The Knoxville Whig.

BROWNLOW, HAWS & CO., Publishers.

"The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1865.

The WHIG can be had every week at the News Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building, Nashville, Tenn.

LOUIS MCGLAUFLIN is authorized to act as our agent along the whole Pacific Coast. His address is San Francisco, California.

Books! Books! Books!

There is a box of one hundred copies of "Brownlow's book on the Rebellion" for sale at the office of the KNOXVILLE WHIG. Persons wishing to purchase can apply at said office. Price, $1.50.

Congressional Canvass.

Major General Joseph A. Cooper, Colonels L. C. Houk and R. K. Byrd, and Mr. B. Wells, candidates for Congress in this District, addressed the people on Monday, 31st July. Every civil district in this county was represented, with a large number of the citizens of Union county, and some from Anderson.

At 11 o'clock the Court House bell was rung, and the large crowd repaired thither. On going to the same it was found that the court room was not large enough to accommodate the vast assemblage, whereupon the people repaired to the beautiful grove of the Female Institute. The discussion was opened by Col. Houk, who made a radical Union speech, which was pointed and forcible. He advocated the bill "limiting the elective franchise," and the loyally constituted State government. He defended the acts of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and declared against "negro suffrage." In this connection we will say that all the candidates for Congress in this District have declared against enfranchising the colored man.

Col. Houk was bitter in his denunciation of Hon. Horace Maynard, and the convention in this city which nominated him.

Col. Byrd followed, making a similar speech to that of Col. Houk, save that he advocated the remuneration of *loyal* men for their lost slaves. In this the Colonel was assailed by all his opponents. With this exception Col. Byrd's speech was well received, and pronounced by all a "good speech."—Like Colonel Houk, he was exceedingly bitter in denouncing Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Wells, of McMinn, followed Col. Byrd, making a radical Union speech, and saying nothing *personal* of any of his opponents.

Mr. Wells speech was interrupted by a terrific storm, which drove the people to the Court House, where the discussion was concluded. The Court Room was crowded to its utmost capacity, no less than four hundred persons being present.

At the conlusion of Mr. Wells' speech, General Cooper ascended the stand and rivetted the attention of the crowd for one hour and thirty minutes. We were agreeably disappointed in the General's speech. He has never attempted to speak more than six or ten times. He is a farmer, and until he entered upon this canvass has never taken part in polities. We heard the *second* speech he made in this canvass, and his speech on Monday was a vast improvement on the effort referred to. Gen. Cooper's speech was well received, and vociferously applauded. Many of the "boys in blue," who fought under the General, were present, and gave evidence during the discussion of their admiration of their old commander.

In concluding his speech, Gen. Cooper announced that John B. Brownlow desired the people to remain and pass upon some resolutions he had to read to them.

Calls from the crowd were then made for the editor of this paper, who introduced the following resolutions, prefacing them with comments:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of our representatives in the General Assembly, Hon. S. R. Rodgers and Maj. Charles Inman, and *especially* their vote to "limit the elective franchise."

And whereas, Some members of General Assembly declare their purpose to introduce a bill for the repeal of this law on the re-assembling of the Legislature, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the desire of the loyal people of Knox county that their Representatives in the Legislature sustain the bill disfranchising rebels passed by the Legislature, or one *more comprehensive* in restricting suffrage than that now on the statue book.

Loud and long continued applause followed the reading of these resolutions, and when the vote was taken upon them there was but *one* dissenting voice. A hearty Aye! was thundered from the vast assemblage, and the few rebels and copperheads present had unmistakable evidence that the real people of the country have resolved that the political power of Tennessee shall not pass into the hands of traitors who brought upon the country a rebellion more infamous and less justifiable than any which has cursed humanity since "Lucifer led his cohorts of apostate angels against the throne of God."

A National Bankrupt Law.

Though humanity and justice, and we may add morality, called for the enactment of a uniform Bankrupt Law, yet, when the bill was introduced in Congress in December, 1862, a fierce howl went up from the fault-finders all over the country. And though public sentiment demanded the passage of the law, *political partizans* seized upon it as a means of weakening the party in power, and of advancing the interests of those out of power. Those who assailed the measure pretended to do so because of its unconstitutionality, knowing that the courts of the country had declared it constitutional. Blackstone says: "Laws of bankruptcy are considered as laws calculated for the benefit of trade, and founded on principles of humanity as well as of justice." England has proved the truth of this remark. There the body of the debtor was the subject of inhumanity, until such a law was enacted. In this country we have, as a general thing, abolished imprisonment for debt, but we imprison the *will* of the unfortunate man, however honest he may be, and there is no remedy for him but in the practical operations of this law.

The enterprising but unfortunate citizen needs it; men of integrity, enterprise, talents and prudence need it; and the wounded and well returning from the battle-field need it, to enable them to repair their broken fortunes. With accumulated debts and eager creditors, the honest debtor—and the country is full of such—has no power of accumulation. He dare not engage in business. Friends, although willing to confide in him, and to loan him capital to start upon, are deterred because of the eager creditor, who will seize upon his first investment. Hence, a worthy business man is limited to a clerkship, to an agency, which will barely keep soul and body together. In some instances honest men, with large and helpless families, are driven to the subterfuge of doing business in other men's names. These men are kept in poverty and humiliation, and their creditors are not the gainers by any sort of means—whereas, if released, he would feel free, go to work, and soon make a livelihood, and something beyond to give to honest creditors, and as an honest man this would be his course.

We were the advocates of a uniform Bankrupt Law in 1840, at which time we edited the Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Whig. A quarter of a century has passed away, and our views have only been strenghthened in these regards. We were not an applicant for the benefits of such a measure then, nor are we now.—We advocate the measure on the score of *humanity*, JUSTICE, and MORALITY!

Claim Agent for Tennessee.

A. M. Hughes, Esq., has been appointed Claim Agent for this State, with his residence at Washington. All citizens having business to be transacted with the Federal authorities will address Mr. Hughes.

OUR talented young friend, the efficient Commis-

Editor's Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, July 29th, 1865.

Crowded with business, and besieged by an army of applicants to the President for pardon, I have but little time to write articles for the public eye—Nevertheless, I have to say that I had a pleasant ride from Knoxville to this place. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is in better condition than I ever saw it since the road was built. I never before felt safe on that road. It is well managed by the Government, and is supplied with some of the best and most skilful mechanics this vast country affords.

The trial of *Champ Ferguson* is full of interest, but progresses slowly. The court room is daily crowded by visitors, who watch the proceedings with deep interest. The prisoner appears to be in good health, and watches closely all that transpires. He frequently advises his counsel in the examination of witnesses. He is calm, and firm at all times, even when his cruelties and cold-blooded murders are proven up to the hub. His countenance never changes, even when the witnesses recite the most desperate acts of murder on record. The Bible accounts for this, in saying that some men are given over to hardness of heart that they may believe a lie, do deeds of violence, and be damned. Furguson's case fills the bill laid down in the Bible.

Nashville is sweltering with burning suns, and melting heat distracts the old and young—causing men to run about after a breeze, dodging into the shade of a house or a fence, panting like sheep in a pasture, under the rays of the sun. We have an occasional death from sun-stroke, and an over-charge of ice-water. Others eat too much fruit, and too many vegetables. Brandy cock-tails, touched off with ice and mint, are in great demand. But few persons call for *hot toddy* or complain of *Jack Frost*. In every direction the perspiration flows, some use handkerchiefs and some use their linen coat sleeves. All seem desirous to annihilate space, and escape to regions more cool. For myself, I sit in the Capitol, where no air is stirring, and sigh "for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of *shade!*"

The present has been a remarkable season, and the general testimony is that finer crops of corn and oats never grew. And so far as corn, oats, hay and vegetables are concerned, a year of plenty, under Providence, is to let fall its great supplies on the foot-prints of "this cruel war." Some contracts have been made for corn in Middle Tennessee at *thirty cents*, but men of experience say it will sell for less in the fall, even for *twenty cents*. Fruits are said to be abundant, and very fine. Indeed I never saw as fine peaches in all my life as a lady in Franklin has sent to me. Irish potatoes promise a large yield. Cattle are fat, and the abundance of pasturage puts mules and horses in fine condition.

Political matters are running high in this quarter. The rebels seem bent upon voting, and bidding defiance to the Franchise act. In too many instances Clerks allow men to register without administering any oath, or even asking a single question. Certain it is that men elected in violation of the law can't get a certificate of election at the State Department, no matter how large their majorities may be. The *law* will be adhered to, and this I announce in advance of all returns.

The rebel soldiers, however, who were out in front, and fought for the whole time of the war, are more kindly disposed, and show less of bitterness and less of a disposition to rebel and keep up troubles, than these home rebels, who were never in battle, and who are here protected by the Federal authorities, under the Federal laws.

One *Reuben Roddy*, formerly of Jonesborough, a noted guerrilla chief, implicated in the murder of some Union men, under a pretense of holding a court martial over them, was arrested in Kentucky a few days ago, and is now in the military prison at the penitentiary in this city. He will probably come to see that he sat his coulter a little too deep in Upper East Tennessee during the reign of the rebels. Justice may overtake him after all, though a little slow in reaching him. Some letters were found in his possession that the writer will not care to see published.

There is some excitement at Memphis, growing out of the seizure by the military authorities of the Commercial Bank. The charge against the Bank seems to be counterfeiting and swindling generally, both as to the Government and individuals. There is a half million involved. Several arrests were made, and among them Parkham and Brooks, large cotton agents. No particulars are made public, but the authorities will put them through.

W. G. B.

Mr. Lincoln's Troubles.

That Mr. Lincoln made some blunders and committed some mistakes during his four years conduct of the war, partly through the influence of bad councellors, and partly from a want of discernment on his own part, will not be denied by any candid man who observed the progress of affairs during his administration. But no man ever had such troubles to contend with, and no administration ever had such a load to carry. Bitter abuse and denunciations of the government followed our first reverses; impatient and ignorant criticism of military operations came up from all quarters; a factious and disloyal opposition loomed up from a powerful faction calling themselves *Democrats;* discouragement and dispondency were sung out in Congress; prophesies of the utter hopelessness of success were put forth by tory journals of the North and North-west; complaints of grievious and burdensome taxations were made from the stump; violent attacks were made upon the government for its "arbitrary arrests" and decrees; unmeasured abuse of the President was heralded abroad for his suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus;* then came the difficulties arising from the inexperience of the army. These were some of the troubles the Government had to contend with, and only *some*. Our only astonishment is that the administration was not swept away by the outburst of treachery, and that it was able to control the storm as well as it did. Traitors and fools often in command, and thieves handling the funds of the Government, and speculating at the expense of the Nation, and to the disgrace of our army both at home and abroad. But Mr. Lincoln lived to see the rebellion put down, and his country saved—God taking the good man and noble President to himself.

British Pirate "Alabama."

The publication of the official correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and our foreign minister, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in December, 1862, proves to the world that the *Alabama* was a British Pirate, used against our government on the high seas, by the so-called Confederate authorities. She was a British vessel, built in a British dock-yard, by a member of the British Parliament—Mr. LAIRD; armed with British guns, manned with British sailors; fitted out under the auspices of British officials; in defiance alike of our Minister's remonstrances—of the Foreign enlistment Act—of an existing Treaty of Peace; going to sea under British protection, after our Minister had demanded her detention, and commencing at once her piratical, nay, her *infernal* career, by the destruction of *ten* helpless, unarmed, and utterly defenceless whalers. This craft was a British pirate, placed in the hands of American Rebels, by the skulking, lying, and hollow-hearted authorities of England, who sought to conceal their guilty connection with the craft. The United States Government ought to declare war against England for this monstrous offance, and fight her as long as her ships can be found on the high seas, or her squadrons are seen on land! She has been sewing to the wind ever since the rebellion was commenced, and we ought now to make her reap the whirl-wind! Certainly our people will require her to atone for her duplicity, bad faith, and downright participation in the rebellion.

THE Louisville Journal says Major Gustavus A. Henry left home in the full glow of vigorous manhood, but four years have made him old.

This Major Henry, or "Spread-Eagle Henry" as he has been called, was the "Whig" candidate for Governor of this State in 1853, against President Johnson. He was always a bag-of-wind and a humbug. During the war he has been in the Rebel Senate. When he ran for Governor East Tennessee gave him a large majority The hoary-headed old traitor returned this kindness by demanding the conscription and hanging of our citizens. We are glad to hear that he is "old." Pity every ingrate like him were not too old to live.

☞ Presbyterian or Union Sabbath Schools can be furnished with Sunday School Books at the rate of ten dollars worth for five dollars, by applying to

What are the People to Do?

In reply to this question, we propose to make some pertinent remarks, and we hope they may be so considered by the thousands interested. Prices are high, and all we eat, wear, drink, or use, is going at such extravagant rates that the majority of our people, who have but little in the way of income, no money, and nothing to bring it in, begin to wonder how they shall live. As a people, we have been used to plenty, bordering upon luxuries in every day life, the poorest families enjoying them to an extent much greater than the heretofore wealthy now do in the States so recently in insurrection. When the war first broke out, prosperity was visible everywhere, and all enjoyed the comforts of life upon a large and bountiful scale. But the four years of war, though the conflict is now over, have worked a great change in all these things, and it may be for our ultimate good if we are wise and turn it to good account. Our people must try and dispense with luxuries that cost so much, at least for a few years. Fine broad cloths, silk laces, and many of the articles worn by both gentlemen and ladies, all of which are up among the high figures, may be dispensed with for a time, at least until our farmers and mechanics again get under way. It seems hard to think of banishing from our tables and wardrobes the luxuries we have so long enjoyed; but this sacrifice must be made, or many of us will come to utter ruin.—The war and its hardships have taught us how cheap we can live, and how much we can do without. Let our men wear their old clothes, and old hats and old boots, as long as they are at all comfortable and decent. Let our women do with fewer fine dresses, and not vainly imagine that their bonnets, mantles, and other costly articles, are unfashionable before they are half worn, or even soiled by use. Our stock, hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, as well as fences and farming utensils, are all to replace, and economy, good management and untiring industry, are called for in all quarters, and among all classes. With good health and a little time, the stout arms, resolute wills, and great enterprise of our people, will bring all right again, and show a state of prosperity and a degree of advancement that none of us now hope for. We must bring the expense of living within our means. We must all contract our expenses and lighten our burdens, if we would ride out of the storm of a financial crisis, growing out of past events. Every person must act on his own account, as there cannot be any concert of movement in a work of this kind.

In winding up the war, thousands will be thrown out of office who must rely upon their own efforts to support themselves and families. Socrates was once offered a Government office that would relieve his poverty and enable him to live in better style, to which he replied: "Meal is but a penny a peck in Athens, and water I can get for nothing;" in effect saying that so long as he could live so cheap he would not be dependent on the government for support. The great American philosopher, Dr. Franklin, exhibited similar wisdom when urged to publish a scandalous article in his newspaper, with the promise that it would bring him in the support of many wealthy and influential citizens. His reply was: "Last night I made my supper from a penny loaf and a cup of water, and slept soundly on the floor of my office, and so long as I can do this, there is no need of prostituting the columns of my paper for gain."

We could extend these remarks, but the fruitful mind of the reader will supply what is omitted.—We claim to have redeemed the pledge we gave in the outset—that of making some pertinent remarks in which our people are deeply interested.

Abolitionists and Secessionists.

For years past the extreme men of the North, holding ultra abolition sentiments, and the worst class of fire-eaters at the South, holding disunion sentiments, have been laboring to destroy our blood-bought Union. These men have represented the original abolitionists and secessionists. The first class hold that the Constitution is "a covenant with death and a league with hell;" the last named have long since repudiated the Constitution, grown sick of a republican form of Government, and called for a change. The joint conspiracy of these two parties reached its extreme point in its wicked designs against the liberty of the American people when this war was inaugurated. For years these two malignant factions have worked heartily together, plotting the same end, though for different purposes. The one sought to perpetuate slavery, and the other to destroy it. And strange to relate, each thought that in order to success the Union must be destroyed. The plans of the secessionists, in this criminal partnership, culminated in the act of levying war against the United States, and in the establishment of the most abominable military despotism over the Southern portion of the country that ever disgraced a civilized race of men. The plans of the other portion culminated in bringing one million of men into the field to defend the Union, and in hurrying hundreds of thousands to their graves from the loyal and disloyal States, leaving widows and orphans to mourn and to suffer for the want of the necessaries of life. This fearful state of things, brought about by the co-operating forces of these two malignant parties, ought to be visited upon them by the real people to the latest generation. Think of the blood and treasure it has cost to try and save the country from this foul conspiracy. Let it be always and distinctly remembered who these partners in iniquity were, and let them always and distinctly feel the consequences. The war of abolition leaders, few in number, upon the SOCIAL ORDER of the South, gave a *pretext* for secession. But the South is the more criminal, because, without the stupendous folly of the rebellion, the abolition party would have been utterly powerless for mischief. But the plot was contrived with Satanic ingenuity on the part of the South. She contrived to divide her national conventions, first at Charleston and next at Baltimore, and to secure the election of a Republican candidate, and then turned about and claimed that this was a sufficient cause for war. Hence the dismal dilemma into which they have plunged the country.

Jewish Smuggling.

Information was given to the War Department in the Spring of 1863, that the *Circumsised Hebrews* of the different portions of the country were carrying on an amount of smuggling, through military lines, that was perfectly astounding. They followed up our army, and stored contraband goods of every immaginable description; in many instances to smuggle through the lines, and in others to await the abandonment of the several positions by the Federal army. Obtaining a permit to visit the army, they carry along a small stock of common goods, as they say, "a few little tings for de poys," and with these they would cover their illegal traffic. They would then hunt out a rebel citizen or trader, who became their agent, storing their goods until an opportunity presented to dispose of them to the South, at the highest prices ever given in this or any other country.

But for the amount of contraband goods smuggled through our lines by Jews and others, the rebellion could not have lasted as long as it has. We give one instance by way of illustration. The reports of the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to Mr. Secretary Chase, shows that there were shipped to Memphis alone, in *four months*, ending with December, 1862, THREE MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS worth of goods, of all descriptions! Every man of sense must see that in the disturbed condition of the country, and in the scattered condition of the people, not one-third of this amount was used in Memphis and its surroundings. The greater portion, therefore, were smuggled through to Dixie.

Similar work was going on at all other points—Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Washington, Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, and even St. Louis—and principally by *Jews*. These people were not the people to go into the war, but took sides with the party strongest where they were, and were all things to all men for the sake of money.

Dr. Frank A. Ramsey.

We call attention to the "Card" of this gentleman which appears in our paper this week. Dr. Ramsey is an old resident of Knoxville, where he has many friends. He has recently settled in Memphis, in this State, for the practice of his profession. We doubt whether their is in Tennessee a more skilful physician and surgeon than Dr. R.

We have seen his skill in the treatment of the senior editor and proprietor of this paper while dangerously ill.

Custom House.

The office of the Agent of the Treasury Depart-

The Proposition to Assassinate Andrew Johnson.

The Nashville Union of June 28 says: We made mention some days ago of the fact that a letter had been discovered amongst the archives of the State recently captured, addressed to Governor Harris, proposing to assassinate Governor Johnson. The following is a copy of the letter:

"LAFAYETTE DEPOT, April 24, 1862.

"GOVERNOR—The excuse I offer at present for addressing you is, that I believe good can be accomplished to the public through me. I reside, or did, in Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee; am well known to the editors and publishers of the *Union* and *American*—especially to Mr. James O. Griffin, who knows my past political affiliations and present status. I belong to the First Tennessee regiment (Maney's); was the first in my country to volunteer. Now, what I wish is this, for you to interfere for me to go to Middle Tennessee and to capture or kill that vile traitor Andrew Johnson.—I can do it because I know Nashville, and am not generally known there; and, moreover, if when I get there I find I can't accomplish my object I want authority to raise a company or companies of guerrillas in Middle Tennessee, to harrass the small garrisons in the towns of that division of the State.

"I am well acquainted in all the counties.

"I fear the enemy will treat our men behind too kindly, thereby, converting them to Yankees. Killing a few pickets, etc, would soon terminate their damnable civility. Be so kind as to address me thus at Corinth—'S. J. Cooke, company D, Maney's regiment, Tennessee Volunteers,' and oblige.

"Most respectfully, yours. S. J. COOKE.

"P. S.—I refer you besides to Senator Hill and Representative House, from Williamson."

The Etheridge Case.

Application in behalf of Emerson Etheridge for the Writ of Habeas Corpus—The Return of General Thomas.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 21, 1865.—To Lt. Col. P. T. DeBussey, Columbus, Ky.: Make the following return to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Emerson Etheridge:

To the Hon. C. S. Marshall, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Kentucky: I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ of habeas corpus attached and return the same, and respectfully reply that I am instructed by Major General Thomas, commanding military division of the Tennessee, to say that the body of Emerson Etheridge is in my possession under and by virtue of an order of the President of the United States, bearing date War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, July 17th, 1864, and for the purpose of said order expressed to-wit:

"And whereas, on the 15th of September last, the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declares that the privilege of *habeas corpus* should be suspended throughout the United States in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them hold persons under their command, or in custody, either as prisoners of war, spies or abettors of the enemy:

"And whereas, many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the force of the insurgents and such insurgents have, on several occasions entered the said State of Kentucky in large force, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, have not only disturbed the public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities, and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State:

"And whereas, it has been made known to the President of the United States by the officers commanding the National armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky with a purpose of inviting Rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within said State, and thereby embarrass the United States armies now operating in the States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and law, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1864, be made effectual and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation; the said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressedor comes to an end.

"And I do hereby require and command all military officers, as well as civil officers and authorities existing or found within the said State of Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation, and give full effect to the same."

The said Emerson Etheridge having aided and abetted the enemy, and disturbed the peace by seditious and inflammatory speeches, denouncing the Government of the State of Tennessee and the President and Government of the United States, is clearly included in the class named in the order of the President, and that I do not produce said body by reason of said order of the President of the United States.

In directing this return to the writ, General Thomas regrets that there should be any conflict between the civil and military authorities. At the same time the petitioner, Mr. Etheridge, will remember that the issue was not of General Thomas' seeking, but was forced upon him by Mr. Etheridge.

By command of Major General Thomas.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

The President's Views of the Punishment of Traitors.

There are several important passages in Andrew Johnson's address to the Pennsylvania delegation, which should be conspicuously before the public, as follows:

* * "There can be no liberty without law; but law is useless unless it is enforced. You can have no Union without law, you can have no liberty without law; the crimes of the country should be defined by law."

* * "Treason is defined in your Constitution and in the acts of Congress, and the law should be enforced that those who have incurred the penalty should be made to pay it.

* * "But of the conscious, intelligent leaders who have involved the country in this rebellion, and caused innocent and deluded men to commit treason, I shall only say that their crime should be punished, and they should meet their fate according to law."

* * "Human executive clemency may sometimes be of doubtful propriety. Mercy is considered one of the highest attributes of Divinity and in some cases it may be well to leave its exercises to Him who controls and judges all."

* * "We have heard that mercy has been slain. Mercy may be destroyed, but I trust in God that justice has been preserved. [Applause] Mercy has been slain, and it is for the American people to see that justice shall be done for the overthrow of mercy."

The foregoing sounds very like the doleful sounds heard in the drama of "Lucretia Borgia," just before the upright coffins are revealed to the horrified gaze of the revellers.

Elder J. R. Graves.

This notorious Baptist preacher, born, raised and educated in New England, settled in Tennessee and was an avowed anti-slavery man. He pitched into the rebellion with more zeal than any drunken soldier at the South, and became more intolerant than any commissioned hangman in the service of Jeff. Davis. About nine months after the rebellion was inaugurated, Graves turned up at Richmond, claiming to be the inventor of a new kind of *pike*—is said to have been commissioned as Colonel—raised a regment—and entered the rebel service, *only on paper!*

Graves really stole the pattern from old John Brown's pike, which Governor Harris placed in the State Library at Nashville. Graves attached to this pike a sort of spring, by the touch of which the spear darts out at the end of the pole. Graves is one of those Southern priests, who, like Hudebras:

"——— build their faith upon
The holy text of *pike* and gun,
Decide all controversies by
Infallible artillery,
And prove their doctrine orthodox,
By Apostolic blows and knocks."

WE CAN DEFEAT MAJ. HEISKELL FOR CONGRESS, who is supported by the rebels and copperheads of Knoxville, if we poll our full strength.—We have little doubt we can do so without polling our full strength, *but the possibility of his election must be guarded against.* Every loyal man must be at his post to-morrow, and do his whole duty. Let us give "a long pull, and a strong pull," and the hearts of patriots throughout the nation will beat with unutterable joy.

THE President has appointed Calvin Brown of N. J., Consul at Augsburg; Aaron Gregg, of Tennessee, Consul at Kingston, Jamaca; John H. Gibbon, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.; Charles Durkee, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin, Governor of Utah; William H. Wallace, Governor of Idaho, in place of Caleb Lyon. The former was lately a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

MR. PRATT, a Republican member of the Connecticut Legislature, declares that Connecticut is a "sovereign State"—that she alone has the right to say who shall or shall not vote in her elections—

How Foote Talked in 1863.

Foote has applied for a pardon; William Porcher Miles, of South Carolina, will in due course of time. It will be well to call to mind the position these eminent "Unionists," as they would call themselves now, occupied in 1863. In December of that year Mr. Foote introduced in the rebel Congress a resolution announcing the invincible determination of the "the people of the Confederate States" to fight on, being fully prepared to encounter far greater dangers and suffer far greater sacrifices than they had yet endured,

—in preference to holding any further political connection with a Government and people who have notoriously proven themselves contemptuously regardless of the rights and privileges which belong to a state of civil freedom, as well as of all the most sacred usages of civilized war.

The preamble of this resolution was expressed in the following language:

Whereas, A copy of the truly characteristic Proclamation of Amnesty, recently issued by the imbecile and unprincipled usurper who now sits enthroned upon the ruins of constitutional liberty in Washington City, has been received and read by the members of the House.

Mr. Miles regretted the introduction of the resolution:

The true and only treatment which that miserable and contemptible despot (Lincoln) should receive at the hands of this House was silent and unmitigated contempt. This resolution would appear to dignify a paper emanating from that wretched and detestable abortion, whose contemptible emptiness and folly would only receive the ridicule of the civilized world. He moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Foote was willing that the preamble and resolution should be tabled, with the understanding that it would indicate the unqualified contempt of the House for Abraham Lincoln and his Message and Proclamation alluded to.

The resolution was finally tabled as an expression of contempt.

Rebel Abandoned Property.

For the information of all concerned, I publish the following "Order" from the President of the United States, with reference to abandoned property:

"*Ordered*, That all officers of the Treasury Department, all military officers, and all others in the service of the United States, turn over to the authorized officers of said bureau, all abandoned lands and property contemplated in said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, establishing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, that may now be under or within their control.—They will also turn over to such officers all funds collected by tax or otherwise, for the benefit of refugees or freedmen, or accruing from abandoned lands or property set apart for their use, and will transfer to them all official records connected with the administration of affairs which pertain to said bureau."

Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is Assistant Commissioner for Kentucky and Tennessee of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Property. General Fisk's headquarters are at Nashville.

John R. Henry, Esq., is Special Agent of this Bureau for East Tennessee, and has exclusive control of abandoned property in East Tennessee. As Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department, I have nothing to do with abandoned property. Mr. Henry's office is in the Custom House, and this office is in the building on the North-west corner of Gay and Asylum streets.

JOHN B. BROWNLOW,
Asst. Spec. Agt. Treas. Dept.

A Copperhead Judge.

The course of Mr. Justice Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in attempting to arrest the execution of one of the convicted assassins by issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the military officers having the criminal in charge, at the moment when the sentence of the Court, under the approval and by direction of the President, was about to be carried into effect, was a most characteristic proceeding. Attempted when Washington City was yet under martial law, it deserves to be classed among the startling events of these startling times. The prompt and emphatic disregard of the writ by direction of the President constrained Judge Wylie to reconsider and withdraw it—a necessary, though a very awkward *amende*. Judge Wylie has more than once yielded to the appeals of the enemies of the Government; but his effort of yesterday deserves the discredit of being more open and offensive than that of a former occasion. He seized a period, or responded to a call from the counsel of Mrs. Surratt, when he knew that the Executive and every member of his Cabinet was necessarily garrisoned by an armed guard, (a precaution rendered more essential by late events,) to aid them in setting at defiance a solemn judgment reached after a patient, impartial, and laborious examination; and to give the benefits of the civil courts to one whose guilt had been placed entirely beyond question or rescue. But the President was not to be diverted from his duty by judicial interference and intimidation. The only result of the issuing of the writ was to give to Judge Wylie an opportunity to show his hostility to the policy of President Johnson as he had shown his hostility to the policy of President Lincoln.

The above we clip from the Washington Chronicle, the official organ of the administration of President Johnson, as it was of President Lincoln.

Some of the meanest partizans and most corrupt men in the country occupy the exalted position of Judge. Appointed for life, *while falsely and hypocritically claiming to be hostile to the enemies of the country*, these men betray the trust confided to them and avail themselves of every opportunity to aid the enemies of the friends of the government.

The late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Roger B. Taney, was a corrupt partizan and bad man. When he died not many months ago, a heart ceased to beat whose every pulsation was in unison with bloody-handed slavery and rebellion.

Letter of Major General Thomas.

Below we publish the admirable letter of General George H. Thomas to the Secretary of State, Col. Fletcher. General Thomas declares that Tennessee is still under martial law, the only sort of law which rebels and copperheads respect. The letter will be read with great interest, and will strengthen the attachment which every loyal Tennesseean cherishes for its illustrious author:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Nashville, Tenn., July 26th, 1865.

S. C. Mercer, Esq., Editor of the Press and Times:

SIR: In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the relations existing between the civil and military authorities in this State, I am permitted by General Thomas to publish the following letter, addressed to me during the late absence of the Governor. The letter is clear and direct, and in every respect such as might be expected from its illustrious author.

Respectfully yours,
A. J. FLETCHER,
Secretary of State.

H'D'Q'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., July 15, 1865.

Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State, State of Tennessee, Nashville:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 10th and 12th inst., enclosing telegraphic instructions from Governor Brownlow.

I am only awaiting a report from Col. De Bassey, to determine what action to take in the case of Emerson Etheridge. If he has been guilty of the language charged against him, he is clearly amenable to the military authority, in the absence of the civil, and liable to be tried before a Military Commission. Since my attention has been called to the speeches of other parties, I have carefully read all reports of such speeches which have appeared in the newspapers, and yet have not seen any report which would justify the interference of the military authority.

If, however, there be in the judgment of the Governor at any time a necessity for such interference, in consequence of an inability or indisposition on the part of the civil authority of the State to take action, an expression of such a desire, either on the part of the Governor, or by yourself in behalf of the Governor, stating the inability or indisposition of the civil authorities to act, will be sufficient, and I will cause the parties complained of to be attended to according to the nature of their cases.

The State of Tennessee is still under martial law, but the military authority will not be resorted to unless the civil authority fails to act, either from inability or indisposition.

Even in the event of failure on the part of the civil authorities to do their duty, the military should refrain from interfering in all minor cases, because the military should, as far as possible, sustain the civil government, and never assume its functions except in cases in which prompt action is necessary to ensure the public safety.

In conclusion, the Governor may rest assured that he will be fully sustained in carrying out the policy of the General and State Governments as long as troops remain on duty in the State.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. A., Comd'g.

THE following is credited to the Western Christian Advocate:

In a negro class-meeting in Richmond, Sam Johnson was called on to pray, and before he had closed his prayer the leader called out, "Sam Johnson, you may take your seat, and let Brudder Sugden pray, he is better acquainted wid de Lord dan you." Another was called to speak, and after speaking about five minutes was called to order, and told

Old Rebel Documents.

We copy the following documents from the Knoxville *Register* of 1861. They will be perused in this locality with interest:

A CARD.

Minute men, rally and organize without delay to repel the invader! The undersigned wants 1,000 able bodied Minute Men to come forth without delay, and organize to meet the Lincoln invaders, and drive them out of the land, or punish their temerity.

Bring your firelocks—whether rifles, musket or shotguns—and provide yourselves with at least 20 rounds of powder and ball.

We want mounted men, and as many of you as can mount yourselves on your best animals and repair without delay to our rendervous in Knoxville.

We want to march to meet the enemy who now threaten to pollute our soil with his impious feet.

There is danger in delay, and if you wish to render useful service, rally at once.

R. B. REYNOLDS.

Knoxville, Nov. 3, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Citizens of East Tennessee.

So long as the question of Union or Disunion was debatable, so long you did well to debate it and vote on it. You had a clear right to vote for the Union, but when Secession was established by the voice of the people, you did ill to distract the country by angry words and insurrectionary tumult. In doing this you commit the highest crime known to the laws.

Out of the Southern Confederacy no people posses such elements of prosperity and happiness as those of East Tennessee. The Southern markets which you have hitherto enjoyed only in competition with a host of eager Northern rivals, will now be shared with a few States of the Conferacy equally fortunate, politically and geographically. Every product of your agriculture and workshops will now find a prompt sale at high prices, and so long as cotton grows on Confederate soil, so long will the money it brings, flow from the South through all your channels of trade.

At this moment you might be at war with the United States, or any foreign nation, and yet not suffer a tenth of the evils, which pursue you in this Domestic strife. No man's life or property is safe, no woman or child can sleep in quiet. You are deluded by selfish demagogues who take care for their own personal safety. You are citizens of Tennessee, and your State one of the Confederate States.

So long as you are up in arms against these States can you look for anything but the invasion of your homes, and the waisting of your substance? This condition of things must be ended. The Government commands the peace and sends troops to enforce the order. I proclaim that every man who comes in promptly and delivers up his arms will be pardoned on taking the oath of allegiance. All men taken in arms against the Government will be transported to the military prison at Tuscaloosa, and be confined there during the war. Bridge burners and destroyers of railroad track are excepted from among those pardonable. They will be tried by drum head court martial and be hung on the spot.

D. LEADBETTER,
Col. Commading.
Headquarters, Greeneville, E. Tenn.,

Nov. 30, 1861.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, July 28th, 1865.

To Wm. J. Andrews, Esq., Mayor of Columbia, Tennessee:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., and hasten to reply. You assure me in brief that you have given your influence to upholding the State Government; that General Order No. 9, issued by Major General Thomas, suspending you from performing the duties of your office, was based upon misrepresentations made to the General, and you call upon me to secure for you a fair hearing.

You will observe from the letter of Major General Thomas, in the city papers of this morning, that martial law is still in force in Tennessee. Our rebellious people have not yet given sufficient assurances of returning loyalty to the General Government to warrant the withdrawal of the military power or the abandonment of military courts. It is not strange that the authorities should distrust a people who, for four years, have applied every means at their command to destroy the nation. Indeed, it is a great concession on the part of the General commanding to declare that the military will "sustain the civil government, and never assume its functions except in cases in which prompt action is necessary to ensure the public safety." Nevertheless, until our people have given conclusive evidence of their intention to obey all our laws, both State and National, you, and I, and all citizens are alike liable to be arrested and tried according to the forms of military procedure.

It is extremely important that all conflict between the civil and military authorities should be avoided. For, as we are now situated, just out of a rebellion, in which our people refused to lay down their arms till they were forced to do so at the point of the bayonet, the civil government is only allowed to proceed by permission of the military. Hence I deeply regret the occurrence at Columbia, but the high character of General Thomas for prudence, justice, and patriotism, warrant me in assuring you that he will gladly receive and impartially consider any testimony you may wish to present in your behalf.

You are accused of using your official power in the oppression of the freed people of Columbia, and in preventing their instruction in the art of reading, etc. While it is true that our past habits and lifelong prejudices are apt to betray us into acts of the kind attributed to you, still the wrong is a very great one. For it combines cruelty to the weak and dependent, and ingratitude to those whose unrequitted toil we have enjoyed for generations past. Whatever you and I may think of slavery or its abolition, the negro is innocent of both. Whatever we may think of the merits of the late rebellion, we must recognize its results. The relation of master and slave is at end. The legal obligation, as well as the legal rights of the master no longer exist. The negro, poor and illiterate from long enslavement, socially ignored and still denied the rights of citizenship, is cast upon our hands for social and political treatment, our plain practical duty as christians and citizens, is not to oppress him or treat him with contempt, but to instruct him in religion and civilization, and by every means in our power to qualify him for the exercise of these civil rights which are probably in reserve for him. The protection of their masters is withdrawn, and they must be protected in the future as we are, by the Government. And if the civil tribunals refuse that protection, we must not complain if the military authorities come to the rescue. Such is supposed to be the object of General Order No. 9, of which you complain. And I sincerely hope you may be able to show that there was no necessity for any interruption in your case. And yet I see no sufficient grounds for interference or intercession in your case. You are suspended from office, not deposed, and will no doubt be further heard. The charge being made upon information deemed sufficient by the Major General commanding, it is eminently proper that you should in the meantime refrain from the performance of official duties. I am, your ob't. servant,

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Gov. of Tennessee.

Howell Cobb.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

"Among the recent conversions to loyalty, good will and common sense, we note that of Howell Cobb. Let us hope that the repentance is as sincere as its proclamation is emphatic. The loyal men may know how vast the change is when a rebel returns 'from the error of his ways,' I send the following extract from a report of Lewis H. Steiner, M. D., containing a diary kept during the rebel occupation of Frederick. There are other interesting incidents related of this rebel Major General while in Maryland, of similar purdort. Dr Steiner says:

"Their apologies for regimental bands were vile and excruciating. The only real music in their column to-day was from a bugle blown by a negro.—Drummers and fifers of the same color abeund in their ranks. The men seemed generally disinclined to insult our citizens. But there were conspicuous exceptions. A drunken, bloated blackguard on horseback for instance, with the badge of a Major General on his collar, understood to be one Howell Cobb, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, on passing the house of a prominent sympathizer with the rebellion, removed his hat in answer to the waving of handkerchiefs, and reined his horse up, called on "his boys" to give three cheers. "Three more, my boys, three more." Then, looking on at the silent crowd of Union men on the pavement, he shook his fist at them, saying, "Oh, you d—d long-faced Yankees. Ladies, take down their names, and I will attend to them personally when I return." In view of the fact that this was addressed to a crowd of unarmed citizens, in the presence of a large body of armed soldiery, flushed with success, the prudence—to say nothing of the bravery—of these remarks, may be judged by any man of common sense."

OF J. W. Patterson & Co. in this city, can be purchased on fair terms, by wholesale or retail Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Queensware and Dry Goods. Patterson & Co. also have a large amount of Liquors. While examining dry goods in their store we saw Col. John Williams and Judge R. R. Butler *sample* the whisky. They both pronounced it *splendid* and they are both excellent judges of good liquor. Col. W.'s appreciation of a good thing may be inferred from his "Toast" on this occasion.

"Then to the Lord old Noah said,
The water now tastes very bad;
Because there have been drowned therein
All beasts and mankind in their sin—
'Tis therefore, Lord, I ever think
I would prefer some other drink."

Judge Butler's Advertisement.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hon. R. R. Butler, Judge of 1st Judicial Circuit. Judge B. calls upon all who drew pensions before the war commenced, to come to Knoxville and have their pension certificates renewed.

Judge B. has received instructions from the Commissioner of Pensions to renew the certificates of all loyal old Pensioners.

The Judge is entirely reliable and the very man to attend to this business.

IT is getting to be a prevalent opinion that President Johnson means what he says and does what

The Loyalists of Tennessee.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 21.

We print below the official correspondence and the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature, relative to the action of the General Assembly of Ohio urging relief for the devoted loyalists of East Tennessee. It is a part of the history of the great rebellion, and has a deep significance to the thoughtful. The delay in the transmission of the resolutions is explained in the letter of Secretary Fletcher:

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY FLETCHER.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 1. To the Hon. William Henry Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio—Sir: The following resolution was adopted before my election to the office of Secretary of State, and at a time when the office was vacant, which will account for this delay in its transmission. I much regret the delay, but hope the reasons are patent. As your Legislature has now probably adjourned and its members have gone their homes, the wishes of the Legislature and the people of Tennessee will be probably subserved by the publication of the resolution in the papers of your State.

Being myself one of the suffering loyalists of East Tennessee, compelled to seek subsistence for myself and family north of the Ohio, I have felt and know how to appreciate, that noble State, and beg leave to tender my own individual expression of gratitude to your people for the generosity and public spirit, as manifested on behalf of my suffering countrymen and bleeding country. With the highest esteem, your obedient servant.

A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the State of Ohio did, on the 31st of March, 1864, pass a joint resolution instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have enacted proper laws to feed, clothe and furnish transportation to the destitute people of East Tennessee, who, by the ravages of war, were compelled to leave their homes, and seek homes in a strange land, among strangers; and, whereas, said resolutions was, in the opinion of the people of East Tennessee, one of the legitimate offsprings of patriotism and love of country of the gallant and self-sacrificing people of Ohio, and strengthening the bonds of friendship and brotherly love existing between the loyal people of Ohio and Tennessee: Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the thanks of the State Tennessee are tendered to the people of Ohio, through their Legislature, for the manifestation of confidence and esteem, and for this Christian and patriotic offer to relieve the destitute of our State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby instructed to transmit immediately a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the Secretary of the State of Ohio, with a request that he lay the same before the Legislature of Ohio, now in session. WM. HEISKELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL R. ROGERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Adopted, April 11, 1865.

SECRETARY SMITH'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE STATE OF OHIO, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1865. To Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of the State of Tennessee—Sir: I have the honor and pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 1st inst., transmitting resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee in response to the action of the General Assembly of this State expressing sympathy for the noble citizens of East Tennessee when suffering under the tyranny of the Rebel Confederacy.

You rightly interpret the spirit that prompted such action on the part of our representatives, as in keeping with the patriotism that impelled the people of Ohio to volunteer in defense of a common nationality. We loved and honored the true friends of the country wherever found, and would have been recreant to every obligation of American citizenship, if we had failed to yield everything demanded for their protection.

With a common interest in holding the great Valley of the Mississippi under the control of one glorious American Union of States, Ohio will ever be ready to join hands with Tennessee, in favor of so high and worthy an object.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
WM. HENRY SMITH,
Secretary of State.

Another Dispatch from the President to Gov. Brownlow.

"THE LAW MUST BE EXECUTED AND THE CIVIL AUTHORITY SUSTAINED."

The following dispatch gives renewed assurance that the President is determined that the State Government shall be sustained, and malcontents and copperheads crushed out. He warmly endorses the Governor's address and proclamations, which such papers as the dailies of Memphis, where they hold elections in contempt of the Franchise law, denounce as false and slanderous:

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865.

Hon. W. G. Brownlow:

I hope and have no doubt you will see that the recent amendments to the Constitution of the State as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the last Legislature in pursuance thereof, are faithfully and fairly executed, and that all illegal votes in the approaching election be excluded from the polls, and the election for members of Congress be legally and fairly conducted. When and wherever it becomes necessary to employ for the execution of the laws and the protection of the ballot box from violence and fraud, you are authorized to call upon Major General Thomas for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authorities of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the Constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The law must be executed and the civil authority sustained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary General Thomas will afford a sufficient military force. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this dispatch.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

And now, Union men of the Nashville District, your honored fellow-citizen and President, whom the pro-slavery copperheads vilified and opposed so furiously during his late administration among you, has again and again assured you that he will sustain and protect you. Now are you ready and willing to do your duty in return? Your President never falters or misses fire. Do you mean to insult him by permitting his pro-slavery adversaries to represent you in Congress? He has a right to expect better things of you. And we warn you that if you suffer a deed so shameful to be done, an indignant country will thunder back upon you a reproach which will last you your lifetime.—*Nashville Times.*

Kentucky and Tennessee.

The "Conservatives," as the rebel party are pleased to call themselves, in Kentucky and Tennessee, have been calculating upon an easy time in the August election. In Kentucky the Conservative candidates argued that the expatriation act—a law that excludes men who have served in the rebel army or aided the rebellion from the ballot box, was unconstitutional, and having thus passed upon the law, on the stump, their followers were prepared to disregard it. But Gov. Bramlette has issued a proclamation, declaring the expatriation law in full force; directing that it be executed, and ordering that all officers who neglect to enforce it, be promptly reported, that they may be duly punished. He also directs that wherever necessary the military be called upon to assist the civil authorities in enforcing the laws. It thus seems likely that rebels will find the road to the polls a hard one to travel; and of course every rebel excluded will be a Conservative vote lost.

In Tennessee the Conservative candidates talked boldly at the outset. They showed their hands too soon. The announcement that they would disregard the laws of Tennessee; and the determination expressed by rebels, whose hands are red with blood, to vote for rebels, waked up the authorities. Gov. Brownlow issued a proclamation and address, laying down the law, and stating in very plain terms what he would do. This was hooted at, at first; but when the President backed Gov. Brownlow, ordered the arrest of Etheridge, and instructed the military to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the laws, the Conservative candidates concluded not to play their game out; and now they say the laws of Tennessee, including the franchise act, will be obeyed. But for the presence of Union bayonets it is evident the rebels would have walked over the course, and controlled the ballot box. This proves that the policy of making haste slowly, in reconstructing the rebel States, is a good one. If Tennessee cannot, under her civil government, be kept out of the hands of violent rebels without the aid of Union soldiers, what may be expected of other Southern States?

This is making important developments; therefore time is valuable. The rebels are instructing the country. President Johnson, no doubt, duly appreciates their services in this line; and the whole country appreciates the services of Brownlow and Bramlette, who are upsetting the well laid schemes of the enemies of the Government.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

MANY persons who invested all they had in Confederate bonds are now blowing out their brains.—But it isn't thought the destruction of brains amounts to much.

GEN. THOMAS has ordered that Emerson Etheridge, while in prison, be not allowed to talk upon political subjects. Why not consign him to a more humane death?

KING COTTON has lost his crown and his sceptre and been tumbled from his throne, but still he has a faint semblance of something royal about him.

FIFTY thousand widows are receiving United States pensions.

THE editor of the Democrat talks about people's being embarrassed by facts. He may be embarrassed by such things, but he never embarrasses his readers with them.

THE Republican party had better give up by common consent the idea of negro suffrage. If it doesn't, it will be split in two as by beetle and wedges.

IT is perfectly clear to us that not more than one quarter of the Republican party are in favor of ebony suffrage.

AN Indiana editor calls us a "wiseacre." He's not an acre, but he's a cur.

IT appears that Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, intends settling in Australia. He ought to "locate" in that part of it known as Botany Bay.—It would be a good place for him to study botany.—*Prentice.*

JUDGE WILLIAM MARVIN has been appointed Provisional Governor of Florida. This, we believe, completes the list of those officers, and all the Rebel States are now in a shape to testify how much