U.B. Phillips Coll.

The Columbia Herald.

HUNTER NICHOLSON, : : EDITOR.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

SATURDAY, : - MARCH, 30, 1861.

THE NASHVILLE BANNER AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In last week's *Herald* we printed the following paragraph:

"They who vote on one side, will vote for slavery; they who vote on the opposite, will vote anti-slavery. This will be so, let what or who will be on the ticket. He who votes to stay in the Union under Abe Lincoln, will vote to abolish slavery. He who votes to go out, will vote to continue slavery. This is the question involved, and it cannot be disguised.

We do not hesitate to proclaim ourselves for that action which shall free Tennessee from the rule of Tennessee. We care but little whether the act be called secession, rebellion, or revolution. When we make this declaration, we speak for ourselves alone."

The Nashville *Banner*, commenting upon the first, says:

The democratic party has always used the slavery question as a means of success in elections, and to that fact may be traced the present condition of the country. They have always falsely charged their opponents with being anti-slavery, and claimed for themselves pre-eminent devotion to the institution. They have succeeded in gulling the people by this shallow pretense, and have had the control of the government mostly for a quarter of a century or more. They have practically demonstrated their devotion to the South by bringing about a violation of the Federal Constitution, which is the strongest safe-guard of slavery, by bringing distress and pecuniary ruin upon thousands of slaveholders in the depreciation of their property and the destruction of their business, and by plunging the Government into a crisis from which perhaps not all the wisdom, patriotism and sagacity of its wisest statesmen can extricate it. And now it proposes to go into another canvass upon another false issue in regard to slavery.

We have endeavored, and we believe have succeeded, in discharging all party prejudice from our minds in discussing the present state of the country, and the future policy of the State therein. We have had frequent occasion, however, to apprehend that the leading men among our opponents are still fettered by old party shackles, and working only for party success. This extract convicts the Nashville *Banner* beyond all reasonable doubt. And we recommend it to the especial consideration of those "Union men" who were once democrats, with the simple suggestion, that under the cry of Union! Union! such despicable partisans as lead that party, are seeking mere party ends.

The second paragraph which appeared in the HERALD contained the word Tennessee where it should have read Lincoln. Commenting upon this paragraph, the *Banner* grows hugely indignant. Now, Mr. *Banner*, we didn't write that we wished "to free Ten. from the rule of Tennessee,' which would have been an absurdity, but we wrote that we wished to free Tennessee from the rule of Lincoln.

For your especial benefit we will add, that if you were a representative of Tennessee, we should write, talk and pray, night and day, for God and the good people to deliver us, and the State from such evil, now and forever. We have no fear that our devotion to Tennessee, or respect for her people can be brought in question by a Vermont Emmissary, whom even the pure air of Tennessee has not been able to cleanse of the odor of free-soilism, though it has been blowing on him for years. Therefore, we shall continue to labor for the riddance of Tennessee from the baneful influence of all such, whether in the person of Abolition Lincoln, or the not less dangerous, though less open designs of the Nashville *Banner*.

FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL.

The immense and incalculable importance of the approaching contest demands that the friends of Southern Rights use every possible caution, and take no step which does not give every promise of success. Of all things, we must have unanimity. We must burn no useless powder. We must fire no blank cartridges. To secure this essential, there must be full, free and candid consultation.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that a meeting is called for the first Monday in April, and it is greatly to be hoped that as many anti-submissionists as can possibly attend will be present on that occasion. At least, let every neighborhood in the county be represented. Think of this matter friends, talk about it, and then come up and let us consult and act.

Hurley, Dr. Hurley, not he of the Sarsaparilla, but he of the Nashville *Democrat*, is rip-roaring-ranting mad. He is cavortin round worse nor Sut Lovingood's 'Daddy actin hoss,' and we predict that if somebody don't pour a little oil on him soon, he will get into just such another fix, because he is just such another sort of man. Hear him:

"Let us tell the world that if our rights are not respected by others, we intend to maintain them, or lose the last brave son of our noble State. We cannot and will not forever endure the ignominy and insults attempted to be heaped upon us. Cast policy to the dogs. We know our rights, and let us dare, like men, to publish to the world that we intend to be freemen, or cease to be at all. Let there be no cowards found among us."

HON. JAMES H. THOMAS.

It will be seen by a card in another column, that this gentleman proposes to address his constituents of Marshall, Bedford, Franklin and Lincoln. He will make masterly speeches every where, and we hope the "Union men" will give him their attention as they did here. They will hear no abuse, they will not have their feelings insulted, but they will hear appeals in behalf of Southern honor and Southern rights, which it will require predetermination to withstand, and facts which indisputably point out the path which Tennessee ought to travel.

In this connection we take occasion to advise a careful perusal of the report of Mr. Thomas' late speech at this place, to be found in this paper. Especially do we call attention to his analysis of the Peace Congress proposition, it is able, candid and convincing.

SUBSTANCE OF THE SPEECH OF HON. JAS. H. THOMAS.

DELIVERED IN COLUMBIA, ON MONDAY THE 18TH OF MARCH.

After returning to his neighbors, friends and constituents his grateful thanks for their generous confidence and support, Mr. T. proceeded to give a review of the efforts that had been made during the last Congress to settle the questions effecting the Union. He said that, having been taught from childhood to venerate the Union, and having ever been devoted to it with the knowledge that the ardent desire of his constituents was that it should be preserved, he went to Washington hoping that something might be done, and with the determination to labor, to avert the calamity of its destruction.

When Congress met, it was manifest that some important adjustment must be effected, and that at an early day, or the Southern States would secede. This was known to all, and all felt that secession or revolution, and probably war, was imminent. The Black Republicans had a majority in the House, they had elected their President, and all the evils threatening the country, resulted from the odious and destructive principles which they avowed. They had raised the storm, they only could abate it: they had aroused the country, they alone could quiet it. This was so apparent that the friends of the Union hoped and waited for them to prepare something that might, at least, allay the fears of the South, and that might lead to a settlement, but the hope was not to be gratified. No one of that party in either House could be aroused to propose a consideration of this important subject.

After waiting for some days, and finding no one of that party willing even to suggest the consideration of the subject in any way, and seeing the continued growing discontent of the South, Col. Boteler, of Virginia, introduced a resolution to raise a committee to consider and report what could or should be done to save this Union. Upon motion of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, a committee of like character was raised in the Senate. These several committees went to work, but it soon became known that their labors were to result in nothing favorable; and the Committee of the Senate, (that heretofore conservative branch of the Government) soon found that they could not agree upon any proposition for an amicable settlement, and gave up all further effort. The House Committee of thirty-three still continued its labors. In the meantime a proposition for a Peace Congress from the Border States, to meet at Washington in the month of February, had been made and agreed to. This Congress met, and was composed of many prominent men, distinguished not only for their talents and patriotism, but also for their eminent public services. These were from all the political parties of the country, old and new, and the country was anxiously looking to these committees and this Peace Congress, one or all of them, with the earnest hope for some peaceful solution of our difficulties. Whilst these movements were in progress, State after State had seceded, until six States had severally declared themselves no longer in the Union, and Texas was rapidly advancing to the same position. The new President was on his way to the Federal city, to take charge of the Government.—Federal troops were ordered to Washington to protect the Government from imaginary dangers; they were coming in by hundreds; the city was fast becoming a military encampment; and armed soldiery were met in every street in the city. Lincoln was moving on through the Northern cities, with a grand ovation at every stopping-place, coming in strict accordance, in all his movements, with his programme, until he reached Harrisburg in Pennsylvania. The next day he was to stop in Baltimore, the first Southern city in his programme, where a reception was prepared for him. But to the surprise of everybody, but probably a very few of his intimate friends, he made his appearance in Washington the morning of the day he was to come to Baltimore.—He came before day, disguised in a military cloak and Scotch cap, and came to the Hotel unannounced and unexpected to the public; but not unexpected to Mr. Seward, who was there to receive and welcome the President of the nation at that unseemly hour, and in that most unseemly disguise, to the Capitol of the nation, garrisoned by the United States Army, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Scott. Mr. T. said that he supposed that his associations with Southern men were of such a character, that if there had been any violence meditated against the Government or Mr. Lincoln, he would have known or heard something of it, but that he was unable to discover anything to justify these military preparations, or this *military* flight, and that a Black Republican committee, with powers to send for persons and papers, and to examamine witnesses on oath, had also failed to find anything to alarm the fears of even the most sensitive. Yet all these things had occurred—these reconnoiterings, reinforcements and runnings, disappointments and *disguisings*, all, and nothing yet done to quiet public fears, or to allay the apprehensions of the country. The Committee of thirty-three had reported, but the report was undisposed of, the Peace Congress in session, and nothing agreed upon, and Mr. Lincoln safe at the seat of Government, guarded by the Lieut General.

It should be remembered that early in the session the venerable Senator, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, had introduced propositions to amend the Constitution, which were embodied in the minority report of the Committee of thirty-three. Mr. C. is known to the world as one of the most devoted Union men of the country, his propositions were mild, kind and respectful to all sections of the Union, and were generally approved by all parties in Congress, except the Black Republicans. Congress then had before it Mr. Crittenden's amendments and the reports of the Committee of thirty-three, and to these were added the amendments proposed by the Peace Congress.—Thus it appears that many expedients were presented to remove the causes of disaffection; but none of these were originated by Black Republicans. They came from the other political parties; and while these patriotic men were laboring to secure the rights of the people, and assure them of this security and thus save the Union, the Black Republicans were urging forward troops to Washington, through the instrumentality of the Lieut. General, smuggling their President into Warhington, abusing Mr. Buchanan for not plunging the country into war by sending troops and ships of war to reinforce the Southern forts, and instead of aiding in a compromise, they were all the time insisting that no change in the Constitution should be made, and that no concessions should be made to what they called Southern traitors.

At length a vote was to be taken upon some of these propositions. The Crittenden amendment was taken up and voted down, as well as he recollected, by every single Black Republicans, a large majority of the House. The amendment of Mr. Kellogg, Illinois, was also rejected by very near the same vote, and then came the vote upon Mr. Corwin's proposition from the majority of the Committee of thirty-three. Some weeks before a resolution had been offered by a Black Republican, to the effect that under our present Constitution Congress had no power to interfere with slavery in the States, and this had passed unanimously—Mr. Corwin's amendment proposed to provide by an amendment of the Constitution, no change should ever be permitted that should authorize such interferance. This was all the consitutional guarantee proposed by the majority of this committee. Yet this was voted down, and not until the next day, with the unanimous vote of the South, were they able, with all their efforts to pass it, and then only with a bare constitutional majority. Then came the proposition of the Peace Congress. But before speaking of the fate of this proposition, it was proper to look at the course of public opinion in Tennessee. Our Legislature had met and passed a series of resolutions, demanding amendments to the Constitution, guaranteeing the rights of the South more strongly and securely than the Crittenden amendment. These had passed the Legislature by a very large majority of both Houses, and had been approved by the press of all parties. He noticed the Nashville Bannner and the Patriot endored them most heartily, declaring that they and Tennessee "would accept nothing less." These things went to show most satisfactorily, that notwithstanding the bitterness that had existed between the contending political parties in Tennessee, that upon this vital question the people of Tennessee were harmonious, and had sunk the partisan in the patriot. At this time, and under such circumstances the delegates to the Peace Congress were appointed. They were selected from all parties to represent the State, and not any particular party, but to secure the guarantees that all parties had said were just and right, and that "we would take nothing less." The Legislature also ordered that a vote of the people of Tennessee should be taken, to determine whether we should have a Convention of the State or not. This election took place on the 9th of February, whilst the Peace Congress was in session. In the meantime your Representatives in Congress were demanding guarantees.—Your press had said that they and the people "would take nothing less." Your members to the Peace Congress were sent to demand guarantees, and they were demanding guarantees. Whilst all these claims and demands for guarantees were pending, the news of the Tennessee election came, voting down even the call for a Convention by a large majority. Mr. T. said he believed there was not a man in Washington, connected with the political affairs of the country, who did not feel the effects of this news. Your members both in the Federal as also in the Peace Congress, who were laboring to secure the guarantees you had demanded, felt discouraged and disheartened. This was especially so of our Northern friends. But the Black Republicans felt encouraged and jubilant, and declared that Tennessee was satisfied with them, and had repudiated all claim or desire for further guarantees. The result of this election, in voting down the proposition for a Convention, in the *then* crisis of public affairs, had a most withering and disastrous effect upon our efforts at conciliation. Mr. T. said he knew this was this was true as to himself. That several Northern Democrats, who were ready to co-operate heartily with the South, most seriously regretted it, and several of the Tennessee delegation in the Peace Congress admitted to him in sadness and sorrow, that the result of our election had greatly weakened, if not destroyed their influence, whilst it had encouraged their enemies to resent all their appeals for concessions.

But under all these adverse circumstances, this Peace Congress agreed upon a report, and passed it by a majority of one *only*, and even this bare majority was obtained by Mr. Field, a Black Republican from New York, who was opposed to the proposition, and who held the casting vote in his delegation, absenting himself when the vote was about to be taken, and thereby leaving the New York delegation tied, so that that State did not vote. If Field had remained and voted the proposition would have been defeated.

But what is that proposition? Let us see what it is before we inquire what the Federal Congress did with it.

Under the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, as they now stand, we have a right to take slaves and hold them in any of the territories of the United States, and have them protected and neither Congress or the Territorial Legislatures have any right to interfere with or exclude us. Yet these plain, equitable, just and constitutional rights and decisions are repudiated by the Black Republicans, and they have come into power upon this repudiation. Hence, new guarantees are demanded, and you sent your delegates to secure them. We now have equal rights in all the territories. This is so by the Constitution and the decisions now declared. The first section of the amendments proposed by the Peace Congress, proposed to abolish slavery in all the territories lying North of 36° 30' North lattitude. This includes probably four-fifths of the territory, if not in extent, certainly that proportion in real value. Leaving the other fifth South of that which includes New Mexico only, not for slavery, not for the South, but to be contended for in a law suit, with no more favorable provision for success than we now have for the whole territory. Certainly, it says that no law shall be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to prevent the introduction and holding of slaves in the territory South 36° 30'. But the Supreme Court says the same thing now under our present Constitution, as to all the territory North as well as South of that line. But it is said the Peace Congress goes further and provides that our rights in the territories "shall be subject to judicial cognizance in "the Federal Courts, according to the "course of the common law." This, it may be contended, is to guard the rights of the South at least in this refuse of our vast domain. But will you remember that the Black Republicans are in power—Mr. Lincoln is President—that these territories are now about to be organized, and that Mr. Lincoln has the appointment of judges in these "Federal Courts," and that the Senate that will confirm them is controlled by his party. For our security upon the territorial question we are to give up all claim to four-fifths of the territory, and for the other fifth rely upon the "course of the common law," as interpreted by Black Republican judges, nominated by a Black Republican President, and confirmed by a Black Republican Senate; and that, too, when that party both in 1856 and in 1860, in the same identical words, in the Buffalo as well as in the Chicago platform, still declare that "we deny the authority of Congress, of a "Territorial Legisiature, or any individuals "to give legal existence to slavery in any "territory of the United States." Can any sane man believe that a judge entertaining this opinion, can or will ever make a decision establishing or even tolerating slavery in any territory? Yet such is the settlement of the territorial question as proposed by the Peace Congress.

It should be also observed that this only extended to *present* territory, leaving the same difficulties to arise should we make further acquisitions, and that too, when we may be less able to defend our rights than we are at present.

Mr. T. said he was not discussing this report of the Peace Congress so much by way of attacking it, as to show how little there was in it favoring the South, and here tell the cause the abolitionists had to oppose it. He would therefore refer to but one other section of this proposition, and that was the 7th and last.

That section provides that where a fugitive slave is rescued from the Marshall and the owner deprived of him, the United States shall pay the owner the full value and the slave go free. The effect of this will be to free every rescued runaway slave, and make the owner with the South bear their proportion and pay their share of his price. This may become a great evil if permitted, and encourage the fanatics of the North to rescue and thus liberate every runaway slave and pay no more of his value than any other man of the South, even the owner whose property is thus illegally and most wrongfully taken from him.

Mr. T. said from this brief review you may see something of the character of the proposition of the Peace Congress; that he had great respect for the Southern members of that Congress; that it was not his purpose to disparage them in the slightest degree, and that their devotion to the Union prompted them to yield much; yes, much more than they believed was justly due the South, and they did this to try to make an effort to do something to save the Union. In this spirit they yielded, and yielded, and conceded down, yes, down to this present, and this to get only a majority of one in the Congress.

This proposition of the Peace Congress was inclosed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Speaker stated to the House that he had the communication, and that he was requested to lay it before the House, and that he desired to do so. This was objected to by a Black Republican; the Speaker insisted and the objecter insisted; then the only way to get it before the House was to suspend the Rules. Mr. McClernard, of Ill., a Northern Democrat, moved their suspension, and upon taking the vote the Black Republicans voted down the motion and refused even to receive the Report of the Peace Congress or to present it to be read in the House. So that with all the concession of Southern men, and yielding of rights which they honestly believed they were entitled to, sacrifices made to preserve the Union, its perpetuity depending upon some reasonable adjustment, the men who had agitated the country for years upon the right to have Abolition Petitions received by Congress to destroy our rights, refused even to receive or to permit the reading or consideration of the report; the result of the three weeks arduous, assiduous and patriotic labors of a Congress appointed by twenty-odd States to consider and report some measure to stay the tide of destruction that was sweeping over the country.

These propositions met no better fate in the Senate. Mr. Lincoln's presence at Washington had no favorable effect that he could perceive, in either branch of Congress.

When the session of Congress met, we had 33 States in the Union, of these 18 were non-slaveholding and 15 slaveholding States. With a Black Republican President elected and a majority in both Houses of Congress, before its termination. During the session, one more non-slaveholding State was admitted and seven slaveholding States seceded, leaving the present Union consisting of 19 non-slaveholding and 8 slaveholding States. We lost by secession more than one-fifth of the Union and near one-half of the slaveholding States, with great dissatisfaction prevailing in the remaining Southern States. Under all these circumstances, the South bring the weaker section, and having by her Commissioners placed herself in that condition, some concessions from the North might reasonably have been expected.

But sorry as he was to make the announcement, said Mr T., truth and candor required him to say that no such concessions were made or offered, or any reasonable assurance that they would ever be obtained. The same session of the 36th Congress began in gloom and ended in darkness and storm, with no gleam of light to cheer the hopeful patriot, or promise of security to our people.

As the session ended, the inaugural procession moved up towards the Capitol, composed in a very large proportion of Northern men. Batteries of cannon charged with grape and canister commanded the streets and avenues; sharp shooters were placed upon the houses that lined the avenue, and the President proceeded and followed by armed soldiery, his carriage was in a hollow square, as if he were some royal ruler, whose power could only be sustained by military despotism. It was a novel and sad sight—one never before witnessed in our country.

The Congress had just closed, and nothing had been done but to pass an odious and oppressive tariff, still further to burden the South. Some of the more hopeful indulged some anticipations from the inaugural address about to be delivered. The Southern States were clamoring for assurances of safety, these had been refused by Congress. They then looked to Mr. Lincoln, he comforted them with the information that he "would hold, occupy, and possess the public property and places, and collect the duties and imports." They demanded our rights under the Constitution, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to be protected against the abolition majority; he assured them that the courts were not to settle these constructional questions, but that they were to be determined by the majority.

What, gentlemen, is the situation of the South under a government with no Constitution to protect its rights against a Black Republican majority. You may reply, we have a constitution. True, we have one upon paper, but if the majority is to interpret it, it is what the majority says it is, or it is the will of the majority. Constitutions are intended to protect minorities against majorities. Mr. Lincoln makes that restraint whatever the party to be restrained desires it to be; in other words, if the majority are to construe the Constitution as they please, they may do what they desire, and as if no constitution existed.

Mr. T. said he heard the address attentively, and remained some hours in Washington afterwards, conversing with others who heard it, and heard no other opinion there or on his journey home, until he reached Tennessee, but that it was a war speech and promised nothing favorable to the peace and prosperity of the country.

Mr. T. reviewed the Inaugural and the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. He referred the people to the platform upon which they came into power, and the principles which had given them prominence and power among the abolitionists. That Mr. Lincoln was unknown to fame by any great act of statesmanship, but it was his speeches, his declaration that he "always hated slavery" and that he "desired" it "should be put in a course of ultimate extinction"—his appeals for the "practical equality of all men" and his "irrepressible conflict" made him the President, and he has not to this hour retracted or abated one of them.

Mr. Seward, his *prime* minister, declared that slavery "must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it," and in the canvass for Mr. Lincoln, he said the people have for their standard-bearer, Abraham Lincoln, confessing the obligations of the Higher Law, and contending for weal or woe, for life or death in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery; that we were in the last stage of the conflict before the great triumphal inauguration of this policy into the government of the United States." These were the words of Mr. Seward, and upon the fourth of March, Mr T. said he had witnessed this "great triumphal inauguration of this policy into the government. Higher law, irrepressible conflict, abolitionism. And Mr. Seward is called to the highest office in the cabinet to carry it out.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio, declared "for myself, I am ready to renew my pledge, and I will venture to speak in behalf of my co-workers, that we will go straight on, without faltering or wavering until every vestige of oppression shall be erased from the statute book—until the sun in all its journey from the utmost Eastern horizon, through the mid heaven, till he sinks behind the Western hills, shall not behold the foot print of a single slave in all our broad and glorious land." And he is called to the second place in the Cabinet to "go straight on" with his "co-workers" to its accomplishment. The whole cabinet are of like men—contending for weal or woe in this irrepressible conflict. His Foreign Ministers, Corwin, Burlingame ond others, all his appointments are "co-workers in the destruction of the South, the establishment of the practical equality of all men." Mr. Seward argues that "if all men are equal—the right of property in slaves falls to the ground, for one who is equal to the other, cannot be the owner of another or property of that other. But you answer that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves. It would be sufficient, then, to reply, that this constitutional obligation must be void because it is repugnant to the law of nature." Mr. Lincoln makes substantially the same argument, and repudiates the decisions of the Supreme Court, and appeals to the majority.

Mr. Seward says, "The Supreme Court also can reverse its judgments. The people of the United States never can and never will accept principles so unconstitutional and so abhorent. Never, never. Let the courts recede. Whether it recedes or not, we shall recognize the court and thus reform its political sentiments and practices.'

These are the aims and objects of this party. The question arises how are they to effect it? With a Black Republican President, a Black Republican Senate and House of Representatives, nothing prevents its accomplishment at the next session of Congress, and this they say they will and we know they can do. But whether they reorganize their court or not upon the principle of the inaugural, the constitution is what the majority shall determine it to be. Where then is our hopes, much less our rights?

Mr. T. said he did not expect this party to pass any *outrageously* astounding laws; but that Mr. Seward had said that, "the interests of the white race demand the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consumation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide."

A few fanatics will favor violence, but the more wiley and artful will control and pursue a different policy. By the patronage of the government, they will, as far as practicable, win and buy over the press and office holders, and make them first their apologists, next to approve the generalities of the inaugural, and then the Chicago platform; and when they have gone thus far, the name of the Union party will be all that separates, and as for that the loudest and most unceasing clamorers for the Union in all Congress, are the Black Republicans. It is the calculation of Mr. Lincoln and his party that many good, honest, patriotic citizens of Tennessee are insensibly and gradually to glide into their party in this way, and in this way an abolition party is to be built up in the South. This opinion was greatly strengthened by the vote of Tennessee, in refusing to call a Convention. Mr. T. said for himself, he had always repelled such an idea, and that he relied upon the intelligence and honesty of the people of Tennessee to bear him out.

That such was the hurried manner in which that election was gotten up that its importance was not understood by the people, and that when well understood and considered, Tennessee would repudiate this abolition government and assert her "equality in the Union or independence out of it." That she (Tennessee) would never submit to Lincoln's "practical equality of all men." That Tennessee was a white man's State, where the white man, however humble, was still a white man, and superior to a negro; that the God of Heaven had so created him, and that the history of the races from the most remote period to the present proved this superiority. That if there was any one man among us who believed the negro is equal, such man should go for Mr. Lincoln and his government to have his opinions sustained; but for those who hold themselves superiors, they must look to those who hold like opinions, for mutual protection.

Holding such opinions of the people of Tennessee, Mr. T. had no fear of the future. Tennessee would as surely come round right as the needle come to the pole. Ardent love for the Union, and a too confident belief in the patriotism of the North had caused her to wait. But they who interpret her waiting as a willingness to abide forever under the rule of abolitiondom, will find ere a twelve months have passed, that they have wronged her and misled themselves.

In conclusion, Mr. Thomas again returned his thanks to his constituents for the generous confidence which they had reposed in him and for the patient attention which they had given him. He had endeavored to detail the facts in the case and to sum them up candidly and impartially; it is for you, the people, to decide how and what you will do.

Such, in substance, was the speech of Mr. Thomas. We have not pretended to give his exact words, but merely an outline of his arguments. We repeat the wish made last week that every voter in the county could have heard it.

A vast majority of the people of the North were born, and have been bred up, in the belief that slavery was a moral, social, civil, religious and political sin. They are, therefore, unalterably opposed to it. With these sentiments, it is morally impossible for them to adopt honestly any amendment or guarantee that recognizes the right of property in slaves. Until these sentiments are changed—until the convictions of a lifetime are removed, it is the worst of folly to ask or hope for any guarantees or amendments. This is a fact which cannot be denied or pretermitted. It presents an issue which cannot be avoided. Men may cry Union! Union! and talk about the glorious stars and stripes, but there is no Union. Already a more powerful, a freer, and a better Union has been formed upon the ruins of the old Union.

There is no option left the people of Tennessee now, but to submit to the establishment of the central idea of Black Republicanism: the equality of all men, regardless of color, or to cut loose from the fanatics and join themselves to a government made for white men.

To talk about a re-construction upon anything short of the Constitution of the Confederate States, is to build an air castle.

The question is simply, shall we stay with the North, or go with the South, and all the Union plaster, worked up by all the Union plasterers, can't hide it.

The Nashville *Democrat* says that Maury County has endorsed Hon. W. H. Polk for Governor, and adds, 'what has the HERALD now to say?'

Nothing, only if the directors at Nashville on the 2d of April don't reject him, she will be the worst broke county this side of—Minnesota.

LET THEM ANSWER.

The Union press generally are making a terrible to do because the Alabama Convention did not submit the new Constitution to a vote of the people. Since these gentlemen are so fond of the people, we would like for them to answer in their coming convention whether or not they are in favor of electing a legislature that will submit the question of secession or submission to a vote of the people. Will they do it? Dare they do it? Not they. They deceived the people with their No Convention and Peace Congress humbugs; they cannot do so again, and these men know it.

"And, as much as we like the man, we would not *support* him (W. H. Polk) if there was any compromise of Union sentiments."—*Nash. Democrat (!)*

Rumor puts the support on the other shoulder. As usual, she may be only half right—the support may be mutual. We don't *know* anything about it, but if it is so, the Major is awfully cheated, that's all. If not, "nobody's hurt."

CATHOLICS AND JEWS FOR SECESSION.

CATHOLICS AND ISRAELITES.—The Hebrew organ and the Roman Catholic organ of this city are both friendly to the secession cause. The 'Israelites' declares in its last number, "With every passing day we get more and more convinced that the secessionists are right," and both journals have contained several defences of the principle of secession.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Those Catholics had better be careful how they talk, Old Abe has seen Sam, and he will be sending him after them. The fact is, we have no doubt but that it was the Pope that scared him so at Baltimore. We hope none of our Gallant Tennesseans won't go to pitching into the Catholics for favoring secession; if they do, we'll give them the "very Jews."

New Advertisements.

Glorious News! Glorious News!

WE the undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbia, Maury and adjoining counties that we have opened the store on the south west side of the public square, formerly occupied by Wilkes, with a large and well selected stock of Ready Made clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps for the Spring and Summer ware, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices than ever was compared for.

Look at This

We have fine Cassimere Pants from $2 50, up; fine cassimere coats from $4 00, up; marseilles pants from $1 25, up; marseilles vests from $1 00, up; linen coats from $1 00, up; fine grass linen duster $1 50; black cloth coats from $4 00, up; black cloth pants from $2 50, up; satin and fancy silk vests from $2 00, up; linen shirts from 75 cts. up; and a large and fine stock of Gents and Boys Clothing.

March 30, 1861-1m. KAHN, HEKTER & CO.

Strayed or Stolen.

ON Wednesday night last, from the subscriber, near Carters Creek Staton, one yellow mare, eight or nine years old, with white mane and tail, newly shodall around, together with her last spring colt, it being of a cream color, with glass eyes.—Also, a bay colt that will be three years old this spring, small of his age. Any information respecting all three, or either, will be liberally rewarded. Address the undersigned at Carters Creek Station.

March 30, 1861-2t. * W. R. BROWN.

Wagoner.

THIS thorough bred Stallion will serve a few Mares at my stable 5 miles North West of Santa Fe, and 9 miles West of Williamsport for $25, the Season.

Pedigree and Description.

Wagoner is three years old, was bred by Geo. G. Harding, of Davidson, from whom I purchased him. He is by Childe Harold, out of Leda by Epsilom. (See Gen. Harding's Stock Book.) He is a fine size, splendid form and inexceptionable limbs, is a dark brown and shows every mark of a race horse. Call and see him.

March 30, 1861-2m. J. W. PAGE.

Commodore.

WILL stand the present Season at the Subscriber's farm, at $75, the Insurance, near Ashwood Post Office, Maury County, Tenn., at $50, the Season, and $1, to the Groom. Mares will be pastured at $1, per week, or fed on grain, at the usual rates if desired. No liability for accidents or escapes.

Pedigree and Description.

COMMODORE was get by Boston, (sire of Lecompte, Lexington, Boston, Red Eye, &c.,) out of Rosalie Somers, (dam of Revenue, Pioneier, &c.,) by Sir Charles, (sire of Trifle, Slender, Wagner, Bonnets G'Blue, &c.,) grand dam Mischief, by Virginian, (sire of Betsy Ransom, Shakspeare, Star, Polly Hopkins, Mercury, &c., g. g. gr. dam (gr. dam of Trifle) by Bedford: g. g. gr. dam by Bellair, g. g. g. gr. dam by Shark, g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Lexington; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Spankling Rover; g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Imp. Jolly Roger; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam Miss Bell, imported in 1753 by Hunter of Hampton, Va., as the best mare to be had in England, without regard to price. It will thus be seen that Commodore's pedigree runs back for more than a century, and combines more of the blood of the old fashioned English and American four mile race horse than any other stallion now living. The success on the Turf, as well as in the stud, of the individual horses which make up this pedigree is remarkable—for example: "Boston, says a writer in the Spirit of the Times, "had earned a reputation which no other horse in this country ever had before or since, and sustained it longer and more nobly. For years he had no equal and he leaves behind him no superior. He won in stakes and purses for his owner nearly sixty thousand dollars, while the amount won for his different backers would probably exceed if a million. Boston started forty-two times, winning thirty-nine races—twenty-nine four mile heats, nine three mile races, and one two mile race. He got ninety-five winners of two hundred and twenty-six races.—Twenty-six four mile and sixty-one three mile heats."

So much for Commodore's sire—now for his grand sire:

Sir Charles started twenty-three times, winning twenty races, four or five four, four three, and five two mile heats, the distance of the other races which he won are not reported in the calender.—He is the grand sire of the distinguished Starke, by Wagner, who in July, 1849 cropped the laurels of the all conquering Fisherman, and others, for the "Mantick Memorial Plate" of 100 sov., 34 subscribers. A few days before Starke won the Goodwood stakes, 2½ miles, 38 subscribers—beating the favorite Life Boat, and sixteen others in 4:53.

Virginian, (g. gr. sire of Commodore), started fourteen times and won ten races, beating some of the best horses of the day, among them the celebrated Sir Hal and Carolian; he beat Col. Wynn's Lady of the Lake four mile heats, and Rarity three mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, at Warrenton, N. C.

Belle Air (g. g. gr. sire of Commodore) started seven and won six times, five four mile races, and one distance not given. He was afterwards sold for one thousand guineas.

COMMODORE is a blood bay, 5 feet 2 inches (15½ hands) high, 15 years old this Spring. He is taller than Revenue, three years younger, and "thought by many to be a handsomer horse." His proportions are just and symmetrical, and, to my taste, he is one of the handsomest horses I ever saw.

Mr. Botts writes me that "he was a horse of immense speed, but got his ancle hurt in his two year old form, at Col. Johnson's, (to whom half of him had been sold), and turned out of training in consequence of the injury, and not trained again until he was four years old. He was the fastest horse I ever trained except one, and was lame in every race in which he started."

In looking over the racing Calender, I find that Commodore ran six races and won three, beating W. G. Green's br. m. by Imp. Mercer, Mr. Watsons ch. m. by Imp. Trustee, out of Tuberose, and Mr. Tally's Lady Fairfield by Herald, out of Betsy White—besides others. His last appearance upon the turf was in his seven year old form, in a match against Ble Capperton by Boston out of Bellamira, by Imp. Monarch, two mile heats which he won in 3:51½, 3:51½.

The following extract shows the estimate in which he is held by an old turfman and trainer:—"In reply to yours in relation to Commodore, I would say, I think him second to no horse in the United States. His colts are very fine, particularly Carolina's, which I think as fine as any ever foaled. I am willing to mach it against any in America out of an untried mare. All the mares let to Commodore last Spring [1859] have foaled, but one. I look upon him as being one of the surest foal getters in Virginia and would as soon breed to him as Revenue."

The speed, endurance, strength, action and success of the Vostons have rendered them the favorite crosses above all others, and it is a subject of congratulation to the breeders of Tennessee, that they have now an opportunity to avail themselves of this thorough bred native to cross upon mares from the recent importations.

March 30, 1861. LUCIUS J. POLK

A100.50