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, MARCH 9, 1861. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 32

JOHN W. ODELL.
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE of Negroes, Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

MRS. STEPHEN W. MARSH,
Teacher of Piano Forte and Singing.
RESIDENCE AT THE HELMS HOUSE, CUMBERLAND STREET.
TERMS PER SESSION, $20 00
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

TEMPLE & RODGERS,
Attorneys at Law.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Danner & Miller,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
(POST OFFICE BUILDING)
Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A ... JEWELRY.

M. & E. F. CHEATHAM,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers
OF PURE BRANDIES, WINES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, NAILS, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, &c.
Nashville, Tenn.

T. C. CHAMPE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS ...

DENTISTRY
R. P. H. CARDWEL
THE TRAVELING DENTIST

O. H. CHALKLEY,
LEATHER DEALER,
RICHMOND VIRGINIA,
GIVES HIGHEST PRICE FOR HIDES.

THOMAS J. PAGBY,
GROCERY & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Keeps on Hand Bacon Beets and Houses, Corn, Wheat, Wheat Meal, Flour and Other Country Produce.
BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO MY ... promptly attended to.

CHANGE.
W. M. M'PHERSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAIN STREET,
Knoxville, Tennessee.
N. M'PHERSON TENDERS HIS SERVICES ...

JOHN S. BRIEN & SONS,
Attorneys at L. w,
OFFICE NO. 6 COURT HOUSE.
KNOXVILLE TENNESSEE.

W. C. M'ADOO,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS ...

CAMP HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
NEW HOTEL JUST OPENED, ON ...

F. BUCHS HOTEL
On the European Plan.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Magic Rooms 50 Cents per Day.
Hall Square, Corner of Frankfort Street, (Opposite City Hall)
Beware of Runners and Hackmen
H. FRENCH, Proprietor.

CLARK, GREGORY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Exchange Place, opposite the Revenue House,
Nashville, Tennessee.

W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.,
HAVING Permanently Located in Partnership with Dr. Isaac Taylor, offers his professional services to the citizens of Knoxville and the surrounding country.

DENTISTRY.
R. GEORGE BUCKWELL TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF KNOXVILLE.

CANCER CAN BE CURED
Dr. P. W. JANUARY
TENDERS HIS SERVICES FOR THE ...

NEW MUSIC
JUST RECEIVED, FROM F. D. & R. ...

MELODEONS.
JUST RECEIVED—A Large Assortment ... H. KAUNEY

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
GREAT
Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Express Forwarders.
HEAVY AND LIGHT FREIGHTS, small parcels, Fish and Fruits, in their season, Specie, Bank Notes, Bonds, Jewelry, and all kinds of valuables, forwarded to and from all points of the United States and Canada, accessible by Railroad and Steamers, daily in charge of special messengers. Also, notes, drafts and accounts properly collected. Shares taken in charge and forwarded through the South.
D. B. PLANT, Sup. S. W. Div., Augusta, Ga.
JAS. SHUTER, Asst. Supt., Chattanooga, Tenn.
TOM MURRAH, Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
Refer to Adams Express Co., Boston, Mass.
Jas. B. Cowan, Special Partner.

CUMMINGS & JONES,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants
NO. 81 & 83 WEST SECOND STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Special attention paid to filling orders ...

FOR THE K. & K. CONTRACTORS.
JUST RECEIVED, PICKS, CROWBARS ...
T. G. RAWLINS.

THE EXCHANGE AND DEPOSITE BANK OF KNOXVILLE,
JUST ORGANIZED, WILL COMMENCE ...

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY,
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ERECTED A NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING, adjoining the Planters' House, and the Phenix Foundry, is prepared to manufacture all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WITH MACHINERY.
Having been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, at the late State Fair, for their Improved Iron Plows, and Mouldboards, we feel safe in the best Home Power and Pioneer Subsoiler throughout that they work with great satisfaction, and that the Farmers would prefer to buy articles of Southern Manufacture, under a pride of patriotism.
S. R. SHEPHERD & CO.
Spartanburg, S. C.

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

MACHINERY.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING THE Agency for Introducing Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Plants Saw Mill Steam, Patch Boiling Kettles, Saw & Grist Mills, Horse Power and Thresher, Mill Gearing and Pinning Machines, and Tyler's celebrated
WATER-WHEELS,
will furnish the above named Machinery of manufacturers' prices with freight and exchange added.
One of Tyler's Wheels may be seen in operation at the Woolen Factory, Knoxville. Now is the time to get the benefit of the high reputation created. It is other parts of the Union, where it is extensively used. I would respectfully call the attention of Mill owners in East Tennessee to its merits.
D. R. McANULTY,
Knoxville, Tenn.

SPORTSMEN
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS, and Fishing Tackle at the Big Sign of the Big Pedlock, corner Gay and Cumberland streets.
JAMES RIVER CEMENT
300 BBLS. OF THIS VALUABLE CEMENT, on hand and for sale at very low prices.
R. M. McPHERSON & CO.

FARMERS, ATTENTION
I HAVE SCYTHES, CRADLES, MATTOCKS, Grubbing Hoes, Field Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Chains. All cheaper than ever before sold in this market.
T. G. RAWLINS.

LOOK HERE!!
R. M. McPHERSON & CO., WILL Take in payment of Debts due them, all the actual Bank Notes of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

GO FOR GOLD AND SILVER.—HOW to double it easy. Hundreds of $ and upward ... Address
F. DAVENSON, Chemist,
No. 73 West Tenth St., New York City.

A FINE lot of Saddles, Bridles, Horse Collars, and Wagon Harness, Whips, Gloves ...
COWAN, DICKINSON & CO.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Disabled, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE GIVEN GRATIS, by the Attending Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their complaint, their occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed by the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps will be acceptable.
Address, Dr. J. PAILLON HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Board.
EZRA D. ROGERS, President.
GEO. FULTON, Secretary.

Wholesale Drug Store.
GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOHN JACKSON,
Successor to Sherrod & Jackson,
Manufacturing Chemist and Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF PHYSICIANS, Merchants and Families to his large and fresh stock of CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
Manufacturing every preparation I can and then on as good a footing as to guarantee satisfaction. I warrant every article positive and as represented.
My increasing business warrants me in saying I can continue to give satisfaction to my patrons. [June 16
5 BBLS. LARD OIL; 10 BBLS. TANNER'S OIL;
1 Bbl. Lamp Black;
1 " Burnishers or Coal Oil, &c.
JACKSON'S.
1 BBL. COACH BODY VARNISH.
1 " Copal Varnish;
1 " Japan Varnish;
1 " Black Japan.
JACKSON'S.
500 LBS. FAMILY SOAP IN 50 LB. boxes.
400 " Fresh White Starch, in 1 lb. papers.
Ground Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper and Mustard, suitable for families, and warranted pure, at
JACKSON'S.
25 GROSS FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
2 " Mustang Liniment.
1 " Wood's Hair Restorative.
1 " American Worm Roller.
1 " Castor Oil.
Warranted of Fahnestock's, for Mother's Cordial, Mrs. Lozier's Female Vermifuge, and all other popular patent medicines, in stock at
JACKSON'S.
100 OZ. QUININE;
50 oz. Iodide Potassium, and a large stock of pure Chemicals and Drugs at
JACKSON'S.

Why Stand Yo Ad the Day Idle?
ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE United States, possessing from $5 to $1,000 can easily make a handsome fortune by which from $5 to $10 can be realized. For particulars address with stamp,
G. N. ACHON & CO.
Box Dallas, 22 and 24 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

SUNDRIES.
50 Kegs Rio Coffee,
25 " Prime Old Mason Butter,
15 " " Pickles,
10 " " Cheese,
10 " " Lemon Water Lime, assorted, &c.
25 " Tobacco,
25 " High Wines,
40 " Little Chaffee No. 3 Cheese,
10 " Cheese,
10 Kegs Cayenne Spices,
30 " Soda,
In store and for sale by
H. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

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

Terms of Subscription.
TWO DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in advance. No subscription will be received for a less period than Six Months.
Remittances can be made through the Post Office, at the risk of the Publisher, when the receipt of the Post-master is taken for the amount forwarded.
Orders for CHANGE of direction must give the Post Office, County and State to which the paper has been and is to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.
ADVERTISEMENTS OF MODERATE LENGTH TAKE THE RATES ...

No. of Squares	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	3 Months	1 Year
Half Square,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
One Square,	1 00	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	10 00
Two Squares,	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	7 00	15 00
Three "	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	20 00
Six "	4 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
Twelve "	12 00	20 00	22 00	30 00	50 00	80 00

Bills on persons to become candidates will be invariably in advance.
All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published TILL FORBID, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements will be considered due when inserted, except those with whom we keep regular accounts.
No advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be good.

KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
SATURDAY, MARCH 9 1861.

The Peace Conference.

We lay before our readers the proceedings of the Peace Conference, or their proposed amendments to the Constitution, with the particulars of the votes in various instances, as we find them in the Baltimore American.—Nothing we can now publish will be looked to with half the interest. These amendments, mutilated, finally, by the entire Conference, are sent into Congress for their adoption.

JESSE McKISSEY, by request of our citizens, addressed a large and attentive crowd at the Court House, last Saturday evening, relative to these amendments, as finally adopted—giving the particulars of the votes, and going somewhat into details, which was quite satisfactory to the audience, and listened to with marked attention. The Judge stated that the amendments were not what he desired, or what the Southern States desired in it; they were the best and all that could be had, and that he thought, with many others, that we ought to be satisfied with them, if adopted and faithfully carried out. He told us that the great struggle in the Conference, was on the first section, relating to slavery in the Territories, and gave us the particulars and peculiarities of the vote, showing how the votes were divided. His speech was well received, so much so that upon motion by Col. TRAVIS, he was requested to write out his remarks for publication. And as he will likely furnish them, we decline further comment upon them.

We feel no sort of reluctance in saying, that the Plan of Compromise ought to be acceptable to the whole country. Nay, it grants to the South all that we have any right to desired, and certainly all that it is necessary to secure our rights. And if the real people, North and South, can have a vote upon these amendments, they will adopt them by acclamation. Even the popular sentiment of the people of *Alabama, Georgia*, and *Louisiana*, would sustain them, but they are in a despotic Government, and will be denied the right of passing upon them.

North Carolina Election.

The Union and Conservative party have swept North Carolina. A gentleman this writes us from the State of Buncombe:

ASHEVILLE, Feb. 28, 1861.

MR. BROWNLOW: I have glorious news to give you! The Union candidate has carried this county by about 600 of a majority.—Beaver Creek precinct gives Patton, Union, 205, and Woodfin, secessionist, 16 votes.
In haste, &c.,

Other returns are as follows:

Raleigh, March 1.—The following counties have elected conservative candidates: Wake, 1,200 majority; Rowan, 400; Davidson 1,200; Guilford, 2,000; Alamance, majority large; Orange and Johnston, large majorities; Montgomery and Caswell.

Temperance Anniversary.

The Tenth Anniversary of Knoxville Division, No. 3, Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861, by a Procession, Speaking and a Supper.

Members of sister Divisions are cordially invited to meet with us, and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Subordinate Divisions expecting to join in procession, &c., will please report to J. B. G. KESSLER, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, as early as possible. Further particulars hereafter.

By order of Division.

Speech of Mr Maynard

OF TENNESSEE,

To the Committee of Workingmen from Philadelphia.

At great expense, we have procured for the JOURNAL, the important speech of Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, before the Committee of Thirty-three, appointed by the Workingmen's Meeting held in Independence Square, to confer with our Representatives at Washington.

This speech was telegraphed, and telegraphed expressly for the EVENING JOURNAL, for we regard the Workingmens' movement as the most important one that has been inaugurated in the present condition of the country.

WASHINGTON, January 31st, 1861.

The great feature of the present week, and one that has attracted more attention, and effected the most to bring about a settlement of the difficulties that exist between the North and the South, has, in a great degree, been accomplished by the visit of the Philadelphia and New York Delegations. The Philadelphia Delegation of Thirty-three, composed of merchants and workingmen from every important workshop in the city, representing all the branches of labor. The Committee would reflect honor upon any people. Your correspondent feels gratified in saying that Philadelphia may well feel proud of such representatives of her labor. New York, on the other hand, is represented by capital—such men as Peter Cooper, Dodge, Harper, &c. It is gratifying to see at the capital of the nation that labor and capital combine to rescue the Union of these states—Representatives from two of the great commercial cities of the Republic—the merchant prince upon one side, and the noble representative of labor upon the other. The effect of this visit has already been demonstrated in the changes that have taken place in the opinions of the Representatives who heretofore had entertained ideas fortign to any compromise or concession upon their parts. The Committee arrived here at six o'clock on the morning of the 30th. They immediately proceeded to business, despatching committees of their number to different sections of the town to confer with Senators and Representatives from their own State. This was accomplished in a very short time. They arranged interviews with Senators Cameron and Bigler of your State, and Crittenden of Kentucky, and with the Representatives of your City and State, the same day. The interview between the committee and Senators from the State, took place at the Kirkwood House, at eleven o'clock. Addresses were made by Mr Nicholson, on behalf of the Committee, and responded to by Senators Cameron and Bigler. Particulars of this have already been forwarded. The scene that occurred on the presentation of the Committee to the venerable Senator from Kentucky, was one of the most effecting that I ever had the opportunity to witness on any occasion.

Senator Bigler, on introducing the Philadelphians to this noble patriot, took occasion to refer to the worth of the men who stood around him, representing the working classes of the time honored city of Philadelphia. Senator Crittenden responded in a very feeling and effective manner, and we regret we cannot give at this time a full and correct report of his remarks upon that occasion. After he concluded, Mr. Nicholson, of the Philadelphia Delegation, addressed him in a most eloquent and effective speech, which affected many of those present to tears. That honored friend of the lamented Clay wept, no doubt, for the future of his country. This scene will remain indelibly impressed upon the minds of every person who was present upon that occasion.

At one o'clock the Committee had an interview at the House of Representatives with the Representatives from the city of Philadelphia and those from the State. Mr. Nicholson again addressed the City Representatives upon the necessity of compromises, and the Hon. E. Joy Morris responded in the most eloquent and effective terms.

Last evening, at eleven o'clock, at the Kirkwood House, the Committee was honored with an address from the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee. Mr. William Morson, of Philadelphia, at the request of the Committee, introduced the Honorable gentleman in a very brief but effective speech. Mr. Maynard then proceeded to deliver the following address, which was taken exclusively for the EVENING JOURNAL:

Mr. Lowry having stated the object of the visit of the committee to Washington, Mr. Maynard said—My fellow-citizens of the city of Philadelphia, I am gratified at the unexpected pleasure of meeting with you upon this occasion. I cannot forget that scarcely twelve months ago I addressed in your city a large concourse of people upon the very subject which has brought you to the capital of the country, the sectional troubles that even then were coming upon us. I ventured upon that occasion to express the opinion of an opinion, which, as you may see by referring to the newspaper reports of the day was exceedingly distasteful to those then present.

What I then suggested and set forth as my belief of the future, has now passed into history, and become matter upon record. It is well that we understand the meaning of the events that are now upon us. Their consequence from immediate facts are too apparent, too obvious to be mistaken. Where you hear the present disturbances of the country characterized by the terms "treason," "rebellion," or "revolt," or by the soft and more ordinary terms of "secession," you may be certain that those who use terms wholly fail to comprehend the character of the exigency that is upon us.

One great fact underlies the whole of the difficulty. The fact is that in this Union (of thirty-four States, for the thirty-fourth was admitted to day, in fifteen of these States exists the institution of African slavery, involuntary labor, servitude, or whatever term you choose to apply to it. In the other nineteen States that institution does not exist. In those nineteen States slavery is regarded as a moral crime, as a social vice, as a political evil; evil to the master, evil to the slave, and evil to the land. In the fifteen slave States the opposite opinion prevails. They believe that slavery is inconsistent neither with morals, nor the social nor political state of at least that part of the country.

It is utterly vain and useless for the Southern man to attempt to convince the Northern man that he is in error. It is equally useless for the Northerner to talk to the Southerner and persuade him that he is wrong. That these differences of opinion exist must be accepted as a fact.

Now, the question is, can the Confederacy of States exist with nineteen free and fifteen slave States? If they can, then our troubles can be brought to an end, our difficulties can be adjusted, and we may go on in peace. If they cannot, as some distinguished gentlemen have alleged, then it is utterly vain, we are irreconcilably hostile, and we must make up our minds to separate.

I believe there is no such irreconcilable hostility. I believe that the fact of slavery existing in Virginia, while it does not exist in Maryland, is no reason that they may not cooperate as parts of the same confederacy. You only inquire why it is that this question is precipitated upon the country at this particular time.

Allow me to suggest, gentlemen, that there is a condition in our public affairs, such as has never arisen at any time before during the history of our government. We have just passed through an exciting Presidential election. A party existing alone in the free States, by the united vote of all the free States, except a small portion of New Jersey, has elected its candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. That party is looked upon by the South with suspicion and apprehension. They are looked upon as an anti-Southern party organized upon the one only basis of opposition and hostility to slavery. Whether they are right or not in their views of that party I do not undertake to say.

This is the view the people of the South take upon this matter. They apprehend that a party so organized upon such a sectional basis will use the power of this government against the extension of slavery. They apprehend it will be done not in one mode alone but in various ways; that wherever the Federal Government has jurisdiction, as in the District of Columbia and in the arsenals and dock yards, it shall be abolished; that they will prevent what is called the inter-state slave trade, of the buying and selling of slaves from one State to another. They believe, furthermore, that the interest of the Government will be used against the Slaveholder and against slavery, and so far against the South, as in this way, that no slaveholder shall be President or Vice President. That step they conceive has already been taken. Then that no slaveholder shall take a seat in Congress, or shall represent abroad in our diplomatic relations; in short that to be a slaveholder, shall be a badge of inferiority, and shall hold up the person to disrespect and disregard, to be set aside in the service of the Government.

True, the Republicans on the other hand say they intend no such thing. That being so, then the Southern people say to us have it pledged that extreme men shall not urge on such policy. That was the state of the quarrel of the two sections when Congress met on the first Monday of December last. Good men, wise and patriotic men who had been charged with the administration of the government, seeing the trouble, and foreseeing much greater trouble, set about composing and adjusting this great national difficulty. Foremost among them was that noble, that great man [Mr. Crittenden] whose name, you sir, have just pronounced. He is a man without any future on this side of the grave. He lives in the past, his name has become historical. He looked over the whole ground of our difficulty. His wisdom and sagacity, his practical statesmanship, marked out the line of pacification and adjustment to which you have just alluded, and by which this antagonism might be settled without any badge of dishonor towards either of the sections. And here allow me to suggest that if we make a settlement that is to remain it must be upon terms that will reflect no loss upon either one section or the other.

That proposition is this: slavery exists, as I have said, in fifteen Southern States. There let it remain until they themselves shall see proper to abolish it. Let the North say to the South, "You have it, if it meets your views retain it, we will not meddle either directly or indirectly. We will not go into the District of Columbia, that you gave us for the Government, nor into the arsenals and dockyards, and create there an asylum for runaway slaves." I submit is there anything unfair, or in the slightest degree dishonorable in that. The men of the South do not wish to impose slavery upon you. If you regard it as an evil, vice, or crime, they say, in God's name, do not have it. All that is asked for by this proposition is that you shall reciprocate the same feeling with regard to them. So far that proposition covers the whole entire ground of our difficulty. Everything else is merely incidental and collateral. The great quarrel we have had, one which has arrayed this country one part against another, grown out of the prospective condition of the territories of the United States. The Republican party and the eighth section of the Chicago platform says, "that the normal condition of the several Territories of the United States, is that of freedom. Southern men say that under the decision of the Supreme Court, that so long as the territories remain territories, Southern men may go there with their slaves and hold them as slaves. Well that is the difficulty. The question—how can we settle it? And allow me, if I am not wearying your patience at this late hour, allow me to recur to the manner in which our fathers settled this question.

In the first place, when they formed the Constitution of the United States they differed on the subject of slavery in Pennsylvania and Virginia, as they do now. The old Quakers then did not believe in it any more than you do. The first remonstrance against slavery, sent to Congress in 1791, was signed by the Quakers, and among them was the name of Benjamin Franklin. They knew there would be differences of opinion, and they adjusted the government in view of it. They settled the question of slavery by making in the Federal enumeration five slaves as equivalent to three white men. They arranged that the slave trade, with all its abominations, should not be interfered with by the Government for a period of twenty years. That was the way our fathers treated the difficult matter.

It was settled. In 1803 Mr. Jefferson acquired the Louisiana territory, extending from the mouth of the Mississippi to its source, and how far westward was never exactly known. In 1820, when Missouri applied for admission it was settled by compromise and adjustment. At the Mexican war it began again, and it was settled again in 1850 to the satisfaction of the country. Instead of settling it by persuasion, they settled it on the principle of give and take.

But if we had any territories where slavery is going to be found, where it could be profitably employed, he would have no trouble in settling it. But the trouble is, it is a mere abstraction, a mere theoretical question involving, ultimately, the right of the free and the slave States, respectively. Sometimes these questions are the most difficult and perplexing of all. If the Congress of the United States should stark out on the top of one of the rugged mountains of the far West, ten square miles, and supposing that it had the Constitutional power to make the enactment, and the physical power to enforce it, should enact that no children native born of Pennsylvania, should set his foot on that piece of ground, there would not be a man in all Pennsylvania who would not denounce it as a gross piece of oppression. He would say, although I do not want to go there, still shame I want to go there, I should claim as a right that I should go there when I want to go.—That is very much the character of the territorial questions which we have to settle and adjust. The Southerner says it is his right to go into the territories with his slaves if he chooses to do so, as it is the right of the citizens of five States to go with his property.

Then, we have the Crittenden proposition proposes to settle it? I am speaking of his proposition simply, and not as it was afterwards amended. Mr. Crittenden says let us back out on this map the old Missouri line of 36 30, North of that line slavery shall not go, the normal condition of that part of a shall be free; South of it slavery may go, may continue there until the people shall have formed population enough to give them a representative in Congress, and then they may be admitted with slavery or without it, just as they please. Then how will that operate.—All the Territory that is South of 36 30, comprehending a large portion of New Mexico, including the associated Territory of Arizona.—That Territory to day is a slave country. It is so by the laws of New Mexico. The South has a right to take slaves there. But I am told that but ten women and one man are held in slavery there.

The Crittenden resolution says, let them come in as one or more slave States, as she chooses, I myself have no doubt what the result will be. Mr. Webster said two years ago in his famous 7th of March speech, that God and Geography had settled that question. New Mexico will be admitted as a free State by and all peradventure. It is proposed to admit her now. But I hope not yet, for the cry will be then, that the rights of the South have been violated by giving away the territory. Let it remain as it is proposed by the Crittenden proposition, so that Southern men may go there if they choose, and give the thing a fair trial.—The population pours in, and when it has the right to assume to itself the power of a State, and when it is found that slavery in point of fact has not gone there because it is no ground for it, then let her be admitted.

Gentlemen, this is the length and breadth of the Crittenden proposition, with one exception, which I will refer to for a moment, in reference to what is called the fugitive slave law, that original agreement of our fathers to surrender up slaves when they should escape into other States. The Fugitive Slave law of 1850 has been complained of as being, in many of its features, obnoxious to their public sentiments. In one respect giving the Commissioner before whom the case is heard ten dollars if he restores the fugitive, and five if he does not. Mr. Crittenden proposes to equalize the fee, and give the Commissioner the same amount, whether he restores the fugitive or not. Some further protections of the law are proposed by him with regard to some of its features which are objected to as peculiarly odious to Northern sentiment. He provides that when the slave is rescued by a mob, then the owner shall be entitled to recover from the town or county where the rescue took place the full value of the slave.—That is the substance of the Crittenden proposition. Sometimes you hear it spoken of as a compromise. So far as the territories are concerned, it is a compromise. You hear it is called a concession. It is, so far as the North concedes to the South that New Mexico shall remain in her present condition.

Whether that will pass through both Houses of Congress is exceedingly doubtful. My confidence has been not with public men, but with the people. I have some knowledge of the American people—of the working men. It has been my lot to be much with them during the whole course of my life, and I never doubted for a moment that when they came to be satisfied, that when their country was really in peril, they have been told a thousand times that it was in danger, but they did not see or feel the danger, and did not believe it. They believed it to be the cooking of disappointed men, and aspiring politicians.

I never had any doubt that when the American people became satisfied that the country was in danger that they would rally to its support, and would make their wishes and determinations felt, if not in one way, at least in another, and in a manner too clear and unmistakable that their sentiments could not be doubted. I have no doubt that if the question now agitating the country were submitted to the popular test of the ballot-box, the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, I have no doubt that nine out of every ten—yes, ninety-nine out of every hundred who are entitled to vote, would give their voices for the Union. I am satisfied that it is so. I am still more satisfied that with respect to the present proposition, about which I have been speaking, judging from the expressions of the public mind over the country, judging from the action of the Legislatures of the various States North and South, judging from the private letters received by me from every quarter of the country, I have no doubt that if the Crittenden proposition were submitted to the popular test of the ballot-box, it would receive four out of every five votes, in every State of this Union.

Break up this Government. Destroy this country. Does it ever occur to us what we are about doing. You hear men talk about our resources. The South boasts of her cotton, New England boasts of her manufactures, Pennsylvania gives fabulous accounts of her iron and her coal. The Southwest claims to be the granary and the storehouse of the world. It requires all these combined to make up the grand aggregation of the national strength known all over the world as the United States. It is not in our integral elements, but in our entirety that we are secure. It is not in the physical, but in the mass of our national moral that our national strength lies. Grown as we are from thirteen colonies to thirty-four States, from three millions of people, dotting the Atlantic coast to more than ten times that number, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from a contemptible tenth-rate power in the world, that every little monarchy might treat with despite, to the power which no nation in the world dare insult with impunity, tell us, tell us, are you going to see the great fabric wasted. Are you going to see it dissolve and disappear from the face of the earth.

Gentlemen has it ever occurred to you what would be at least one of the consequences of a dissolution of this government. You sometimes travel across the great waters of the Atlantic among the people of the old world. What American, pray tell me would hold up his head. Anywhere in the continent of America looking at the stars and stripes, the literature of England would be filled with sneers and sarcasms against your boasted Union. They would say is this your model Republic that you made so many 4th of July orations over this the boasted creation of your Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Madison. Aye, gentlemen, and there is another tribunal at which you will have to answer. I mean the tribunal of posterity. They will say that instead of the glorious inheritance which was bequeathed to you by our ancestors, you have bequeathed to us a heritage of ignomy and distress.

Gentlemen—God grant I may never live to see the day when I shall be compelled to say that I am a wanderer on the earth without a country that I can call my own. God grant I may never see the day when my country shall lose her place and her name among the nations of the earth. There is no benefit I would not forego, no evil would not undergo; rather would I see my wife dishonored before my eyes, and my little children torn limb from limb, have my own worthless life ignominiously taken, my poor name blotted forever from the memory of man, from the book of Heaven's eternal remembrance.

Mr. Maynard then concluded. The speech was received with great attention and with marked appreciation. At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Maynard was congratulated by the committee, after which they adjourned, and at six o'clock this morning departed for the capital of your State.

The National Crisis.

REFUSING TO SIGN THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

The undersigned, delegates to the Convention of the people of Alabama, feel it their duty to inform their constituencies, and to the people of the State at large, to make public the reasons that actuated them in withholding their signatures from the Ordinance of Secession, by which the people of Alabama resumed, on the 11th day of January, 1861, the powers previously delegated to and exercised by the Federal Government.

First—The great fundamental principle that all representative bodies, exercising a high and responsible public trust, should submit their acts for the approval or condemnation of those by whom the trust was confided; especially when in the discharge of such trust it involved a radical change in the existing government, affecting alike the highest and the lowest in the land, and upon which depends the welfare and happiness of not only this generation, but that of the remotest posterity, demanded that the Ordinance of Secession should have been submitted to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection at the ballot-box.—This principle is the foundation of the whole theory of popular government, and is the only safeguard to the abuses of trust and the usurpations of power.

Secondly—Not only vitally, but the interests of all concerned, and of none more than Alabama, demanded the policy of respectfully consulting with all the States whose identity of interests makes their ultimate destiny inseparable from ours, and who are affected almost as much as ourselves by any action on our part, of deviating with them, or at least each of them as would join us in a plan of harmonious and simultaneous action, thus presenting to all our dealings with the Federal Government, Foreign nations, or hostile States a united strength, a moral power, and a national dignity, which no single State could hope to present, of establishing a new Confederacy of all the States engaged in a common cause before finally severing all connection with the Federal Government, and thus avoiding to the individual States the burdens and dangers of an independent and separate national existence, placing the formation of a new Confederacy beyond the risks and hazards to which it would be subjected by the conflicting interests and views of dissatisfied States, each action for itself, without concert one with another, and leaving no interregnum during which men's minds could be settled, and all material interests jeoparded by the uncertainties of the future. These views of policy the undersigned are convinced are the only ones consistent with prudence and wise discretion, and the only ones, that can lead to a peaceful and successful termination of present difficulties. It is not yet too late to apply them at least in part to the management of public affairs, and as we are with pleasure the cheering indications of their being more generally recognized and adopted then during the first effervescence of popular excitement, at the accumulated wrongs and insults of hostile and sectional fractions, culminating in the election of a sectional President.

It will not be necessary to add in conclusion, that in refusing to sign the Ordinance of Secession, the undersigned are actuated by no desire to avoid the responsibilities that attach to every citizen of Alabama, in the use by which the State withdrew from the Federal Union. Not only will they share these responsibilities alike with those who sign the Ordinance, but if it should hereafter appear that the public interest or expediency requires the affixing their signatures, they will unwittingly and heartily do so, their object being in the present statement solely to defend and maintain the principles and lines of policy, the advocacy and support of which was entrusted to them by their constituents, and which they believed to be of vital importance to the future peace and welfare of the State.

With this brief exposition of our act, and the reasons therefore we are willing to be judged by a candid public. The truth and sincerity of our declarations and motives, time alone can decide; and upon the correctness and wisdom of those principles and views of public policy, by which we have been governed, "other men and other times" will render a correct verdict.

R. Jemmison, Jr.
W. O. Winston,
John Green,
S. P. Timberlake,
M. J. Bulger,
A. Kimbro,
W. H. Edwards,
B. S. Wood,
Geo. Forniter,
H. H. Gay,
Winston Stidham,
A. C. Beard,
J. L. Sheffield,
J. N. Franklin,
Jonathan Foreh,
Robert Cottery,
Nick Davis,
T. J. McCleland,
Com. John Potter,
S. C. Posey,
E. P. Jones,
R. W. Wilson,
L. C. Allen,
J. A. Steele,
J. P. Coman,
H. C. Sanford,
J. J. Brasher,
W. J. Wood,
J. B. Coffey,
T. S. Russell,
H. C. Jones,
W. L. Whitlock,
W. R. Smith.
Committee.

Death of R. Park Miller,

R. PARK MILLER, formerly a resident of this city, died in Nashville, of Consumption, on Wednesday, Feb. 27th. Mr. Miller was a man very much respected during his residence in our midst, and the melancholy tidings of his death has cast a cloud of gloom over the hearts of many of his old friends and associates. In his profession, he was surpassed by few, and it may be truly said that in his death the typographical corps have lost one of their most valuable members. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn their untimely loss. His remains were brought to this city, and deposited in the burying ground on Methodist Hill. J. V. J.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Nashville Typographical Union, No. 20, yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted,

WHEREAS, Our friend and brother, R. Park Miller, has departed this life, after severe and prolonged suffering; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the Nashville Typographical Union has lost a friend endeared by long and pleasant association.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted wife and family, in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the Nashville Typographical Union exhibit its respect for the memory of the deceased by attending the funeral as a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the papers of this city and Knoxville.

P. U. Shrve,
P. G. Wanless,
Wm. Cameron,
E. L. Wyman,
Jno. Wallace,
Committee.

NB. Charleston is embroidery in a tight place. Her people must be inclined to think so, by voting money to remove obstructions so hastily sunk in the most available channel of their harbor. The longer these remain, the more difficult of removal they become. Better harbors have been permanently destroyed by even smaller obstruction. A sunken schooner has been known to be the parent of a large island. Professor Bache, who knows every harbor on the coast, pronounced that of Charleston completely ruined.

The Peace Commissioners in Conference at Washington, Feb. 4th, 1861.

I.

North and South, in deadly hate
Hate to pull Church and State;
Patriots, etc it be too late,
Hasten their onward course to stay!
Secession rulers counsel war—
Fratricidal—civil war!
Union men—the chosen sober!
Seem to break their foolish sway!

II.

By the Heroes all here that—
By the cherished in each breast—
By our kindred blood's behest—
Hit this unchristened strife to cease!
In the name of God—of Lowe—
Gracious on the ancient "Dove,"
Hear the Olive Branch's voice!
Speak unto the people, peace!

III.

Where Virginia's "Statesmen" Go—
Thither Ohio men draw nigh!
Hence the Union's bulwarks high!
High above contending powers;
Pledged to serve the common weal,
Angry Discords to heal—
Mount and guard its sacred towers!

IV.

Thus, do neither and her child—
Nation, in her love reconciled—
Prospers through her want defiled—
Row and breathe one common prayer—
To each wind and humbled heart,
Science—Science—Commerce—Art—
Hosts of heaven command quiet,
Bending with the upper air.

V.

Should Infernal rule prevail—
Yours may write "Ichabod" sad,
Breaking down the Union's pale!
Write upon the Rock this curse
On the Fifteenth Rock with shame
Stinging from our "