KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

Constitutional Union Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PLATFORM:

The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner.
N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1. JAMES W. DEADERICK, of Washington.
2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox.
3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
4. S. S. STANTON, of Smith.
5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson.
6. WM. F. KERCHEVAL, of Lincoln.
7. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles.
8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery.
9. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll.
10. B. D. NABORS, of Shelby.

Our Monster Union Meeting.

Ten Thousand Bell Men in Council!!

We have just concluded the labors and pleasures of a terrible and overwhelming Union meeting in Knoxville. It was the greatest demonstration of the campaign, in Tennessee. It had for its object, the concentration of all the Bell and Everett forces of this end of our State, at one point, on one occasion, and to a great extent accomplished this object. It has been a successful, a glorious, and a terrible meeting. We use these words with emphasis. The very atmosphere was charmed as with a sorcerer's spell, and something loaded the gale not heretofore manifested in all our experience of a quarter of a century, at political meetings.

The people commenced coming in on Wednesday morning, and continued throughout the day, on horseback, in wagons and buggies, and by railroad, and this rush of the masses continued that night, and throughout the next day, Thursday, until 9 o'clock, and against that time, the people had assembled by thousands. While there was much of rejoicing, and every evidence of confidence in our cause, still the elastic, gleeful, buoyant zeal and animation of the anxious and patriotic masses, was, to some extent, supplanted by the deeper, the more earnest and perchance fiercer sentiment of the people, in their zeal to preserve this glorious Union, and to trample under foot the vile disunionists of the South, and slavery agitators of the North. The vast assemblage, whether in procession, by night and by day, or around the stand listening to the powerful and eloquent speeches delivered, were strong, resolute, and determined to a purpose. The very atmosphere was heavy with the significance that a crisis has at last come; that the swords of the traitors and enemies of the Union, both North and South, are only suspended by the votes of two or three States in the coming Presidential contest. God send us a safe deliverance, was the concentrated prayer of thoughtful thousands, and could be read in their countenances by all who could at all discern the signs of the times.

The people, with whom we mixed freely for two days and nights, in the streets, around their camp fires, in procession, and around the stands where speaking was going on, showed by their zeal, their anxiety, and their patriotic expressions of sentiment, that they were not indifferent to the strong agitations of our great Ship of State, now tossing upon sectional billows, alone in the hands of conspirators North and South, whose treason to the country entitle them to be hung on every tree within reach, and wherever found, plotting and scheming to overthrow this government! The real people, thank God, are at length aroused, and place the proper estimate on the leaders of the Breckinridge party South, and the Republican party North. They view them now, as an organized band of conspirators on the one hand; as a mighty league of Goths on the other; dupes of designing, corrupt, incendiary men, making night hideous with the torches of sedition, and with the brazen effigy of the Devil, daring to look honest men in the face in day time, and talk of the rights of the South!

The details of this monster meeting, the incidents of the occasion, pro and con, no newspaper reporter could give, whose whole time and attention was given to it; but we who were pulled and hauled by friends, filled up with company, and deprived of sleep for nights and days together, dislike to attempt any sort of description of the meeting. The crowd has been variously estimated, as such gatherings usually are, some over-estimating, others greatly under-estimating it. The *Register* stated that the crowd in attendance on Yancey's speech was "from two to three thousand." We have met with no one at that meeting, who have not estimated this to be *fifteen times as large*, and taking that for a basis, ours would number from THIRTY TO FORTY FIVE THOUSAND. But this is altogether an over estimate, founded upon the erroneous calculation as to the first meeting named. Suffice it to say, that this demonstration was equal in numbers, and grandeur to anything we have ever witnessed in Knoxville, since 1840, and it equalled that immense gathering, having the superior advantages of Railroad facilities for getting here.

A procession was formed on Wednesday night, the length of the business portion of Gay Street, with music, and transparencies, and torch lights, and collecting in front of the Court House, on Main Street, was joined by an enthusiastic procession from Sevier County, headed by a band of music, and bearing aloft the splendid Prize Banner won in 1840! To this was added a procession, with banners, from Thorn Grove in Knox County, who had arrived in the afternoon, and encamped on old Methodist hill. This vast assemblage was addressed by Hon. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, who made a most eloquent and stirring speech, and who, as a popular orator, has few equals, and no superior. The close of this speech brought 10 o'clock, and the entire procession, with 75 large transparencies, upon which were appropriate mottoes, a brass band, and the ringing of bells, proceeded to the Depot, the procession actually extending from the Lamar House to the Depot, with carriages, to receive Hon. Ben. Hill, Gen. Leslie Combs, John F. House, Messrs. Maynard and Colyer.

When the train was heard in the distance, an innumerable quantity of torches were lighted up, banners were displayed on all hands, and shouts went up that rent the air! The distinguished speakers were taken in charge by the Committee of Reception, placed in carriages, and taken in front of the Court House, where each made brief remarks, thanking the crowd, and congratulating the friends of "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws" upon the bright prospects ahead, and retired to the quarters provided for them, say about midnight.

This was a great night, the moon was shining silver bright, and the stars with glory attended the night—the weather was favorable—the thousands were orderly, but enthusiastic—while the banners were flying, and the bells were ringing, shouts went up long and loud—and patriotic hearts beat responsive as in days of yore.

Thursday morning came, and with its dawn, the real people came pouring in, on horses, in wagons and vehicles, not only from all parts of Knox, but from the surrounding counties. Then came train after train from the east and from the west, with their crowds, and turning out their hundreds until 11 o'clock. The procession began to form at half past 9 o'clock, under the direction of Gen. Caswell, Chief Marshal, and his aids, Smith, Yearwood, Tebbs, Ivers, Parker, Brenner, and others. The Cleveland Brass Band headed the procession—the mounted men followed—carriages and Buggies came next—the Persimmon tree covered with fruit and a live Coon on its limbs, attracted great attention. Fine Banners were strung along the entire line, and a "universe of people" were in motion by half after ten o'clock, marching to Old Methodist Hill, were one of the largest and finest stands, most elegantly decorated by the ladies, was erected, and seats prepared in front for the ladies, and a portion of the gentlemen.

At 11 o'clock, Hon. Horace Maynard introduced Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, who spoke to a sea of up turned faces for *two hours and fifty minutes*, and none spoke more grandly, more winningly, or was listened to with deeper conviction and respect, than was the great, the noble, and the eloquent Hill, who has a throne in the heart of the Empire State of the South. He spoke as a Union man should should speak at a period like this. Eloquently, manly, dignified, and convincing, he defended our patriotic Union band with an eloquence and success that made our people glad. He made the most able defence of John Bell, that we have heard during the canvass, and this was a common expression of opinion. With courageous appeal he invoked honest Democrats against the tyranny of their designing leaders—with an eloquence and sincerity that told, he upheld the shield of the Constitution, and with Spartan vigor and gallantry he pitched into the ranks of disunion traitors at the South, and abolition nullifiers at the North. He avowed the energies of all Union men, won the confidence and esteem of honest Democrats, and made a speech that will not be forgotten by those who heard it in a life time. He fully met public expectation, high as it was, and great as was his fame. Nor did ever any man have closer and more respectful attention.

Gen. Leslie Combs, the gallant old Kentuckian, who recently beat Breckinridge in his own State 23,000 votes, next addressed the crowd, in a speech of *one hour and a half*. The speaker was not a stranger to our people—he had been with us in 1840 and 1844, and the presence of the glorious and heroic old Kentucky soldier, inspired the greatest enthusiasm among all classes of people. He spoke feelingly of the peril of the Union, of the corrupting influence of this disbanded Democracy, and of the cheering prospects of their overthrow, and of the election of Bell and Everett. He expressed his profound astonishment at meeting with such an overwhelming assemblage of the people, and could only account for it on the ground of sympathy and regard for the cause in which we were all engaged. But we neither pretend to give the language or points of this telling speech. Suffice it to say, that he took his seat amidst the shouts of the crowd to go on!

There was an universal desire to hear John F. House, Esq., the District Elector for the Nashville District, the immediate representative of John Bell. His reputation as an orator is as extended as the limits of our State. He was introduced, and spoke for *one hour and a half*, and soon satisfied the crowd that he possessed a mind stored with all that is lovely and captivating in classic literature, all that is useful in the political history of parties, and all that is sublime in the philosophic art of exposing Locofoco misrule, and skinning the demagogues who lead the Breckinridge-Yancey faction! His captivating and splendid effort found an echo in the thousands of Union hearts around him. We shall not attempt any report of his speech, as it would detract from its merits. It made an impression that must be lasting, and one that will not be lost with its beneficial effects in the Presidential vote in this end of our State!

At night, the torch-light procession on horse-back, the men on foot with transparencies and banners, attracted universal attention, and brought into Main street an overwhelming crowd, where stirring speeches were delivered by Messrs. Vance, of North Carolina, Joseph T. Campbell, of Virginia, A. S. Colyer, of Middle Tennessee, and Messrs White and W. Y. C. Humes, of Memphis.—Speaking continued until near midnight, and good order prevailed.

This was a great meeting for the Constitutional Union party—good service was rendered—and our friends were delighted with the result. We have written this imperfect sketch in the midst of our office full of gentlemen, interrupting us all the time, on Friday morning before going to press.

Slave Holders only to Vote.

Some of our laboring classes think very hard of the *sneering* and *contemptuous manner* in which Yancey spoke of white women at the North, who stood over the wash-tub, and cook around fire-sides. Others thought still harder of the *scornful* manner in which he spoke of white men at the North, blacking boots and driving carriages, characterizing both the occupation of white men and women who do so, as degrading menial service.—True, it was very severe in its bearing upon our own citizens, *nine-tenths* of whom are degraded, according to Yancey's views of the dignity of labor. But this is really nothing to what awaits us, if a "Southern Confederacy" shall be established. The wealth and aristocracy of the "eight Cotton States" will be represented in that Confederacy, and will control it, and the right of voting will be limited to those who own slaves. The Government will be that of a "Slave Oligarchy," and none but the owners of Slave property will be allowed to vote. In this way they will get rid of the Irish and German vote, and the native poor of our own country!

Yancey on Slaughter

The over-bearing spirit, aristocratic scorn, and hatred of poverty, on the part of Yancey, was manifested by him in his speech here, in speaking of Slaughter, to whom he wrote his *treasonable* letter. Why, said he, he is an humble, a very humble young man, poor, and of obscure parentage, nothing more than the *sub-editor of a newspaper!* He said he wrote to him in reply to a letter from Slaughter, because of his humble position in society, alias his poverty, lest he should think that he felt above him. He, Slaughter, had been kindly disposed towards him, Yancey, and he condescended to write to him on that account!

Our Government on the Stump.

Old Buck opened the Presidential campaign with a regular stump speech in Washington, in favor of Breckinridge. Secretary Cobb followed with speeches in Georgia. Attorney General Black seconded the motion in Pennsylvania. Breckinridge followed it up in Kentucky. The Government has mounted the rostrum—not with a view to enlighten the people, but to retain power, so as to keep the people in the dark, as to the stealing, extravagance and profligacy of the most corrupt party that ever held and abused power in this country.

Meeting at Sweetwater.

We attended the Bell and Everett Mass Meeting at Sweetwater on Saturday last. There were about eight hundred persons—as the ground, we think, double the number in attendance at the Yancey meeting here.

We never witnessed better order, and more marked attention at speaking. Sweetwater is recovering from the shock it received in the days of [illegible], when Duggan, or a [illegible], was [illegible]. It may now be said that some good can come out of Nazareth! No man was drunk—no one misbehaved—and all was attentive and respectful.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, led off in a speech *of two hours and a half*, from a stand handsomely carpeted and decorated, to an audience comfortably seated, in a beautiful grove, and anxious to hear a man of whom they had so many favorable accounts. We will only take time to say, that it was one of Nelson's ablest efforts. He was in good trim, and performed his part to perfection. Many shed tears under his closing remarks, and all were pleased with his manliness, boldness and sincerity.

Hon. Horace Maynard spoke two hours, to an audience perfectly delighted, if we may except a few Breckenridge men. It was the best partisan speech we have heard from Mr. Maynard in four years. He was very severe upon this Disunion Democracy, and upon the Breckenridge leaders; but his developements as to their hellish designs, their insincerity, and their great clamor over an abstraction, satisfied the crowd that they merited every blow he gave them.

Col. O. P. Temple concluded the labors of the day in a telling speech of *one hour and a quarter*. He defended the record of Bell, and held up his accusers, and applied the lash to them after a style that was perfectly refreshing. So much were the people pleased with his speech, that we heard different persons say they had no idea that he was so efficient a stump speaker.

Upon the whole, this was a good days work, and its labors will tell at the ballot box in November next.

Yancey—A Disunionist.

This man Yancey, though an avowed Disunionist, nevertheless, and for the purpose of making votes for his pet, Breckenridge, sought to conceal the fact in his speech at this place. In June, 1856, he wrote a letter to Mr. Medows, of Tallapoosa county, Ala., from which we extract the following. Let all read it carefully, and they will see why it is, Yancey supports the Breckenridge ticket:

"In 1850, I advocated Disunion on three grounds, viz: That in the month of August of that year, the Federal Government had admitted California as a State formed under the free-soil process of Squatter Sovereignty, had dismembered the slaveholding States of Texas, and annexed a part of its soil to the Territory of New Mexico, and had abolished the internal slave trade between the States and the District of Columbia, and had thus in effect destroyed the Constitutional compact of the Union.

"The South, however, voted down the State Rights band with which I acted, and since I have not again proposed or advocated such a measure. UPON THAT QUESTION I BIDE MY TIME AND SHALL BE READY WITH THE READIEST, BELIEVING AT THE SAME TIME, THAT SUFFICIENT CAUSE EXISTS FOR A RESORT TO THAT EXPEDIENT EVEN NOW, IF IT WERE EXPEDIENT."

In May, 1858, Yancey delivered a long and fiery address to the members of the Commercial Convention, in which he indulged in the following language:

"Why am I ready to go with you (for Disunion?) Because, in my judgment the Union is now dissolved—because we have a government, but not the Union which the Constitution made."

Bell vs. the Supreme Court.

The Breckinridge-Yancey blackguards and slanderers, who charge John Bell with treating with contempt the decisions of the Supreme Court, when pressed for the proof, read the following extract from Mr. Bell's speech made in the Senate, on the 18th of March, 1858, on the Kansas-Lecompton question:

"Whatever may be the decisions of the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to interfere with the question of slavery in the Territories, and however clear and well-founded in principle and authority its decisions may be, I have supposed that inasmuch as it is a question of constitutional construction or interpretation, and relates to the jurisdiction and power of a special department of the Government—a department always more or less under the influence of political considerations, the question would not be regarded as permanently settled; and that whenever in the future, as heretofore, Congress shall be called upon to legislate concerning a territory, the question will again become the subject of decision, and such decision as the majority shall think proper to declare. Congress was never swayed by the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of its power to establish a National Bank, *nor will it be controlled by any of its opinions on questions involving political considerations.*"

Our reply to this is, that no man but a fool or a liar, or both, will rely upon this passage to prove that Bell is not willing to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. But it will do to prove that Democracy would not stand by the Court, when it declared Congress had the power to establish a National Bank!

William L. Disunion-Yancey.

With a degree of deceit not very creditable, Mr. Yancey tried to *cover over* his vile and infamous Disunionism, in his speech here. His partizan friends also seek to conceal his abominable treason, because it will loose them votes. It is of no use to lie out. The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, an out and out Disunion sheet, talks it out honestly. It eulogizes Yancey because he is a Disunionist, and supports Breckinridge because he represents that idea and principle. It says:

"But why should Mr. Yancey endeavor to fight against the general conviction that he is a Disunionist? It is the very thing that has given him his strength in the present hour of strife. It is certainly the cause why many South Carolinians have thrown up their hats for him. Take away his disunion strength, and Mr Yancey, as it seems to us, will be another Samson shorn of his locks.

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"At all events, we venture the assertion that ninety-nine-hundredths of the Disunionists *per se* at the South are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Yancey's extremism. Is it not true that *they believe* him to be the ruling spirit of *approaching* disunion? And if this estimate of him be correct, is it not much better and much wiser that he should drop a mere warfare of policy and come out openly for disunion in certain contingencies?"

Hanging of Anthony Bewley.

The Methodist Preacher hung in Texas, for his active participation in the abolition riots and fires in that country, turns out to be the Rev. Anthony Bewley, a native of East Tennessee, and formerly a member of the Holston Conference. He was born and raised at the mouth of Lick Creek, on Chucky River, and married Miss Winton, of Roane county, about the year 1834, and shortly after, removed to the West. We knew him personally, and knew him to be a clever and upright man, but always anti-slavery, and rather a *stubborn man*, in matters of opinion. At the time of his hanging, he was a member of the Arkansas Conference, and he had twice been elected to the General Conference, so that he was a man of some prominence.

The *Christian Advocate & Journal*, the organ of the Northern Methodist Church, states he was a very devout, pious and inoffensive man, and that the offence for which he was hung, was that of being a minister of the Northern Methodist Church, or as he styles it, "The Methodist Episcopal Church." It is not true that they hung men in Texas, for being Ministers of Methodist Episcopal Church. The Texas *Christian Advocate*, one of the organs of the Southern Methodist Church, says Mr. Bewley was hung for being an active abolitionist, and that upon his trial, a majority of 700 men condemned him and past sentence. The New York *Advocate* pronounces this a "murderous work." Not more so, in our judgment, than the Insurrection, and burning of towns in Texas, under the direction of those associated with Mr. Bewley. Arkansas and Texas, fell to the Southern Church, after the separation in 1844, and Mr. Bewley knew it, and had no business there, but should have united his fortunes with those of the Indiana, or Illinois Conferences, under the care of the Northern Church, and out and out Abolitionists. Above all, he had no business there, meddling with the domestic institutions of the country. And as great as is our respect for the friends and relatives of Mr. Bewley, we must be permitted to say, that the people of Texas served him right. If he had been our brother, we should say he ought to have been hung.

The New York *Advocate* says he was "devoutly pious and inoffensive." If this be the case, hanging was "a short cut" to the Kingdom of God, and to the crossing of a "River, the streams whereof shall make glad the City of God." And ere this time the Reverend Abolitionist has realized the truth of the declaration of a modern poet:

"Celestial fruit from earthly ground,
From faith and hope may grow."

"Mr. Bell a Disunionist."

The Breckenridge-Yancey blackguards, quote the following extract from Mr. Bell's speech in the Senate, in 1850, to prove him a Disunionist:

"Sir, no man who loves his country, no man who has any just pride in the reflection that he is an American citizen, but must desire that these dissensions should cease. For, sir, it is not a mere question whether we shall preserve the Union; for that may be, and yet prove no great boon either to ourselves or to posterity. The question is not whether these States shall continue united according to the letter of the covenant by which they are bound together. It is whether they shall continue to be practically and efficiently co-operative in carrying out the great ends of the association. The question is whether mutual trust and confidence shall continue to animate and encourage mutual efforts in promoting and multiplying common benefits; or whether mutual hatred and distrust shall step into check all progress, to distract and confound all joint endeavors for the common welfare; in fine, to detail upon the country all the evils of endless discord. That is the question.—And when you present that issue to me, I say give me separation; give me disunion; give me anything in preference to a Union sustained *only by* power, by Constitutional and legal ties, without reciprocal trust and confidence. If our future career is to be one of eternal discord, of angry crimination and recrimination give me rather separation with all its consequences. If I am to be at peace, let it be peace in reality; and if I am to be at war, let me know it at once, that I may put my house in order and be ready to meet the consequences."

Mr. Bell, in that speech, was alike condemning the extremists North and South, and advocating "the *Union*, the *Constitution*, and the *Enforcement of the laws*." He tells, in this paragraph, he tells the Southern Disunionists, and Northern agitators, that no Union, and a separation at once, is preferable to the state of things they were seeking to bring upon the country. The sentiments in this paragraph meets the cordial approbation of all Bell men, North and South, and they do honor to the head and heart of the Tennessee Statesman.

The vile demagogues who quote it on the stump, represent it as coming from a speech *made in opposition to the Union*, when lying, dishonest villains know it was a speech in favor of the Union—in favor of compromise, mutual concession, and harmony.

The Western Carolinian.

This is the name of a paper at Franklin, N. C., that has declared for Bell and Everett, and is edited by Rev. C. D. Smith, formerly of Knoxville. The editor in justification of the stand he has taken says:

"What would have been thought of a preacher or christian who would have cried peace and lulled the voice of patriotism in the struggle for our independence? So we ask, what would be the position of the christian, who seeing the sword come upon the land if he warned not the people? Can a minister be guiltless who sees his flocks about to be precipitated into bloody strife and death?—We think not. That such is the case now we sincerely believe, and therefore, have but one motive in assuming our present position."

Robert Breckenridge warning John!

During the past winter, we all noticed the able and lengthy letter going the rounds, addressed to John C. Breckinridge by his uncle Robert J. Breckinridge, an able Presbyterian Minister. He cautioned his Nephew against the heresy and crime of *Disunion*. At the time, we all wondered why the uncle should write the *Nephew* such a letter. It now turns out that he understood the young man better than any of us. He seems to have known that the young man could be used by a *traitorous* South, to "precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution," in order to establish a Southern Confederacy!

Why Major Breckinridge Should Decline.

The Memphis "Appeal," an old and influential Democratic organ gives many reasons why Major Breckinridge should decline, of which the following are good and sufficient:

"He ought to decline because the first movement towards his nomination was made by an avowed Disunionist. He ought to decline because he occupies the position of a disorganizer and a Disunionist. He ought to decline because he is considered, by all unbiased minds, as a mere tool in the hands of discomfited politicians and a defeated administration."

Surely, adds the Richmond Whig, these reasons are potent enough to induce any patriotic and well meaning man to decline, and, if Mr. Breckinridge is either, he certainly will decline. There is another all-sufficient reason why he ought to decline—he stands not the ghost of a chance of carrying the electoral vote of any state, except the solitary and demented Disunion State of South Carolina. Will Breckinridge decline, and thereby quit giving "aid and comfort to Lincoln?"

Mr. Bell favors the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—*Advertiser.*

Mr. Bell does no such thing.—*Gazette.*

Mr. Bell said in his place in the Senate in 1850:

"But, however great my respect may be for the opinions of others on the question of power, there are some considerations of such high account, as, in my judgment, to make it desirable that, unless by common consent the project of abolition shall be wholly given up and abandoned, THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY EXISTING IN THE DISTRICT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED AT ONCE; at the present moment, however, the excited state of public sentiment in the South, growing out of Territorial questions may seem to forbid such a course. For myself, if the sentiment of the adjacent States and and of the South generally, were less inflamed, I WOULD PREFER THAT COURSE TO KEEPING IT AN OPEN QUESTION."

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With this qualification, and in order to test the determination of the North, in regard to any further and continued aggressions upon the Southern feelings and the security of Southern property, I WOULD BE CONTENT TO THE SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT ABOLISHED TO DAY.

Note the Difference.

"HUMANITY TO THE SLAVE, NOT LESS THAN JUSTICE TO THE MASTER, RECOMMENDS THE POLICY OF EXTENSION AND DIFFUSION INTO ANY NEW TERRITORY, ADAPTED TO HIS CONDITION; AND THE REASONS ARE TOO OBVIOUS TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD BY THE DULLEST INTELLECT."—John Bell, 1850.

"I AM CONNECTED WITH NO PARTY THAT HAS FOR ITS OBJECT THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. * * * * * THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS NOT A PRO-SLAVERY PARTY."—John C. Breckinridge, 1856.

From the Nashville Banner, Sept 25.

Reception of John J. Crittenden of Kentucky.

Hon. John J. Crittenden arrived in this city on the 2 o'clock P. M. train yesterday from Bowling Green, Kentucky. The Hon. John Bell was on the same train returning from Bowling Green, where he had been in attendance at the Kentucky State Fair. The train which brought down the two distinguished Statesmen was crowded with passengers and among them, the Sumner county delegation. Thousands of people were assembled on the spot awaiting to catch a glimpse of the great Kentuckian, and the crowd was so dense it was next to impossible to edge through it, and the street was so blocked up with people of all sizes and ages that it was difficult for the carriages and omnibuses to effect a passage. Every window and door way and house-roof in the vicinity of the Louisville and Nashville Railway station had its crowd of spectators. When the train swept through the station to Market street, there was a cheering and waving of hats such as we have seldom heard and witnessed before, and the scene presented, of so many thousand hats in motion, resembled a swarm of hornets. The enthusiasm of the people was intense. We have seen nothing like it since the reception of Mr. Bell, when he reached home after his nomination, a few months ago. Everybody was rushing forward as if jealous as to who should give the first shout of greeting to the distinguished visitor. The crowd swayed to and fro, and the people jostled each other, and what with the rattle of drums, the warning shrieks of the steam whistle, the shouts of the multitude, the music of the band, and the stentorian orders of the Marshals, at intervals—the whole scene was one of tumult and wild excitement. Thanks to the efficiency of Marshal Will L. Foster and his aids George W. Dorden, Esq., and Duke Cox, Esq., Capt. W. B. Walton, L. F. Beech, A. J. Milam, J. R. Bruce, Thos. H. Taylor, A. S. Ewing, A. C. Nichol, W. B. Ewing, Esq's, the procession was at length formed and proceeded up North street in the following order:

First came the "Bell Stars." This handsome military company from Murfreesboro', under command of Capt. Neale, formed a conspicuous and attractive feature of the procession. They arrived in the city yesterday morning, and were met at the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway station and escorted to the hotel by the Bell Grays. The uniform of the "Stars", is tasteful and appropriate, consisting of brown cloth coat and pants, the facing and trimmings of the coat, of black velvet, with a double row of buttons on the front. The hat of the company is of a dark brown material, surmounted by a sable plume—the officers' plume of bright yellow feathers. On the front of the hat is a large brass plate bell, in the centre of which is a silver star. The "Bell Stars," of Murfreesboro is one of the best drilled campaign companies ever enrolled, and their soldierly bearing excited universal admiration and remark.

They were followed by the Bell Grays of this city, under command of Capt. Hinton.—Then came Horn's silver band in their splendid chariot, drawn by four horses, and immediately behind the chariot, the carriage which contained Mr. Crittenden. It was a handsome open carriage, drawn by four beautiful greys, driven by our staunch old friend, McFerrin, to whose public spirit, and good taste the friends of Mr. Crittenden are indebted for so elegant a turn out. The heads of the horses were tastefully decorated with ribbons and rosettes. In the carriages with Mr. Crittenden rode the Hon. John Bell, Samuel D. Morgan, Esq., and Gen. Hagan, of this city. Three other carriages followed this one, in which were the Rev. Doctor Edgar, Russel Houston, Esq., John Trimble, Esq., Benj. Weller, W. G. McClelland, members of the Union Central Executive Committee and others.

Then came the Bell Highlanders, Captain Crenshaw, in their new uniform and rifles, and after them in the Sumner county delegation bearing a banner at their head with "*Old Sumner Wide Awake*" inscribed on it. After them followed a long procession of citizens on foot, and another of carriages brought up the rear. The sidewalks were thronged with men women and children, and loud huzzas echoed from one end of the column to the other. The procession moved round the Public Square to the stirring music of the company bands and Horn's Silver Band, and stopped in front of the City Hotel, where the military were drawn up in a line. The balconies of the City Hotel, its windows and the doors were crowded with spectators, and thousands of persons were assembled upon the Public Square in front of the building, entirely filling up the avenue between it and the Court House.

The carriage, in which was Mr. Crittenden, drew up in front of the City Hotel at the Ladies Entrance, and the Hon. Russel Houston, of Nashville, from another carriage drawn up beside it, welcomed the distinguished Statesman on behalf of our city and State.

"We rejoice, sir," said Mr. Houston, "to meet you as our honored guest. May your life be long and happy as it has been useful and beneficial to your country. We all remember with the liveliest emotions your visit to us in the trying times of '40, and we thank you now as we thanked you then for your patriotic efforts in the cause of your common country. When you were so useful to us then, when peace and happiness pervaded the land—what may you not be, when greater perils now encompass us, and a sectionalism unprecedented disturbs the quiet of the country. We long again to hear our thirty-three stars singing together for joy, and united and happy. We believe that our National Union may be preserved by the assistance of Kentucky and Tennessee, and we welcome you, sir, the distinguished representative of our sister State; you are welcome, thrice welcome to our city and her hospitalities."

Mr Houston concluded amidst the hearty cheers of the people, and the Hon. John J. Crittenden, as soon as quiet was restored, responded as follows:

"Mr. Houston: I offer to you, sir, and to this vast assemblage my acknowledgments for this cordial reception and welcome you have been pleased to give me. I remember when I visited your city on an occasion like the present. It is a green spot in my memory. I well remember your victory and triumph of that glorious time. May it be an augury of the success which awaits us now. From that victory we reaped but a small reward—from this one we may reap a hundred fold. As you have said, sir, we are assailed at the present time on one side by sectionalism and upon the other by disunion. Our opponents are the enemies to the success of our nation and of its very existence. We must put them down or they will put us down.

But we can triumph over them at last. I am one of those who believe in the intelligence of the people and their capacity to govern themselves. I believe that they are awake to the dangers which threaten them, and in their fidelity is the only remedy for the disastrous condition of the country. When they are fully awake there is no danger, and all these threatening clouds will be swept away—*for the ballot-box is more effective than the cartridge-box.* The people see it, and they know it. Let every man then consider what is his duty in this crisis, and do it like an honest man. We must vote against sectionalism in the North and sectionalism in the South; must pursue the middle path, called the golden way. You have alluded, sir, to Tennessee and Kentucky, as an assurance of the conservative feeling of the people. I have long ago looked upon them as twin-sisters—the first born of the Government. It has long been a settled political maxim with me, that as long as *they* stand together, there could be no dissolution of the Union. That they should so stand has been my political wish and prayer for more than twenty years. It is a union of kindred blood and kindred patriotism; we are alike in our institutions, and we were born brothers. United in politics we can maintain the Constitution and Government.

But this is an occasion to enter into political argument. I cannot express the gratitude I feel—I cannot make you know how much I feel indebted to you for this reception. I wish to God I was more deserving of such honor. Again, I offer my acknowledgments, with all the sincerity of my heart for your cordial reception."

When Mr. Crittenden concluded, Chief Marshal Foster offered three cheers for John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, which were given by the multitude with a hearty good will, and the Public Square fairly re-echoed with the cheering. Three more cheers were given for the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee. Mr. Crittenden was then escorted into the Hotel.

The Hon. Horace Maynard, who during the last month has been speaking in different points in Massachusetts, where he has travelled, like a blazing meteor through the old Bay State, awakening the enthusiasm of the conservatives everywhere, was present during the reception at the Hotel. As soon as he was observed, loud calls were made for "Maynard," and he responded by thanking the audience, and said he would state in the language of a distinguished Southern Orator, who had upon a certain occasion been called upon for a speech at New Orleans after the Sage of Ashland had finished speaking—"When the Eagle is abroad in the sky, the owls and bats should retire." With these remarks he bowed his thanks and withdrew, amid the loud cheers of the crowd—but there was no man there who was willing to consider as an owl or bat either, such an Orator as Maynard, of East Tennessee.

The military companies fired salutes in succession in front of the Hotel, and retired, and then the crowd dispersed.

Banners of Welcome.—A very beautiful and appropriate banner was stretched across North Market street at the Public Square by the First Ward Bell Club. It consisted of two national flags, connecting to a white ground in the centre, upon which was the following inscription:

"First Ward Union Club's Welcome to Crittenden."

"Sage of Kentucky, we greet thee with Star Spangled Banner to the home of John Bell."

Upon the reverse side was a representation of an immense bell, underneath which was the name of Everett, and above it the People's platform: "The Union, the Constitution and the Laws."

Across College street, from the balcony at the Third Ward Union Club Headquarters, was suspended a mammoth flag, and upon a white strip at the bottom the following inscription:

"A hearty welcome to John J. Crittenden, the noble Kentucky Patriot and defender of the Union,	To the HOME of John Bell.	The standard bearer of the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

Upon the reverse side was the following:

"*Kentucky and Tennessee,*

They won unfading laurels in fighting the foes of our Union abroad—They will add another chaplet in their glorious renown in the pending struggle against the enemies of our Union at home."

Knoxville and the Ohio River.

Knoxville, Sept. 24, 1860.

At a meeting of the citizens of Knoxville, held at Parham's Hall, this evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegation appointed to visit Cincinnati and Louisville, with reference to the subject of a railroad connection between Knoxville and the Ohio river. His Honor, the Mayor was called to the Chair, and B. R. Strong was requested to act as Secretary.

Upon being called upon by the Chairman, Judge Swan, on behalf of the delegation, addressed the meeting, substantially as follows:

The visit to Cincinnati and Louisville had been agreeable to the delegation, and he trusted not without profit to Knoxville and East Tennessee. There were in Cincinnati, at the same time, delegations urging a connection between that city and Nashville, and that city and the Cumberland Gap. All received a patient, respectful and attentive hearing by the solid men of that city, assembled on three different evenings, at the Merchants Exchange, and a very lively interest was manifested in securing, with the least possible delay, a communication by railroad with the Southern system of Roads. As to this general proposition, there was no diversity of opinion in Cincinnati. The only question was whether the one route or the other presented for consideration, was the most desirable. Your delegation presented very fully the many advantages offered by the Knoxville connexion—its directness in view of connexions with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston and Beaufort, and all the vast intermediate country—its comparative cheapness—as $2,550,000 only is necessary to secure the construction of the eighty miles of road from Danville, Ky., to the Tennessee line—(a sum much less than is necessary to construct any other road to connect Cincinnati with the South)—the advantage which would accrue to Cincinnati by a consolidation of the entire line of rail from that city to Knoxville. These and many other arguments in favor of the Knoxville connexion he reported as having submitted to the people of that city. To many of the citizens, such as Judge Hall, Rufus King, Hon. Mr. Flagg, E. D. Mansfield, R. B. Bowler, and others, these were not new considerations, and the delegation were pleased to find these gentlemen and many others of like prominence in the commercial and manufacturing departments—(among them that sterling man, A. B. Latta, inventor of the steam fire-engine,) fully alive to the importance of a speedy and direct communication with Knoxville. The result of the discussions of the various delegations, as well as citizens, was the adoption of resolutions in favor of a line of road *to the South*, and the appointment by his Honor, Mayor Bishop, of a committee of five of the best citizens of Cincinnati to investigate the whole subject, and report to some future meeting of the citizens. This our delegation regarded as discreet action, and it received their cordial approval.

This committee, it is supposed, will soon visit us, and arrangements should be made to receive them, and give them all proper information touching the object of their mission. Beside this action of the citizens in their public assembly, the delegation further reported interviews with parties now owning and controlling the lines of road from Covington to Paris, and from Lexington to Danville, from which assurances were derived that through the liberality of Mr. R. B. Bowler, and the energy of Mr. Sinton, the work on the latter road will now be renewed, and the line finished from Nicholasville to Danville. This result will be attributable, in a great measure, to the liberal subscription of $200,000, which Mr. Bowler proposed to make for that purpose, and in this connection it was gratifying to the delegation to report that the same enterprising gentleman, (whose courtesy also to the delegation they desire parenthetically to acknowledge) proposes to subscribe $200,000 to the stock necessary to extend the road from Danville in the direction of Knoxville.

The delegation did not spend so much time in Louisville as in Cincinnati, for the reason that they were informed by his Honor, Mayor Crawford, and Hon. James Guthrie, President of the Louisville and Nashville road, that their city has not been indifferent to the policy of a connexion with East Tennessee, and the Southern and Eastern Atlantic seaboard, via East Tennessee. Their policy, however, is to accomplish this by an extension of the Lebanon branch of the Nashville road. In a very short time, Mr. McLeady, the Chief Engineer of the Louisville and Nashville road is to make a reconnoissance with a view to this connexion, and upon his report as satisfactory, the city of Louisville will act as efficiently as she has heretofore done in building lines in the direction of Tennessee; and the Mayor did not hesitate to assure us that he believed Louisville would go ahead of Cincinnati in meeting us at the State line. A portion of the delegation favored an amalgamation of our Tennessee line with the Louisville interest, but a larger portion thought the consolidation with Cincinnati not only more promising, but more desirable, but for the present all the delegation thought it advisable that the Knoxville and Kentucky Company should hold itself ready to combine with either interest promising the earliest connection with the Ohio.

Judge Swan concluded his remarks by submitting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Mayor (of which committee the Mayor shall be one, and the chairman thereof) to receive and confer with such committee as shall be appointed by the Mayor of Cincinnati to investigate and report upon the proper route for a connexion between Knoxville and Cincinnati.

Resolved, That if the citizens of Louisville shall undertake to survey a route to connect their city with roads in East Tennessee, the committee appointed under the foregoing resolution shall report to some meeting of the citizens of Knoxville to be called for that purpose, the best means to be adopted to secure an examination of such routes as will directly connect the city of Louisville with Knoxville.

In compliance with the first resolution the chairman appointed as the committee, Messrs. Luttrell, Mayor, C. W. Jones, W. G. Swan, Geo. M. Branner, and C. Wallace.

On motion of Dr. Fouche, it was further

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Knoxville papers, and the papers of Cincinnati and Louisville be requested to copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

James C. Luttrell, Chairman.
B. R. Strong, Sec'y.

Texas.

We have already been informed by telegraph that the friends of Bell and Everett and Douglas and Johnson in Texas had united upon a common electoral ticket. A letter which we received yesterday from a gentleman residing at Austin, furnishes us the names of the gentlemen comprising the ticket, as follows:

STATE AT LARGE.
Geo. W. Paschal, of Travis.
B. H. Epperson, of Red River.
FOR THE DISTRICTS.
Wm. Stedman, of Rusk.
Jno. H. Benson, of Colorado.

The first and last are old Democrats—the others old Whigs. We trust this ticket may be successful.

Speaking at Bolivar.

The *Quid-Nunc*, a Democratic paper published at Grand Junction, gives an account of the three-cornered fight at Bolivar, in Hardeman County, between Haynes, Polk and Peyton. We call attention to what the editor says, who himself heard the debate:

Col. Haynes led off in the discussion, and was followed by the able and inimitable Polk, the last round, falling, by turn, to the dignified and philosophic Peyton. Col. Haynes' speech disappointed his own friends, consisting, as it did, of empty declamation, without argument characteristic of the speeches of Messrs. Polk and Peyton. Col. Haynes is not a good orator; he begged and pleaded with his audience from the beginning to the end of his speech, not to get offended at anything he might say, and wound up with one of the bitterest and most contemptible allusion to the Douglas Democracy, we ever listened to. If there was a Douglas Democrat within a thousand miles of coming to Breckinridge, Col. Haynes drove him off another thousand in his rejoinder.—In fact every one we talked with said they would vote for Col. Bell a thousand times before they would for Breckenridge after the insult of yesterday.

The able speech of Hon. William H. Polk was enthusiastically received and more than satisfied his friends in every particular. We have it upon the most reliable authority, that no less than fifteen or twenty gentlemen, who were on the fence as between Douglas and Breckenridge, come out yesterday, after hearing Col. Polk, and expressed their determination to support Douglas and Johnson. Col. Polk fully exposed the disunion purposes of the bolting faction, and pointed to the fact that Mr. Breckenridge was really nominated at Richmond before he was at Baltimore, and challenged Col. Haynes to dispute it. Col. Haynes had a "padlock" on his mouth—he could not deny it. Col Polk wanted Col. Haynes to tell him why Mr. Buchanan did not enforce the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kansas, if that Court did decide that a Territorial Legislature had no power to exclude slavery. Col. Haynes was again silent—Why don't you, said Col. Polk, tell us exactly what you are for—tell us how you are to get protection from a Black Republican Congress?"

The speech of Hon. Balie Peyton, the brilliant orator of 1840, we are free to confess, not only gave satisfaction to his own friends, but commanded the highest respect of those who are politically opposed to him. His friends said he made a powerful speech. He certainly did rebuke the disunionists in a telling and forcible manner. Tears were seen to fall from the patriotic eye of many honest old farmers, as Col. Peyton recited the ruins of a divided and distracted people.—The honest, toiling masses see and feel the consequences of so terrible a calamity. But our space is now full.

Joe Lane.

It is really refreshing to read what Democratic papers say of each other, and of each others candidates.

The following is from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of last Sunday morning.

"The nomination of Lane for the Vice-Presidency is an outrage upon the intellect of the country. He is absolutely unfit and totally incompetent for the post."

The St. Paul *Democrat*, the leading Democratic paper of Minnesota, gives General Joe the following hit:

"Probably Joe Lane is the most illiterate man who is now, or has ever been, prominently engaged in the politics of the country. A man who in his official dispatches as general officer, habitually spelled "barracks" "b-a-r-r-a-k-s," and who still, in common correspondence, demonstrates his heathenish unfamiliarity with Divinity, by rendering "God" with a little "g"—does not impress us either as the best or most available man to set up before the country and the world as a fair embodiment of American Intelligence."

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, in noticing the fact that Yancey is growing restive under the charges made against him of disunionism, says:

"But why should Mr. Yancey endeavor to fight against the general conviction that he is a Disunionist? It is the very thing that has given him his strength in the present hour of strife. It is certainly the cause why many South Carolinians have thrown up their hats for him. Take away his disunion strength, and Mr. Yancey, as it seems to us, will be another Samson shorn of his locks.

* * * * * * * *

"At all events, we venture the assertion that nine-hundredths of the Disunionists *per se* at the South are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Yancey's extremism. Is it not true that they believe him to be the ruling spirit of approaching disunion? And if this estimate of him be correct, is it not much better and much wiser that he should drop a mere warfare of policy and come out openly for disunion in certain contingencies?"

Mr. Yancey [illegible] the secession at Charleston [illegible] Mr. Breckinridge [illegible]. Will Mr. Breckenridge answer these questions?

Important—Read! Read! Read!

The *Union and American* of yesterday copied a statement from a correspondent of the Marion (Ala.) *Commonwealth* to the effect that the National Union Committee at Washington had issued a record of Mr. Bell committing him to anti-slavery views. It is wholly false as will be seen from the following dispatch:

Washington, Sept. 20, 1860.

Hon. E. H. Ewing—The statement that our Committee has sent to the North an anti-slavery record of Mr. Bell is false. We have issued no other record of Mr. Bell on slavery except the one first published at Nashville.

A. R. Boteler.

The Dumb Candidate.

John C. Breckenridge has not yet answered those important questions put by Douglas, at Norfolk. Is a candidate who sings mum on matters of such transcendant moment worthy the suffrages of a frank and free people! As one of Mr. B.'s hearers at Ashland cried out, "Open your mouth wider, Major!"

Gov Johnson on Yancey.

Gov. Johnson, on his recent trip to Middle Tennessee, and on the day Yancey spoke in Knoxville, was heard to say, he would as soon think of sending a mad man into a Magazine of Powder with a torch of fire, as to place Yancey at the head of the Government!

When the leaders of Democracy told *John H. Crozier*, at Nashville, that he had gone too far upon the Secession question, and in advocating it, he replied that he had for that latitude, but that the people of East Tennessee were with him. We deny this, and contend that they are with Johnson in his views, touching these ultra men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Warranted Purely Vegetable. FIVE MILLIONS OF BOXES OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE SOLD YEARLY. [illegible]

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. [illegible] RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS. Principal Depot, 512 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Original and Best in the World! [illegible] GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin. FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor [illegible] CHARLES BATCHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York.

THE CONTRAST.

BORN BEAUTIFUL.

MADE BEAUTIFUL.

New Evidence.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye! [illegible]

A Common Observation [illegible]

I O O F [illegible]

For the Campaign of 1860. [illegible]

HIGHLAND BITTERS OR SCOTCH TONIC [illegible] JOHN JACKSON, Knoxville.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

A. S. COLYER, Esq. and MATT. MARTIN, Esq. will fill the following appointments: [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

FALL. 1860. WINTER.
THE MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF
DRESS & FANCY GOODS
EVER exhibited in Knoxville, can now be seen at COWAN, DICKINSON & CO'S.

FALL. 1860. WINTER.
COWAN, DICKINSON & CO.
INVITE the Ladies and Gentlemen of Knoxville and vicinity, to examine their SUPERB STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, [illegible]
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS & SHAWLS.
Velvet and Straw Bonnets.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
House-Furnishing GOODS,
CAN NOW BE seen at COWAN, DICKINSON & CO'S. [illegible]
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
KNIVES AND FORKS, [illegible]

FALL. 1860. WINTER.
GENTLEMEN, we have just received a magnificent stock of CLOTHING, &c. [illegible] COWAN, DICKINSON & CO.

A FINE lot of Saddles, Bridles, [illegible] COWAN, DICKINSON & CO.

UNION ACADEMY
CLINTON, TENN.
Rev. S. S. ROBERTS, Principal.
THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION [illegible] JOHN LEINART.

WINDOW GLASS
ALL sizes cut to order. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY A Teacher.
A GENTLEMAN graduated with honor [illegible]

"Why Stand Ye All the Day Idle?"
ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE United States [illegible]

AN ORDINANCE for the purpose of paving [illegible] JAMES C. LUTTRELL, Mayor.

NEGRO BOY OUT!
MY Negro Boy, Anthony, made his escape [illegible]