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, OCTOBER 6, 1860. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 10.

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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG, IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. G. BROWNLOW.

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KNOXVILLE WHIG. KNOXVILLE, TENN.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

Yancey's Murder of Dr Earle.

The fact that W. L. Yancey killed his uncle, Dr Earle, of South Carolina, has been stated in general terms, but the details have not been given. Dr. Earle lived one mile and a half west of Greenville, where his widow still resides, if alive. A few hundred yards distant is an old field, sometimes used for practising on horseback, but more frequently resorted to as a muster-ground. This was the occasion of a *Dell-motte*, when Dr. Earle's son, about ten years old, went on the ground, as all boys seek to do, and during their wheeling and turning, the boy got in the way. Yancey ordered him to get out of the way, but the boy, in his confusion, got more and more in the way, whereupon Yancey lashed him most unmercifully with a horse-whip. Dr. Earle was not at home, but on returning home through the town, a friend told him how cruelly Yancey had treated his son. Dr. Earle called on Yancey for an explanation—Yancey told him that the boy had been very insolent, and that he had slapped his jaws. Dr. Earle replied that he had served him right. When Dr Earle reached home and learned the facts, and found that Yancey had lied to him, he returned to Greenville in search of him. Yancey knowing the plerk of Dr. Earle, and that he would be detected in the falsehood, prepared himself for a fight. Dr. Earle found Yancey on Dr Crittenden's porch, and in marching upon him was shot down by Yancey with a pistol. These are the facts as we have them from one born and reared in that vicinity. The fact that he was acquitted upon trial, and imprisoned, and afterwards became the subject of Executive clemency, corroborates the truth of this version. This is the man who procured the disruption of the Democratic party, and the nomination of Breckinridge!

Some of the partizans of Yancey, enquire why we are so brave as to assail Yancey in his absence? We reply, that we had repeatedly denounced him in our paper before his arrival here, and he knew it. Nay, we had copied, with approbation, the denunciation of Col. Szemas and others, and he knew that also. We told him on the stand, face to face, that we were unable to speak from a disease of the throat, but that we would pay our respects to him in our paper. And it is not true, as reported in the Knoxville *Register*, that he told us to reply then and there, like a man. If our castigation of him is offensive, he knows where we reside!

Bell or Lincoln, Certain!

No sensible man now doubts that either Bell or Lincoln will be our next President. Prejudiced Locofoco partizans, corrupt leaders, and unprincipled demagogues, may deny it, and pretend that Breckinridge will be President, but they know they lie, and that Bell is the only candidate in the field who has the shadow of a chance against Lincoln. Hence, Maj. Pease, the Douglas Elector for the State, in their discussion in West Tennessee, has time and again stated to Col. Haynes, on the stump, in substance, this thing:

"Now, if Col. Haynes himself will come upon this stand and tell the people that he believes that Breckinridge stands *any chance* to be elected, either by the people or the House of Representatives, I will surrender the canvass and go home."

Haynes refused to answer this question, and when urged on one occasion by a friend standing by, he still declined. The leaders are beginning to say they prefer Lincoln to Bell, and others swear they would see Bell in hell, and the country with him, before they would support him. This but reveals the *spirit* of these leaders. Not so with the common people, who, for the time being, are laying aside their prejudices, and scores of them in every county are coming over to the Bell and Everett ticket, and thus voting for the *country!*

This Breckinridge-Buchanan-Yancey party has PLEDGED for its motto—not PATRIOTISM—with MEN to uphold it, and not PRINCIPLES—and therefore it is, that in this contest, nothing can be expected of them looking to the good of the country. A country saved or a country lost, is now the issue, and their vile representatives say "d—n the country, let it slide!"

W. H. Malone's Card.

Maj. Malone, Douglas Elector for the Knoxville District, refuses to fuse with the Breckinridge Democracy, upon their *degrading* terms, and charges them with giving the Britton proposition an explanation not intended, or agreed to in the Nashville *Democrat*, and turns he never intended, or agreed to. Hence, he is out in the Nashville *Democrat*, the Douglas organ, with the following card:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22d, 1860.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—The *Union and American* construes the proposition of James Britton, Jr., to mean that the Douglas Electors intend to *entirely* withdraw. I did not so *understand* the proposition.

It is true Mr. Britton agrees to come off, but as to who *shall* come off, nothing is said in terms; but of course it was understood that a *certain portion* of the "Breck" Electors were to come off. I was told that the "Breck men" in the *Memphis district* proposed to take their Electors off, and leave the Douglas Electors on the ticket. My private sentiments are against a *fusion*; but in a spirit of compromise I was willing to have a joint ticket. But if all the Douglas Electors are to come off, *I am opposed to the proposition, and, so far as I am concerned, would repudiate the movement.* I now regret agreeing to the proposition without further reflection. *Had I heard Yancey before agreeing to the proposition, I would not have done so.*

Every day convinces me more and more of the glorious character of our cause.

(In much haste) Yours truly, W. H. MALONE.

Since this card has come out, certain Breckinridge Democrats are telling that Major W. H. Malone has violated his agreement with the Breckinridge leaders—that they had made him a Director in the Rogersville Bank, and let him have *one thousand dollars* out of that patriotic institution, upon the condition that he was to withdraw from the contest. We are not advised as to his defence against this charge, but will venture to assert, if the truth comes to light, that in getting the money, he was "a mere business transaction," and that the Breckinridge party have not acted in good faith towards him. They are sore under a two hours' speech he made against them in this city, only a few evenings past. Beside, if they were corrupt enough, as their charge against Malone implies, to attempt to bribe him with office and money, he did right to take their money and then turn round and denounce them, and publish his growing attachment to the Douglas cause. And had he not the money, the corrupt Breckinridge leaders would have used it for other electioneering purposes!

Discussion at Jonesborough.

Gov. Harris and Nicholson allowed John L. Hopkins, Douglas speaker, one hour and a half in advance of them at Jonesborough last Friday, and he gave them enough to keep them on the *defensive* throughout. Hon. Zeb. Vance of N. Carolina, followed at night, in a two hours speech, in favor of Bell and Everett, and riddled the harangues of the itinerant Governor and Senator!

Gov. Harris, in his speech, fails to tell Democracy of the celebrated caucus of the Tennessee delegation to Baltimore, in Nicholson's room at Washington, in which Gov Governor figured so conspicuously, and in which he took the ground that the *members of Charleston were not members*, but were entitled to resume their seats at Baltimore, and if that were not granted, Tennessee should withdraw!—He does not want the people to know that he assisted in this *peaceable movement!*

But we cut out to say, that Mr Vance, on his arrival in Jonesborough, addressed a note to the Governor, requesting a division of time. He declined, and referred him to the Committee of Arrangements. This committee refused at first, re-considered, and proposed that Vance might speak first, limiting him to one hour and a half, Harris and Nicholson both following, with unlimited time. Of course Vance could not decline such liberal terms, with "two to pluck one," and to speak no forever.

When Vance came to speak at night, where he had the large Court-room crowded, the Democracy had the impudence to ask a division of time with him. They were of course at liberty to speak when he was done, but after hearing him, they had no wish to encounter him.

See the correspondence between Vance and Harris:

BOOK & HORSE, Jonesboro', Sept. 20.

SIR:—In the earnest solicitation of many friends of Mr. Bell, I have come up to this place for the purpose of engaging your speech to-day.

I shall, therefore, have to trespass on your kindness so far as to ask you to divide time with me for that purpose. Trusting that this may be agreeable to you, I shall feel much obliged by an early answer.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your ob't s'v't,
Z. B. VANCE.

Gov. I. G. HARRIS, Estaw House.

ESTAW HOUSE, Jonesboro', Sept. 20, 1860.

HON. Z. B. VANCE:—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, in answer to which I have to state that Judge Nicholson and myself are here as the invited guests of a number of friends of this county, and feel that we have no right to control the proceedings of the meeting of the day.

I, therefore, refer you to the Committee of Arrangements for an answer to your proposition. I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your's &c.
ISAAC G. HARRIS.

John Bell on Secession.

Mr. Bell is charged with being a Disunionist, by Democracy, thereby hoping to effect the charge of Disunion against the Breckinridge-Yancey party. Mr. Bell was invited to attend a Mass Meeting in Knoxville, in 1856, and in reply wrote a letter from which we extract the following:—This letter published in our paper at the time, constitutes a part of Mr. Bell's record, and shows that he was just the reverse of a Disunionist, as he has been ever since he entered the public councils:

"It may be asked in what does the safety of the country consist? I answer in the preservation of the Union. In every aspect in which I am able to view the subject I regard the dissolution of the Union as the direst calamity which can befall the people—the people of the South as well as of the North. It is fashionable to state some exceptions to the general truth. I am prepared to state none within the range of probable events. I admit the possible occurrence of a state of things in the operation of the Federal Government, which would be a greater evil than the destruction of the Union. A glaring tyranny, an oppressive and persistent violation of plain and unquestionable constitutional limitations in the practice of the majority, on subjects of vital interest to the minority, would be a virtual abrogation of the bonds of the union, and justify a resort to revolutionary remedies. I use the terms revolutionary remedies in reference to the possible oppressions of a minority in wielding the Legislative and Executive powers of the Government, because I have no faith in the political metaphysics of those who seek to establish a peaceful mode of breaking up the Union by deducting from the constitution a right of secession in the States. I regard such a doctrine as equally unsound, delusive and mischievous; delusive, because it can have no efficiency in preventing civil war, and mischievous, because it tends to mislead and induce the people of a State into a revolutionary measure for insufficient cause, under the false idea of immunity from the ordinary hazard of a revolt against an established Government.

A Yancey Falsehood Corrected.

W. L. Yancey took particular pains to tell the audience in his speech at this place, that "the gifted and eloquent Bill," now on the Electoral ticket for Bell and Everett in Georgia, was at the head of a convention in that State that had adopted a resolution repudiating John Bell as a Free Soiler! This is simply a lie, from beginning to end, having no foundation in truth. There was such a convention, and it adopted such a resolution, and it had at its head such men as Toombs and Stephens, but Bill was not in it. Ben. Hill was, however, at the head of a convention in his own county of Troupe, afterwards, which repudiated the action of that anti-Bell convention. And yet, when Yancey enunciated this *infamous falsehood*, the Breckinridge-Yancey Democracy of Tennessee shouted out, and clapped hands a long time. A lie charms them as a snake does a bird!

A SENSIBLE MARRIED LADY.—We often meet with sensible married and single ladies, but we have recently come up with one married lady from *Jefferson* county, who is not only sensible, but *considerate*. One day last week, upon going home to dinner, we espied in our family sitting-room, a small bolt of *superior Jaser*, intended for a suit of clothes, with the compliments of the lady. We intend, if living, to wear that suit when we cast our vote for BELL AND EVERETT. And as long as the suit shall last, our prayers shall be for blessings to be showered upon the lady wherever she may be—that angels may guard her through all the eventful scenes of this life—and that, when the drama of this life is wound up, she may take her flight to the mansions of the blest!

Yancey their Leader.

It is a significant fact—and all conservative men should ponder it well—that Yancey, who procured the division of the Democratic party, and the nomination of Breckinridge, is looked to for directions, in all that relates to the present contest, by that party. He is, in every Southern State, the Sir Oracle of the party; and in all matters of doubt, the members of the party remain in a state of "masterly inactivity" until he can be consulted. Impracticable as he is, he is the life-breath of this entire secession wing, and without him it is even lifeless in Tennessee. They call him to Memphis, and Knoxville, to make *leading* speeches, blazing out the way for all Southern secessionists, and then publish thousands of copies of his speeches for campaign documents. His celebrated Slaughter letter sets forth the objects of the party, more accurately than we can do it:

MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 13th is received.

I HARDLY AGREE WITH YOU THAT A GENERAL MOVEMENT CAN BE MADE THAT WILL CLEAN OUT THE AUGEAN STABLE. IF THE DEMOCRACY WERE OVERTHROWN IT WOULD RESULT IN GIVING PLACE TO A GREEDIER AND HUNGRIER SWARM OF FLIES.

THE REMEDY IS THE SOUTH IS NOT IN SUCH A PROCESS. IT IS IN A DILIGENT ORGANIZATION OF HER TRUE MEN FOR PROMPT RESISTANCE TO THE NEXT AGGRESSION. IT MUST COME IN THE NATURE OF THINGS. NO NATIONAL PARTY CAN SAVE US, NO SECTIONAL PARTY CAN EVER DO IT. BUT IF WE COULD DO ANOUR FATHERS DID—ORGANIZE COMMITTEES OF SAFETY ALL OVER THE COTTON STATES (AND IT IS ONLY IN THEM THAT WE CAN HOPE FOR ANY EFFECTIVE MOVEMENT), WE SHALL FIND THE SOUTHERN HEART, INSTRUCT THE SOUTHERN MIND, GIVE COURAGE TO EACH OTHER, AND AT THE PROPER MOMENT, BY ONE ORGANIZED, CONCERTED ACTION, WE CAN PRECIPITATE THE COTTON STATES INTO A REVOLUTION.

THE IDEA HAS BEEN SHADOWED FORTH IN THE SOUTH BY MR. RUFFIN; HAS BEEN TAKEN UP AND RECOMMENDED IN THE ADVERTISER (The Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey) UNDER THE NAME OF "LEAGUE OF UNITED SOUTHERNERS," WHO, KEEPING UP THEIR OLD RELATIONS ON ALL OTHER QUESTIONS, WILL HOLD THE SOUTHERN ISSUES PARAMOUNT AND INFLUENCE PARTIES, LEGISLATURES AND STATESMEN. I HAVE NO TIME TO ENLARGE, BUT TO SUGGEST HERE IT.

In haste, yours, &c.

W. L. YANCEY.

To JAS. S. SLAUGHTER.

Farming to Advantage.

We found a few days ago at a sale, by auction of Jefferson county Farmers, that looks rather in these days of "short crops," more like a paying business than we have heard of in East Tennessee. During the past week, Maj. L. D. Swaney sold on his farm in Jefferson county, 114 Mules and 6 Horses, for the aggregate sum of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS, being an average of $150 to per head. This, we can assure our readers, is nothing unusual for that gentleman—and we mention the fact to show that we have Farms in East Tennessee capable of producing, besides thousands of bushels of Wheat and Corn, and droves of Cattle and Hogs, and Sheep, ten Mules and Horses to the value above stated. Agricultural pursuits are not only profitable in themselves, but profitable to the highest degree, and it affords us great pleasure to chronicle the success of our farmers. We hope that such sales as this will stimulate farmers to raise more stock; and we are certain they will stimulate strangers of intelligence and capital to settle among us. East Tennessee is the garden-spot of the South and Southwest—it is the Switzerland of America! A highly favored country; its water is pure, its air salubrious, its clime healthful, its soil productive, and its women unsurpassed for beauty, activity, and devotion to their husbands!

William N. Bilbo.

This renegade, who headed the Know Nothing organization at Nashville, in 1855-6, and was the author of a large campaign pamphlet, more severe on Democracy than any other publication—has gone over to the Breckinridge-Yancey party, and has sent a list of appointments for Cheatham county, N. C., the first of which is at Murphy, 11th October. It is well enough for him that he goes into the mountains of Carolina, to make such notoriously false statements as that Bell voted against the Compromise measures of 1850, for no man can rest in Tennessee and make such a statement, when the very reverse is known to be true! He is the man who travelled with Bell in 1844, the former speaking in day-time and the latter at night, glorifying Clay and Bell. He is the man who made up his mind several years ago, to turn Democrat, and was advised against doing so by a leading and high-minded Democrat of this State, who showed us their correspondence at the time. No wonder, with his record, that Bilbo sneaks off into the mountains of Carolina to make his speeches against John Bell. Let him come into East Tennessee and speak, and he will be made to "see himself as others see him."

Nicholson and Netherland.

A. O. P. N. Y. Z. Nicholson, held forth recently in Hancock county, having *smuggled* himself into the country, *quietly sending on* appointments by mail, with a view to revolutionizing Nelson's District. When he was done, John Netherland took the stand, and put him through after a fashion that made him wish himself back in Middle Tennessee. The citizens say that as he left the county, he went off whistling, "O Lord, I wish I never had come here—if I never had of come here, I never would have been here!"

RAPID TRAVEL OR THE MAIL.—On the 20th of the good month of September, we received a letter from Tampico, in Grainger county, which is dated September 3d, and is post-marked Sept. 6th, being twenty-five days coming thirty or forty miles by Railroad! That letter contains a list of appointments for public speaking by Messrs. Senter, Clarke, Jarnagin and Lloyd, sub-Electors on the Bell and Everett ticket. As the list of these appointments expires before our paper can be got out again, we deem it unnecessary to insert them.

On the same day, we received a letter from W. S. Calloway, written from Western Carolina, about the first of the month. Something wrong with some of these Breckinridge Post-Masters, or Mail-carriers. They may be too busy in advancing the interests of the Disunion ticket, to attend to their *secon* duties!

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.—We call the attention of Farmers, Stock-raisers, and gentlemen generally, to the large sale of valuable stock advertised in our paper by Col. MASSEY, of this city. This sale is to commence on Wednesday, 17th of October, the week of our Eastern Division Fair, at the Fair Grounds, *one mile* east of the limits of our city. To enable all who desire valuable stock to purchase, time will be given. We have gone out to the Fair Grounds and examined this stock, and it is all and more than the advertisement professes. It is a choice lot of Horses, Mares, and Jacks, selected with great care, and paid for at the time in cash.

Gov. Johnson Convicted of Falsehood.

In a speech in Nashville, last week, ANDREW JOHNSON uttered some of the most malignant—not to *say infernal lies*—that have fallen from the lips of any one of the *numerous liars* advocating Breckinridge, in the entire South.—This brazen-faced villain had the impudence to stand up on Broad street, in the city of Nashville, and charge that Mr. Bell was elected to the Senate in 1841, through Democratic aid, because he pledged himself to sustain the administration of POLK. Every word of this is false, as false as Hell itself, and goes with other declarations, from other men, to prove that a more hardened band of slanderers, and God-forsaken liars, never were engaged in canvassing this State, than are now arranged under the Breckinridge flag.

Mr. Bell was elected to the Senate in 1847, without Democratic aid, and in spite of Democracy, by the following *extremely* Whig vote:

Senators.—Messrs. Bradbury, Bratcher, Brickell, Henry, Kyle, McKoin, Meigs, Muirhead, Richardson, Roach, Thornburg, Tyler and Speaker Anderson.

Representatives.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Barrett, Benham, Bond, Brasher, Burns, Caldwell, Cross, of Anderson, Davis, Duggan, Flippin, Fuston, Goodrich, Hardeman, Hendrick, Herron, Kenner, McCall, McDaniel, of Greene, McGinty, Maulsby, Mitchell, Norman, Orme, Parker, Pepper, Rankin, Robertson, Rogers, of Haywood, Rogers of White, Shannon, Smith, of Wilson, Whitefitt, Williams, of Carter, Wisener, and Speaker Buchanan.

Senator Slidell on Bell.

The New Orleans *Courier*, an orthodox Breckinridge-Yancey journal, reports a speech recently made in that city by Senator SLIDELL, from which we extract the following:

"With regard to Mr. John Bell, I shall have but one word to say. Toward him, personally, I entertain feelings of esteem and of respect. I have known him for many years, and have had, besides the pleasure of serving with him for some time upon an important committee in the U. S. Senate. I know him to be amiable, good and kind; I believe him to be patriotic. I have no doubt that he is actuated by pure and worthy intentions; but I have no hesitation in saying that the principles which he professes are not of a character to offer guarantees of conservation to the country. He may guide the bark of State upon a smooth and unruffled sea, but his hand needs the power and the nerve to steer clear of peril in times of storm.

This is a very full and strong endorsement of John Bell. But Mr. Slidell expresses the opinion that Mr. Bell lacks "nerve" to stay stormy times should come upon the country. This is honest objection. About this "nerve" business we shall have but very few words to say. If John Bell has any particular attribute, largely in excess of another, it is that of "nerve." When he has made up his mind he is about the boldest and most obstinate man that ever lived in modern times. His fault, if he have one—and we don't urge it—is, that he is a little slow, and very cautious. He had the "nerve" to brave Gen Jackson's wrath in Tennessee, and to do it successfully; and a man who could do that, cannot be charged with a lack of "nerve." It required nerves of steel to cross the threshold of the Hero of New Orleans, and John Bell had those nerves, and brought them into requisition.

The Disunion Spirit.

Mr. Whitthorne, in a Douglas speech he made at home, before the nomination of Breckinridge, said that we would cure our Southern nature once we had Bell!

Such is the spirit of the Breckinridge leaders, all over the country. Others of them say that they would see Bell in hell before they would vote for him. And others say they would rather see the country damned, than have Bell preside over it. To what a lamentable pass we have come, when the boasted defenders of the South would vote for a black hearted Abolitionist in preference to a man known to be true and loyal to the South! Nay sooner than see a sound, conservative, and able man elected to the Presidency, who is not of their party, they desire to see the country d—d! We can trace the utterance of such sentiments to nothing but the insanity of party hatred, and the diabolical spirit of this Disunion organization in the South. For our part, we can never vote for, or otherwise aid in promoting any man to office who has acted with this Breckinridge-Yancey party in 1860!

A Breckinridge Man on Foreigners.

The Albany (Ga.) *Patriot*, a Breckenridge paper, publishes a communication which is characterized by more malignity towards Foreigners, than any production we have ever seen in print. The *Patriot* endorses the article, and is of the same religion of Breckinridge, *Old School Presbyterian*. It execrates the Jews. We take no part in the quarrel, but publish the communication referred to as an item of news:

ALBANY, Aug. 27, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—It is understood in our neighborhood that a number of Jews or foreigners of your city expect to support the Douglas ticket in the approaching election. We consider all such as enemies to the South, and we wish them closely watched at the polls, that the patriotism of the public may be withdrawn from their support. We are not disposed to build up the fortunes of a set of worthless cosmopolites, whom we can but consider our common enemies. PENNY WISDOM.

Record of the Damned.

"By their fruits ye shall know them, and by the company they keep ye shall locate them," are sides the teachings of the Bible. Here comes the record of politically d—d spirits, and let it be a warning to all the generations who come after us:

"Judge men by their antecedents and by the principles supported by the mass of their adherents.—*Breckinridge's Lexington Speech.*

"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 said that, and he is the bolters candidate for the Presidency.

"I, too, am in favor of free territory, and I, too, would stand on the borders of free territory with a flaming sword in my hand, and wave back the approach of the slaveholder."

Such was the language of *Thomas S. Jackson*, of New York in 1848, and he is a supporter of Mr. Breckenridge.

"Congress has no power under the constitution to legislate upon or to meddle with the subject of slavery, either in the STATES OR TERRITORIES.

Such was the language in 1850, of *L. C. Haynes, J. D. C. Atkins and W. B. Bate*, Breckenridge electors for this State.

"It is said that this policy (forming a Breckenridge electoral ticket) will elect Lincoln. Let it or so be rather than Douglas shall succeed. I believe that Lincoln is a more conservative and national man than Douglas, &c.—*John Pease, of Indiana.*

Mr. Pease was formerly a United States Senator, and is in favor of the election of Mr. Breckenridge.

"He took the position boldly, that upon the election of a Black Republican, upon a sectional platform, and by a a sectional vote, he was for a dissolution of the Union."—*Ex N. Sharter.*

This *EX N. Sharter* is one of the Breckenridge and Lane electors in Alabama.

"Rather than submit to a disgrace so black and damning (as the inauguration of a Black Republican President,) we should grapple the pillars that support this tottering fabric called Union, and drag it down about their heads, burying those hell-hops beneath its ruins."—*R. R. Malone.*

This Disunionist is a Mississippian, and is in favor of Breckenridge and Lane.

"But, Mr. Chairman, not all these croakings, nor lamb-like bleatings, nor counsellings can prevent it! Disunion and Revolution *must come.*" *John Townsend of South Carolina.*

This extract is taken from a campaign document which contains the greater part of Mr. Breckenridge's Frankfort speech, with an endorsement:

"As soon as it is ascertained in November that a Black Republican President is elected a convention of the Seceding States * * * should immediately assembled will, the purpose openly declared of forming a constitution and organizing a government."—*John Townsend of S. C.*

Spotswood McClung Acquitted.

The trial of young McCLUNG, of Huntsville, for the shooting of young CAPAL of Lebanon, Tenn., was brought to a close last week. McCLUNG was defended by Ex-Gov. FOSTER, JOHNSON STOKES, WM. L. MARTIN, W. H. WILLIAMSON and Col. JOE CHEEK, able and experienced counsel. The trial continued a week, and the Jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, as we felt confident would be done.

We add nothing while on this subject with a view to reflect upon young CAPAL, or to wound the feelings of his friends; but we say to all young men, and old men, that it is a hazardous business to undertake to cow another. He who ventures upon such an experiment must take the consequences!

Refusing to Fuse!

The Nashville *Banner*, in an article upon the corrupt propositions of Johnson and Nicholson, though Britton says:

Further on the same subject, the Memphis *Appeal* and Col. W. H. Carroll, Douglas elector for the Tenth District, speaks out. The *Appeal* characterizes the proposition of Johnson and Nicholson, through Mr. Britton, as simply insulting to the friends of Senator Douglas, and is entirely a proposition for the bargain and sale of their party.

The *Appeal* says:

"We give it as our earnest individual convictions, that but one kind of coalition between the friends of Messrs. Douglas and Breckinridge can be made. If the latter will withdraw their electors now in the field and support the national nominees, we are perfectly willing that the opposition which the *Union and American* suggests shall be made of the electoral vote in case the ticket should triumph. But we cannot, without self-degrading, stultify our past record by a compromise of *principle* for the attainment of party success. We cannot make a public concession of the sentiments which we have heretofore in all candor and sincerity enunciated through these columns. We are now willing to follow disorganizers and bolters out of the Democratic party for the accomplishment of an object, which can be much better and more honorably attained by their coming back into the regular organization, and supporting the regular nominees.

And Mr. Carroll concludes his card by simply remarking:

The bolters will eventually be found under the lead of Yancey and Rhett. There can be no fusion with disunionists without a total abandonment of principle.

Tribute of Respect to Dr. Fatio.

At a meeting of the members of the Medical profession of Knox county, Sept. 26th at the Branch Bank of Tenn. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey was called to the chair and Dr. Hill appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. A. Ramsey a committee consisting of Drs. Hill, Rogers, and J. W. Paxton were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the appreciation by the profession of Dr. Fatio's merits, as a man and a physician. The committee reported as follows:

Whereas it has pleased God in His Providence to remove by death Dr. Fatio, an esteemed member of our profession. Therefore

Resolved, That we have heard of the death of Dr. Fatio with unfeigned regret.

Resolved, That in his death the profession have lost a skilful member, society a polished gentleman, and his kind a benefactor.

Resolved, That while his foibles shall have the mantle of charity, those estimable qualities of head and heart which have challenged our admiration shall be held in faithful remembrance.

Resolved, That we condole with the friends of the deceased in their severe affliction, and would be admonished by the sad event that we too are mortal.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the city papers for publication, and that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the surviving brother of the deceased.

J. G. M. RAMSEY, Chm'n.

O. F. HILL, Sec'y.

Yancey's Disunionism.

The friends of Mr. Yancey deny that he is a disunionist. Denials are nothing against facts proving the truth of the thing denied. We think Mr. Yancey's record fastens the charge of disunion upon him so firmly that the friends of Yancey and friends will be important to release itself. The Hopkinsville (Ky.) *Independent* says it has received from a reliable source the following:

"On the 14th day of May, 1858, in the Convention of Montgomery, Wm. L. Yancey said, "He had not taken the ground that he would cease the crusade to repeal the present disunionizing laws against the South the sole issue upon which to bandy the issues of Union or disunion—WHEN HE HAD A RIGHT, DEEP GOOD CAUSES OF COMPLAINT HE WAS NOT SO UNWISE AS TO GIVE UP NINETY-NINE OF THEM AND TRUST TO THE ONE, HOWEVER GOOD THAT ONE MIGHT BE. On the 14th of May, 1858, he said—"And yet one gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Pryor,) and others here, had said that they would consider the election of a Black Republican President as, then, an sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, even though he should be elected, under the forms of the law and the Constitution. He would say that he would go with the South even on that issue, though he should feel that it was an inferior one, and when it they should fell proceed, and to was asked why, judgment of death should not be pronounced against him for treason, he could not say he could have done upon present issues, raise his eyes to Heaven and say that he was guiltless of wrong toward the Constitution and Laws of the country."

Yancey not a disunionist! That is the best joke of the season! But will the people of Tennessee and the South follow this great Disunionist Breckinridge leader?

Breckinridge Refuses to Answer.

The questions that were put to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk have been rung in Mr. Breckinridge's ears ever since. And the gentleman that put them to him, pledged himself that they should be put to Mr. Breckinridge. Besides this, Mr. Douglas himself put them to him. Mr. Breckinridge knew all this, and yet he dodges. He refuses to answer. He is afraid, and dare not answer.

Here are the questions which were propounded to Mr. Breckinridge:

1. If Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States will the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?

2. If they, the Southern States, secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?

And these are the questions which Mr. Breckinridge refuses to answer, although his own friends insisted upon Mr. Douglas answering them. Mr. Douglas does answer them, and Mr. Breckinridge dodges.

JOHN BELL.—Of all the empty objections raised against John Bell in the South, the objections that he is unsound on the slavery question is the most absurdly empty.

I repeat, said the other day, the Hon. B. H. Hill, one of the Union electors of Georgia, "We have four candidates in the field and of these John Bell is the only candidate who has always voted directly against both the Wilmot Proviso and squatter sovereignty."

John Bell is the only candidate who has voted directly in favor of *prohibition*!

John Bell is the only candidate who has declared that slavery was the great element of one prosperity as a State, and was right according to the law of God and nature!

John Bell is the only candidate who has declared that humanity of the state, No less than justice to the master, required the diffusion and ultimate of slavery.

What serious shall a Southern man rather his conscience and his country for refusing to vote for John Bell?

EXTRACTS

Suitable for the Fly-leaf of the Union and American's Campaign Edition of

Mr. Yancey