who is personally known to us as a high-toned gentleman:

LEXINGTON, KY., August 25, 1860.

DR. BROWNLOW:—I made your acquaintance several years ago, in Mobile, and on the Alabama river, on a steamer, as we came up to Montgomery. I now reside in Texas, where I have the pleasure of receiving your Whig weekly, when at home, save some irregularities in its arrival.

As I came through Alabama, I heard some disputing the truth of your charge that Breckinridge was ever an abolitionist. Business detaining me here and at Frankfort, and having some relatives here who support Breckinridge, I have resolved to gather the facts, and communicate them to you over my proper signature. He is not now an abolitionist, though he was one (in the coinage and sympathies) with that party, his uncle Robert J. Breckinridge being a candidate for a seat in the Convention to amend the Constitution, and being beaten by a pro-slavery man. After the overthrow of the emancipationists, in that contest, John C. Breckinridge abandoned them, or they left him. He does not keep horses, is a poor man, and boards at the Phoenix Hotel. He was no slaveholder. His wife had two relative slaves, but he took other property in lieu of them. He has a free colored woman hired as a nurse. It is well known here that he has been committed to "Squatter Sovereignty" ever since 1856, and vote I by Douglas—he pulled him on the hook, politically in this town, while he was resenting and defending "Squatter Sovereignty." For the truth of this, refer to Judge George Robertson, of this place, and to Gen. Lucien Chenault, both of whom you know.

As to the result of the election, Breckinridge will no more get the vote of Kentucky than I will, and I am only undeceived before the people. Well informed men here assure me that Bell will carry the States—that Douglas will be next to him—and Breckinridge will be behind all others. The only contest here is, whether Douglas or Breckinridge will be next to Bell. One of my relatives, always a supporter of Breckinridge, told me the day before yesterday, I think in the hearing of Judge Robertson, that he should vote Breckinridge to get out of the way of Bell, as the only effect of his running would be to strengthen Lincoln at the North!

Truly yours friend,

J. NORMAN LUTTRE.

Elm Ridge Railroad.

Joseph Lewis, President of the Elm Ridge Railroad Company, accompanied by Engineers, the Chief Engineer, has been on a visit to our city, having come over the line of the Road, in private conveyance. On Thursday night, the Judge delivered an address in the Court House, of over two hours in length, which he characterized, in his opening remarks, as verbal report of the progress and condition of the work. The best citizens were in attendance, and listened with more than ordinary attention. Judge Lewis is a sensible, practical, clear-headed man, and withal, is a candid, honest, and agreeable gentleman, who will command respect wherever he goes.

His report was most cheering, under all the circumstances, and presented a much more favorable state of things than we were prepared for. Of the $7,000,000 the Road is estimated to cost, about [illegible] have been expended, so that the work is more than half done. The half of the 100 miles are not completed, but the heaviest work on the Road has been under contract, and pressed forward.—The Judge assured us, that whatever suspicions might exist, as to the purposes of the Company diverging towards Dalton and Chattanooga, they had no other purpose, and had never entertained any other, than to complete the main Road to Knoxville, as soon as it was practical to do so. True, he said, they secured all the branches and feeders to the main track, that could be built, and especially those within the reach of the Company, as well as different routes, in connection with the Chattanooga and Georgia Road, by way of Ducktown. But he expressed that in good faith, the Company would complete the main Road to Knoxville, as soon as circumstances would allow of it. He was agreeably disappointed, and much encouraged upon his arrival here, to find that the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company had 40 miles of their road under way, and would shortly have the cars running upon a portion of that. He had been out on a portion of that road, and could make an encouraging report to the people of South Carolina, upon his own personal knowledge. He could assure them that before they were through to Knoxville, the prospects were that Knoxville would be through to Kentucky.

He entertained not a single doubt that the South Carolina Legislature would vote make them such appropriations as would enable them to progress with the work. The canvass for members of the General Assembly was going on, and Districts which were supposed to be in opposition, and where Representatives and Senators votes against the bill, granting aid, were almost unanimous in favor of the aid required.

At the close of the Judge's speech, and after consultation, the following resolution was offered by our own citizens, and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to Judge Lewis, for his clear and manly exposition of the present condition and future prospects of the Blue Ridge Railroad; and that under his management and direction, we have entire confidence in the completion of the Road to Knoxville, at the earliest day practicable.

Robt. Johnson, Esq., in the Field.

We are glad to see our talented fellow-citizen, Hon. Robert Johnson, in the field for Breckinridge and Lane. He has met Mr. Britton, the Douglas Elector, and R. A. Crawford, Esq., Bell stumper, at several points of speaking. We have not had the privilege of being present at either of the speakings, but we are informed that Mr. Johnson has fully met and refuted all the false charges of disunion and corruption, and with much ability set forth the claims of Breckinridge and Lane, as being the true National and Union candidates.—*Greeneville Democrat.*

Did he "meet and refute all the false charges" his *Father* made against the corruptions of Buchanan's administration? Did he show with ability that his *Father*, Senator Johnson, lied, when he recently stated in his speech at Greeneville, that there was no National Democratic candidate before the country, and that both Douglas and Breckinridge were sectional candidates? And did he rebuke his illustrious sire for hunting out documents and handing them to Douglas in the Senate, thus giving him "aid and comfort" in his war upon Davis, Buchanan & Co.? We should like to hear Bob and his Daddy discuss these issues!

Polk on Haynes.

Maj. POLK, Douglas Elector for the State at large, is speaking daily with HAYNES and PEYTON. He rather damages Haynes upon the subject of protecting slavery in the Territories. He reads a letter signed by Haynes and 45 other Democrats, acting in our State Legislature, upon their oaths, addressed to Gen. Cass, February, 9, 1859.

In that letter, these 46 *Squatter Sovereignty Democrats*, endorse the sentiment—"*That* CONGRESS *has no* POWER, *under the Constitution, to* LEGISLATE *upon or to* MEDDLE *with the subject of* SLAVERY, *within the States or* TERRITORIES."

We advise Col. Haynes, in reply, to read the following resolution offered in the Kentucky Legislature, by *John C. Breckinridge*, JANUARY 16, 1859, as it will prove that Breck has changed too, and he (Haynes) is not without company:

"*Resolved*, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the question of Slavery in the Territories, being *wholly local and domestic*, belongs *alone* to THE PEOPLE WHO INHABIT THEM."

We forget to state that Maj. Polk reads this resolution also, and slaks expores candidate and slander!

Crozier out for Disunion.

John H. Crozier, of Knoxville, delivered a Breckinridge-Yancey speech in Nashville, last Saturday night, and come out upon the fire-eating Union dissolving theme, to the satisfaction of the most ultra Secesh. The Nashville *Patriot*, of the 17th inst. says Crozier stated in effect:

It has been asked what would Breckenridge do in case of the election of Lincoln—it was thought the Bell and Everett party were as John the Baptist the forerunners of the Abolitionists. They were the forerunners of Abolitionists. He did not know what others might have or propose to do in such a contingency—FOR MYSELF, HE NEVER WORE SCARLET—FIRE—SECESH—SECESH. *From the hour a Secesh Lincoln was inaugurated he was ready for a secession*—he would mount the scaffold in such a cause. He would consider Lincoln perjured traitor when he took the oath to support the Constitution. It has been said at the South should wait for some overt act of aggression. *He would prevent no such act.* Lincoln advanced with slow and cautious approaches. He would not wait' till on our hand and foot. He would meet it on the threshold. The minute Mr. Lincoln set foot upon the SOVEREIGNTY—THE SOIL—THE SOIL OF THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF EAST TENNESSEE where he lived, the question of negro property will not be voted as in the parts of the country. He however believed that under good government, as very in the rights of our citizens was felt only by all, though they might not perfectly realize. It was our friends father who also would rather wait. In the event Lincoln's inauguration he would follow the lead of the Cotton States in any course they decided to pursue and whatever it might be he would then be in the lead.

This is not news to us at Knoxville.

Crozier stated before the Breckinridge Club weeks ago, that he would contribute of his money to support a Southern Confederacy. Prominents of the "Right Cotton States" have assured that they have a brother speaker in the person of *Sale John Houston*, one of their city, and they can relate him and brother well out? The Nashville *Union*, for Sunday morning then endorses his work!

Col. John H. Crozier, of Knoxville, made a cool and telling speech to a large crowd at corner of Broad and Market streets last St. Cal Crozier is one of the best posted politicians in the State, and he discusses the issues involved in the canvass with great ability, and is sure to interest his hearers.

Praying for Directions in Politics.

A gentleman in Georgia, writes us that he has been a member of the Church for more than thirty years, and has all that time voted for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He always made the matter a subject of prayer, and asked the Lord for directions. He tells us that he says that under Divine guidance, he cast his vote for Van Buren, also for Buchanan, and now, the Lord directs him to go for Breckinridge. This man is not a poor deluded fanatic, or he worships the God of the Mormons. The Creator of Heaven and Earth, never inclined the heart of a rational man to the support of so vile an hypocrite, and so corrupt a man as Buchanan has proven himself to be. Van Buren's administration was equally corrupt, but less daring in its disclosures. This Breckinridge-Yancey organization, has now fever in the belief of a just God, then Van Buren and Buchanan, and the thieves and robbers who strolled them. God directed our Revolutionists in all their movements, when they proposed this Government, and framed our institution, and he has too much regard for consistency, to now sanction a wicked, corrupt band of traitors who seek to pull down the glorious fabric. This old Georgian mistaken in, therefore, mistaken as to the power of his existence into the Disunion ranks. The *Devil* who is an enemy to this Union, and favors a Southern Confederacy, to be controlled by a set of disappointed office-seekers, corrupt political gamblers, has whispered in the ears of this man that he should support the Breckinridge ticket. The *Devil* has engaged, too, to enlist the deluded fanatic on the side of a lean and hateful minority. Unless the Devil is found with the majority, but in this case he is forming a mere faction, unable to make a decent show of strength.

For our part, we have no use for any Religion that will direct men to support as corrupt, as profligate, and as wicked a party as can now muster under Buchanan. In fact, he is the *hottest of original sin*; and politics, he is the *upper-crust of all sinners!*

Abolitionists for Breckinridge.

The Abolitionists seem to understand Breckinridge better than the Fire-eaters of the South. Here are two extracts from the speeches of Cassius M. Clay, and *old Jack K. Abolitionist*, the worst Abolitionists in America:

"If we had the power, we would a thousand times rather place Breckinridge in the presidential chair than Douglas."—*C. M. Clay's Tiffin speech.*

"As regards the two Democratic candidates, I prefer Breckinridge, because he is not as much committed to slavery as Douglas. Douglas is a *slaveholder*, and Breckinridge not, therefore *I prefer him*."—*Jackson K. Gidney's speech.*

Mr Toombs not Posted.

Mr. Toombs made a speech at Tunnell Hill, Ga., on the 1st inst. The Dalton Times, a Breckenridge-Yancey paper, contains a sketch of it. We make the following extract:

Mr. Toombs said there were but two parties in this contest. At the North the fire of the black republicans is concentrated on Messrs. Breckenridge and Lane. They had a war to make upon Douglas or Bell.

Toombs is not posted, and refuses to be posted, or he would never have made a statement so completely at war with truth. The very reverse of what he says, is the truth, and every candid man who has been North will tell him so. The fire of the Republicans in the North, is upon Bell and Everett, openly acknowledging that the fight is between them and the Union party.

YELLOW FEVER.—We regret to see it stated in the Charleston *Mercury*, and the *Courier*, that they have some cases of Yellow Fever, there, though it has not as yet assumed a violent epidemic type.

Nelson and Crozier—A Discussion.

On Saturday last, a large and appreciative audience assembled at Walker's School House, eleven miles west of this city, to hear a political discussion between JOHN H. CROZIER and THOS. A. R. NELSON, the former advocating Breckinridge—the latter advocating Bell—Two weeks previous to that, it had been strangely given out that several gentlemen were to speak there. Mr. Crozier attended and having the field to himself, he spoke for more than two hours. When through, the friends of Bell asked him if he would be willing to come there on Saturday and repeat that speech, allowing a reply from some Bell and Everett speaker they might select. He answered with alacrity that he would. Hence the meeting of Saturday.

Mr. Crozier opened the debate, and occupied two hours and ten minutes. During that time he made substantially the points we heard him make at Louisville, except that he did not repudiate Yancey. He came out flat-footed for Disunion, avowing his purpose to go with the eight Cotton States, let them go where they might! He was about *half drunk* when he took the stand. He pitched into old John Quincy Adams for presenting Abolition petitions in Congress—denounced the Bell and Everett Platform—charged Bell with being opposed to the dred Scott Decision, and with being a nullifier and Disunionist. Then with a flourish, he said Bell held that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and turning to Mr. Nelson, asked him if he believed Congress had such power under the Constitution? Nelson replied he did, but he thought and held that they ought not to exercise it. Taking another drink out of a glass of liquor Gen. Melody had placed before him, he then—next—next charging that Bell had advocated expending $100,000,000 by the Government per annum, and said it might be done economically. He said that Bell had been invited to visit New York by Greeley, Truman Smith, and other Abolitionists, but he omitted the *facts* which he uttered upon that point at Louisville and Nashville, when the exposure of them had appeared in the Nashville papers! He charged Bright with being an Abolitionist, and excused Breckinridge for having endorsed Everett as a sound conservative man, on the ground that he was not then acquainted with his views! He waved his pocket Cicero Sampler, and charged him as a secret and a cunning-pocketed blackguard!

Mr. Nelson took the stand—a very numerous one prepared in the gloaming—while both ladies and gentlemen gathered round, and in front, and listened to him with marked attention, for one hour and forty minutes. He was in good condition—his voice was strong and clear—and he was favored with the decorous attention and was before an audience who had long desired to hear him, and were there for no other purpose. He emphatically introduced himself, upon hitting, for the first time, not with a Democratic and Union speaker, we marched boldly up to the question of Disunion—looked the monster in the face—and his overall himself a sentimental man, and had declared himself in favor of secession! Mr. Nelson then went into a history of this secession movement—held up its promoters and abettors as traitors to the country, and deserving of the gallows. He exposed the double dealing of Democracy in their various platforms—charged them with hypocrisy and corruption—with pusillanimity in their actions at Charleston and Baltimore—exposed their quibbles about protection in the Territories—and convicted that party of the crime of agitating the slavery question, and building up the Republican party. He held and stated that they had no hope of electing Breckinridge, and only sought, under the guise of trying him to promote their ally, schemers of Disunion. He indicated Bell and Everett from the foul aspersions sought to be cast upon them, and triumphantly refuted the little mean, and contemptible charges and insinuations of a third more mean and contemptible man, influenced by malice, and stung by disappointment. Nelson's speech was down the line, and made a fine impression.

When Nelson concluded, Crozier attempted a rejoinder, but the ear was almost down, and the people slowly retired to remain. Nelson asked them to hear his competitor, but no, they had heard enough of his heading charges and positions proven to be false, and they would hear no more. The poor little man got rather more than he bargained for. He was evidently embarrassed, though drunk. He had previously had the field to himself, but on this occasion, he had Horace Maynard and O. P. Temple to listen to him, and Nelson to reply, and these considerations forced him to a line of conduct that his nerve and figure declined him to abandon!

"The Ignoramus Party."

John H. Crozier, of this city, made a violent, abusive, slanderous, and slow Disunion speech in Nashville, some two days ago, in which he sneer-termed the supporters of Bell and Everett, as "the ignoramus party." In attempting to sustain this charge against a numerous, respectable, and patriotic body of men, he proved himself to be—not only an "ignoramus," but a veritable *ass*, if not a *knave*, lying from a love of falsehood, or a disposition to vent his malice and spleen against men, some of whom he knows to be dare the very Devil, but is wanting in *possession of courage to assault them*, and in manliness to do them justice.

After perverting, garbling, misrepresenting, and *barely following* Mr. Bell's speech, on the Compromise measures, delivered in July, 1850, he turned round in the next *lying breath* he uttered—and he breathes no other sort when he speaks of Bell—and said that in gratitude for his sentiment on that occasion, Mr. Bell was invited a few weeks afterwards, to a public dinner in the city of New York by Horace Greely, Truman Smith, and other Republicans. The speech of Mr. Bell was made in 1850, and the offer of the dinner was made in 1857—so that the maker of the little pettifogging politicians, enabled him to come within seven years of the truth, so far as dates are concerned!

Mr. Crozier *falsely* and malicious, asserted that Bell had, in that same speech, proved himself faithless to Southern interests, when the speech shows that Bell, as a true Southern man, stood upon the floor of the Senate, and told the world that Slavery was of Divine origin—that it was politically and socially right, and that it was a beneficent institution, alike indispensable to the true interests of the country, and the happiness of the negroes! Mr. Crozier was not so great an "ignoramus as not to have known this fact; but as a broken-down politician, a turn-coat, whose bosom heaves with a mean, sneaking, lying malice, towards Bell and certain men who support him in Tennessee, he is accustomed to make these dirty, lying, and ridiculous charges. We heard him at Louisville, in Blount county, for two hours, deal in this same disreputable species of warfare. This is characteristic of the man. He is, in a pecuniary point of view, a niggardly man—in politics, he is mean, treacherous, and false-hearted—and in his social relations, he is sneaking, deceitful, and contemptible, and is so regarded by his neighbors, who meet him friendly on the streets!

In that same speech, as well as in the three other speeches he has made, at Louisville, and at Walker's School House, in Knox county, he asserted that Bell and Everett and their friends, and Douglas, refused to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. This is *wickedly false*, when applied to either BELL, EVERETT, or DOUGLAS. It is *infamously false*, when applied to their supporters in the South, and the man who is intelligent, and will rise up before a public assembly and make such a charge, must have a heart as black as Hell!

He justified the Southern Cotton States in seceding from the Union because of slavery, on the ground that the Methodist Church had divided in 1845, on that very issue, and the Presbyterian Church had ruptured in 1837. The miserable little "ignoramus," does not know when the Methodist church separated, and is so ignorant of the facts, as not to be able to give the date, in a case of such general notoriety! And as to the Presbyterian Church in 1837, he *falsifies the record*, and asserts what is *wholly untrue*. That Church definitely grew out of Congregationalism, or a matter of *Church Government*, and has nothing to do with slavery whatever. And yet, the arrogant, vindictive, and drivelling little office-seeker, speaks of an "ignorant party."

He exposes Bell, for endorsing Fillmore's administration not to enjoy rule a contract with him and his two brothers-in-law for carrying the mails in certain little steamboats from Decatur to Chattanooga. They concentrated that contract under Pierce, and to mail service and extra compensation got about SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS out of the Government, and with it started a "Bank of Chattanooga." About the time that Fillmore refused to go into the Kansas fire, Crozier ran again for Congress, or tried to run, and the Whigs turned him out of Congress, and elected Joe Anderson. He then turned Democrat, after denouncing in the last Whig speech he ever made in Knoxville, that—the Democratic party was composed of the rag, tag and bobtail of society. For turning he was made President of the Branch of the State Bank in this city, with a salary of $1,000 per annum. He resigned to Nashville and lined up a board with a view to his re-election and when the election came on, he was turned out by a board of his own make, only receiving one vote! We pledge him our honor that Bell had nothing to do with this manoeuvre. The Democrats had just been tormented with the nomination of his brother Jesse, and desired to put the office of that class of Democrats! Lucius Polk saw now a good field to operate in—the embarrassment of Maj. Polk's large estate. But for the watchfulness of Moses Park, he (Polk) feared he could make that thing pay.

After concluding this speech at Nashville, he met with the leaders of Democracy next morning in the Post office, and they told him that he came out turning upon the Disunion Platform—that they were suffering from shot charges, and were trying to conceal it. His reply was that it might prove too strong for that latitude, but that it was acceptable to East Tennessee, virtually asserting that the East Tennessee Democracy were for Disunion. If he will consented to deny this fact, we are prepared to prove it!

This article may be regarded as rather personal, and we have so intended it.

Ans from now until November, we will make this little man confess himself to the truth, or we will *fire the last from him* once a week.

Haynes—Polk—Peyton.

In all due to the following reliable account of the discussion at Memphis, we have conversed with those who heard that discussion, and they concur that Haynes has not more than a match in the person of Hale Parson, and that his victory over him was complete. This is no more than was expected. The man who opposed Hale Parson in Tennessee has yet to be brought upon the stage of political action.

Maj. Polk has the upper hand of Haynes, on account of the bonus. Read for yourselves the following report by the Memphis Reporter:

THE DISCUSSION YESTERDAY.—According to appointment, the candidates for the State at large addressed yesterday. The various Bell and Everett Clubs of this city, and hundreds of citizens in carriages and on horseback, under the lead of Chief Marshall Bartet, met the Hon. Hale Peyton at the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot, and escorted him to the Cayuna House.

There he was welcomed, in a brief but eloquent manner, by our townsman Jas. T. Leath, President of the Union Central Bell and Everett club of Memphis.

Mr. Peyton responded in his peculiar happy manner, and the procession then resumed the march through the various streets indicated in the programme, to Exchange Building, where the speaking was to come off.

Mr. Haynes opened the debate, as the champion of the Breckenridge party. He has spoken few times before, and he added no feature of interest to what he then said.

In all candour, we thought his efforts a lame one, but that may be attributable to the cause, which is even lamer.

Col. Haynes did say one thing new, and that was that he was a betting man, he would bet on *Breckenridge's lick*.

It struck us as the most sensible thing that Col. Haynes said, for all admit that Breckenridge has done less for the Democratic party, and the party more for him, than any man in it.

With him, thus far, it has been *all luck*, and Mr. Haynes may bet on that, thinking it will, as usual, carry him through. In this he will be mistaken.

We regretted to hear him speak of the fusion in New York, between the Douglasites, Bell men, as "dishonorable." We so understood him in alluding to it.

To say nothing of the questionable delicacy of such language, in such a connection, we might ask Col. Haynes if he is not willing to see a fusion of all good men, to defeat the Black Republicans? If so, (and we must believe he is,) it is due to himself and his own party, that he should discard all such objectionable phrases.

Col. Polk followed Mr. Haynes, and we confess it was the most crushing, withering blow to the cause of the Yancey party that we have ever heard. He proved, beyond all cavil or question, that Mr. Haynes had *endorsed* squatter sovereignty when he and other members of the Tennessee legislature addressed a letter to Gen. Cass, in 1850, congratulating him upon the speech he had just made in Senate, in which he claimed, for the people of the States and Territories the right to regulate their own domestic and municipal affairs. Mr. Haynes' name was to that letter, and there was no evading the blow. [The letter is in our issue of August 15th.]

Some gentleman interrupted Col. Polk, just here, and said he wrote that letter to General Cass, which Mr. Haynes signed, and it was due to Mr. H. that it should be made known. Polk's retort will cure him of ever interrupting another speaker.

Col. Polk, continuing, proved that Mr. H. was a bogus elector, for the Democratic State Convention that met in Nashville, in January, appointed electors who should stand on the Cincinnati platform.

"Now," said he to Mr. H., "if you are not for the man that stands on that platform you are a bogus elector; and if you are for him who is on that platform you must drop Breckenridge."

Some one here handed Col. P. a slip of paper containing the question propounded to Douglas at Norfolk:

He asked Mr. Haynes if he thought the election of Lincoln would justify a breaking up of the Government? Mr. Haynes was silent. "Stand up, sir! Polk," said he, "these people want an answer to this question." His answer. The moment of doubt and appeal was here perfectly deafening, and the crowd evidently felt that the course of the Yanceyites was beyond endurance.

As there was no possible chance for taking any notes of the speech of either gentleman, our notice will necessarily be meager.

There were not two applauses, however, about the cause of Breckenridge and Douglas as manifested by the crowd in the building. It was for Douglas, by all odds.

Mr. Peyton made a deal of applause that told where the popular heart was. It was several minutes before he could proceed, and then, the house roared as he gathered in a compact body and cast him, bodyfat as easily to have every word that fell from his lips.

He attempted to run among the Democracy, and said it was a comfortable reputable to witness it. Old and true members of that party had come to him unb