JOHN H. SAVAGE,
Lieut.-colonel of 11th U. S. Infantry in the War with Mexico.

THE LIFE OF

JOHN H. SAVAGE

Citizen, Soldier, Lawyer, Congressman

Before the War Begun and Prosecuted by the Abolitionists of the Northern States to Reduce the Descendants of the Rebels of 1776, who Defeated the Armies of the King of England and gained Independence for the United States, Down to the Level of the Negro Race

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR
1903

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Presented to Mrs
Wm M. Aderson. daughter
of Capt J. C. Stone
of Co A. 16. Tenn Va
of Infantry. C.S.
by Col John H.
Savage Commanding
Lad Regt
March 12 1904

LIFE OF
JOHN H. SAVAGE

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PREFACE.

JOHN H. SAVAGE has been misrepresented, ridiculed, abused, vilified and slandered in more ways and to a greater extent than any other citizen of the State of Tennessee. He has been published by hireling editors as crazy, losing his mind; called demagogue, office-seeker, champion repudiator, chimpanzee monkey: all the bad words in the English language were used to vilify and ridicule him.

To do what deserves to be done and write what deserves to be read is a laudable ambition for a good man. He thinks it due to the friends who have helped him in his effort to promote the general welfare, to remove, if he can, the cloud over his humble name, created by these reports.

Savage was opposed to the abolitionists and the secessionists, and was held and treated as an enemy by both of these parties. He denounced secession as a huge political and military folly, as a thing unknown in the past history of nations—that secession was a thing at no time appearing in the history of the Greeks and the Romans or in the history of the nations now occupying Europe—that it was invented by the unwise, impractical brain of John C. Calhoun, and might be truly described as Calhoun's political Patent Right, invented for the exclusive use of, and for the purpose of giving to, Calhoun, Jeff Davis and followers, the offices and control of the Southern people.

Rebellion and revolution were taught by the War for Independence with the King of England. The people could be made to know that the right to rebel and throw off the yoke that was galling and the burden that was too heavy to be borne was an inalienable right, higher than the rights of all governments.

Savage believed that secession would divide the people

of the South and consolidate the people of the North. He believed that the battle should be fought to maintain the Constitution, and refused to enlist men. Savage was slow to assume command of a regiment. Some persons may think it strange and be surprised to find Savage differing with fellow citizens on many important matters. His political education was in the schools of Presidents Jackson and Polk. Savage in some things defied the leaders of both parties and caused his policy to be approved. Antagonistic opinions have been entertained by men in all ages, are still in conflict and it is expected they will continue in the future ages. It is impossible for the human mind to present any question that has not two sides to it, concerning which men will differ, and these differing opinions exist in regard to the greatest questions as to the smallest, in connection with man's existence on the earth and his condition after death.

It was Savage's fate in weighing Jefferson Davis in the light of past history to consider him the most incompetent man that has filled a high station since the conquest of England by William the Conqueror. A quotation from the speech of Senator John W. Daniel, made on January 25, 1890, at Richmond, Va., is as follows:

"Jefferson Davis, a son of the South, who became the head of a Confederacy more populous and extensive than that for which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and the commander-in-chief of armies many times greater than those of which Washington was the general."

While much said by Mr. Daniel is not sustained by history, it is supposed that the quotation from his speech states the truth. Mr. Daniel's speech shows him to be a great orator but these cold facts show beyond a doubt that a Cromwell, a Washington, a Jackson or any other skillful statesman and general as commander-in-chief of the armies would have defeated the abolition Yankee army and have gained independence for the Southern people.

The population of the thirteen American colonies in 1776 was about 2,500,000. (Chamber's *Encyclopedia*, Vol. VIII, p. 20.) Achilles, more than 2,000 years ago, in his contest with Agamemnon, commander-in-chief of the Greeks, said: "The greatest of all tyrants is a usurping crowd." The truth of this statement has appeared beyond doubt by the commencement and prosecution of an unjust war, breaking the Constitution, conquering the Southern people; and this usurpation is still gathering the fruits of their usurpation in offices, pensions, and the control of the government under a new Constitution.

It is proposed to write a book which might be called the Life of John H. Savage. It is proposed to say something about his parentage, schoolboy days and education. It is proposed to show his opposition to secession as taught by Calhoun and Jeff Davis. It is proposed to mention him as a soldier with three discharges from the military service of the United States, and his service as colonel of the Sixteenth Tennessee Rebel Regiment in the army of the Confederate States. It is proposed to mention his practice and success as a lawyer. It is proposed to mention his policy and some of his speeches and acts during his eight years in Congress. It is proposed to mention his policy in regard to State debts and bonds as proclaimed during the four terms he was a member of the General Assembly of Tennessee. Other matters in connection with his conduct as a citizen will be mentioned.

The book when it appears will be in three sections or periods: Savage before the War; Savage in the War; and Savage after the War.

John H. Savage's Life Before the War.

CHAPTER I.

JOHN H. SAVAGE—HIS BIRTH, PARENTAGE, SCHOOLBOY DAYS AND EDUCATION.

John H. Savage was born in McMinnville, Warren County, Tennessee, on October 9, 1815. His father, George Savage, was born and raised at New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia. He was the son of Abram Savage, who owned the land upon which the village of New Market was located. Abram Savage left his children good property.

His mother was Elizabeth Kenner, who was born and raised in Hawkins County, Tennessee, and was the daughter of Rodham Kenner, who was at the battle of King's Mountain and who represented the County of Hawkins twice while the General Assembly met at Knoxville.

George Savage and Elizabeth Kenner were married in Hawkins County, December 3, 1811. She died July 22, 1889, aged ninety-eight years, one month and twenty-seven days. He was a soldier under General Cocke in the War of 1812. He moved to McMinnville in 1814, and lived there until 1817, when he bought land, three hundred acres, paying $1,501 for it. Moving to it, he lived on it until February 8, 1873, when he died, aged eighty-six years. He managed a hat-making business at an early day, which business he quit; bought and managed mills; acquired more land, owning in 1860 fourteen hundred acres, many

NOTE.—Sam Houston, a citizen of Virginia, and relative of the hero of San Jacinto and first president of the Republic of Texas, married George Savage's sister, and as a compliment to his brother-in-law, Houston was made John H. Savage's middle name. He never signed otherwise than John H. Savage.

slaves, other property and plenty of money. He never sought office, but was elected Justice of the Peace, resigned the office, and devoted himself to his business and his family, spending his money liberally to educate his children.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE SAVAGE AND ELIZABETH KENNER.

There were born to George Savage and Elizabeth Kenner ten children, five boys and five girls. They were named John H. Savage, Abram Munroe Savage, Francis Augustus Constantine Savage, George Mortimer Savage and Lucian Napoleon Savage. The last named was mortally wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro. George was killed accidentally, while hunting. Francis died young. None of the boys married but Abram, who left children. He was captain of a company in the Third Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, in the war with Mexico, and was a member of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in 1857, and died during the session.

Of the girls, Mary Catherene, the oldest, married Andrew J. Marchbanks, who was a Circuit Judge in Tennessee for more than twenty years; Laura Matilda married P. M. Wade; Sallie Anne married Hamilton Carmichael; Elizabeth married O. W. Davis; Josephine married W. D. Smartt. They are all dead—leaving children—except Elizabeth, who still lives, and has four children.

CHAPTER III.

THE SAVAGE FAMILY.

Grandfather Savage owned the land upon which the village of New Market, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, was located. Like an English baron, or lord of the manor, he sold the land upon long time, reserving stipulated rents

and duties before the purchasers got titles. He named his village New Market, which is proof that he was English, Scotch or Irish. Savage remembers hearing his father often say that there were four brothers who came to America at an early day, one of whom settled in South Carolina, one in Pennsylvania and the other in Canada. He does not remember that his father said where they came from. Grandfather Abram Savage had four sons: Jacob, John, George and Abram. John and Abram died unmarried. Jacob moved to Indiana and has descendants in that State.

There were several daughters. Two of the daughters married Houstons. Grancille Houston moved to Kentucky and has descendants in that State. Sam Houston moved to Missouri about 1830. He had many children, some of whom filled high offices in the executive department of that State.

It is a family tradition that Abram Savage was displeased with the marriage of his daughter to Sam Houston, and refused to recognize or assist them. Houston was a saddler by trade, moved to Knoxville, Tenn., and was doing no good. The father-in-law made a visit to bring them back to New Market. The party had left Knoxville on the return trip, and stopped for the night, when John Sevier, who had become a great man in Tennessee, learning the fact, followed them on horseback and spent the night with them at the tavern where they had stopped. This tradition says that a time was when John Sevier lived in Virginia and was known as a strong man and the victor in many contests in battle royal, which often occurred in those days and which attracted public attention. Abram Savage, while not engaged in these contests, had the reputation of being a strong man. Sevier and he met at a country town in Virginia, Sevier proposing a trial of manhood in the ring. Savage declined at first, but finally consented. The parties met and the referee declared Savage the victor.

The citizens paid his bills and invited him to consider himself hereafter the guest of the town. These men were honorable—would rather lose the battle than strike below the belt. Friendship and esteem were the result of their battle. Not a nickel was lost or won on them.

Grandmother Savage was Anne Bowman. Without positive proof it is believed she was German or French. Tradition says her eyes and hair were black, her features sharp, lips thin, nose Roman. Her kindred were patriots, and some of them held high commands in Washington's army.

CHAPTER IV.

THE KENNER FAMILY.

The Kenner family were reported as emigrating from Wales at an early day, and settling in Virginia. The family names prove that they were full-blood English people; Rodham, Howson, Markham, Winder, Huntsman, Beverly and Eskridge were family names of the Kenners. The women were named Elizabeth, Ruth, Mary, Sally, Matilda, Louisa and Judith.

The father of Rodham Kenner had the reputation of being rich, owning large tracts of very valuable lands in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and many slaves. He educated his heir and eldest son for a minister in the Church of England. He was a Revolutionary patriot, and because of his wealth and influence his life and property were endangered by the Tories. He resolved to move his family, negroes and other property to East Tennessee, where he owned valuable lands. He came to a vacant house and stopped at it. In a few days the family and negroes had the smallpox, and all died but his wife, who lost her sight and lived many years blind. By the law of primogeniture, then the law of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, the eldest son, educated for a minister in the Church of England, inherited all the property of his

father. But the preacher was a rebel, and his uncle, Captain Markham, had fitted out a privateer, and the preacher got a berth on the vessel. For a time they were successful and the preacher became rich in spoils, but the ship was finally captured and the preacher lost all his wealth and fine clothes, as well as his religion, and swore because his captors ripped the gold lace off of his uniform. They were imprisoned in England until peace was made. The preacher gave to his brother Rodham a fine tract of land on the Holston River, three miles from Rogersville, in consideration that Rodham would care for and support their blind mother during her life. Rodham married Malinda Paine, who was of an old family and spelled her name "Paine," and her kindred live in East and Middle Tennessee.

CHAPTER V.

SAVAGE GIVES THE FIRST DOLLAR HE EVER EARNED FOR THE "MEMOIRS" OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. HE WORKED UPON THE FARM IN THE SUMMER AND WENT TO SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS IN THE FALL AND WINTER.

John worked upon the farm with the negroes and hired hands in crop time, and attended several subscription schools

NOTE.—It appears in a letter addressed by Captain Rodham Kenner, a member of the House of Burgesses from Northumberland County, Virginia, dated April 26, 1697, to Mr. Robert Carter, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, that the Kenner family had settled in America at an early date. This Rodham Kenner held the offices of Sheriff and Justice of the Peace of the county, and was a member of the House of Burgesses. The names of the Kenner family appear in the history of those times as ministers, sailors, and as receiving grants of land for public service. A deed by Richard Kenner for land in Northern Neck is recorded in 1667. It is stated in a pamphlet written by Laura Davis Worley, entitled "Record of the Savage and Kenner Families," that a lawyer of the Kenner family, named Eskridge, a member of the House of Burgesses, and a tobacco agent, was the guardian of Mary Ball, the mother of General Washington.

taught in the neighborhood in the fall and winter. He learned rapidly, and took a high grade in these schools for spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, geography and the Latin language. He was several sessions at Carrol Academy in McMinnville, devoting his time to mathematics, algebra, surveying, rhetoric, moral philosophy and history. He worked and managed the farm for two years before he determined to study law, making fine crops; and read history, literature and poetry at dinner and night and at such times as not engaged in the field.

He had read while at work on the farm Goldsmith's "History of Greece and Rome," "The Vicar of Wakefield," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," the "Memoirs" of Napoleon Bonaparte, the lives of General Marion and Washington, "The Scottish Chiefs" and other light works. The first dollar Savage ever owned he gave for the "Memoirs" of Napoleon Bonaparte. He got this money by selling rabbit skins.

CHAPTER VI.

LAWYER.

He made up his mind to study law, and was solicited to teach school. He declined, although needing the money, believing that the time and toil necessary to make a schoolmaster would impede his efforts to make a lawyer. He loved work on the farm and quit it with regret. He had neither farm nor money to buy a farm, and to read law was a necessity. He determined to try to make a lawyer,

NOTE.—The teacher at Carrol Academy the session that Savage attended it was called Captain Bloise, who claimed to be a graduate of Captain Patridge's Military School in Virginia. Savage made a contract with Bloise to drill him as a soldier before the meeting of the school every morning for a month, at the end of which time Bloise told him that he was a skillful recruit in the school of the soldier.

and if he failed, to go upon the Western frontier with rifle-gun in hand, which he handled well.

He announced his purpose to his parents and they agreed to board and clothe him while reading. He built a log cabin in a secluded spot on the bluff of the river in a forest of oaks, ivy and walnuts, about six hundred yards from the homestead. This cabin was after the style of those days: round poles, chinked and daubed; stick and dirt chimney; covered with clapboards and weighted down with poles. He wore jeans clothes made on the farm. Here he devoted two years to history and literature, ancient and modern. History was his work, poetry and literature his recreation. He read carefully Hume, Smollett and Bisset, Anarchars' "Travels in Greece," Roberson's "History of Rome," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," carefully considering the military history of Zenophon, Epaminondas, Philip, Alexander, Fabius, Scipio Africanus, Marius, Hannibal, Cæsar, Sulla, Cromwell, Washington and Jackson. He read the poetry, but not consecutively, of Pope, Milton, Pollock, Ossian, Shakespeare and Byron. This part of his life, near two years, made his cabin a hermitage. He lost no time except at a dance, a day or two at Christmas, Fourth of July or a deer hunt. The cabin has disappeared with the flight of sixty-five years, leaving nothing to tell where the student toiled for four long years except the oaks and walnuts that gave it shade, which the woodman's axe has spared. Savage read the books of his brother-in-law, Judge Marchbanks, who possessed a fine library of law, political and literary books. Savage would get such books as he wanted, carry them to the cabin, read and return them, and get others.

CHAPTER VII.

In June, 1836, going to McMinnville after books he learned that General John Rogers was organizing a company under General Gaines' call for two thousand mounted volunteers to defend the neutrality of the Texas frontier against Santa Anna, who was reported as marching north. Savage volunteered for this service in that company. On informing his parents, his mother said, "You will die or get killed; nobody will bury you." He replied, "It matters not whether a man is buried or not, or when or where he falls, so that he dies well." This settled the trouble; he was furnished hunting shirt, uniform and a fine horse. The company was organized, but before marching to the Texas frontier, news came that General Sam Houston had captured Santa Anna. The company was discharged at Nashville and paid for forty days' service. It was the general opinion of these volunteers that when upon the Texas frontier, if they should go over and help Houston it would not be considered desertion.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARMSTRONG'S BRIGADE.

At the time of the discharge at Nashville General Robert Armstrong was raising a brigade of volunteers for the Florida war. A proposition was made to reorganize the company and report to Armstrong. A vote was taken and a majority decided to return home and organize at McMinnville, which was done. The company reported, and a day was fixed for the company to meet at McMinnville, when Captain Rogers reported that his company had not been received. This caused dissatisfaction and severe criticism of the captain's methods.

CHAPTER IX.

FLORIDA AND MEXICAN CAMPAIGNS.

General Armstrong's brigade for the Florida war was being organized at Fayetteville. Savage, addressing the company, said he was going to Fayetteville, and would be glad to meet all who were willing to fight the Seminoles at General Smartt's, at 7 o'clock the next morning, at which place appeared E. M. Mercer and P. H. Price.

Joseph Roberson and Samuel Smartt, of Warren County, proceeded to Fayetteville. P. M. Armstrong, of Overton County, traveled with them, and received an appointment on the staff of General Armstrong.

No one company at Fayetteville would receive them all. Mercer and Price went into Captain Chandler's Highlanders; Roberson, Smartt and Savage joined Captain James Grundy's (son of Felix) company, called State Guards.

Savage did not find the city soldiers the kind of men he had expected. Over the protests of his messmates he determined to join a company of scouts, called spies, then being raised by Captain William Lauderdale, of Hartsville. He found the captain at General Armstrong's headquarters, told the captain that he was the smallest of three who wanted to join his company. The captain, in a loud tone of voice, asked him if he thought there would be less fighting in his company than in Captain Grundy's. Savage replied, "If I had been afraid to fight I would have stayed at home." General Armstrong said, "Take him, captain, he will do," and the order for the transfer was made. Savage became a favorite of Captain Lauderdale and First-sergeant Franklin, and was often detailed for special duty.

After crossing the Sewanee River at Old Town, on the march to Fort Draine, a large trail of cattle and Indian ponies was crossed. A detail of two companies was ordered to follow the trail, Captain Lauderdale commanding. After

following the trail some three or four miles, Captain Lauderdale passed to his front about twenty men, who were well mounted, and there was a guide along with this squad, but no officer. After riding a mile or more the cattle were seen ahead a half a mile or more through the woods. A moment's halt, somebody said, "Charge," and charge it was through the open pine timber. At one time Russell Houston and Savage rode beside each other. Houston said, "If we ever expect to do anything for ourselves now is our time." The Indians with guns and ponies were seen running for the point of a hummock some hundred yards or more beyond the cattle. When near the cattle the charge came to a sudden halt. A deep ravine or creek appeared in front with water and cypress knees at the bottom, into which it was difficult to keep the horses from plunging. The cattle had been driven some three hundred yards below and crossed, and then driven up where it was impossible for horses to cross. Savage and old man Taylor, of Giles County, dismounted and crossed on the cypress knees. The rest of the crowd followed the trail down to the crossing. Savage ran through the wild oats in the direction of the hummock, passing through a glade of water. He saw the Indians, eight or ten in number, standing at the point of the hummock. There was a large pine in his front, which he reached before halting. He had outrun old man Taylor and was alone. If he fired the Indians might rush upon him and would tomahawk him before his comrades could protect him! He had a Hall's patent rifle and a good tomahawk in his belt. He fixed his bayonet, and steadying his nerves as best he could fired at the squad. They all fell, but were not dead, for soon the bullets were whistling against the tree behind which he was reloading his gun. By this time the horsemen appeared and fired upon the Indians. No man was hurt. Olive Stroud's horse was shot but not disabled. These were the first guns fired by Armstrong's brigade in the Florida war.

Savage was in all the battles and marches of Armstrong's brigade. On the Wathlacooche and Wahhoo swamp, embarking at Tampa Bay in December, crossing the Gulf and entering the mouth of the Mississippi, he was discharged at New Orleans on January 14, 1837.

CHAPTER X.

SAVAGE COMMENCED TO READ LAW IN 1837 AND WAS LICENSED IN 1839. HE WAS UNWILLING TO PRACTICE BEFORE HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, JUDGE MARCHBANKS, AND LOCATED AT SMITHVILLE, NOVEMBER 9, 1839.

Savage returned to his cabin on the river, reviewing his historical and literary reading. Commenced to read law, April, 1837. He read Blackstone, Kent, Chitty's Pleadings, Chitty on Bill and Contracts, Shepherd, Touchstone, Sugden on Vendors, Starkey on Slander, Jones on Bailments, Remmington on Ejectments, Buller's Nisi Prius, Archibald on Criminal Law, Phillips on Evidence. Among others he read Coke on Littleton, which he still contends is the best law book ever written. His health failed after a year or more of hard reading. He suffered from indigestion and nervous prostration. He could not sit up but a short time. He read lying down. He was licensed to practice law in the summer of 1839, by Judge Dillahunty, who paid him a high compliment as being the best prepared young man he had examined.

He was unwilling to practice law before his brother-in-law, Judge Marchbanks; he did not think it just to the judge, just to the public or just to himself. It would furnish grounds for charging partiality and favoritism. He located at Smithville, November 9, 1839, without seeing the place or knowing a man in the county. A merchant of McMinnville (L. D. Mercer) was putting some claims in his hands for collection. Savage asked him the road

to Smithville. Mercer said, "If you have never been there you need not take these claims, for you won't stay." Savage says, "Will Smithville sink?" "No," says the merchant. "If it don't sink I will stay." He soon had a good practice and the respect and confidence of the people.

CHAPTER XI.

SAVAGE ELECTED ATTORNEY-GENERAL BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF TENNESSEE, OCTOBER, 1841.

The General Assembly which met at Nashville October, 1841, was to elect an attorney-general, to succeed William Cullum, whose term expired October, 1842. Savage and ten others were candidates for the office. Judge Edwin Ewing, then a Whig senator, meeting Savage on the stairway said, "Are you like all your competitors—do you need the office to live?" Savage said: "No, I do not need the office. I can live without it. The office needs me." Judge Ewing voted for Savage, and afterwards wrote against Savage's policy on the State Debt question. Remembering his vote, Savage never made any reply to the argument written by Ewing. He was elected attorney-general, and before leaving Nashville bought the leading books on criminal law—Archibald, Chitty, Roscoe and others—which he carefully read before taking the oath of office in October, 1842. He never had an indictment quashed during his term; he was fortunate as a prosecutor. No guilty man could escape, and when the evidence was in his opinion insufficient, he would often say to the court and jury, "I do not think that the defendant should be convicted."

In 1840 the Whigs had a considerable majority in Dekalb. James C. Jones, Spencer Jarnigan and Thomas L. Bransford and others made speeches in the county. They were aggressive and the Democrats were poorly represented on the stump. The Democrats would often call on the young lawyer to know how the battle was going, and

often reported changes for Harrison. Savage would say, "Let them all change, and I will have the honor of being the only man in the county who voted the Democratic ticket."

Savage heard Polk and Cannon in 1839. He traveled with Polk and Jones in 1841 and 1843 in their canvass through his district. Savage advocated the annexation of Texas all the time.

SAVAGE AND THE BULLIES.

Savage had trouble with reported bullies before the year 1843. After that date, with the exception of the trouble between him and General Cullum at Jacksboro, during their race for Congress, he never had any trouble with an opponent in debate. He never had a fight in court or out of court with lawyers or citizens; and he can now state as a fact that all his trouble was with bullies and that he never allowed himself to impose upon or treat rudely a timid or cowardly man.

Soon after Savage commenced to practice law at Smithville he was employed by a guardian of some children to take them from the custody of their stepfather upon the ground that he was not treating them well and was not the proper man to have control of them. The stepfather was considered a county bully, weighing two hundred or more pounds. Savage had a short time before defended a man for stabbing him in a fight. Savage criticised him severely before the court, after which he went to the store of a merchant upon business, and was in the back room when the bully Taylor came in with two of his kinsmen and cursed Savage, who rose with a dangerous knife in his left hand; the bully's friends pulled him into the front room where he continued to curse Savage, who, picking up a part of a brick used as a dogiron, stepped into the room where the bully was and threw it with force against his head; to escape the knife he jumped out the door and grabbed

at a scantling. By this time Savage had his pistol drawn and cocked. The merchant shut the door, his friends took him off, and he did not return to Smithville until he had sent word to Savage to know if there would be any trouble if he came.

He also had trouble with a bully who had been in the habit of insulting attorneys and candidates. He insulted Savage at Circuit Court at Carthage because Savage as attorney-general would not draw an indictment for him which had been ignored by the grand jury at a former term of the court. The fight was at the courthouse door. There were rocks thrown between them; nobody was hurt. Savage had an attorney-general appointed to prosecute himself, submitted the case, was fined, and the bully acquitted. Savage was glad that he had put out of his pockets two pistols before starting for the courthouse.

Savage had a few cases at McMinnville before his appointment as attorney-general. Two old men were practicing law there, Nelson, of Sparta, and Rowan, of McMinnville, and Robert Cambell, who wore spectacles and to whom Savage had gone to school. A lawyer from Kentucky settled at Winchester and commenced to practice at McMinnville. He was supposed to be about thirty years of age, and weighed about two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He was very rough and overbearing towards Nelson, Rowan and Cambell—as Savage thought was increasing his practice by this course. Savage felt indignant but could see no ground upon which he could interfere. It came to his ears that Mr. Emerson had commented very unfavorably on Savage, saying that "his look was equivalent to an assault and battery," that "he had scraped up a little law but that it was like manuring a poor garden." Savage was attending court at Carthage as attorney-general on the week before the meeting of the Circuit Court at McMinnville. He came to McMinnville on Sunday before the meeting of the court. About nine o'clock Monday

morning the lawyers from Winchester, Colonel Tall, Major Andrew F. Goff and Mr. Emerson came and put up at the hotel at which Savage stopped. Savage invited Mr. Emerson to take a walk, which was usual among lawyers. McMinnville was then a little town. When they arrived at the edge of the woods Savage said to him: "I brought you out here to say something, and if you behave yourself you are in no danger. I have seen you bullying and browbeating old man Nelson and Rowan and my half-blind schoolmaster, Mr. Cambell, and I think I do a safe business in telling you that no brave man would do that and that I consider you no gentleman and a coward." Emerson spoke in a loud tone, "Did you bring me out here to murder me?" and grabbed a rock. Savage's pistol was on him and he said, "Drop it or you die." He threw down the rock. Savage said to him: "I know you are a coward and you know it too; you must behave yourself. I am going to take your arm and gallant you back to the hotel, and if you tell anybody what has occurred between me and you I may hurt you." Emerson consulted Major Goff as to what he should do. Goff told him to fight or leave. He did not stay for dinner and never practiced law at McMinnville any more.

CHAPTER XII.

SAVAGE NOMINATED BY A CONVENTION AT SPARTA AS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR ON THE POLK TICKET.

After Polk's nomination for President, a convention met at Sparta to nominate a candidate for elector. There were several candidates. Savage was not a candidate and was not at Sparta, but was nominated without his consent. It was a trying question with him, whether he would accept or decline the nomination. His law practice was beginning to put money in his pocket, and he was poor. The defeated candidates said it was a nomination not fit to be

made, that Savage knew nothing about politics and had never made a political speech. Those who nominated him replied, "If he cannot speak he will make Colonel Bransford behave himself."

Colonel Bransford was a merchant, financier and politician, well posted in banking and commercial business. He was called the "American Almanac," because of his knowledge of statistics. He had gained great credit as a debater in 1840, and was considered aggressive towards his opponents. Savage had shown himself a lawyer and ready speaker at the bar. He had history, literature and logic, but had no training as a stump speaker, and was not half as well posted as Bransford in regard to facts bearing upon current issues. Savage has since considered it most fortunate for him that Colonel Bransford was an able, well posted man, from whom Savage learned much. In their first meeting he felt the force of his competitor's practical information. He read night and day, not sleeping more than five or six hours in twenty-four. He read in full the life and speeches of Henry Clay, the messages of Jefferson and Jackson, and the speeches and literature published during the contest. The question of the United States banks and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states was not brought forward or pressed by the Whigs. The main questions argued were Tariff and Texas.

After the canvass had progressed some weeks Savage considered his victory on the tariff question decisive. Colonel Bransford never made any answer to Savage's speech for Texas, except to read Tom Benton's speech against it, and then submit the question to the audience, as to which was the greatest man, Tom Benton or Savage. Colonel Bransford's health failed and he did not fill all his appointments. Hardy M. Burton, of Murfreesboro, considered at the time one of the ablest lawyers of the State, took Bransford's place at Manchester, Hillsboro and Pelham. The

Democrats were loud in their praise of Savage's speeches, and from that time onward he has been a popular man in Coffee County. Jordan Stokes was with Bransford in Warren County, Judge John L. Goodall in White County. Savage spoke every day with one or the other of them.

Savage learned after the canvass was over that his nomination was the result of a suggestion of James K. Polk, through Judge A. J. Marchbanks. Clay carried the State by a majority of one hundred and thirteen votes, owing to the fact that in a Democratic county the vote was cast for Polk and Dallas, and not for the electors. Savage was worn out and reduced to a shadow; it was months before his flesh and health returned.

CHAPTER XIII.

SAVAGE RETURNS TO HIS LAW OFFICE.

He gave his undivided attention to his profession. His services were demanded and good fees paid to help try causes brought by other lawyers, being often employed when the case was called for trial. He raised a company for the Mexican war in the spring of 1846 but it was not received.

CHAPTER XIV.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN 1847.

A Congressman was to be elected in 1847, to succeed the Honorable Alvin Cullum. There were two Democratic candidates, Samuel Turney and H. L. W. Hill. The Democrats were not satisfied. Savage was importuned to declare himself a candidate. His office and practice were making him money; it was a hard struggle between personal interests and demands of his Democratic friends.

At the Sparta court, in 1847, he resigned the office of attorney-general. He wrote two letters and was particular in putting the letter to the governor resigning his office

before putting the other letter in the post office, declaring himself a candidate. Hill and Turney made speeches at Sparta, and all three made speeches at Jamestown and Livingston Circuit Courts, and were at the Gainesboro courts in March. Hill and Turney had spoken to the people at Gainesboro, and Savage was speaking when the postmaster handed him a letter; he opened it and read it to the people. It was from the War Department, informing him that he had been appointed by President Polk first major of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. He then thanked his friends, said he was no longer a candidate, that he preferred fighting in Mexico to talking in Congress.

CHAPTER XV.

MEXICAN WAR.

The Honorable Creed T. Huddleston received the appointment of captain in this regiment. Savage assisted him in getting recruits in Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White and Dekalb Counties. William Trousdale was colonel, Paul O. Herbert, of Louisiana, lieutenant-colonel, and John D. Wood, of Illinois, was second major. Five companies had been enlisted in Louisiana, four in Tennessee and one in Illinois. When Savage reached New Orleans with Huddleston's company, all of the companies had not arrived.

NOTE.—The steamship in which Savage crossed the Gulf in 1847 arrived at Vera Cruz a little before day. There appeared through the gloom of the night a dark shadow, rising apparently above the level of the sea some miles high, and being seen to the right and to the left as far as the eye could reach. Above this shadow at the distance of sixty miles was the snow-covered mountain of Orizaba, with the sun shining on it, and lighting up the heavens above the darkness of the shadows below, these apparent shadows being the mountains of Mexico. This may be called a panorama too grand to be presented by painter or photographer. Savage remembers nothing to equal this in grandeur and beauty along the pathway of his travels.

Savage returned by steamboat to Memphis to bring them. Before he got back, Colonel Trousdale with seven companies had sailed for Vera Cruz, and had left for Pueblo before Savage with three companies arrived at Vera Cruz.

General Franklin Pierce came aboard the ships at Vera Cruz and Savage made his acquaintance and marched under his command to Pueblo; and while in Congress was his active supporter as a candidate for the Presidency.

It required some weeks for General Pierce to get men and transportation sufficient to enable him to join General Scott at Pueblo.

Captain Huddleston and Savage both had an attack of fever at Vera Cruz, and had to be moved in an ambulance. Huddleston said, "We have the yellow fever, and we will die." Savage replied, "We have not got the yellow fever, and if we have I am not going to die." After passing through twenty miles of hot sand, called "terracalienta," and beginning to ascend the upgrade of mountains, Savage mounted his horse to ride, and would sometimes lie down by the road side, and sometimes fall on the march to Pueblo. Captain Huddleston never got able for duty, and died in the hospital in the City of Mexico. Savage had his body taken home and buried in Overton County.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MARCH OF GENERAL SCOTT'S ARMY FROM PUEBLO AND THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

After leaving Pueblo for the City of Mexico, Savage had chills and was very weak, unable to ride. He was in the ambulance when it was announced that they approached the valley and the City of Mexico; he then mounted his horse and was on duty until wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey.

The army did not attempt to follow the causeway through the lake, but marched around the lake, a very rough road about thirty miles, reaching a village, San Augustine, eight or ten miles from the city. Here there was a halt a day or more, at which place the sick were left.

General Valencia was at Contreras, fortified to prevent Scott from passing through the Pedrigal, which was in appearance what might have been a bed of lava, hardened and broken into rocks. Horses could not pass over the Pedrigal, except along the road that was guarded by General Valencia. The Fourteenth Regiment was part of Cadwallader's brigade, which brigade, with General Riley's brigade, passed over the Pedrigal, between Valencia's force and the city. Crossing a large, fine road, Riley and Cadwallader took position in the rear of General Valencia, in an orchard enclosed by a cactus fence. Late in the evening they were confronted by heavy Mexican forces, some six or seven hundred yards in an open field. The Mexicans gave some fine music, and were in sight until dark. They were not there in the morning. It rained all night as cold as ice. At daylight Riley and Cadwallader charged Valencia's camp. His soldiers fled up the valley from the city, leaving us to eat their breakfast, which was very acceptable, for we had had nothing to eat since the morning before.

It was estimated that it was about six miles from Valencia's fortifications to Churubusco Church, for which place the march was ordered. The battle was commenced by the troops in front of Cadwallader's brigade, which brigade was marched around Churubusco Church, striking the main road from San Augustine to the city. The Churubusco Creek runs between the Mexican fortification and the city. Halting at the bridge across the river, a white flag came out from the church to surrender. Savage noticed the

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NOTE.—Miss Manuella Barrigan, whose acquaintance Savage made at the city high school, informed him that her father, General Barrigan, retreated from Churubusco Church, across the river, and as he was in the act of climbing the bank of the creek an American soldier caught him by the leg and pulled him back; that her father speaking English well, cursed the soldier, who let him go and begged his pardon, thinking he was an American officer. General Barrigan and his daughter, Miss Manuella Barrigan, were imprisoned by the order of Santa Anna in the castle of Perota, along with the Texas prisoners, where Miss Manuella was taught English by the Texas doctor, and spoke it well.

NOTE.—*The Pyramid of Cholula.* While the army of General Scott was at Pueblo, and before advancing upon the City of Mexico, Savage visited the Pyramid of Cholula, which is described by Mr. Prescott in his "History of the Conquest of Mexico," as a hundred and seventy feet high, built in a square, each side being one thousand seven hundred feet long, with three sides perpendicular and the base covering forty acres of ground. The traditions of the Mexicans represent this monument as built by an unknown race prior to their occupation of the territory of Mexico. Their tradition says that a white man with long beard came among them and taught them much and departed by the way of the ocean, promising to return and confer upon them great benefits. They built a temple to him on Cholula and worshiped him as a god and under the name of Quetzalcoatl. At the date of the conquest they were still hoping and looking for his return. Their traditions in regard to the building of this monument resemble in most particulars the building of the Tower of Babel as given in the Jewish Bible. One side of this pyramid was not perpendicular and Savage rode his horse up it and upon the top of the pyramid.

word "Erin" on it, and at the same time discovered that the Mexicans were retreating across the river in the rear of the church. He directed the adjutant (Blackburn, of Louisiana) to take charge of the flag and the party surrendering. He directed his men to fire upon the Mexicans, who were crossing the river. They were retreating through corn fields on both sides of the river, which aided them to escape from the church but not without considerable loss in crossing the river. The Americans did not pursue the retreating Mexicans, who were within a mile of the gates of the city.

CHAPTER XVII.

DRILLING WITH JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

After the battle of Churubusco military operations were suspended by an armistice. Pending the armistice Savage and Colonel Johnston, of the Voltigers, met several times upon the drill grounds at Tuca Baya, and drilled in the presence of each other their respective regiments, having occasional talk about military affairs. When the Civil War commenced Savage supposed that Albert Sydney Johnston was the officer whom he had drilled with at Tuca Baya; and never knew any better until at Shelbyville, in 1863, an officer offered to introduce him to General Joseph E. Johnston, who replied, "Colonel Savage needs no introduction; I knew him long ago, in Mexico."

During this suspension Savage served twenty-four hours as officer of the day, which imposed the duty of being wide-awake, and of visiting all the posts and lines, making him acting commander for that time. He was on horseback most of the time, ate fruit and drank water, and had a violent attack of a disease that afflicted the whole army, from General Scott down, and of which many soldiers died. He lay down in his quarters, eat nothing but crackers and a little coffee for forty-eight hours, and was well.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MOLINO DEL REY.

Savage was in the battle of Molino del Rey, as major of Fourteenth Regiment, U. S. Infantry. The millrace and entrenchments were adjoining, and commanded by the artillery at the Castle of Chepultepec. The Fourteenth Regiment followed the Eleventh in forming the line of battle in front of the mill, which was done under a continuous fire of artillery from Chepultepec. The mill-house and -race were connected by entrenchments with a fort, about a mile distant, called the "House of Death."

A Tennesseean named Edwards had been in prison in the castle of Perota, being one of the Texas prisoners, whom Santa Anna decimated by causing them to draw from a box of beans, in which every tenth bean was a black one, and the others white; the men who drew black beans were shot. Edwards was a relative of a rich client of Savage's in Jackson County. He spoke the Spanish language well, and was in the employ of the quartermaster's department. He asked Savage's permission to go with him in the battle, which was granted. Edwards rode a fine horse. As the Fourteenth Regiment at double-quick was wheeling in line of battle on the Eleventh, Savage put his horse on the wheeling point, and a bombshell burst, which blinded him for a moment. At the same time he felt what he thought a severe blow by the musket of a soldier as he ran by. Looking down he saw the glitter of metal in his ankle, and the blood running from it. Edwards dismounted and removed the metal by pulling the boot.

NOTE.—Edwards married a Smith County girl; emigrated to California, and was shot by an enemy with whom he had trouble. He has a daughter living in Tullahoma, the wife of a respectable druggist.

At this time he saw a body of Mexican cavalry, four or five hundred yards distant, coming down the open plain, to attack our line of battle in the rear. Savage told Edwards to mount his horse—"We must pass to the front, as the line of battle would about face to meet the cavalry." As Edwards was mounting his horse a bomb burst; when sight returned to Savage Edwards was seen on the ground vomiting and pulling at his head. A soldier caught his horse and he mounted. At this instant a cannon from Colonel Duncan's battery emerged from our line, followed by others. The cavalry were some two or three hundred yards, still moving on us. Savage delayed going to the front to see the result. The first shot disturbed the march and was rapidly followed by others. The cavalry, after making an effort to rally, scattered and fled.

The battle was very short. The actual fighting was estimated at thirty minutes; killed and wounded about eight hundred of the three thousand engaged in the battle. Lieutenant-colonel Graham, commanding the Eleventh Infantry, was killed about the same time that Savage was wounded, and not more than one hundred yards distant.

His death promoted Savage from major of the Fourteenth Regiment to Lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, Savage's wound and promotion thus occurring at the same time. The wound was a fracture of the bone at the ankle. By the command of the doctors he kept it wet with brandy for several weeks. It was months before he was able to report for duty.

CHAPTER XIX.

SAVAGE DISABLED, NOT PRESENT AT THE CAPTURE OF THE CASTLE OF CHEPULTEPEC.

Savage was not present at the battle of Chepultepec, which was fought soon after Molino del Rey. The Americans assailed the castle and captured the fortifications. Colonel William Trousdale had his arm broken by a grape shot. The doctors insisted on amputation; he refused, and got well. A single shot killed and wounded several of the Fourteenth Regiment. Among others First-sergeant Bledsoe, of Fentress County, had his leg shot away, and holding the bleeding stump, he encouraged the men to charge the enemy. The battle at the San Cosme gate was won and the army entered the city.

When the army entered the city, Savage took rooms at the hotel connected with the National Theatre, until well enough to use crutches. This leg was weak for ten years. While in Congress it rose and bones came out of it, an inch above the wound. Savage never danced after this battle.

CHAPTER XX.

TOOK CHARGE OF THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Reporting for duty Savage took command of the Eleventh Infantry, then camped at Learma, about forty miles from the city, on the Accapulco road. He was ranking officer in the Department of Toluca, in which were stationed some cavalry, a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry. The Eleventh Infantry was composed of one company recruited in Virginia, one in New York, and eight in Pennsylvania. The colonel's name was Ransom. Savage never saw him. He found the regiment under command of Major Hunter. He did not know a man in it when he took command at Learma. One evening there appeared to be a good time in the adjutant's tent. A good-looking young officer departed. Savage asked the adjutant who it was, and was answered, "It is Lieutenant U. S. Grant." The news of peace was received at Learma, about two o'clock p.m. About dark there was a noise in the regiment. Savage asked the adjutant what it meant. He replied, "They are preparing to serenade you." Savage

ordered him to call out the guards, and to arrest and put in guardhouse any soldier that should attempt to serenade him. The adjutant said, "Colonel, is not that a strange order?" Savage replied "It may be strange to you, but if I allow them to serenade me to-night, they may charivari me to-morrow night." There was no serenade.

The forces at Learma and Toluca marched under Savage's command to Jalapa. Soon after passing the city Savage's wound opened and continued to run. The weather being hot and raining all the time, he lost flesh and was getting weak. Colonel George W. Morgan was the ranking officer when Savage reached Jalapa, and refused Savage's application for a furlough. At this time General Worth made his appearance, and gave Savage an unlimited furlough to go to New Orleans. He took passage with an Indiana regiment, and reported to Dr. McCormick, chief of the Medical Department at New Orleans. The Eleventh Regiment reached New Orleans about ten days later, and was ordered to go by sea to Fort Hamilton, New York, to be mustered out of service. Dr. McCormick certified that Savage's wound was such as to make it unsafe for him to go by sea. Paul R. George, of New Hampshire, a quartermaster, proposed to look after Savage's ticket and transportation. They took boat to Cincinnati, and railroad to Cleveland, and then by the Lakes to Niagara, and then by Albany to New York. The rolls had not been made out, and while being prepared, George and Savage went to Boston and Lowell, and drank wine with Ben Butler at his home. Butler was then a leading lawyer and Democrat, whom Savage often met while in Congress.

CHAPTER XXI.

PENSION CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant-colonel Plymton presented Savage his certificate of one-half disability for pension. Savage said to

Plymton, "I don't want Dr. Barry's certificate; I can live without a pension." Colonel Plymton said, "All the old soldiers take such certificates; you ought to take it." Savage put it in with his discharge, never applied for a pension until after Congress gave eight dollars per month to the soldiers of the Mexican War.

General Scott caused a list of officers to be published, who marched under his command from Pueblo to the City of Mexico, and who were engaged in the battles in Mexico, in which report Savage is mentioned as present at Contreras, Churubusco, and wounded and disabled at the battle of Molino del Rey, near Chepultepec, and San Cosme Gate.

A copy of this was filed with his application under the eight dollar act, also three discharges from military service of the United States, as follows:

Copy of His Discharges.

No. 1. McMINNVILLE, TENN., June 21, 1836.

This is to certify that John H. Savage has served one month and eight days as a private in this company under my command, called the "Mountain Blues." Called into service of the United States, pursuant to the requisition of Gen. Gaines, of the 8th of April, last, and mustered and discharged at Nashville by Capt. Wickliffe, of the United States Army, on the 16th of June. He carried with him the thanks and approbation of his commanding officer, and merits the applause of his country, and is hereby honorably discharged.

JOHN B. ROGERS,
Captain Commanding.

June 21st, 1836.

DISCHARGED BY GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

No. 2. NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 14, 1837.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that John H. Savage, the bearer hereof, was a private of Captain Wm. Lauderdale's company of Mounted Tennessee Volunteers, during a late six months' tour in the United States service, and having served faithfully, is hereby honorably discharged. R. ARMSTRONG, *Brig. Gen., Tenn. Volunteers.*

DISCHARGED AS LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, ELEVENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

No. 3. MUSTERING OFFICE, FORT HAMILTON,
NEW YORK, August 14th, 1848.

Sir: In conformity to the orders of the President of the United States, as promulgated in general orders, No. 36, of July 7th, 1848, you are hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

I. PLYMTON,
Lieut.-col., 7th Infantry.

PENSION CERTIFICATE.

It is hereby certified that it appears that on the 8th day of Sept., 1847, at or near a place called Molino del Rey, in Mexico, John H. Savage, Lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh, (late Major of the Fourteenth Infantry), Regiment of the United States Infantry while actually in the service aforesaid, and in his line of duty did receive a gunshot wound in his right leg producing a permanent injury to that member, and is, in the opinion of the undersigned, one-half disabled from attaining his subsistence.

WM. I. BARRY,
Surgeon 11th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Given at Fort Hamilton, New York, this 1st day of August, 1848.

He filed it with his application under the eight dollar act, and was informed by the Pension Office, that his services as colonel of the Sixteenth Tennessee Volunteers, C. S. A., barred his right for pension for disability in the war with Mexico.

NOTE.—Savage made no application for this disability pension. If drawn to date it would amount to more than $50,000.

NOTE.—This is repudiation without law or reason. When Savage reached home Taylor orators, Colonel Bransford, Samuel Turney and others, were charging on the stump, that, "Savage had got a pension of Two Thousand Dollars."

CHAPTER XXII.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS IN 1849. TALK WITH JOHNSON.

Savage made a few speeches for Cass and Butler, and to deny the report that he was drawing a pension of $2,000.00 and that he had in the City of Mexico drawn his sword upon a poor boy, threatening to take his head off if he didn't put his hat under his arm when he spoke to him. He resumed the practice of law in 1849.

Samuel Turney, Democrat, and General John B. Rogers, Whig, and Savage were candidates for Congress.

Savage's majority was 1200. He took his seat in Congress in 1849. While in Congress, the compromise measures of 1850, which Henry Clay called the "five bleeding wounds," were pending. Andrew Johnson invited Savage to a committee room for a talk with him and began by saying: "Savage, I have been here longer than you; we should look out for ourselves. If this question is sprung upon us in the next campaign it is uncertain which way the majority will go; I have but few slaves in my district and you have not many in yours; we should take care of ourselves." Savage replied, "Yes, as to slaves, I suppose our districts are alike; there are not many slaves in my district, and I suppose not many in yours; but this question means to reduce the free white man of the South down to a political and social level with the negro race, and whenever this thing is attempted if your non-slave-holding white men are not the first to seize their rifle-guns and the last to lay them down, then our constituents are in no sense alike. Good morning." He turned away from Johnson without waiting for any reply. He avoided Johnson from that time onward, and warned the Democrats that Johnson was as certain to join the North if the war came as he was to join the South. This warning was of course to leading men and not made in public speeches upon the stump.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SAVAGE OPPOSED TO ABOLITION AND SECESSION.

Savage took an active part in the battle upon the compromise measures, and made speeches defining his position in regard to the manifest hostility and fanaticism of the Northern people to the Southern people and the institution of slavery and his opposition to the policy of secession.

Inasmuch as Savage opposed secession and the policy of Calhoun and Davis and of the politicians in Tennessee, it is considered proper to give a few extracts from his speeches in Congress, that the people may render a true verdict between them. Savage believed in revolution—that the right to rebel and throw off the burden that is oppressive and the yoke that is galling is an inalienable right, higher than all government; that secession was folly; that if war come, that the Southern people should declare their independence and fight as rebels under the old flag as fought the rebels of 1776 against the King of England.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EXTRACTS FROM SAVAGE'S SPEECH MADE IN CONGRESS MAY 13, 1850—AGAINST SECESSION.

"I know the idea has been thrust upon us that this Union can be peaceably dissolved, but for myself I accept no such terms. Had I the power to make or write the history of the world after the fall of these States I would write the bloodiest page of all recorded times. A peaceable dissolution would not only be ruin but dishonor, a cloud upon the glories of the past. The future historian would record, not simply that we had lost our liberties but we were unworthy of freedom. I will not argue that dissolution and war are identical. I should be for war. If we may not live honorably, we may die gloriously, and build up with our bones

a monument that in all future ages shall rear itself upon the gloomy pages of the history of nations, a magnificent though mournful example to warn a more fortunate people from the path of our folly. With nations as with men, many may live well—few die nobly. Life is short, even the life of nations, and I would say to those who will the death of this Republic, if any there be, if it must perish, give it a glorious tomb. Let its memory be immortal."

"We will give every soldier, every dollar and every blade of grass for the Union as our fathers made it, but not one tittle of our rights or honor shall be wrested from us in the name of the Union by violation of the Constitution which made the Union. We will not denounce you as violators of the laws of God and man, as despots and evil men whom all the good hold in utter scorn, and upon whom the wrath of God, long delayed, will soon fall in destroying vengeance. We will not tell you that beneath your homes is imbedded a dark, rebellious material that laughs at fire, and that our efforts shall not cease until a match is lighted which shall shake the continent and blast in one wild explosion all that is dear to you. We will not propose to make you the equal of the negro slave. Three millions of slaves turned loose amongst us would be a fit instrument to

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NOTE.—The monuments of human bones foreseen and predicted by Savage will appear upon the pages of history, and be read by future generations many centuries hereafter, and perhaps long after this republic has crumbled into ruins or become a military despotism ruled by a king or an emperor. The greatest of these bone monuments may now be seen at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Franklin, Chickamauga; from Dalton to Atlanta; at Petersburg, Seven Pines, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gains' Mill, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Camp Douglas, Camp Chase, Johnson's Island, Andersonville and other places. Many brave men were killed in battles of less magnitude, or fell upon the picket lines, and now fill unmarked graves in some lonely forest, mountain or river, with no stone to tell where they lie and none to remember that they once lived and lost life in the Civil War.

make us all slaves. It is not worth the while to reason upon this subject while the Southern heart is as it is. For the negroes, as slaves, we care for them; if they were absent, perhaps we might not lament. But sooner than have them turned loose amongst us, to be our equals, to disgust us by their vices, insult us by their insolence, to degrade our name and posterity by a vile commingling of races, we would pray God that the ocean might blot us from the world—yea, gladly accept the glories of the past and hope that for us no future might be written."

AGAINST FILLMORE'S MESSAGE.

President Fillmore sent a message to Congress declaring a purpose to use the army to take possession of territory claimed by Texas. Brown of Mississippi, Stevens of Georgia, and Savage of Tennessee, spoke against the message. The House adjourned after Savage's speech. Fillmore sent for the speaker, requesting him to stop the debate, promising to recall his orders to the army. Texas retained the territory. Savage's speech August 9, 1850, appears in Appendix to the Congressional Globe—Volume XI, part 2, page 122, from which extracts are taken as follows:

By Hon. John H. Savage, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives.

Sir: I trust I am not more fearful than other men. If danger comes, I expect to be as ready to meet it as I am now anxious to avoid it. I pray to God that I may never again witness the wild work of human destruction, called "glorious war." I hope that eternal peace may bless the world.

NOTE.—This speech was an unpardonable sin in the eyes of Jefferson Davis, Isham G. Harris and the followers of Calhoun, which caused them to hate and dread Savage and refuse simple justice to him while fighting in the army of the Confederate States, as will appear hereafter.

With me,

> "The drying up of a single tear hath more
> Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore."

I will fight for every other destiny, but if it comes I am with the oppressed and against the oppressor.

But for the remarks of the gentlemen who have preceded me I should have thought it no part of my duty to allude to the great question of slavery, now agitating this country from center to circumference, and threatening a destiny so dark and disastrous. (See Slater at Gallatin, 1845; quotations, page 207.) Sir, I have read somewhere of a fabled magnet, far in the deep blue sea, whose fatal influence withdrew the nails from every vessel that came within its sphere, leaving the proud ship and its prouder masters an inglorious wreck amid the solitudes of the ocean. Who cannot see that while this question is unsettled, each hour will be extracted those fastenings that bind this glorious confederacy together, until our proud ship is left a shattered, broken, disunited thing, to sink beneath the surge of time, as others that have gone before us, with no voice to record our memory, but that which proclaims our folly?

But I want no such issue. I love the people of the North. I have always felt that I would peril all that is dear to my native State to protect from lawless violence Massachusetts' humblest citizen or most barren rock. Those of them who know me know that I do. I have never imagined, nor can I now imagine, how I could live out of the Union. I have ever hoped that our Ship of State, self-poised upon the billows, would gather the tempests in her sails, and fly with lightning speed to the haven of transcendant national glory, amid the plaudits of an admiring world. And for this, I shall be ready to make every sacrifice, except my honor and my right to be *free* and equal on every foot of land beneath the "Stars and Stripes."

CHAPTER XXV.

THOMPSON AND SAVAGE IN CONGRESS.

[*From "New Era," July, 1900.*]

Jacob Thompson was a representative in Congress from Mississippi from 1839 to 1851. He and Savage occupied adjoining seats in Congress for one session. Savage thinks it was so arranged to give Thompson an opportunity to reconcile Savage to the policy of secession and separation. The slanders, abuse, falsehood, hypocrisy and the aggressive hostility of the Northern people to the Southern people for thirty or forty years; the irrepressible conflict of William H. Seward; the declaration of war declared by Abraham Lincoln and that this government could not stand one-half free and one-half slaves; the rapidly growing Abolition party, whose papers published without rebuke that the Constitution of the United States was a covenant with death and a league with hell; the laws of some of the free States nullifying the Constitution by making it a felony to capture a fugitive slave; the declaration of Thad. Stevens and other Congressmen that "there is imbedded beneath your homes a dark, rebellious material that laughs at fire, and our efforts shall not cease till a match is lighted which will produce an explosion to shake this continent," were frequently discussed by Thompson and Savage. Thompson would begin the discussion by summing up the arguments used by John C. Calhoun, Jeff Davis, William L. Yancey and other secessionists, to which Savage would reply, and the talk would end by Thompson saying, "Oh, Savage, you are not a good Southern man!" To which Savage would reply, "Much better than you; for if the war comes, I will be in the army fighting for the Southern people and you will never get there." Savage did not consider Thompson either physically or mentally the kind of man to make a good soldier.

Thompson and Isham G. Harris are accredited in the military history of the Confederate States as being aides to the commanding generals Johnston and Beauregard at the battle of Shiloh. Neither was with Albert Sidney Johnston in the charge which he made and lost his life and in which he and his horse each received three wounds; neither Thompson nor Harris were wounded in this or any other battle. Thompson went to Canada during the war, and Harris was constantly published as volunteer aide to commanding generals. If an old soldier was ordered to report the name of the biggest coward and the most worthless man in an army he would expect to find him among the volunteer aides to commanding generals.

Thompson usually began by calling himself a secessionist *per se*, which was a word with secessionists meaning that secession was a good thing, and they advocated it for its own sake. He would then say that the slave-holding States, separated from the North, would be prosperous, peaceable and happy; and secession was a right and could be affected peaceably or maintained by armies if necessary. Summing up the arguments of Calhoun, Davis, Yancey and other secessionists, Savage's replies were as follows: "I am not for separation or secession. It has been my hope and wish to build upon this continent a nation of freemen transcending in intelligence, happiness, prosperity, power and fame, the records of all nations that have lived in past ages; so that this nation might be a model and inspiration to down-trodden people in every land. Secession is no remedy for evils now impending. Secession will bring war, and if successful, it will increase the dangers now upon us. It will require a line drawn from the Atlantic to the Pacific to separate angry and hostile people. It will require a large standing army, many forts and military posts to prevent raids and reprisals which will finally result in war.

"The Mississippi River and tributaries have been considered the property of the nation. The North will not release the right to navigate the Mississippi and other rivers. The South if separated could not allow Northern boats to run upon rivers within Southern territory. This would be equivalent to setting every negro free who wanted to go North.

"If at the end of the war I found myself out of the Union, I would abide the results, but if like you, I wanted separation, I would not adopt secession as a policy to secure that end. If you will fight for your rights within the Union, and in the name of the Constitution and the Union you can defeat the schemes of those ambitious politicians who are organizing a war of usurpation to conquer the Southern people and to transfer political power and wealth from Southern men to Northern politicians.

"You should adopt the policy of Hampden, Cromwell, Fairfax and the Long Parliament who fought, conquered and beheaded King Charles, in the name of the king. These men knew that loyalty was in the blood, bones, brains and hearts of the Englishmen, who had been taught from the cradle that the king ruled by divine right, and to strike at the king was to strike at God and the king's divine right. You may call it false and hypocritical, but it succeeded in the greatest war of the English people.

"The Democratic party with Southern men leading has done more to deify the Union in the hearts and brains of the people than all other parties. It has talked of an ocean-bounded republic and has brought under the stars and stripes territory transcending in value and extent the conquests of Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon. Secession talked to these Democrats will fall upon deaf ears. Thompson, if you would succeed, you should declare that you separate in sorrow and sadness, that you desire to live in peace and harmony with the people of the North, that the South has been abused, slandered and insulted for many

years, and the hostility now pending manifests a purpose on the part of the Northern politicians to degrade and conquer the South by war, so as to set the slaves free and reduce the Southern white man to the level of the negro; that the Southern people regard this policy as the greatest of all calamities and a violation of the Constitution under which we have labored and prospered as one people.

"If we separate, it is to escape insults and threatened dangers to our women and children from negro lusts, brutality and degradation. Let this storm pass. Show us that you will maintain the Constitution, cease to abuse and threaten us with war and the destruction of our social system and we will return to the Union and live with you forever."

If this policy had been adopted Lincoln would have found it difficult to raise an army.

Savage regarded secession as a huge political and military blunder that would consolidate the strong North, divide the weak South.

The Democrats in the North were a minority that relied upon the vote of the South to elect a President and control the government. Secession left these Democrats in a hopeless minority, and in self-defense compelled them to join the war and crusade against the South. "The South is wholly unprepared for war. All the appliances necessary to maintain a successful war are absent, except five or six hundred thousand brave men who are willing to offer their lives to defend themselves against being reduced as citizens to the level of negro brutality and lust."

CHAPTER XXVI.

SAVAGE, TIRED OF CONGRESS AND POLITICAL LIFE, WAS NOT A CANDIDATE IN 1853—CULLUM'S AND SAVAGE'S RACE FOR CONGRESS.

The pay of the Congressman was then eight dollars per day while Congress was in session, and nothing the balance of the two years. The first session of Congress commonly ended about the first day of July. Eight dollars per day would be $1,680. The second session of ninety days, $720, making $2,400 per diem for the two years, with mileage added, makes the pay of a Tennessee Congressman about $3,000 for the two years.

Savage did not practice law while a member of Congress. He attended to business before the departments at Washington, collected large sums, and made no charge. Having commanded the Eleventh United States Regular Infantry in the war with Mexico, which regiment was enlisted in Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York, he was often called on by citizens of those States for advice and assistance in business before the departments.

Savage spent all the money paid him as Congressman. There are seven hundred and thirty days in two years, and only about three hundred days to work in Congress. It was his purpose when he quit work on the farm to make a first-class attorney, to acquire property, and be independent. He had a horror of debt, which he believed would be the result if he continued in political life.

Savage was conscripted into politics as Polk elector in 1844. He did not then, or now, entertain a high opinion of politicians. He did not hear a political speech in 1853. He dreaded Andrew Johnson. He believed Johnson would join the strong North against the weak South if a civil war should result from a violation of the Constitution by the politicians of the North making African slavery the pretext,

but the real purpose being to destroy the wealth, power, and influence of the Southern people, and thereby transfer the control of the government from Southern men to Northern politicians. He did not see or hear Johnson or Henry in their canvass for governor. He thought it best to recruit his health and get clear of politics and Congressional habits before going to hard work in his law office, and spent the summer at Smithville and at health resorts on the mountains. In the fall of 1853, supposing that his political life had ended, he opened his office, and soon had a profitable clientage.

In the winter of 1854 the Democrats wanted a candidate to run against Cullum for Congress. Samuel Turney, Judge Gardenhire, and others were reputed candidates, and Savage had advocates who claimed that he was the best man to beat Cullum. Savage was informed a convention would be called and he would be nominated. He replied that he would not accept the nomination; that he could not beat a Democrat in the convention and then beat Cullum in the race; that he did not want the race; that the man who ran against Cullum would have to hazard his life and reputation from the beginning to the end; that if any of those gentlemen aspirants wanted the race and wanted the nomination, let them call a convention and get a nomination; that he would accept no nomination; that a nomination was weakness. If the aspirants would say to him that he might run the race against Cullum without a nomination, and manage the race as he thought best, and they would agree to support him, he would try to beat Cullum. Public opinion forced the aspirants to give Savage the race and a promise to support him, which they did in good faith. At the first court afterwards, about April, 1855, there appeared as candidates for Congress William Cullum, General R. D. Allison, ex-member of the Legislature, both Whigs, and Dr. Anderson, who had been a Polk elector in 1844, and had since resided in Coffee County. Cullum

made war on Allison—ridiculed him, and told many a rough, smutty anecdote, applying them to Allison. Savage did not notice Anderson, and took no part in the contest between Allison and Cullum. The parties had addressed the people in all parts of the district when Allison declined, not being able to reply to Cullum's ridicule and anecdotes. Savage changed his tactics. He assailed Cullum with ridicule and anecdotes, surpassing those used on Allison by Cullum. It was reported that Cullum was telling that Savage was a Know-nothing. Savage got a certificate from Mr. Bradley, a citizen of Smith County, stating that Cullum had told him that Savage was a Know-nothing. The parties met at Celina to address the people. Savage produced this certificate, saying that as a rule he opposed certificates but he held himself responsible for the truth of Mr. Bradley's statement and Mr. Cullum must not deny it, which certificate states that Cullum told the citizen that Savage was a Know-nothing and that he (Cullum) knew it. Savage said: "Now I will put my competitor in what logicians call a dilemma. Mr. Cullum does not deny being a Know-nothing; all Know-nothings swear that they will not reveal the name of a member or the existence of the order. Mr. Cullum, when he told that Savage was a Know-nothing, violated his oath in revealing Savage's name, and is guilty of perjury, and forty thousand perjured witnesses are worth no more than one to prove the fact. If Mr. Cullum told as a fact that he knew that Savage was a Know-nothing, and did not know it, he is guilty of falsehood and slander, in his interest as a candidate. The facts show that Mr. Cullum is guilty of perjury or slander, and Cullum can hang his hat on either horn of this dilemma." Savage published and circulated this speech.

Cullum and Savage had an appointment to speak at Hillsboro. Mr. Hollin had a hotel and a store combined at Hillsboro under the same roof. Savage came on Sunday, and was given a little parlor room in the front opening

on the porch. Cullum was put in a room over the store, which was reached by a stairway from the porch. The speaking was arranged to be upon the porch in front of the little parlor. Cullum spoke first, standing on the porch in front of Savage's room. After speaking he went up to his room, and came down the stairway with a heavy overcoat on his arm, and sat down in Savage's room with the coat on his lap. Savage kept close watch on Cullum, because he knew that Cullum had just read his circular, which he knew was calculated to arouse his bitterest animosity. Cullum abruptly contradicted a statement made by Savage in his speech. Savage stopped and said to the people: "Be quiet; you are in no danger. I am not a coward to commence shooting here and kill some of you who ought not to die. And as to Mr. Cullum, there is no danger in him when met face to face. He is safe in that room, and can say what he pleases. I will take no advantage of him, and will never assail him without giving him full notice, and I will agree with him here that the notice shall be ten days and in writing. I know this canvass is not creditable to us, and unpleasant to the people; and now, to give full satisfaction to Mr. Cullum and his friends, I agree that as soon as this canvass ends he and I can take wings and fly to some little island in the Gulf of Mexico, where we can make all the laws to settle all trouble between him and me, and I promise him he may make all the laws, except that I will add to his statute a proviso that there shall be no shooting in the back."

Savage then and now believes that Cullum had become so angry that he expected a conflict, supposing Savage would turn suddenly around when he contradicted him and assail him, when he would have the advantage in the battle and the law on his side.

The speeches the next day at Tullahoma were violent. Cullum failed to reply. They met at a village called Jacksboro, ten miles west of McMinnville, and arranged to

speak at the stump of a big oak, cut for a board tree. Savage spoke first. Cullum abused Savage's circular, asking why he did not put in it what he (Cullum) had said to Savage at Dixon Springs. Savage replied, "For the reason that you never said any such thing at Dixon Springs." Cullum asserted that he did. Savage being on the outside of the assembly, stepped briskly to the front of Cullum, and with a little pencil pointed at Cullum's nose and said, "Every word that you say on that point is false." Cullum struck with his fists, and Savage dodged the lick. Savage grappled with Cullum, threw his left arm around him, reaching his right hand for a dagger on his left side. To conceal his weapons, he had buttoned his vest one button higher than usual, and his hand went on the outside of the vest. He changed his hand, and as he touched the dagger, he was pulled violently from Cullum, and as he was pulled along he drew his pistol from his pocket, which a friend of his violently took from his hand. He called on his friend to return his pistol, saying that he would kill friend or foe if they would dare put a hand on him. His friend, with an apology, handed him back the pistol. Cullum was in a position to see and hear all this. Savage went to the top of the big log, got on it with cocked pistol in his hand, approached Cullum, who threw up his hands on his breast with the palms outward, and said: "Colonel Savage, I am not armed." Savage replied: "Go on with your speech. Fellow-citizens, take your seats, and let Mr. Cullum get through with his speech." Cullum finished his speech, but did not stay and reply to Savage's rejoinder.

It has been repeatedly published by sensational newspapers, before and since the war, that when Cullum and Savage met to address the people in their race for Congress, they laid their knives and pistols on the table with their documents. This many of the people believed from reports then in circulation and from reports made by sensational newspapers, and Savage has thought it due to Cullum

and to truth to report the facts as he remembers them. The "Tennesseean," a newspaper at Gallatin, in 1894 published long editorials abusive of Savage, in which appears as follows: "In his race for Congress, making a memorable canvass against General Cullum, of Smith County, it is said that both Cullum and Savage, when they would get up to make a speech, would begin preliminaries by placing on the table before them their pistols and bowie knives." Editorials and publications of similar import have often appeared before and since the war in several newspapers, and, being uncontradicted, were believed by the people. These publications misled Mr. Young. The fault is mine; I ought to have corrected them long ago. Savage admits he was always armed, and well armed as he thought, but never showed a weapon except on the occasion of the trouble at Jacksboro. He always supposed that Cullum was armed, but if Cullum ever had a weapon during the campaign, Savage never saw it. Mr. Aydelotte, of Tullahoma, a creditable man, says he saw Cullum's pistol in his pocket the day we spoke at Tullahoma. Mr. Mitchell, of Carthage, a creditable witness, says he saw Cullum's pistol in his pocket at Carthage on the day Cullum and Savage made their last speech at the close of the campaign. When Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to the fact that Mr. Cullum denied having weapons at Jacksboro, and was asked how he could reconcile that with the fact that he had weapons at Carthage, he replied that Cullum was armed at Jacksboro; but he knew that Savage was an expert with weapons and had the cocked pistol on him, and he knew that no consideration could make Savage fire on an unarmed man.

GENERAL SPINNER.—A copy of the "Cincinnati Gazette," containing an article headed "General Spinner's Reminiscence," was received by Savage at McMinnville. It gave an outline of General Spinner's public life in Congress and in official station, and states that, "When the Committee

on Privileges and Elections was formed Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, was one of its members, but left it, being transferred to the special committee to investigate the state of affairs in Kansas. Well, he left, and Colonel Savage, of Tennessee, took his place. He was a horse of a different color, and was easily offended. He had served with distinction in the war with Mexico, in the regular army. At that time I was not disposed to be over amiable myself, and so we had on several occasions very violent altercations, both walking the floor in a high state of excitement, and each expecting a rencounter." "Colonel Savage told me when he came to Washington as a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, speaking of our disputes four years before, that the fact of his being always armed prevented him from attacking me in the committee room of a former Congress. It seems he was too chivalric to kill an unarmed man."

Savage in the debate betwixt him and Cullum usually said that Mr. Cullum had run for the Legislature and for Congress several times, and had acquired for himself the character of being aggressive toward his competitors; that he (Savage) intended to reform Cullum's political manners and that when he was done with Cullum he would be a quiet, well-behaved citizen, and that was a favor he intended to confer upon the people; that he would also confer a great favor on Cullum, that he would beat him for Congress, and the Black Republicans would elect him Clerk of the House of Representatives; that a Congressman got only $3,000 for two years' work; that the salary of the Clerk of the House of Representatives was $3,600 for one year, making $7,200 for two years, and the stealage in connection with the holding of this office was immense: so that the greatest favor that he could confer upon Cullum was to beat him for Congress. The Black Republicans elected him Clerk without opposition by a resolution, which was an unusual way, and perhaps intended so as to allow Northern members to escape from the charge of having voted directly for a Southern slaveholder.

As to Cullum's duel with James B. Clay, Savage was indirectly connected with it by a consultation with General Zollicoffer, who called on Savage at his room after he had gone to bed, and stated that he had come to ask Savage for a personal favor, and then stated that Cullum, Clay, and some members of Congress had been drinking in a saloon at one of the hotels, and that Clay had refused to drink with Cullum, and that Cullum had called him an ignoble son of a glorious sire, and had struck him; that Clay had challenged Cullum, and Cullum had chosen him for his second, and that as he understood the code of honor, his life and character were to some extent involved in the affair, and he thought that Savage knew the exact value of Cullum in an affair of that kind better than any other man, and that while he knew the relations existing between Cullum and Savage, he requested as a personal favor to him that Savage would give his opinion as to how he could best manage the affair.

Savage, replying, said: "I don't allow Cullum to speak to me, and as to whether this is a matter of policy or a matter of feeling, it is not necessary for me to say. I will comply with your request, and begin by saying that Cullum does not belong to that class of men that history describes as the bravest of the brave, but he is by no means to be classed as a coward. The men classed as the bravest of the brave place a small estimate upon human life and the affairs of this world. Cullum loves the world and the good things that are in it, and wants to live to enjoy them. He places a high estimate on life. If you can convince Cullum that a duel is not death and that he has many chances to pass through this ordeal with honor and life, you will not be ashamed of him. He has physical and mental power, and will readily adapt himself to the necessity of doing what he thinks ought to be done. It is my opinion that he would

be a poor shot with a dueling pistol. I consider him a first-class rifleman. Under the code of honor you have the choice of weapons, and can fix the distance between the combatants, and with rifles at a distance of forty or sixty yards Cullum would be a formidable enemy." General Zollicoffer thanked Savage and retired. A few days afterwards Savage met General Zollicoffer on the street, and said: "General, what about your duel?" He replied: "I selected the rifles, and we compromised."

At Nashville Savage met Colonel John P. Murry, who said he was there on business, but wanted to see the governor, and get him to appoint Cullum attorney-general for the Gainesboro District; that Cullum had been sober for six months, and he thought he would so continue. Savage said: "I will go with you; I can make a better speech for Cullum than you can." They called upon the governor, made their speeches, and Governor Brown then and there appointed Cullum attorney-general.

For many years before Cullum's death, W. A. Henderson, of Knoxville, was the bearer of frequent messages and compliments and friendship from Cullum to Savage.

SAVAGE ON THE NEGRO IN CONGRESS—IN HISTORY, IN AESOP'S FABLES, IN THE BIBLE AND IN COMMON SENSE.

In 1856 a contested election was before Congress from the Territory of Kansas between Governor Reeder and General Whitfield. A special committee, of which John Sherman was chairman, made a lengthy report. Savage being a member of the Committee on Elections, spoke July 31, 1856, and criticised this report of the Sherman committee severely, alleging that: "The whole Kansas difficulty was in its beginning a traitorous assault upon the law and authority of the United States and the rights of the people of Kansas, and now in its progress assails justice and truth; and that the report of the majority of

the committee so sent is a compound of the grossest partiality, misrepresentation, and perversion. And were the triers in this case an honest jury, sworn to find the truth, instead of a body of excited politicians, maddened by the hope of public plunder and political power, no honest mind could doubt for a moment the verdict that would be rendered; the boasted facts of the majority report would be pronounced the most infamous fiction ever presented to a legislative body."

He also discussed the political condition of the country in connection with the negro question, as follows:

"The storm that now rages over this country is political —raised by ambitious men in hopes of obtaining power and public plunder. All our troubles since Congress first assembled—the loud shriek for freedom in Kansas—the unjust denunciation of the Southern people, here and elsewhere, are the results of this cause. We are now in the midst of a Presidential struggle, which carries with it the government of this great country for the next four years, together with the disbursement of two or three hundred millions of public money. It is a great contest, and may bring, as some fear it will, the clash of arms, the shout of battle, and civil war. The elements of social and national harmony are broken up; and the bitter waters of sectional hatred and party strife burst upon us from every quarter of the horizon. All decency, all propriety, all respect for truth, justice and the constitutional rights of the South are forgotten or disregarded by our adversaries, who, casting off the duties of statesmen and the character of gentlemen, refuse even the poor security of personal responsibility for the falsehood and slander they utter.

"This whole system of party warfare is lawless and revolutionary, and, being founded on false assumptions, evinces a fixed design to rule or ruin. Kansas is made a pretext, but it is simply a part of the general agitation long since commenced. As the foundation of their system, they as-

sume the equality of the negro and the Anglo-Saxon races; and their doctrines, if carried out, could never elevate the negro, but would sink him lower, and carry the white man down to his level. While they speak of these things, their acts prove the hypocrisy of their professions. Until these grave senators, divines, and politicians take to themselves wives, and give their daughters in marriage, and commingle on equal terms with the African, they have failed to do what is most material to establish their own sincerity and the practical wisdom of their theories.

"Admitting that negro slavery is constitutional, and that they dare not touch it in the states where it exists, yet for political effect, in violation of a plain principle of law, they abuse the South for the enjoyment of a constitutional right, and utter perpetual threats against an institution they dare not molest; thus trampling under foot the bond of their fathers, and pouring out words more bitter than gall or wormwood on the heads of their brothers. One people cannot inflict greater wrongs than these upon another.

"Sir, the negro is not the equal of the white man; and the politician who asserts that he is cannot be otherwise than dishonest. In the Northern States, from whence this destroying flood of slander and abuse assails our peace, he is an outcast and a stranger. Shorn of his civil and social rights, he drags out a miserable existence—a living monument of the hypocrisy and bitter hostility of Northern demagogues to the Southern people. I am here to tell these wicked agitators that, when they assert that African slavery is an evil, or a crime, socially, morally, politically, or in the sight of God, they recklessly contradict the words of revelation and the history of mankind; neither in the commands nor the providence of Omnipotence have woes been pronounced against it. In vain may they look in the decalogue, the teaching of the prophets, or the gospel of our Savior, for its condemnation; but it is sufficient for the purposes

of this argument to appeal to the annals of history, and ask, Where are the achievements of the negro? Where his civilization? Where are his empires? Where his science? Where the fields of his glory or the monuments of his greatness? They are not seen upon the face of the earth, nor are they found in the volumes that record the glories of fallen nations. He has lived upon the world in barbarism and blood, and the pathway of his existence might now be unknown, but for the lights of surrounding nations that have shone upon the darkness of his abode. The brightest page in the history of the race is that which records the servitude of the slaves of the United States. In morals, in intelligence, in happiness and religion, in steady and effective industry, there is no nation of free negroes half their equals, nor ever has been. It is folly now to expect in the future what the past has wholly failed to produce. Indeed, it may be asserted with perfect truth that there is not to be found upon the face of the globe a body of laborers whose physical wants are so well supplied, and whose toils add so much to the general happiness and welfare of the world. What negro slave ever failed to pay his doctor's or lawyer's bill; or suffered for bread or bacon to eat, or for somebody to watch over him when he was sick? If you do not own him, you eat the bread, the meat, the sugar and the rice that he produces and wear the cotton that he cultivates; he pays as much taxes as you, and lessens your burdens. Away, then, with your vile fabrications about 'the blighting curse of slavery!' God has not condemned it, and the nations have practiced it in all ages. Civil government is lawful only because it conduces in the greatest degree to the general welfare. The same great principle of public policy demands that the American negro should forever be a slave. The white man who fails or refuses to control the negro who lives on the same soil with him, violates the will of heaven as much as he would by war upon all government. God has given to one the talent

to govern, the other is only fit to be a slave. It is charity, brotherly love, moral duty, political wisdom, national wealth and power, to hold him in servitude, which is the only position that he has yet shown himself capable of filling. To turn him loose among us would ruin the white race, and be a selfish cruelty to the negro, as base as that of Dives to Lazarus. In mental and physical characteristics he is different and antagonistic to the white man; and all the tears of his pretended friends cannot make his skin white, or elevate him to the level of the superior race. Their course questions the ways of Omnipotence in regard to their colored brethren; but they may find consolation in the reflection that there are many strange facts in God's providence, the reason of which his creatures cannot know. I wonder every day why it is that these pestiferous swarms of noisy politicians, clad in the sable habiliments of the negro—more fearful and disgusting than the plagues of Egypt—with slander, faction, strange doctrine, and unholy asperities in their mouths, come up from every quarter of our Northern borders, to destroy our good name, dishonor our homes, overturn the Constitution, and shed the blood of the first-born of the land, by civil war. Can it be that in the very morning of our national existence the wrath of an offended heaven is to be visited upon us? Or may we not believe that the prince of darkness, attacking our early weakness, as he did our parents in the Garden of Eden, has let loose this odious brood from the infernal world, to destroy a government whose progress to greatness will banish discord and tyranny from the world?"

THE NEGRO RACE FIVE DEGREES NEARER THE BRUTE THAN THE WHITE MAN.

"The negro is not the missing link, but is five links nearer the brute creation than the Englishman or American white man. While he may resemble the white man, in some particulars they are not identical, and the difference between the black race and the white race is great and immutable. All animals, it is supposed, have some things in common, yet are widely different in formation and life. It is insisted that the negro is distinctly different from the white man, from the sole of his feet to the crown of his head; that the form and shape of his body and every bone in him is distinctly different from that of the white man.

"A few of the more prominent differences will be noted.

"1. He does not smell like a white man.

"2. His mouth, nose and eyes are not like a white man's.

"3. His color is not like the white man's.

"4. His hair is widely different from the white man's.

"5. His skull is different in shape to the white man's.

"6. His brain is different from the white man's.

"7. His feet are not shaped like the white man's.

"8. His arms and legs differ from the white man's.

"9. There is not a bone in his body that is identical with the bones of the white man.

"10. His disposition and instincts differ from the white man's.

"11. He makes a better slave than the white man and is more useful and happy in slavery than when free.

"12. His animal passions are less under his control than the passions of the white man, which shows he is several degrees nearer the brute creations than the white man.

"13. As well call the ass the equal of the horse as to call the negro the equal of the white man.

"14. He is wakeful in the night and sleepy in the day."

NOTE.—All school geographies divide the people of the earth into five classes. The people of each class differ in color, size, shape of skull and limbs. The negro is five degrees nearer the brute creation than an Englishman or American.

NOTE.—It is a fact that animals have better teeth and see better of a night than men.

NOTE.—It is a fact that negroes have better teeth and see better of a night than white men.

Savage wrote to Mr. Wilson, professor of anatomy in the Vanderbilt University, requesting an answer to the following questions. If two skeletons were submitted to a skillful anatomist, one white and one a negro, could he tell the negro from the white man? *Answer*—A skillful anatomist might easily satisfy himself, at least beyond doubt, which was the given skeleton, but it would be rather asking too much to swear to it in court.

THE BIBLE AND ÆSOP'S FABLES.

The forty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, verse 14, reads: "The labour of Egypt, and the merchandise of Ethiopia and of the Sabeans, men of stature, shall come over unto thee, and they shall be thine: they shall come after thee; in chains they shall come over, and they shall fall down unto thee." Considering the Jewish Bible as the history of the Jews, it is shown that the negro was then a slave.

Æsop wrote his fables six hundred years before Christ appeared upon the earth. A fanatic of the Lincoln order bought a negro as a slave and tried to wash him white by washing the black off, and gave him a cold and killed him. So says Æsop. Fools and fanatics were then on the earth and they are still here.

To show that the Northern people never regarded the negro as a citizen or the equal of the white man until a purpose had entered the mind of Northern politicians to preach a crusade against the Southern people and subdue them by force of arms and get control of the government, a few of the acts of some of the States are mentioned: First. The colony of Massachusetts in 1705 passed an act to prevent the marriage of whites and blacks and also providing if any negro mulatto should strike any person, English or other Christian nation, he should be severely whipped, at the discretion of the justice trying the case, and imposing a penalty of $250 against any party marrying

blacks and whites. The State of Maryland in 1717 passed an act prohibiting marriage between blacks and whites. In 1786 the State of Massachusetts passed an act similar to the law of 1705, which appears in the code of Massachusetts of 1836. In 1833 Connecticut made it penal to set up or establish in that State any school for the instruction of persons of the African race. New Hampshire by-laws passed in 1815 and 1855 prohibited the enrolling of negroes in militia. The Constitution of Illinois at the time of Lincoln's election prohibited negroes from settling in that State. (See Clushy's *Political Text-book*, page 154.)

RAPES BY THE NEGRO.

Lucretia in Roman legendary history was a lady of distinguished virtue, who was outraged by Sextus, son of Tarquinius Superbus, King of Rome. She stabbed herself, and her death was the signal for a revolution, by which the Tarquins, after a reign of two hundred years, were expelled from Rome and a republic formed. Now under the policy established by Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, McKinley and Roosevelt, teaching the negro that he is the equal of the white man, hundreds of women as virtuous as Lucretia have been within the last forty years raped by negro men, and still the work goes on unforbidden by the President, Roosevelt or any other President elected since the war and the freeing of the negroes. Rape upon a white woman by a negro slave was an offense little dreaded, and seldom occurred.

History and geography show that there are five distinct classes of the human race, differing materially from each other, to wit: the Caucasian, or white race; the Mongolian, or yellow race; the Malay, or brown race; the American, or red race; the Negro, or black race.

Of these races the negro or black race is the lowest, and approaches nearest the brute creation. It has existed upon

the earth for four thousand years, it has added nothing to science or invented nothing to promote the general welfare. Its existence and life has been but little above the brutes of the field. Those politicians who teach that the negro as a citizen should possess all the rights, social and political, that belong to the white race, defy and set themselves in contradiction to and contempt of the decrees of the all-wise, eternal and everlasting God who rules a boundless universe. The negro is incapable of self-government. For four thousand years he has established no government or added anything to science; he has failed to establish any policy to promote the general welfare. The negro should be controlled and managed and made to promote the general welfare as the horse is controlled and managed for the benefit of the horse and his owner.

It is a historical truth or moral certainty, as reliable as the laws of nature or the return of the seasons, that the blacks and whites will not live peaceably together in the Southern States, as equals. The irrepressible conflict has been increasing in violence for almost an age, and will continue to grow greater for years to come. Neither armies nor the civil power will be able to keep the peace, or to prevent robbery, theft, rapes, murders, conflicts and riots, general anxiety and disorders. Such a state may be neither peace nor war, yet worse than either. Not only will agricultural wealth and commerce be destroyed, to a great extent, but public virtue and the spirit of freedom will perish. Let the races be separated, or let one or the other rule. If the negro is most virtuous and intelligent, it is right for him to rule. (This was written in 1872.)

The negro race has no history. The records and history of other nations show that it has been upon the earth since the days of Moses, about four thousand years ago, and has been a degraded, ignorant and superstitious race. It has produced no great person, man or woman, during all that time—no hero or heroine to conquer, subdue or enlighten

mankind. Negroes have established no empires, built no great cities, made no inventions of any kind to promote their own welfare or the welfare of mankind. No great negro statesman or lawyer or inventor; no great general, commanding armies, conquering nations, organizing governments and kingly dynasties, placing crowns upon their heads and leaving kingdoms to their heirs; no great queen or black woman of any kind, is known to history.

All other races have distinguished themselves, more or less, by their heroes or heroines, their statesmen, lawyers, law givers, builders of cities, the organization and establishment of churches and religion. Chinese history records that Timor, a Tartar, commanded a fighting army of eight hundred thousand men, attended and followed by a million. He was fifty years in war, conquered two hundred millions; put twenty-seven crowns on his head; overthrew the Ottoman Empire in a single campaign, about the first of the fourteenth century, taking Bajazet, the Mohammedan emperor, prisoner, defeating his army of five hundred thousand, which the Christian nations had been trying to do for more than two hundred years. (See Chapter LXV, Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*)

Greece shows her Solon, her Socrates, Epaminondas, Philip and Alexander; her orators; her statuary; her Plato, Aristotle, her poets and other things worthy to be recorded. Rome can boast of her Julius Cæsar, her orators and conquering generals.

Coming down to modern Europe we find Cromwell, the great warrior and a most efficient ruler, and taking him all together, the greatest Englishman that has ever lived in any age; Queen Elizabeth, Queen Catherine of Russia; Washington, Napoleon, Andrew Jackson and many other men distinguished for military service. Consider, too, the steam engine, the steamboat and the steamship and the cotton gin and the railroad; and the discovery and application of electricity as a propelling power upon railroads

and for transmitting by means of a cable information thousands of miles under the ocean.

Now this is the work of the white man. No negro has any lot or part in it except so far as he has been made to work under the control of others. If we assume that man did not spring out of the earth as the grass grows, and was created by an omnipotent Spirit, who gave to the white man power superior, far above the capacity of the black race, it then must be admitted, if it had suited this omnipotent and omniscient God he could have reversed the thing and have given the superior intellect and superior power to the negro and left the white man a degraded human being, little above the brute, as he made the negro. While the white man has proclaimed religious doctrines and built churches, the negro race proper has never risen above the superstitious idea of the hoodoo. Then none but a fanatic or a fool or a party interested in deceiving the world, will claim for the negro equal rights with the white man.

NEGROES IN NORTHERN STATES.

No negro has been elected governor of any Northern State or to Congress from any Northern State, or elected

NOTE 1.—*Rape.* It is a fact according to the best of my information that the records of the Courts of Tennessee do not show any condemnation or execution of any negro slave for the crime of rape committed upon a white woman.

NOTE 2.—It is also a fact that no negro slave was ever mobbed, shot, hung or burned in Tennessee for the crime of rape upon a white woman. This crime results from the false and unnatural political teachings of Abraham Lincoln and his political successors, falsely telling the negro that he was the equal of the white man.

NOTE 3.—It would seem to be more in accordance with common sense and justice: Instead of mobbing the negro, the man in high station who for political reasons falsely tells the negro that he is the equal of the white man should be the one to be mobbed.

NOTE 4.—The crime of rape is unknown among the Indian tribes.

to the office of Circuit Judge or Chancellor in any Northern State, or any other desirable office; nor has ever any negro raised in a Northern State gained reputation or honor in any of the affairs of life. The only negroes that have gained distinction as orators, political office holders, teachers and men of business have been born, raised and educated in the South in accordance with the laws and customs of their slave-holding owners and masters.

LIBERIA.

Near a century ago, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, a negro republic was planned on the west coast of Africa. It was recognized as an independent State in 1847. It is reported as extending some hundred miles inward and containing about fifteen thousand square miles in area, with a population of twenty thousand immigrants from the United States and about a million of natives. The condition of the natives and as to whether they have any part in controlling the republic is not stated. It is reasonable to suppose that this report originated with the American Colonization Society and is the most favorable that can be made. It is a very poor showing for the capacity of the negro, having all of the help and the good will, and the brain, and the laws, and the customs of the white man.

When the Boers had control of South Africa, they regarded the negro race as of no importance, and gave him no vote or control in the administration of the government. During the war between the English and the Boers, when each party resorted to all possible means to conquer his enemy, the negro was regarded as of no importance, and was not enlisted to fight on either side; and though that race, so far as history records, has occupied that country for four thousand years, it has done nothing to better the condition of the race, nor has it built any monu-

ments or established any governments, or organized any churches, or done anything so far as history records to promote the general welfare of mankind. Now that peace has been established, Great Britain, with more sound sense than the fanatics of the United States, has estimated the negro at his proper value, allowing him to live in the land where he was born but giving him no part in the administration of the government—refusing him citizenship and not allowing him to vote as a citizen, and thus deciding that the negro race is incapable of performing the duties of good citizens.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SAVAGE BEATEN FOR CONGRESS IN 1859.

Savage was slow to say that he wanted to be reëlected. It was reported that he did not desire a reëlection. A considerable number of candidates were reported as seeking the office. A convention was called to nominate. They failed to agree upon one of the candidates, and nominated Savage. He accepted the nomination, but took little interest and showed little desire to be reëlected. His health was delicate. And the dark cloud of civil war and ruin presented itself to his imagination and paralyzed his energy. He could not see that he could do any good if elected. He unfortunately had much opposition. Savage opposed Johnson because of his abolition policy, and Harris because of what he considered Harris' dishonest and corrupt methods of appointing bad men to office, in consideration that they would work for him before conventions and in the Legislature. He had been at outs with Johnson and Isham G. Harris for years, and they and their followers and some of these aspirants did all they could to beat him. He was also unfortunate in another respect; he had, while a member of the Committee on

Pensions, reported a bill to pension the soldiers of the War of 1812. This was bitterly opposed by President Buchanan and the Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, by special message and reports against it. It was also opposed by leading Democratic politicians then in power: Letcher, of Virginia, afterwards governor; Bocock, of Virginia, then Speaker of the House of Representatives; James L. Orr, of South Carolina; Houston, of Alabama, afterwards governor, and Jabez L. M. Curry, now controlling the Peabody Fund, then a young preacher elected from Alabama. This put Savage in hostility with the Democratic leaders then controlling the party. He was also opposed by the Secessionists and Calhounists, by the leaders of the old Whig party and the Abolitionists. He saw that if he was elected he would be standing alone in Congress without a party or a political friend, and would probably get into personal difficulty.

Over all this opposition he succeeded in passing the bill through the House of Representatives by an unprecedented majority of fifty-six. The triumph was regarded as an exhibition of high parliamentary skill, but it left him but little good will in the Democratic party. He was defeated for Congress, which he has always considered as a most fortunate thing for him. The bill was transferred to the Senate. Andrew Johnson and John Bell were the Senators, neither of them soldiers or having any good will for Savage. They made no effort to pass it, but it passed by a subsequent Congress in substance as Savage had written it.

There was at the time of the election and for a year before a railroad mania to build railroads by the issuance of State bonds. Many speeches were made by orators over the district favoring this policy. Savage, unwisely for his interest as a candidate, told the people in his speeches to issue no more bonds to railroads—that some day they would be called upon to pay them at a time when speculators would own the railroads. He was reported as opposed

to building of railroads. This lost him more votes than all other questions in the canvass. He denied opposition to building of railroads. He wanted the men who would own the railroads to furnish the money to build them. Savage made a report with the bill, and a speech upon its passage, in which he answered objections and explained his policy. He criticised the speech of Jabez L. M. Curry as in substance the speech of Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, made against pensions for the soldiers of the Revolution.

Extracts from his speech are as follows:

EXTRACTS FROM SAVAGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman: I have anticipated all that has occurred in regard to this bill. Every great cause has been opposed without regard to its merits. Indeed, persecution and opposition seem to have been the most unrelenting and bitter to those that were best. . . .

Gentlemen opposed to this measure rejoiced as if something unexpected had occurred, when the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Curry) spoke against it at the last session. For myself, I was in no way disappointed. There is nothing new to me in the speech of the gentleman (Mr. Curry). Every argument and illustration used by him was urged most eloquently, and more in detail, by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, in 1832, against the soldiers of the Revolution. Indeed, this last speech is a perfect daguerreotype of the first. . . .

Mr. Davis also noticed the soldiers of the War of 1812, as the member from Alabama has done the soldiers of subsequent wars; he denies that they ever dreamed of pensions; but he describes the Federal Government as then penniless and insolvent, too feeble to even furnish arms to meet the foe, and sinking beneath the wild current of war, like the great Cæsar upon the swollen Tiber, crying to a generous people, "Help! help me, or I sink!" The gallant citizens of the West, without arms or equipments furnished by the Government, marched to New Orleans and fought a battle that broke the hearts of tyrants, covered themselves with imperishable glory, and forever established the dignity of freemen and the power of America. . . .

This is a great battle. He that is not for us is against us. The tree must be judged by the fruit, and the fruits of their speeches, if permitted to ripen, are death to the hopes of these old men, who now, sinking to the grave under the iron grasp of poverty, cry to the nation, "Help! help!" as that nation cried to them in 1812, when struggling beneath the paws of the British lion.

There is another fact which makes the speech of the gentleman from Alabama the unkindest cut of all. If I am not mistaken, he lives upon and represents the glorious battle field of Talladega—the very soil that produces the bread that he eats, contains the bones, and has been made richer by the flesh and blood, of my countrymen offered up in 1812 as a sacrifice to the common safety and glory, and I can well believe that some poor old helpless women, whose husbands have perished from exposure in those campaigns, now listen most anxiously in their homes of poverty for your response to their petitions.

I have learned from the men, the mothers and wives of that day the sacrifices and sufferings that attended these great achievements, and the stars of heaven shall not move more steadily in their courses than shall my feeble efforts be given in pressing their claims before the nation.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SAVAGE AND THE CODE DUELLO—A GOOD SHOT.

Savage, after his election over Cullum, feeling that he needed a little rest and recreation, in September before the meeting of Congress visited Washington and New

York. At Washington he dined with Charles James Faulkner, who was then a member of Congress from Virginia, and who was the father of the Senator Faulkner of West Virginia. Faulkner and the superintendent of Harper's Ferry Armory were at Washington on business with the War Department. After dinner Savage having dined with them and Michael Clusky, was invited by them to go across the avenue from Brown's hotel to a shooting gallery. Savage said, "I do not want to shoot, but I will go and see you gentlemen shoot." Faulkner had the reputation of keeping a shooting gallery at his own house for his amusement. They commenced shooting with dueling pistols, each shooting four shots. Savage examined a pair of pistols and they pleased him, and he shot four shots, and his four shots beat their twelve shots. They then shot little steel rifles, each of them shooting four times. Savage also thought he could shoot the steel rifle; he shot four shots, which beat their twelve. He would never shoot any more in Washington. These gentlemen magnified his skill as a marksman, and while he knew he was a good shot he thought it best not to shoot any more.

Believing that his reputation would secure him against trouble and personal difficulties he became a kind of standard authority on the code of honor. He bore several challenges. He challenged Barton Key for a Frenchman, an ex-Congressman from the city of New Orleans, and had it honorably settled to the satisfaction of both parties. He bore a challenge from Hughs, of Indiana, to Harris, of Illinois, who selected his colleague, Wm. H. Polk, and the affair of honor was amicably settled without a meeting. He also bore a message from Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, to John Woodruff, of Connecticut, requesting Woodruff to name a time and place when it would be convenient for him to receive a message in writing from Mr. Brooks. Woodruff humiliated himself to such an extent that Savage told him that he was too low in the scale of humanity to

give satisfaction to any gentleman, and Mr. Brooks would have to get somebody else if he wanted any satisfaction from such a man. The talk of Savage and Woodruff is published in the Congressional Journal. Woodruff never came in sight of Savage afterwards that he did not bow as if glad to see him.

Savage had nothing to do with the assault by Brooks on Sumner in the Senate chamber. He had been sick and confined to his room for a considerable time before it occurred, and did not know it till Laurence M. Keit rushed into his room much excited and told him, and asked to borrow a pistol. Savage told him there were three in the drawer, but how about his own pistol? He said he never owned one in his life. Savage told him to take one of his but he thought he was more likely to kill himself than anybody else. Savage had nothing to do with the affair of honor between Brooks and Anson Burlingame. He was sick and confined to his room at the time. He states these facts because an impression has prevailed with some people that he had caused Brooks to assault Sumner in the Senate chamber.

The last affair of honor to which Savage was a party was between Colonel Buck, of Florida, and Major Clair, of Tennessee, both on General J. E. Johnston's staff, and messmates, the armies being then at Kennesaw Mountain. Savage was at Macon, and they telegraphed that his services were needed at Marietta in an affair of honor. When Savage arrived at Marietta he saw Major Clair, with whom he had never been acquainted, who requested him to act for him. He consented, and said, "No matter how this affair shall be conducted the public will consider it untimely and unfortunate." He drew a reply fixing the battle next morning at daylight at Rough Station, four miles in the rear, with Colt's pistols, at ten paces. He said to Colonel Buck when he delivered the reply to his challenge, that he hoped to discharge his duty to his principal with

fidelity and with satisfaction to him, and he would now say to him what he had said to his principal, that "no matter how this thing may be conducted, we will never be able to convince the public that it is not an untimely affair." Buck had Joe Johnston's chief medical director, and Major Clair his assistant, to go upon the battle field as physicians. A party consisting of fifteen or twenty arrived at Rough Station a little before daylight. Buck had a little doctor named Mack as his second. Savage said to Mack, "By the time we get the ground staked off and the men placed it will be light enough to shoot." Buck's doctor called Savage aside and said, "Don't stake off the ground yet; Buck's second wants a meeting to give him a little notoriety. If you will say what you said when you delivered the reply to Buck's challenge the difficulty can be settled without the loss of life." At that instant there was heavy firing of cannon at Kennesaw Mountain. Savage said, "Those cannons speak louder than anything I have said." The doctor went to Colonel Buck, came back and said, "Write what you think ought to settle this thing and we will make Mack sign it." Savage then wrote: "Because of the pressure of the enemy upon our front it is deemed inexpedient to continue further proceedings in the affair of honor now pending between Colonel Buck and Major Clair, therefore, all further proceedings are for the present discontinued until Colonel Buck's friends shall notify Major Clair's friends that further proceedings are requested." Mack and Savage signed this paper and this ended the affair of honor.

Some years after the war was ended a man approached Savage in the rotunda of the Maxwell House and said he was Mack, the second of Colonel Buck in the affair of honor between him and Major Clair, and asked for the loan of fifteen dollars. Savage gave him the money and has never seen or heard from him since.

JOHN H. SAVAGE,
in Congress.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ISHAM G. HARRIS AND JOHN H. SAVAGE, CANDIDATES FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Savage never desired the office of judge or governor, nor to be in the Congress of the United States, after 1853. His friends frequently used his name in the connection of governor and of Congressman and United States Senator. This was not by his procurement but was allowed as a matter of policy for the purpose of forcing Isham G. Harris to reverse his political life and to unsay all that he had said upon the State debt question and to make low tax speeches like Wilson, Snodgrass, Thompson, Savage and others. Savage called upon Harris and told him that he was a candidate for the United States Senate and thought the best thing he could do for the people would be to retire the Senator; that if Harris had ever done any good for the people it had never come to Savage's knowledge. He proposed to make joint appointments with him and conduct a campaign upon such plan as suited Harris best. Savage told his friends that he was a candidate against Harris to force him to bring his high tax following to support Savage's low tax policy; that if Harris would make low tax speeches it would bring his high tax following to support Savage's low tax policy and the State debt would be settled as desired by Savage, and Harris would go to the Senate. If Harris was true to the policy which he had been supporting, Savage would be elected Senator and he would then have enough influence to settle the State debt in accordance with his policy and without a sacrifice of the homes of more than one-half the people of the State by high taxes.

Savage made no effort to promote his election to the United States Senate. He now considers that an election

then would have been a misfortune to him unless he could have accomplished much more for the people than is commonly done by most senators. He is satisfied that it is much better for him to have remained out of Congress.

Governor John C. Brown sent for Savage and proposed to appoint him a Circuit Judge to fill a vacancy. Savage thanked him, saying that he did not want the office; that he could make more money by his profession than the salary of a judge; that if the governor had the power to make him a judge for his lifetime he would not accept the office; that he considered the office of judge the highest office a man could hold.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND ISHAM G. HARRIS COMPARED.

Treating the alleged illiteracy of Andrew Johnson as a fable often published for political effect, it is believed that he had the benefit of what was known as an "old field school" education. If he had no education at any school, he managed to acquire an accurate knowledge of the English language and spoke it well. His speeches in Congress and on the stump showed that he had a familiar acquaintance with history, literature, and mathematics. When or how he acquired these accomplishments may not be well-known. He was also well posted concerning the history of the Revolution, the adoption of the Constitution, and the formation and principles of political parties from that time onward. He was able in debate, never, apparently, getting the worst of it except in the contest between him and John Bell. There is nothing in his history to impeach his integrity or to connect him with any corrupt jobbery in money matters. There is nothing in his history inconsistent with the assumption that he was a man brave and fearless and ready to meet impending dangers. His ambition was boundless and he could persuade himself it was right to sacrifice friend or foe, to keep himself in power and office. He was able

in debate, on the stump, in Congress. His speeches show an accurate knowledge of the formation of the United States Government under the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution, and though no lawyer by profession he exhibited lawyer-like ability to deal with legal principles and Constitutional law with historical reference and logical conclusions that proved him well improved and well educated.

Harris was educated at Winchester, in the school that had, at that time, considerable reputation as a first-class school. It may be assumed that Harris was well educated in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and other studies then taught at that school. After quitting the school, his first lesson was as a clerk in a dry-goods store, and we know the clerks always learn to tell the truth and tell the women that the calico will not fade. He was successful as a clerk, pleased his employers and was given a partnership. Sent to Mississippi with a stock of goods, he realized as his share of the profits, $10,000. He quit merchandise to read law. There was much gambling in those days and Harris was reputed to have spent a great deal of his time at the poker table, which taught him that a successful bluff on two deuces was as good as a hand with four aces.

He was eighteen years old, or more, when Armstrong's brigade was organized to fight the Seminoles. He did not like the business and did not offer himself as a soldier. He was twenty-eight years old, according to published accounts, when Generals Scott and Taylor conquered the Mexicans. He preferred a seat in the Senate to fighting the Mexicans, and was elected to the State Senate before he was thirty years old—if born in 1818—in violation of the Constitution which he swore to support. At an early date he was reputed as born in 1813. There is no exact date of his birth by him or others. He was a State senator in October, 1847, and must have been born in 1817, or before. Why he never

gave the date of his birth is a matter on which each may form an opinion. He was elected to Congress in 1849, and as governor of the State in 1837. In 1861 he was the loudest, most pompous advocate of secession. During the war and since he had it constantly published in the papers that he was a volunteer aide upon the staff of a commanding general. It may be assumed that he was never under fire during the war.

On March 14, 1865, more than twenty days before General Lee surrendered, and a month before General Johnston surrendered at Bentonville, Harris appeared at Greensboro, Ga., drew $3,000 in gold as salary from the bank of Tennessee when, in point of fact, he had not done one act as governor during the time for which he drew the salary. He then was running away to Mexico. After he returned to the States he caused it to be published in the "Courier-Journal" of Louisville that he had, during the war, possessed and guarded the sacred school fund of $446,719.70, and that after he had gone to Mexico and returned to the States he delivered the money to the proper officer and had not a dollar missing. A person well acquainted with Harris' handwriting and with his mode of speech could swear with as much certainty that Harris wrote or dictated these falsehoods as he could swear to his handwriting.

After Harris was beaten for elector in 1876, he made up his mind to use the Republican party as against aspirants in the Democratic party. When he said on the stump, that if he had been Abraham Lincoln he would have conquered the South if it had cost him the last dollar and the last man, it was said "provided the last dollar was not Harris' and the last man was not Harris." This speech did more for the Republican party in Tennessee than Maynard and others could have done in ten years. The Republicans in Tennessee and in Congress from that time have been friends and active supporters of Harris and he has well repaid them by aiding directly and indirectly any corrupt system

or policy that the Republicans wanted; and for this he got his full share of the spoils. It was better for the Republicans and worse for the Democrats to have Harris there in the Senate than to have a full-blooded Republican in his place.

There is nothing in Harris' history to show that he was anything but a manager of political spoils and offices. He helped himself in power by rewarding his followers with political offices. In making these appointments, good character and honesty were not considered by Harris. If the man was able and devoted to Harris, no matter what crimes he may have committed he would stand a good chance to get an appointment, although indicted for embezzlement and had the skill and was corrupt enough to pack a jury and get clear. There is nothing in Harris' history inconsistent with the assumption that he was a mere bluff, without courage to meet a man in battle personally or in an army. It is true, he claims to have been a volunteer aide at the battle of Shiloh, and was with General Albert Sydney Johnston just before and after the fatal charge by Johnston, but he did not charge with the general for the reason, as Harris says, that at the moment before General Johnston made the charge, he ordered Harris to bear a message to Tatum. Harris forgets the fact that Tatum was present and helped take General Johnston off his horse. That Johnston died in Harris' arms was often published when Harris was a candidate for the Senate.

As to the reason why Johnson exhibited a liberal education and a respectable knowledge of the history of other nations as well as the history of the United States, while Harris showed nothing of the kind, may be accounted for upon the assumption that while Johnson labored to qualify himself, Harris spent his time in playing poker for small stakes and studying how to get offices for his followers.

MAXIMS AND SAYINGS AND SENTIMENTS FROM SAVAGE'S SCRAPBOOK.

1. Better wear out than rust.

2. Industrious working people live longer than lazy, idle people.

3. Toil and care secure long life, wealth and health.

4. Never lose a minute. Be always at work or asleep. Never be still unless for refreshment and to recover your exhausted power. This constant effort brings health, long life and wealth and will often prevent consumption. Employ yourself in such a way as will add to your knowledge, your friends, your honor, or your wealth. September 6, 1843.

5. Let me not neglect my profession, but let my aim be to acquire eloquence and military knowledge and wait for the tide of war and then leap from the shades of peaceful life as lightning from the dark cloud. Let me unconquered be in every conflict though life last but an hour. 1843.

Political.

Federalists and Republicans abuse Jefferson, Jackson and Polk. They rule to rob. The power of a nation is in the brain and arm of every citizen. A people ruled by armies, monopolies, unjust laws, grinding taxes, currupt officials, are slaves no matter what form the government assumes.

Sentiment.

1. There should be a remedy for every wrong and happiness for every human being.

2. **Dare to be a man, dare to stand alone,**
Dare to have a purpose, dare to make it known.

3. I would rather be like Nebuchadnezzar, eat grass, or like the wild Indian, live upon bugs and snails with the earth for my bed and the heavens for my covering, than be the ruler of the rings, and rob the poor laborer of the fruits of his long days of toil.

4. Aspirants for office call me lunatic, and if so I am better friend to the people than these politicians whose boasted wealth and brains are used to cheat and to make men poor and miserable.

5. Unless a vote for me is a vote for the general welfare, I do not want it and you ought not to give it.

6. I would rather be a little star, though small and almost invisible, than a great comet or meteor shedding disastrous light and terror to the people.

Marriage.

How unwise it would be to marry a woman though rich and with powerful relations who had been accustomed to all the frivolities of fashionable life and who would occupy her husband's time in amusement and matters of no importance. It is not my desire to marry the daughter of a rich or great man.

"Atrides' daughter never shall be led in an ill-matched contract to Achilles' bed."

Let me wed with one whose thoughts are like my own, and work to make her a good and great woman. October, 1843.

Note.—While I was fighting the Mexicans the lady whose society I had been cultivating with intent to get a wife married and left me, a poor wounded soldier, without a sweetheart.

John H. Savage's Life During the War.

CHAPTER I.

CAUSE OF THE WAR—THE CONQUEST OF THE WEAK SOUTH BY THE STRONG NORTH.

Savage believed that Northern politicians, for the purpose of transferring wealth and power from the South to the North, determined to destroy what they called the slave power. With slavery the South was a unit in political action, and with help from the divided North had controlled the Government for sixty years. While there was more or less fanaticism among the ignorant people of the North, it can be demonstrated by proof positive and circumstantial that the war was the result of an intelligent purpose on the part of Northern statesmen and politicians aspiring to public station and the control of the Government. This was natural, and in exact accord with the actions of men as recorded in the history of nations in all past ages.

Two facts were apparent and beyond dispute to the Northern mind—

First. That the Northern people were in a large majority compared with the slave owners, and if the war should result they had good reasons for believing that the non-slaveholders, whom they called the "white trash," and the negroes would assist them to create a prejudice against slave owners. This "white trash" argument constantly appeared in speeches and newspapers.

Second. It was apparent from Presidential elections in the past that so long as slavery existed in the Southern States they would vote as a unit and elect the President. The question of Northern politicians was this: Shall we, the majority, continue to be ruled by a minority of slave owners? or shall we preach a crusade against them and

destroy African slavery and create a popular sentiment hostile to the South and destroy the wealth and power of their public men, so as to give us the offices and the power to control the policy of the Government?

It is human nature as written in history that men will resort to any means, regardless of right and justice, to obtain power, dominion and wealth. It is the history of men and nations that there is no such thing as absolute right and justice in the affairs of nations. RIGHT is always found with MIGHT; in other words, MIGHT makes RIGHT; and the weak nation is at the mercy of the strong conquering usurper. That the North under the circumstances should undertake a conquest of the South is in accordance with all history, and as certain and natural as that the wolf should eat the lamb, or that water will flow downwards and smoke ascend upwards. It may be assumed as true beyond a doubt, that since the days of Moses in all conflicts between men and nations, right has been disregarded and might has controlled the result. Constitutions, leagues, treaties, laws, citizenship, the ties of consanguinity and personal friendship are mere cobwebs in the pathway of ambitious usurpers, to be broken and trampled under foot when the war drum is beating. It is a sad commentary upon men in this and in all past ages to state a fact appearing all along the pages of history, that the most brilliant achievements by military men have appeared in the campaigns of generals fighting for conquest and power. This goes to prove that men fight with more skill and courage to conquer, rule and destroy others than to defend their own liberty, country, families and homes. To prove this a few names will be mentioned: Timourlane, conqueror of Asia; Epaminondas, Philip, Alexander, Pyrrhus, Caesar, Cortez, Cromwell, Napoleon, Scott, Taylor, Grant and Sherman.

The declaration of Seward and other leaders that there existed an irrepressible conflict between the Northern and

Southern States in regard to African slaves in the South; the statement of Lincoln that the Government could not stand one-half free and one-half slaves; the statutes of several States making it a felony to arrest fugitive slaves as required by the Constitution; the abuse of the South and slander upon Southern men constantly published in Northern newspapers; the preaching of Northern ministers and the daily prayers of the congregations for the destruction of slavery and slaveholders; the denunciation of the Constitution as a covenant with death and a league with hell by obscure men and not rebuked by the leading politicians go to show that there was a deep-seated hatred and desire for the conquest of the Southern people, which was ready to act when the opportunity offered.

This sentiment caused John Brown, with murder in his heart, to organize a small company of men like himself to make a raid into Virginia under such circumstances that very little common sense would have told him that he must fail. It is an absurdity to say that this man acted from principles of humanity or patriotism. He was inspired by the speeches of Seward, Wilson, Thad. Stephens, Sumner, Lincoln and others.

The fact that Northern politicians have never condemned this man, but canonized him as a saint, composed and sung songs in his honor during the war, and have, in 1899, taken up his companions in crime and buried them at Brown's grave with military honors (Whitelaw Reid, editor of the "New York Tribune" making the address at the grave) shows a settled policy to insult and degrade the Southern people down to a level with the negro, which is still in the hearts of Northern men.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

It is written in the Bible of the Jews that the men of that time said: "Let us build us a tower whose top may reach

unto heaven; and let us make us a name lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." And this statement, whether considered as a fact or fiction, has declared a principle that has controlled human action for past ages.

It is history that the same principles which controlled the parties that worked upon the tower of Babel have controlled the nations, great and small, ever since, and is exemplified by the nations of the present time. Looking to Greece, there was perpetual struggle between Grecian States as to which State should be the dominant power, resulting in almost constant war. The Athenians tried it, the Spartans tried it, the Thebans tried it—all failed. Philip and Alexander consolidated the Grecian forces and conquered the Persians. The Romans were in constant war with the little cities in Italy, and being successful they claimed to be rulers of the world. The same struggle has continued throughout the history of Europe, and caused many wars between England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the French, Russians, Germans, Spaniards and Italians, and is manifest in the history of the United States, in which it appears since their separation from England they are building up a nation that should give them a name and make them a dominant power among the nations of the earth.

HANNIBAL AND PETER THE HERMIT.

History repeats itself. We can only judge intelligently of the future by the past. Like causes in all ages have produced similar results. The preaching of Northern fanatics; the prayers of the churches and congregations, praying God to destroy slavery and slaveholders; the speeches of Seward, Sumner, Wilson, Wilmot, Stevens and others in Congress; the irrepressible conflict of Seward; and the declaration of war by Lincoln that the Government could not stand one-half free and one-half slaves, made the Civil War to follow as a certainty beyond doubt.

To illustrate, a few occurrences in past ages are mentioned: Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, took his son, then but nine years of age, and made him swear at the altar eternal hatred to the Romans. Hannibal is represented in history as one of the greatest generals of all ages. He made the greatest and most dangerous war ever brought against the Romans, and it is the common judgment of historians that it was the result of the oath imposed upon him in his youth by his father. An obscure French monk, who is known in history as Peter the Hermit, about the end of the eleventh century commenced to preach what has been called a "Crusade" against the followers of Mohammed, who then possessed and ruled the land known as Palestine. Peter preached that it was the duty of the Christian nations of Europe to the God of a boundless universe to take from the infidel Mohammedans the city of Jerusalem and the spot of ground upon which the Romans a thousand years before that time had crucified the Jew "Jesus of Nazareth." Under this preaching vast armies were raised by the European nations and hurled upon Asia Minor and Palestine. Great battles were fought. The population of Europe was hurled in warlike attitude upon Asia Minor and Palestine. Many Christian armies were destroyed before reaching Palestine. The result of the preaching of Peter the Hermit was to produce a war between the Christians and Mohammedans which lasted near two centuries.

CHAPTER II.

REVOLUTION AND SECESSION.

Calhoun, Jeff Davis, Stevens and others spent all their time, learning and logic in an attempt to prove that under the Constitution the people of a State have a right to secede. They overlook and never remember the fact that Article XII reads that, "the Union shall be perpetual;" also the articles of the confederation are headed "Articles of Con-

federation and perpetual Union." The United States Constitution begins: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union." Jackson's Nullification Message says: "Constitution and Laws supreme: Union indissoluble."

Mr. Calhoun and those persons who adopt his theory contend that they are not traitors or rebels; that the South had the right to secede. They quibble on words. They admit the right of revolution as exemplified by the Declaration of Independence, but seem not to understand that secession and revolution are the same thing in results: each changes or destroys the existing government. Revolution is a forcible secession, and secession is a peaceable revolution.

To say that in a confederation of thirty States, when the league or contract says "perpetual," a more perfect Union, a withdrawal of ten States to set up a separate government is not rebellion and hostility to the existing government is not stating the true facts. The Southern States had a good cause for rebellion and war against the Northern people for more than thirty years before 1861. If they had rights under the Constitution or natural rights, they should have maintained them at the ballot box or by the cartridge box. A right without might is worthless.

Savage has always claimed to be a Rebel, and claims that the right to rebel is inalienable.

CHAPTER III.

SECESSION WAS CALHOUN'S PATENT RIGHT.

Secession was the invention of John C. Calhoun's sophistry and speculative theories. From the days of Moses to the time he taught it, such a thing as secession was unknown to the annals of history. It was a political patent right which he, as the inventor, claimed the honor and the exclusive use and benefit of, and which enabled him to be

the leader to the exclusion of others. Jeff Davis claimed to be legatee to this patent right as executor of Calhoun's public property.

It was a political policy unknown to the people of the United States. The right of the people to alter and abolish their government, as exemplified by the revolution against Great Britain, was well understood, and had a firm lodgment in the heart and brain of the ignorant as well as the learned, and upon this all people could unite. It required an argument to teach secession, and there was wide difference of opinion and much opposition to it. If the battles of the South had been justified upon the right to rebel against insults, injustice, oppression and the manifest purpose to abolish slavery and reduce the white man to a level with the negro, the people of Tennessee would have stood as one solid man against the army of the Yankee Abolitionists.

Secession claims a right given by the Constitution to violate it. Common people could not understand that kind of logic, but could understand the hostility and cruel purpose of the abolitionists and the right of all people to resist oppression and tyranny.

CHAPTER IV.

ONLY TWO SECESSIONISTS KNOWN TO HISTORY.

There are only two secessionists known to history, and they are both Americans—Jeff Davis and John Sevier. They were both captured, handcuffed imprisoned and punished. Sevier seceded from the State of North Carolina and set up the State of Franklin. His money was the fur of animals and worth more than Jeff Davis' Confederate

NOTE.—No nation has the right to threaten to inflict wrong upon another. The Northern politicians had been threatening to abolish African slavery, in violation of the Constitution, for thirty years before 1861.

notes. The State of North Carolina passed an act pardoning all the people who assisted Sevier in setting up the State of Franklin, and disqualifying and disfranchising Sevier. Sevier escaped from prison and was elected as a member of the legislature of North Carolina, made his appearance at the capitol, and the legislature passed an act relieving him from the former act disfranchising him, and allowed him to take his seat. (See *Life of Andrew Johnson,* pages 270-273.) Sevier was a brave man.

Jeff Davis, a coward, plotted to live after the Confederacy had perished. If there had been one drop of heroic blood in him he would have sought a glorious death upon some battle field, in preference to prolonging an ignoble and beggarly existence. It was fortunate for him that the Yankees handcuffed and imprisoned him. This created a sympathy on the part of the people towards him; otherwise they would have had no respect for him. The officials of the United States would have preferred that he had escaped capture, which he had the chance to do but thought it less dangerous to take shelter under his wife's shawl than to try to escape. But for the doctrine of secession and his incapacity as a leader in a great revolution, the Southern people could have easily won their independence.

CHAPTER V.

THE SIXTEENTH TENNESSEE CONFEDERATE REGIMENT IN THE CIVIL WAR.—JOHN H. SAVAGE ELECTED COLONEL.—ITS CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES WHILE UNDER HIS COMMAND.

Savage made no speeches and took no active part to cause men to volunteer. Judge A. J. Marchbanks, Colonel T. B. Murray, Colonel D. M. Donnell, Colonel John L. Spurlock, Major P. H. Coffee, General B. J. Hill and others were active workers in raising companies. Captain L. N. Savage raised in Dekalb County a company of young men (only

one of whom was thirty-two years of age). There were four companies from Warren County, Captains T. B. Murray, P. H. Coffee, D. M. Donnell and L. H. Meadows; one company from Putnam County, Captain H. H. Dilliard; one company from White County, Captain Daniel T. Brown; one company from Coffee County, Captain C. C. Brewer; one company from White and Dekalb Counties, Captain P. M. Shields. While the regiment was being organized, when Savage was asked if he would command the regiment, he replied "Yes." (See Caregan's *Cheat Mountain,* pages 31 and 119.)

Savage was slow and reluctant to take an active part in organizing companies and regiments for the Confederacy. His experience as a soldier and an officer in the Seminole and Mexican wars, his eight years in Congress upon the military and pension committee, his knowledge of the art of war derived from a careful reading of military history (as recorded in the history of the Jews, Greeks, Romans and of modern European nations), caused him to consider the impending war as a most unfortunate military mistake, and secession as a huge political blunder. Before reading law he had spent two years in reading history and literature. He had read carefully the battles and policies of Xenophon, Epaminondas, Philip, Alexander, Fabius, Caesar, William the Conqueror, Cromwell, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Jackson and others. As Congressman and member of the pension and military committee he refreshed his memory of military history. He had read all commentaries upon the art of war he could obtain. Among them was Machiavelli's "Art of War," which he considered the ablest work of all as showing the best methods of training and making good soldiers.

He regarded the people of the South as wholly unprepared for war. He considered secession a huge political and military mistake that would probably end in defeat. He had been trained in politics in the schools of Jackson

and James K. Polk. He had never admired Calhoun nor agreed with his impracticable theories. As Savage read history, there never was anything like abstract right in conflicts and wars between nations or parties fighting for dominion, power and wealth. The right is always found with might. Nor did he believe that there was any evidence in the history of battles showing that the Ruler of the universe had taken a part in battles between nations. He believed, that an army was a machine that had to be created, organized and handled by skillful generals; that all things being equal, victory would be with the bravest and heaviest battalions. He disliked Calhoun, whom he considered a mere politician and without sound statesmanship, with neither military talent nor military experience, with impracticable and speculative theories in conflict with history and common sense.

Pending the Mexican war, the Mexican papers published Tom Corwin's speech in which Corwin advised the Mexicans to welcome the Americans with bloody hands to hospitable graves. Calhoun's speech was published in the same paper with Corwin's. Savage considered Calhoun's patriotism clouded by his ambition to be President. He preferred to have South Carolina the dominant State in the Southern Confederacy to being second or third in the United States. The dullest intellect could not fail to see that in a Confederacy of ten or twelve Southern States, South Carolina would be the dominant power and Charleston the principal port. This consideration added much to Calhoun's hold on office and popularity.

There were other considerations to cause Savage to be slow to act. He dreaded the war and feared the results. He had declared in his speeches in Congress that he should fight for the weak against the strong, for the oppressed and against the oppressor. But in these same speeches he declared his purpose to maintain the Constitution and the Union. He was disgusted with the common talk that one

Southern man could whip three Northern men, and that a lady's thimble would hold all the blood that would be spilled. He had contempt for the apparent ignorance of Harris, Davis and others in preparing arms, ammunition and organizing armies to be commanded by politicians wholly ignorant of the art of war. He often said that if Harris was organizing a political machine he had done well; if for war it was a mistake. This talk of course found its way to headquarters. He had pity for certain ambitious politicians who seemed to contend with each other as to who should get into service first. He thought if they had read the campaigns of Xenophon, Epaminondas, Philip, Alexander, Napoleon, Jackson and other great warriors with half the care that they had read Coke, Blackstone, Kent and Story, they would not rush their undrilled and half-armed men into battle and death in hot haste.

CHAPTER VI.

SAVAGE IN CAMP AND BATTLE. DISOBEYS DONELSON'S ORDER.

Let us pass for the present the organization and drill at Camp Trousdale. The order came to proceed to Virginia. The regiment making short stops at Bristol and Lynchburg, reached Huntersville, under the command of Brigadier-general Donelson.

Huntersville is in a kind of crack or hole in the mountain, which rises high above the town. The town is on the slope of the mountain. There are small strips of level land at the bottom between the mountains, from fifty to one hundred yards wide, with slow-moving, bad-looking water. It was on one of these narrow bottoms that General Donelson ordered the regiment to camp, with this sluggish branch for water. Not a breath of air stirred in this hole and the sun came down with heat not surpassed at New Orleans or Vera Cruz. In a short time, two or three days, one hun-