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From and after the 15th day of May next, all subscribers on our books, who have not pre-paid, will be discontinued.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Davidson at the Court House in Nashville on the first Monday in March to appoint delegates to the State Convention on the 17th.

The Congressional convention for this (the eighth) District will be held in Nashville at the same time as the State convention, on the 17th of March.

See First and Fourth Pages.

### Judge Douglas and the Democratic Party.

An article which recently appeared in the Washington *States* with reference to the condition and prospects of the Democratic party, is exciting a good deal of interest among the political *quid nunes*. As straws show which way the wind blows, we may determine pretty accurately, the direction of Judge DOUGLAS' sympathies and feelings, from the views and opinions of his organ. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"Douglas's organ in this city, *The States*, whose editor, Mr. Pryor, was Douglas's confidential adviser in the recent difficulty with Mr. Fitch, declares this evening that there is no longer a Democratic party, and cites, in proof of its assertion, the dissension between President Buchanan and Secretary Cass on the question of Squatter Sovereignty, between Buchanan and Floyd on the question of the Pacific Railroad, and between Buchanan and Cobb on the Tariff question. It says that on no single issue is there concord in the party, and asserts that the confusion of Babel was not equal to the present discords of the Democracy. *The States* being understood to express the views of Judge Douglas, the article attracts great attention."

Judge DOUGLAS expressed on the floor of the Senate last winter, while engaged in his treacherous efforts to break down the Democratic party, the same sentiments which we here find him repeating through the columns of his organ. We may therefore conclude that he has abated nothing of his hostility to the Administration, and that he is determined to merit the self-chosen epithet of an "unconquered rebel." We feel perfectly willing that he should wear the honors that he claims. If he prefers to fight under the rebel flag, we certainly would deprive him of none of the dignity or renown that may attach to the glory of his achievements. He can inflict no greater injury on the Democratic party in his character of an insurgent, than he has already done while following the Black Republican Standard. If he can earn more distinction as a free booter than by marching in the ranks of the enemy, we are not disposed to complain of his choice.

Nor are we alarmed at the dark forebodings of himself and his organs. They have been predicting destruction to the Democratic party ever since they placed themselves in opposition to it. They have seen nought but danger and darkness in the future, since the administration refused to listen to their counsel on the Lecompton question, and abandon its policy and its principles in obedience to their will. We remember how eloquently Judge DOUGLAS warned the party of the evil consequences of the course it was pursuing, and we remember, too, how faithfully the *States* echoed his sentiments. The Senator and his organ, both prophesied speedy perdition to the Democracy, if they passed the Lecompton Bill. We are not astonished that they should attempt to convince the country that their predictions have been fulfilled. Their reputation as prophets, depends on their success in this undertaking, and we may expect a series of just such mournful musings as those which we find in the columns of the *States*. We anticipate a periodical repetition of these melancholy utterances. Whenever Judge DOUGLAS finds his fortunes growing darker, and his influence in the nation becoming weaker, we shall be favored with another strain of his prophetic inspiration and another rehearsal of his dirge over the death of the Democratic party. He will soon become a confirmed hypochondriac. He will be as melancholy as the knight of the broken vow and woful visage. His lamentations will be as incessant if not as musical as those of ORPHEUS sighing for his lost mistress.

MARIUS meditating in his exile, amidst the ruins of Carthage, or ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON mourning over the corruption and decay of the party which he had abandoned, are the only historical examples to which we can compare the banished Senator, and his discontented followers. They console themselves in their desolation, by deploring the destruction of the Democratic organization. They luxuriate in their grief and delight in their anguish.

The only drawback to their melancholy joy, is that the occasion of their grief is entirely imaginary. Neither Mr. DOUGLAS nor his friends can convince themselves that the Democracy is less powerful than when the Senator himself led its forces in the Congress of the United States. They of course fail to convince the people of a fact which they do not believe themselves. The *States* may point in triumph to the diversity of opinion among leading statesmen in Washington, but the *States* is aware that these divisions do not extend to the masses of the people, who guard the principles and direct the destinies of the Democratic party. Judge DOUGLAS may declare that he is a "victorious rebel" but Judge DOUGLAS knows that he has not conquered the strong, deep, Democratic sentiment of the country though he may have defeated the Administration in its efforts to admit Kansas into the Union. He has read political history to little advantage if he conceives that the dissensions of office holders or office seekers about Washington can permanently disturb the harmony of the Democracy of the nation. He has learned little from the past if he thinks that his success in Illinois will break down the Administration or seriously embarrass its policy. Gen. JACKSON's Cabinet was torn by faction, and finally broken up. But the party was never more powerful and united. JOHN C. CALHOUN, while Vice President of the United States, resigned his office and raised the flag of rebellion in South Carolina. He too was victorious; he returned in triumph to the capitol, and hurled his defiance in the face of the Administration. But the Administration was successful and the integrity of the party unshaken. And so it will be again. Politicians may wrangle over office or quarrel about the best means of carrying on the government; but the people constitute the Democratic party and they will not be false to its principles.

### A Democratic Caucus---Important Action on the Tariff.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The Democratic United States Senators have had a caucus on the proposed tariff amendments, when action was taken adverse to any increase of duties.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to increase the tariff, owing to a revival in business, which promises an abundant revenue.

Mr Bigler offered a resolution declaring the revenue insufficient, and, therefore, an increase in the tariff, necessary.

Mr Stidell said the Government had better reduce the expenses, and not increase revenue.

Mr. Bigler's resolution rejected, and Mr. Hunter's was adopted by a large majority.

We are greatly rejoiced at this action on the part of the Democratic caucus and sincerely hope that it may defeat all measures for the increase of duties.

## POSITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

### Remarks of Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, of Tenn. in the House of Representatives.

[CONCLUDED]

But the gentleman pleads most eloquently that his party shall not be disintegrated—that it shall not lower its piratical flag—that it shall not resolve itself into a mere do-nothing Know-Nothing Opposition party to the Democracy. He seems to have some fears that the Northern anti-Lecompton Democrats and Americans will demand terms of coalition that will dilute the savory principles of Republicanism as he expounds them. In speaking of those who may hereafter constitute the Republican party, or its successor, should it fail to come up to the demands of abolitionism, he says:

"And I do not believe that it will be constituted hereafter of those only who are now ostensible friends, but that it will embrace also, all Americans and anti-Lecompton Democrats who did not mean to submit to the usurpation of freedom, or the overthrow of our political institutions. Upon these over-shadowing issues, there can be but two opinions or parties, and those who are not with the slaveholders' party must be with that of their opponents."

And he says:

"And, sir, I venture to predict that within ten years from this time, it will have the support of a large majority of the people of the slave States."

How hopeful is this champion of the Republican party! His faith can remove mountains. He must feel that he has the nucleus of a party there now. Will he be so kind as to tell us who is so treacherous to the South as to embrace Black Republicanism? But he has great horror of the South's extending her institutions into any other Territories, and appeals to all, North and South, who are opposed to this "slavery propaganda," to unite in making bitter and relentless war upon the Democratic party, because, as he says, it favors southern expansion. Sir, if these things be in "the green tree, they will be in the dry?"

I am proud to acknowledge that, under the Democratic principle of State rights and popular sovereignty, the South may grow and expand. Under the benign influence of this party, with a genial climate that rivals the sunny climes of Italy or France, with a soil rich and productive as the fabulous fertility of the Nile, and with a population whose spirit and energy "could conquer a world," the South may yet achieve a still nobler destiny. What would our power, as a nation, be to-day, if it had not been for this principle of expansion, so dear to the great Democratic heart?

When we come to glance at the map of our territorial acquisitions, the injustice and inequality to which the South would have been subjected, and from which it was partially saved by the policy of the Democratic party, is startling. In order to comprehend more fully the enormity of northern selfishness, see the old Dominion—the mother of statesmen, and the cradle of great ideas and great deeds, in the prodigality of her munificence, and in the virgin purity of her patriotism, with a magnanimity to which the history of the world furnishes no parallel, cede to the North the Northwest Territory, an empire of itself, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. For this munificent donation—a free gift offering to these people—they send to this Congress some Representatives who affect to scorn what they are pleased to denominate the slave oligarchy of Virginia. Well may this venerated old mother exclaim,

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child."

And yet, when the wise statesmanship and foresight of Jefferson seized upon the lucky moment to wrest the Louisiana purchase from the grasp of Napoleon, this same northern party denounced him as a propagandist and usurper. There was a splendid acquisition, the richest in soil, the most splendid in production, the most delightful in climate, and the most fruitful in resources of any land beneath the sun; with the noblest rivers, embracing the great Father of Waters, upon whose bosom navies might proudly float. Who so insane—who so struck with judicial blindness as to regret the free navigation of the Mississippi river, without which the South must have ever been a blighted province, shorn of her commerce?

The advantages of that territory can scarcely be computed. Every farmer who lives within the great valley of that noble river, has cause to bless the American progress of the Democratic party, without which that immense empire would have been to day a French colony. It was the Democratic party that gave you Florida with its health-giving breeze. And when the lone star of Texas, corruscating with the glories of San Jacinto, veered from the orbit of its nationality, and settled amid the American galaxy, this same anti-slavery party of the North, had their hearts not quailed them, would have quenched it in blood, and blotted it from the firmament of States. Annexation was opposed by the old Whig party in the South; but only as a party move, which resulted most disastrously to its prospects and future. But the national democracy inscribed the honored name of Texas upon their banners, and bore her triumphantly into the Union. Who, now, but an abolitionist, will gainsay the wisdom of that policy? There she lies upon our southwestern border, like a huge giantess slumbering in her strength, who, if the bloodhounds of fanaticism approach too nearly, will arouse to the most determined and desperate resistance. We can no more do without Texas, than the moon can do without the lustre of the stars that smile in her face as

"She walks in beauty through the night."

Where is the enlightened statesman who will admit that Mexican territorial acquisitions—the crowning glory of that most successful and brilliant administration of the model President, were inexpedient and unwise. Since the mines of California and New Mexico have been opened up to American enterprise and industry, every department of human pursuit throughout our whole country has been quickened, and the whole commercial world strides along upon a more extended scale. California gold is silently producing revolutions in the commercial and financial world that contradicts all calculations of the political economists, and upsets the best established theories of the wisest statesmen. Sceptics may doubt and sneer, but they are confounded at the amazing results it has produced in the progress of human thought and action. Energies have been aroused and latent efforts put forth which had lain dormant throughout the long night of ages past. In the whirl of prosperity and sudden fortune which has broken upon us, men can scarcely believe their senses. In a word—Democracy has acquired every foot of territory that has been added to the nation, and has taken every step in the march of American progress, while the opposition parties have resisted and opposed our expansion preferring rather American repression.

That mission is not yet fulfilled; the dim vista that separates the present from the future, but hardly conceals from the view still grander and nobler results.

The time may not have arrived when we ought to acquire other territory, but it will come. Destiny forces it upon us—*what is to be will be*, and human power cannot prevent it. You can no more repress the energies of this people than you can check the headlong cataract or turn the course of the mighty river. Cuba, rough diamond in the Spanish crown, will some day dazzle the eye, bright, polished, and sparkling in the diadem of American States. English diplomacy, nor French bluster, can wrest from the American people this gem of the ocean wave, colored as it is, with the blood of the lamented Crittenden. It is ours, geographically, commercially, naturally, and the very sovereignty of America, sooner or later, requires its annexation.

There is not an interest in this country that would not be beneficially affected by the acquisition of this island; but more especially would it contribute to the interests of the people inhabiting the valley of the Mississippi river. Every description of produce now raised in that fertile valley would be enhanced in value by finding a market in Cuba; while the great staple of that island, sugar, under American culture and by free trade, would be supplied to us at greatly reduced rates. The people of the United States would save, annually, millions in the simple article of sugar. But the island becomes doubly important to this country in view of our hundreds of millions of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific shores that pass beneath the Spanish guns. A people so near our own shores, and long weighed down by the iron yoke of Spanish despotism, awed into submission to the most tyrannical laws by a hireling soldiery, it is not unnatural that they should seek deliverance from a Government which, instead of affording them protection, operates as an engine of oppression. American prosperity and Cuban independent alike suggest the necessity of early action.

European diplomacy is endeavoring to entangle us with our southern neighbors, but American progress must cut the Gordian knot of Mexican misrule, and Central American despotism, and rebuke the unwarrantable intervention of the English Queen and the French Emperor. These countries must and will be *Americanized*; in spite of the intrigues of foreign despots, by the moral power of our great example; if not, by the terrible vengeance of the sword. To such an alternative we have to come; I would prefer not, but sooner than see those transits closed by the armaments of the Anglo-French alliance, to intercept our commerce and our free passage to the Pacific shores, and thus laugh to scorn, our boasted American principle of the Monroe doctrine, I would counsel and appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, the last argument of nations. Sir, I am not of that school of politicians that would repress the application of the great principle of liberty and justice to classes or to States. I have no fears that those eternal principles will become dulled by expansion. I am not alarmed for fear this country will break in two on account of its great magnitude—that very magnitude presupposes remoteness of parts and diversity of interests, and those parts and interests will naturally beget a jealousy towards the more central and powerful that cannot fail to preserve in beautiful proportion the entire whole. The isolated position of California and Oregon, far off on the Pacific shores, renders them ever watchful and jealous of the Atlantic States and those lying to the North, and demonstrate to-day, by their sound conservative national Democracy, their sympathy for the weaker section of the Union, and the rights of the States.

But to return in chronological order. When, in 1850, the South meekly asked an equal participation in the Mexican territorial acquisitions, purchased by the common blood and treasure of the country, there was in the path of American progress, a monster more terrible than European guns, the infernal spirit of anti slavery, who stood up in all his effrontery and opposed her just and constitutional demand, and thrusted in her face Wilmot provisos. But the Democracy, with true constitutional devotion, denounced all such unjust discriminations against any portion of this Confederacy, and proclaimed the principle of non intervention and popular sovereignty. It is true that, to the genius and statesmanship of the illustrious sage of Ashland, more than any other man, is the honor of that triumph due; but, it must be remembered, that he had been set aside by the Whig party for the availability of General Taylor, and that the great Kentuckian was without a party, and had to rely upon the willing support of the Democratic party.

And, again, in 1854, who but the Democratic party stood up for the same great principle in the Kansas and Nebraska act? The great body of the Whigs in the South, who loved principle more than they did party, gave the measure their hearty support. Again, when Kansas, with a legally-made constitution, knocks at the door of the Union and asks that she be allowed a seat in this great sisterhood of States, she is indignantly refused by every Abolitionist and Black Republican, because she has recognised domestic slavery in her constitution. The South, in this instance, as in 1854, furnishes a corporal's guard who vote and act with the anti slavery party. But no southern Democrat, I am proud to say, is found upon the list; but, to a man, with more than half the southern Americans, support the measure. And where stands the northern Democracy in this test of their fealty to the constitutional rights of the South? Of the northern Democrats in the Senate, only three voted against it; while in the House, from the North, only twelve Democrats are found to finally record their vote with the Opposition.

Thus you see, after all the hue and cry of the division in the ranks of the Democracy, there were but a very few who stood out finally. But it is urged that the policy of the Administration upon this issue has been condemned in the recent elections in the North. The Democracy, in the last northern elections, for the first time, had to contend against the complete fusion of the Black Republican and Know Nothing parties. And even against that unholy alliance our strength, as shown by the popular vote in each of three great States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, is larger than it ever was before; showing, conclusively, that the policy of the Administration has been opposed by the honest masses of the party. But where is the man of any other party in the North who stood by the South in this contest? Echo answers where? But how has the policy of the Administration been received in the States South where elections have taken place? The popular majorities have been largely increased. In Missouri, where an effort has been made to introduce the emancipation question along with anti-Lecompton, the Administration party has been sustained by the uprising of the people by unprecedented majorities. Democrats and Americans have united and swept anti-Lecompton and emancipation from the soil of Missouri.

But some Americans of the South complain that the South has lost Kansas, as a slave State, and that squatter sovereignty has been substituted for popular sovereignty. At the same time that these partisans make these complaints, they sustain most enthusiastically the very men who voted against the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the very men who voted to keep Kansas free territory, and who opposed her admission as a slave State. Beautiful consistency! Complaining because Kansas is not a slave State, and yet hurrah for the very men who, by their votes, would not give her even a chance to be a slave State; and denounce those who did give her the opportunity to have slavery! These same consistent patriots affect to be wonderfully horrified at the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. They cry out squatter sovereignty, and at the same time denounce the Administration which is opposed to that odious doctrine. They are down on squatter sovereignty, but they are ready to excuse anybody (but a Democrat) for entertaining the heresy. They denounce squatter sovereignty, but sustained Millard Fillmore, who sustained congressional intervention. They cry out squatter sovereignty, and at the same time sustain their leaders, who voted and acted with Free-Soilers in the territorial organization act of Kansas and Nebraska, and who were in open harlotry with the Abolitionists against the admission of Kansas, because she had slavery.

Nor can they say that they are ignorant of the Black Republican tendency of this party. Have not some of the South American journals recently boldly declared their willingness to fuse with the Black Republicans? And is it not understood in this city, that efforts, unceasing efforts, are constantly made to bring about a harmonious coalition? Do not the Journals of Congress tell the tale too plainly, that there is a party in the South *acting*, not talking only, but *acting* with the Black Republicans, with the view to overthrow the Democracy? And was not this Northern American party politely bowed out of the late New York State Black Republican convention, after it had become demoralized by a proposition to fuse, and after it had lowered its flag and subscribed to the anti slavery plank of Seward's platform? I say bowed out, for they were indignantly refused a voice in the nomination of the ticket. Did not the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] during the great debate of the last session, congratulate his party, that their prospects were brightening, and that even in the South a party was forming, upon whose aid he could confidently rely? To whom had he reference? Of course to those who think and vote with him upon those great issues of southern rights. As a member from Tennessee, it was with deep mortification and regret that I heard the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Burlingame] eulogize a Tennessee Senator, [Mr. Bell,] knowing as every one does, the inveterate hatred which the Massachusetts Representative bears the institutions of my State.

The Richmond Whig, a leading anti-Lecompton American journal, having argued that the slavery question is settled, says:

"There is now, therefore, no reason under heaven why the Opposition, North and South, East and West, may not unite in support of the same policy, and the same candidates, in 1860. And we go for such union, with all our heart and soul."

The Louisville Journal has been for a year or two advocating the election of Black Republicans over sound and national Democrats!

"In view of the existing state of things, the necessity for a reconstruction of parties is apparent," say some of the American papers of the South. The signs of the times very clearly indicate that the discordant elements of the opposition are going through another smelting process, of which Black Republicanism, northern Know Nothingism, and Anti Lecompton southern Americanism, constitute the component parts. And the honest masses will soon be called upon by the professed patriots of this new organization, to unite with them in putting down the time honored Democratic party, that has stood the shocks and changes that have swept over the country from the days of Jefferson down to the present moment. What is to be the name of this new party is, perhaps, the most difficult and perplexing question connected with its parturition—a party traveling about in search of a name, like Japhet for a father. But, judging from those who have kindly offered their services to stand at the baptismal font as god father for the foundling, it is very evident that the South will find as little sympathy from it as from the bitterest of her sectional foes. The same pen with which Horace Greeley and James Watson Webb invite William H. Seward and Henry Wilson to a Black Republican jubilee, over the defeat of the Kansas Lecompton constitution, indites, in terms of warm commendation, letters of invitation to distinguished South American Senators.

For the want of a better platform, opposition to the Kansas policy of the Administration, and support of the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute, has been suggested as the basis of union; hoping in the course of time and the progress of events, that they may be able to insert other planks, if the American leaders dare risk going further in that direction before their southern constituency. That portion of the American party whose patriotism rises above the love of party, and who have stood firmly by the Democracy from the beginning of this Kansas episode, seeing the irreconcilable divisions that exist between themselves and the northern wing of that party, and those of the leaders of the South, who shout in its train, and who, through the pride of ambition and hatred to Democracy, would bargain away our dearest interests, have no alternative left them but either to disfranchise themselves, or act at once with the Democratic party in resisting the storm of anti slavery that threatens to desolate the South in 1860. You will either have to vote for the Democratic candidate or Black Republican candidate in the next Presidential election. "Choose ye between them." Will they longer blindly follow in the lead of such suppliants at the footstool of Abolitionism? From every city and hamlet—the indignant and patriotic shout comes up—no! never!

"It is a base abandonment of reason to resign your right of thought."

The American party is totally demoralized. Its northern end is abolitionized, while the southern wing of it is disintegrated. With this deplorable picture staring in the face the honest men of that new defeated and disbanded party, they must decide to what flag they shall rally; they must either march in the ranks of that party which "carries the flag, and keeps step to the music of the Constitution and the Union," or they must range themselves under the black banner of sectionalism and abolitionism, upon which is written "eternal hatred to the South." Are you ready to be tied hand and foot, and handed over to the embittered foes of your section? If you would not, I charge you, by the rights and honor of your beloved South—by the sovereignty of fifteen States—by the Constitution your fathers made and transmitted to you—by the glorious memories that cluster around the Union itself, to beware of the cells that are now set to entrap you, and make you the unconscious instruments of an unholy sanction.

Let us be united in the South. The union of the South will encourage our Northern friends to stand by us in the future, as they have in the past. Instead of denouncing the northern Democracy, and preferring Black Republicanism, thereby weakening our means of defence, and strengthening our enemies, it is the duty of every southern patriot to rebuke and silence all opposition to the northern Democracy. They have fallen like grass before the scythe in defense of our rights; and can we expect them to continue to offer themselves in the breach if we will not defend ourselves? But, with the South united, we will have friends enough in the North to meet the fierce contests of abolitionism in 1860, and once more roll back the tide of battle upon their discomfited and flying legions. Let the motto be written upon your banner, "The union of the South for the sake of the South and for the sake of the Union."

And although the Democratic party is beleaguered upon the one hand in the North, as evidenced in the late elections by a fusion of Republicans and Americans with a party of strong sympathizers in the South, of which Tennessee and Kentucky furnishes the chief exponent and leading spirits, while on the other hand stand opposed to it, the extremists of the South, who are threatening to form new political associations and "*Leagues*," doubtless with the view of finally precipitating a dissolution of the Union—I must be allowed to express my entire confidence that the national Democracy, aided by the conservative men who will naturally gather about it and finally enter into it, and be a part of it, will triumph—gloriously triumph—over all these jarring factions, and once again safely guide the ship of State through the tempestuous billows that would seem to threaten her destruction. It has been the fate of this great party to meet with reverses always just after a presidential triumph, and the weak and timid and dissatisfied spirits, for a time, seem to abandon its fortunes. But there is a recuperative power and energy in the Democratic masses, and when once again they begin to get in motion, as they always do when any great crises arises, their success is certain and overwhelming.

Sir, may we not hope that the good genius that has so long watched over and protected and preserved to the country the Democratic party, may still point out the forbidden paths and continue to direct us in the way of truth. Let no new and fatal doctrine be engrafted upon our creed. Let us steer clear of gigantic schemes to deplete the Treasury and bankrupt the nation, by building Pacific railroads, and thus set up a monopoly in this country, to a company whose children's children would suck the life-blood of the Republic. Let us avoid high protective tariffs that eat up the substance of agriculture, and destroy all incentives to honest industry. Let us return, as well as the growth and expansion and necessarily complicated machinery of our great country will allow, to the utmost simplicity and economy consistent with the public weal in the administration of the government. Let us guard with a watchful vigil every avenue leading to or from this great political fabric, that no rude hand shall enter and strike a fatal blow that will despoil any of its fair proportions. Let us perform the high trusts committed to our hands, with a scrupulous regard for the letter of our instructions, and return our commissions unsullied to the people from whence they emanated.

One other word, and I conclude. Sir, the South has a solemn duty to perform; the duty of rebuking the spirit of lawless aggression and disregard for law which we see manifested in the recent importation of Africans to our shores. Were I to-day in favor of repealing all laws preventing the African slave trade, I would nevertheless be opposed to subjecting the South to the approval of a violation of our laws and treaties by giving countenance to smuggling in cargoes of wild Africans. I am aware, sir, that Abolitionism would be delighted to make upon issue with the Democracy upon this question. But that wish will not be gratified. Much as I hate and loathe this Abolition party, let it come in whatever shape or form it may, whether it comes like the daring robber, or noiselessly like the cunning and stealthy approach of the thief, I declare here to day, as a southern man, my unqualified opposition, as a matter of expediency, to the re-opening of the African slave trade, could it be done legally. Not that I have any sickly sentiments of Black Republican negrophilism that would suggest its immorality; not that I think it shocking to humanity and outraging to the moral sense of Christendom; for I believe slavery is a moral, social, and political blessing, and has done more, and will yet do more, under Providence, to enlighten, civilize, and Christianize the world, than any human institution beneath the sun. Nor not that I would not as soon purchase a slave from the King of Dahomey as from a Virginia planter; but I would deplore it on account of the effect it would have upon the South itself.

If the African slave trade be reopened, northern cupidity will land them by the thousand upon our southern coasts; soon the South will be overrun with wild savages; our present docile, contented, happy, and Christian slaves, will either lapse into barbarism or be forced to flee from their homes, to which they are now so much attached. Of course it is visionary to suppose that this trade will be opened by any act of Congress repealing the laws interdicting it; but the duty which the South has to perform, if she would maintain her high position in the eyes of the world, and in her own estimation, is to promptly frown down all efforts that are being made, in contravention of law, to that end. Viewed politically, the South can never hope to regain her lost equilibrium in the councils of the nation—the keeper of power has departed forever. Why, then, make an impracticable demand, as some few of our southern citizens are doing? Sir, the South plants herself proudly and fairly upon her constitutional rights; and if she fall, she will fall in defense of right, of truth, and her own spotless honor, and not by the error of her own aggressions. The Democratic party controls the politics of the southern States, and it will set its face against all violations of law, let them come from any of our people, North or South. Respect for law is the first duty of a free people: disrobe it of its sanctity, anarchy prevails, and liberty itself is endangered.


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No. 41 Broad Street, Nashville, Tenn.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Liquors

OF ALL KINDS,

*BACON, LARD, FLOUR AND PRODUCE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.*

WE are now prepared to show a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Liquors, to which we invite the inspection of cash buyers, and as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest (auctions always excepted) we know we can offer them as good inducements as any other house in the trade. Call on feb4-dtf JOYNT & TREANOR.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.---Being desirous of moving West, I offer my farm for sale, situated in Coffee County, 5 miles East of Manchester, containing 400 acres, of which there is 175 acres cleared land and in cultivation. The whole tract lies well, and is well timbered. Good dwelling and out houses and a good orchard, and plenty of never failing water. Those wishing a good stock farm would do well to call and look at the land. For further particulars address me, or G. C. Brower, who is authorized to sell. HUGH DAVIDSON.
Manchester, Feb. 1, 1859. feb4-w3t*

BACON.---We will always pay the highest cash prices for Bacon, Lard, Flour, Fruit, and Produce generally. JOYNT & TREANOR, feb4-dtf 41 Broad street.

FOR SALE.---A good new Steam Engine, 30 horse power, suitable for a Saw or Grist mill. Also, a House and Lot, price $4500, one-third cash, balance in 6 and 12 months. For particulars apply at this office. feb4-diw*

R. C. M'NAIRY & CO.

ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

VELVET AND CLOTH COATS

At a Great Sacrifice,

To make room for the very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS

Which they will commence receiving in a few days

CALL SOON IF YOU WISH

GREAT BARGAINS.

February 3-tf.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

J. W. BRANCH. - - - - - TREASURER.

COOPER'S CELEBRATED

ENGLISH

OPERA TROUPE!

Comprising 12 Distinguished Artists.

MISS ANNIE MILNER,

The young and accomplished PRIMA DONNA.

Mr. H. C. COOPER, Solo Violinist and Conductor,
Mr. HOFFMAN, Pianist,
Mrs. H. PAYNE,
Mrs. C. T. SMITH,
Mr. OYNSLEY COOK,
Mr. BOOKHOUSE BOWLER,
Mr. F. RODOLPHSEN,
Mr. HUNLEY,
Mr. BRUNO,
Mr. SEBATZKEY,
Mr. WILLIAMS.

And a full Chorus.

This efficient Troupe give their Operas complete with the effect of appropriate scenery, and correct costumes, and the only Company traveling in the country with sufficient members for the correct representation of "Full Opera." They will give SIX GRAND OPERAS, in Nashville, commencing,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7th, 1859,

In the Opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR!

Lucia, - - - - - Miss Annie Milner,
Edgardo, - - - - - Mr. Brookhouse Bowler
Henrico, - - - - - Mr. Oynsley Cook
Raymondo, Mr F. Rodolphsen Alice, Mrs. H. Payne
Arturo, - - Mr. Hurley Marzi, Mrs. C. T. Smith
Conso, - - - - - Mr. Bruno
Hunters, Nobles, Ladies' &c., &c.

For full particulars and argument of the Opera, see programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

The annexed scale of prices will enable *all* to witness the unequalled representations of this admirable Troupe:

Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Tier, or Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Doors open at 7; Opera will commence at 8. Box office open, daily from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 4.

NOTICE.---No Opera will be repeated.
feb3. C. T. SMITH, Agent

LUMBER.

IN addition to the stock purchased of J. R. Darden, I have received the following:

250,000 feet Dressed Yellow Pine Flooring,
200,000 feet do White do do
50,000 feet do ¾ and ⅝ White Pine Ceiling,
20,000 feet do Base and Washboards,
75,000 feet Clear White Pine, (all thicknesses,)
300 000 feet Poplar Plank, Joist and Scantling.
200,000 feet Cedar, assorted. Also, Window Sash, Frames and Blinds to match, Pine Panned Doors and Frames, Mantle Pieces, Moulding and Brackets, Pine Ink and Pine Shingles, a full supply always on hand at the "Nashville Lumber Yard, No. 111 Broad street." [feb3-43m. J. T. GIBSON.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO engage in a business by which men of fair business qualifications and good character can realize from $50 to $100 per month. For full particulars address G. L. EBERHART, feb3-d1w3t. Nashville, Tenn.

JUST YECEIVED,

By SNYDER & FRIZZELL,

LADIES Kid and Morocco boots, with and without heels.
Misses do do do do do
A complete assortment of Children's Shoes.

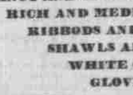
---ALSO,---

A GREAT VARIETY OF MEN'S WEAR.

---ALSO,---

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., &c. Call at No. 21 public Square. feb3.

RACES!



THE SPRING MEETING over the Nashville Course will commence on Tuesday, the 17th of May, with a Sweepstake for all ages, two mile heats, $250 entrance, $50 forfeit, to name and close on the first day of March, three or more to make a race. Wednesday, the 18th, Sweepstake for three year olds, $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, to name and close as above. Friday, the 20th, Sweepstake for four year olds, one mile heats, $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, to name and close as above. Liberal purses will be given during the week.
SAMUEL J. CARTER,
feb3. Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

NASH & MARR,

AGENTS OF THE

Home Insurance Company

Of New York.

CASH ASSETS AS SECURITY FOR LOSSES,

$1,077,000!

Risks taken and Losses Promptly Paid.

NO. 25 COLLEGE STREET,

Nashville, Tennessee.

feb1-tf

PUBLIC SCHOOL VACATION.

DURING the Public School vacation, parents can have their children attend both morning and evening in

MR. DOLBEAR'S

Classes in

WRITING

and

PHONOGRAPHY,

At the corner of College street and the Public Square.

As Mr. D. will remain several months in Nashville, persons from the country will have an opportunity of attending. They can finish their lessons in one week. Hours, 9 to 11, A. M., 3 to 5, P. M., and 7 to 9 at night. feb1.

SPRING OF 1859.

CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

OF

FOREIGN GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE ENTIRE UNION,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY AND STAPLE SILKS,
RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS FABRICS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
WHITE GOODS & EMBROID'S,
GLOVES, &c., &c.,

Now on exhibition at our

Wholesale Warerooms,

55 Chambers and 38 Reade Streets.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

TERMS: Six Months for Bank Paper, payable in Current Funds on the day of maturity, in the city of New York. jan30-d2w

FOR SALE.---A lot of ground in the original plan of Edgefield, containing about two thirds of an acre, near the heart of town. Call on Nance & Woodward, A. V. S. Lindsley, Esq., or the subscriber, two and a half miles south of Nashville. feb1-d1w. JAS. A. WOODS.

R. B. SNOWDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Fancy Groceries, Wines, Brandies,

AND

HAVANA CIGARS,

And all that Pertains to the Supply of Families,

No. 4 Cherry Street,

UNION AND AMERICAN BUILDING,

Near the Post Office.

WE invite the attention of our friends and the public generally to our large stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars. The system we intend pursuing, of keeping up our assortment, together with the perfect arrangement we possess for the purchase of Goods, will enable us to offer to buyers inducements unsurpassed by any house in the city.

Country Merchants with the Cash will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We call particular attention to our stock of Liquors, which is very complete, and are warranted pure and unadulterated.

We are constantly receiving fresh supplies. All articles purchased are warranted, and delivered free of drayage.

jan28-tf R. B. SNOWDEN & CO., No. 4, North Cherry street.

NEW FIRM.

A. J. McWHIRTER & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO BRADFORD, M'WHIRTER & CO.,)

Importers and Wholesale

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Varieties, Trimmings, &c., &c.,

No. 65 East side Public Square, Adjoining

Methodist Publishing House,

NASHVILLE, - - - - TENNESSEE.

WE would most respectfully call the attention of the trade to our stock of Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Tailors' Trimmings, Varieties, &c., &c.

With a view to making room for our spring purchases, we are now offering a great variety of the following desirable and seasonable goods at Cost, on six months time, or 6 per cent off for Cash, viz:

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ladies' Cloaks and Talmas, Comforts, Ladies Zephyr Sleeves and Gauntlets,

Ladies' Zephyr Hoods, Ladies,

Misses, and Children's

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

COLORED OPERA FLANNELS, WHITE SILK WARP FLANNELS, COLORED TWILLED FLANNELS,

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