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. 9, 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.

Editor's Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, August 5th, 1865.

Rev. Dr. Sehon, after an absence at the South for some time, has returned, and is on his way to Washington in search of pardon. He talks like a man of sense, and admits that he did not *act* like a man of sense when he joined in with the rebellion. The Doctor is thoroughly subjugated, and intends to make a good citizen from this out.

I have had a long interview with John Bell. He is ten years older, in appearance, than when the war began. His teeth are out, and that effects his speech. His hair and whiskers are very gray, and he is very much stooped, and leans upon his staff like an old man is expected to do. I treated him very kindly. He talks very freely about the rebellion, and in opposition to it. He says the secessionists in the South are all *lunatics without any lucid intervals*—that is to say they are crazy all the time. I believe it is a principle in law, that if a lunatic have lucid intervals at times, he is responsible for acts perpetrated in those intervals. And medical writers say that lunatics without lucid intervals are incurable.

I accompanied the old gentleman to the headquarters of General Thomas, and after a short but agreeable interview with the General, we went to the office of the Provost Marshal General, where the old gentleman took the amnesty oath, and placed himself right on the record.

In accordance with instructions from Washington, General Thomas has announced in a General Order, that rents will be allowed for buildings used for public purposes in this Military Division, from and after the first of this month, where the property is not subject to confiscation. The rent in all cases is to be fixed by a board of officers appointed by the Post Commander, the Quartermaster of the Post being one of the board. This is a just measure, and ought to give general satisfaction.

The election went off quietly, as far as I can learn. The Franchise Act was disregarded, as I learn. I will have this question investigated; and having proclaimed that the law shall be inforced, I will not back down, no matter what may be the consequences. Such counties as have set aside that law will have their votes set aside. I have from now until December to give Congressmen their certificates of election, and before doing it I must know, from a thorough investigation of the polls, that the law was carried out in the counties electing them. I am here sworn to do this thing, and I intend to do it.—I have no enemies to punish, or friends to reward, and I shall do my whole duty, regardless of whom it may offend.

Letters received from all parts of East Tennessee inform me of a great hue and cry by a certain class of men against an editorial of mine headed, "Universal Suffrage." In explanation of that article, I have to say that I said what I meant, and I meant precisely what I said. Some infer from the article that I am the advocate of NEGRO SUFFRAGE. When nominated for Governor in January last, by the largest State Convention ever held in Nashville, I defined my position in these words: "We have emancipated the slave population—this is all that I propose to do for them." My views will appear at length in my Message to the regular session in October, and by that official document, elaborating every topic touched upon in that editorial, I propose to stand or fall. I hold the office I now fill until October, 1867, and unless my health greatly improves, I propose then to retire from public life.—From now till then I shall do my whole duty, no matter who I offend, should God spare my life. And by my whole duty I mean opposition to the rebellion, and all who are in sympathy with it, and the villainous conduct of its partizans.

Those who are so greatly displeased with my course as Governor, and who see such revolting doctrines in my editorials and proclamations, are of the following classes, in nine cases out of ten:

1. They are rebels, and have been guilty of trying to destroy the Government.

2. If not rebels, they are rebel sympathizers, and have *rebel kin* involved in the rebellion, and my teachings have not aided any in their release.

3. Last of all, they are persons who have lost their *dear negroes*, and they are outraged with the Federal Government, and at war with all who do not regard Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as unconstitutional, and contrary to God's word!

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Whig.

First Tennessee Cavalry.

We have upon our table a small work, neatly executed at Louisville, consisting of 91 pages, entitled, "A History of the First Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry." The history is written by William Thurman, an officer of the Regiment, who served throughout its three years. Soldiers of the Regiment tell us that it is a correct account of the sufferings, marching and counter-marching, battles and achievements of the gallant men composing the Regiment. James P. Brownlow, of East Tennessee, was the Colonel in command, and with the Regiment served out the full three years. We have heard it repeatedly said that it was the first regiment of cavalry in this war that drew blood in a sabre charge. During the last eighteen months of its service, its favorite mode of warfare was a hand to hand fight with swords. It was composed of East Tennessee Union refugees, who represented every county in this end of the State. Its daring deeds and valuable services are spoken of in the very highest terms by Generals Rosecrans, Schofield, Stanley and Steadman, under whom it fought. It is said to have been in 150 battles and skirmishes in that time. It was a large regiment, but poor fellows! half of them are in another world. Their ashes repose in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Georgia and Alabama, through which they marched and fought.—The prowess of private soldiers, and the skill and daring of the officers, alike commanded the respect and admiration of a loyal man as he reads this narrative.

We find in this work a table—which we may hereafter publish—setting forth the killed and wounded—giving the rank and company of each, and the time and place of each casualty. The killed and wounded on the battle-field amount to 140. There were serious wounds.

A second table exhibits those who died in camps and hospitals, of disease, and from hard marches and exposures, giving rank and company, together with the date and place of death. These number 195.—Others were captured on the field of battle, and starved to death in rebel prisons, say at Richmond Charleston, and Columbia, and in Georgia and Alabama. Some were butchered by the rebels when captured, as they had great hatred of the First Tennessee Cavalry.

Gallant fellows! whether their bones bleach upon the road-side, on the cloud-capped mountains, or moulder in the valley, their parents and relatives have the proud consolation to know that they died in a glorious cause—that they fought bravely, endured hardships faithfully, finished their military career with honor, and have gone to join the great army beyond the Jordon of death!

☞ Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, have all passed franchise laws excluding rebels, with far greater severity than Tennessee has used.

Personal.

Within the past few days we have had the pleasure of meeting in this city two old friends and former associates in the army, Surgeon A. L. Carrick and Captain David M. Nelson. The former has been in the service of the Government since the war commenced as Surgeon of a Regiment and Division of Tennessee Cavalry. He has been a most laborious and efficient officer, and his friends in Tennessee are legion. Dr. Carrick was a citizen of Ohio when he entered the army.

If "madam rumor" is to be credited, he may become a citizen of Tennessee. To speak plainly, it is believed by the Doctor's intimate friends, that, in Upper East Tennessee, he seriously contemplates taking unto himself "a sharer of his joys and consoler of his sorrows."

Dr. Carrick has just been mustered out of the service. Captain Nelson will be mustered out in a few days. As Adjutant of the 9th Tennessee Cavalry, and Captain and Adjutant General on the staff of Major General Gillem, he has approved himself an efficient and gallant officer. From the commencement of the war to this good hour inclusive, he has been a thorough radical. For about eight months he was starved in a rebel prison, and once brutally stricken on the head with a musket, in the hands of a rebel guard. The Captain is not a radical from a spirit of revenge, but because he knows the animus of those in Tennessee who wish to nullify the laws.

Captain Nelson will soon enter upon the practice of the law in this city in partnership with his father, Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson.

Election Returns.

We will be under great obligations to Clerks of elections, and all other parties in every county in East Tennessee who may have returns of the late election in their possession, to send us the same immediately. It will be a favor to the public at home and abroad. Those coming to this city with returns will please call at our printing office and give them to any one connected with the office. Those not intending to come here immediately will send by letter. In our next paper we desire to give the full vote of the State.

The following is a correct report of all the returns we have been able to gather:

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	TAYLOR.	MILLER.	RANDOLPH.	ARNOLD.
Sevier,				
Cocke,	130	94	536	
Jefferson,				
Grainger,				
Hancock,				
Hawkins,				
Greene,				
Washington,				
Sullivan,				
Carter,				
Johnson,				

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	MAYNARD.	COOPER.	HOUK.	BYRD.	HERSKELL.	WELLS.
Knox,	1705	419	206	30	122	1
Blount,	276	734	229	17	5	
Monroe,	627	99	156	235	29	
Roane,	916	56	110	120	4	
Anderson,	240	24	393	56	4	
Union,						
Claiborne,						
Campbell,						
Scott,						
Morgan,	82	50	133	98		
McMinn,	905	143	43	139	28	13
Bradley,	224	615	59	60	16	1
Polk,						
Total	4945	2140	1339	752	210	18

To Candidates for West Point.

The following note from Hon. Horace Maynard is published in answer to many applications for appointments:

KNOXVILLE, August 8, 1865.

Dear Sir—I have your letter asking me to recommend your son to West Point.

As soon as the War Department notifies me of a vacancy at the Military Academy, I will put a notice in Brownlow's paper, requesting all lads who desire the situation to appear before a Broad of Surgeons and Officers to be examined, and will recommend the one they report as the best qualified. There are so many applicants that I can think of no fairer course. I presume there will be a vacancy in the Naval Academy also.

I am very truly yours,
HORACE MAYNARD.

SHOT.—A young man named Harvey, who was sentenced to the penitentiary at our last Court, broke jail and made good his escape for some days, when he was discovered by several of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, who was in pursuit of him. As soon as detected he attempted to get away, but on refusing to "halt," was shot through the body. The wound is fatal.

NOTICE TO SHERIFFS.—The Sheriffs of the different counties are required to send in the election returns to A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State, properly certified. Let this be attended to at once, that we may have a full return at an early day.

$500 Reward.

We are requested to state that James Ross, of Campbell county, will pay a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the rebel who shot him on the 14th day of September, 1864, during Wheeler's raid into East Tennessee, and for the killing of George W. Baker.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENT.—Miss Sue E. Carey, has been appointed Post Mistress at Jacksboro', Campbell county, Tenn.

TALL CORN.—M. F. Smith, of this city, has deposited in our office a stalk of corn measuring fifteen feet. Who can beat it?

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, Aug. 7th, 1865.

Special Order, No. 5.

I. Colonel M. C. Wilcox, A. D. C., is hereby relieved from active duty in this Department, to attend to private business at Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

Bishop Pierce's Address.

The *Charleston Southern Christian Advocate* has been re-issued at Macon, Georgia, after a suppression of three years, and the Rev. Mr. Myers, its old editor, is at its head. In it appears an address to the Georgia Conference from Bishop Pierce. We have perused the address, and we have perused the leading articles in the Advocate. We have read both with care, in order to ascertain how far Southern Methodists are disposed to be loyal to the Union. The positions of both the Bishop and the Advocate, might, if defined in plain terms, be stated as *rebel*, with an acceptance, *per force*, of the existing military and political situation. There is a general move on the part of the leaders of the Southern Methodists, to revive their demoralized Conferences, their geographical lines, and to resist any and all attempts at re-constructing the Church they divided in 1844.

Before the war, Methodism enrolled in the Southern States about 700,000 members; and we may safely assume that less than 500,000 of them remain, having escaped the general *storm of demoralization* that swept over the South. The old Church will occupy every field of labor, and if a contest shal arise between the two organizations, we may safely assume that of the 500,000 remaining, including colored members, 300,000 will go to the old Church.

To avoid this conflict, we propose a re-union of the Churches on terms of friendship and compromise. But we say to the South, in all candor, their must be no putting on of *airs*; the day for *that*, let Southern preachers and people rest assured, is past. The South has been conquered in a war it brought on for disunion and slavery, and for union and freedom, it will be held forever! We have destroyed the *sin*, but we are for saving the *sinners*. This can only be done by an ecclesiastical restoration of the *hosts*, whatever may have been their political or moral aberrations. In order to do this, we should approach only with words of tenderness and christian kindness. In this work, we should all save thousands, and secure one of the most potent means of national restoration and tranquillization.

☞ The Governor of Arkansas has written to the President, requesting him to revoke a number of pardons granted on his recommendation. When the pardons were sought the parties were penitent, but as soon as obtained the rebellious spirit broke out again.

PERSONAL.—President Johnson's daughter, Senator Patterson and the President's son, who is his private secretary, left yesterday evening for Washington, and will stop over one day at Cincinnati.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

Arrest of Reuben Roddie.

The blood-thirsty "Rube Roddie," so ready to court martial and put to death Union men, and who has been so prominent in Upper East Tennessee in the rebel guerrilla service, was captured in Kentucky a few days ago by Gen. Thomas' detectives, and is now in the penitentiary at Nashville. On his person was found an envelope, post-marked, "Greeneville, Tennessee, June 29," addressed, Mr. J. W. Vallandigham, New Liberty, Green county, Ky." Inside of the said envelope was the following slip, and the two following letters:

Mr. J. W. Vallandigham:

Please forward this to R. Roddie, if he is at New Liberty, and oblige your obedient servant,

EVA RODDIE.

JONESBORO', June 26, 1865.

Friend "Rube":

We are all pretty well in this country, so far as health is concerned; but times are hard, nothing hardly doing, at least that a Reb can get to do, and money very scarce, and a reign of t——r that is almost endurable. Rebs are such fools that they are frequently butting their heads against sticks and rocks, and no notice payed to it at all by their officers.

Court is in session here this week, Judge Butler presiding. His charge to the grand jury reminded me of the story of the Indian and white man that killed the turkey and wood-cock, and went to divide. The white man said he would take the turkey and give the Indian the wood-cock, or he would give the Indian the wood-cock and he take the turkey. I wish I was away from here. I am not doing anything, nor don't see any chance. I left C. Depot in April, and it is unsafe for me to go back. I am indicted at Knoxville for treason, with every body else from my county, and can't get away. You keep yourself quiet as possible. If they get hold of you they will treat you rough, (about that court martial you were on,) yet I don't think there is any indictment against you yet.

If you can find any place in your travels where a poor Reb could support his family, and keep his head on his shoulders, I would like to know it. Hannah sends her best respects to you. Let me hear from you when you write.

Your friend, BROWS.

JONESBORO', June 26, 1865.

Dear Father:

I have not started that bundle of papers, the mails are so uncertain. I wrote you that I would express them, but the express agent did not know anything about the country, whether the railroad run in a hundred miles of there or not, so he would not take them. J. Williams advised me not to start them until I hear from you, and for you to advise me what office to express them to.

Father, if I was you I would leave Kentucky. Everybody knows where you are, and the first thing you know you will be indicted by some of the friends of those men that were executed by rebel authority. If such a thing should happen, it would be a very easy matter for you to be arrested before you could get a breath of it. So if I was you I would leave immediately, or as soon as you get the papers you want.

Willie, I presume, is out of prison, and with you. Oh I am so glad you are together.

We lost that meat you left at Blair's. B. L. Blair came down to Bristol and gave Mrs. Blair permission to use it for a debt you owed him. He said you sold a horse of his for $9,000, and made use of this money, and for her to use the bacon. I wish you would write to us about it. J. Blair is the cause of it, I have no doubt, for he told Jennie that perhaps he could replace one hundred pounds of it in the fall; then he went to Bristol and came back and told us what R. L. Blair said about it. Jennie then went to Bristol, and Mrs. Blair told a similar tale, but it did not have quite so good a face, and then she said that J. B. advised her not to let us have the meat no way, for we had meat at present, and did not need it. J. B. has told so many different tales about it that it is quite evident he has acted the dog about it. I wish you would write to us how we could recover the meat off of J. B., if you don't wan't it to stand so.

Address your letters to John Williams, in the place of John Gallaher. We are all well. Write soon. Your obedient daughter,

EVA.

The Tables Turned.

Two of the Confederate guerrillas of Upper East Tennessee issued a document at Jonesboro' which they would now be glad to have "forgotten as a dream," and which accounts for the anxiety of *R. Roddie* to get out of the Military Prison at Nashville, being a part of the Penitentiary. We copy the document from the late Jonesboro' Flag, published at the request of "one of the Black List."—There are twenty-eight of them, and they may be proud of their registration in the Rebel Provost Marshal's office as "cowardly and infamous Lincolnites:"

TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

The following is a list of low-lived cowardly and infamous Lincolnites, who would not join the home guard lately raised at this place for the defence of our cherished rights, our firesides, and the graves of our patriotic fore-fathers. May the white-livered scoundrels and even their posterity be scorned and hissed at during all coming time.

[Signed] W. H. STEVENSON,
[Signed] R. RODDIE.

Jermiah Boyd,	H. A. Wilds,
James Boyd,	E. E. Hoss,
David Boyd,	J. D. Cox,
Leslie Boyd,	J. C. Cox,
William Boyd,	William February,
J. A. Dilworth,	D. J. Gibson,
Henry Hoss,	S. J. W. Luckey,
James Salts,	William Coffman,
G. E. Grisham,	J. L. Lampson,
W. R. Sevier,	Henry Brown,
J. A. Wilds,	T. A. R. Nelson, Jr.,
D. T. Wilds,	T. A. R. Nelson, Sr.,
William Wilds,	E. A. Armstrong,
J. M. Hoss,	S. T. Shipley.

The other, as it was termed by them, the White List, is also in our possession, and will be published if necessity requires.

Yours respectfully,
ONE OF THE BLACK LIST.

Non-Explosive Gunpowder.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* thus notes a new, and, if it proves to be practicable, important discovery:

In a country where great magazines of gunpowder are frequently exploding and causing immense destruction, people may be interested in a reported discovery of Mr. Gale, an English electrician. It is a method of making gunpowder non-explosive. The process is said to be simple and effective, the cost trifling, and the powder is not injured. In five minutes a barrel of powder can be made non-explosive, and in the same time its explosive properties can be restored. If this is true, the Government can remove the dread which now attaches to its great powder deposits near London and other large towns—that is, they do so in a few years, if they set about it. There must be a commission appointed, which could be got at in two years with a little pressure.—Two years could be spent in experiments and a year in drawing up a report. Unless the matter was forgotten, in three or four years it might be brought into practical operation.

The Great Criminal.

Vattel is an authority oftener quoted than read, more spoken than known. In that part of his "Droit de Gens," (the "Law of Nation, or Principles of the Law of Nature applied to the Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," first published in 1758,) in which he treats "Of Civil War," he distinctly states how such great, public criminals as Jefferson Davis and colleagues may be justly treated. He says:

"When the Sovereign has subdued the opposite party, and reduced them to submit and sue for peace, he may expect from the amnesty the authors of the disturbance, the heads of the party; he may bring them to a legal trial, and punish them if they be found guilty. He may act in this manner particularly on occasion of those disturbances in which the interests of the people are not so much the object in view as the private aim of some powerful individuals, and which rather deserve the name of *revolt* than of *civil war*."

The Locust Plague.

The following letter gives an account of the plague of locusts in Syria:

"*Maalka, May* 18.—I think you will be interested to hear about the swarms of locusts which have visited the whole of Palestine and the Lebanon, and which, I fear, will leave little food for man or beast. Early in last month the locusts first appeared, and in such myriads that on looking through the telescope they seemed like a dense fall of snow, in huge yellow flakes, as far as the eye could reach, and continued for weeks to cover the whole land, with the exception of a small portion. We are very thankful that in our two little villages, and for a few miles round, no locusts alighted. Every evening the town crier used to go round and cry out: "Men, woman and children of Maalka, you are to leave your work and go to drive away the locusts, and he who disobeys shall eat one-hundred rods, sit twenty-four hours in prison and pay a fine." By shouting and drumming, the people frighten away some of the swarms to hinder them from depositing eggs. Then, a fortnight later, a proclamation was issued that every individual must bring a measure of locusts' eggs to the Seraglio to be burnt, and those who could not gather must buy their share. So locusts' eggs were sold at a high price, and finally burnt. The last thing ordered was the formation of little canals, into which the young larvæ (now hatched and eating voraciously) might be chased and destroyed *en masse*. With all their efforts and orders from the Sultan, very few, comparatively, can be killed, and I fear the land will suffer grievously. The locusts have not come here for twenty years back, and their visit now is supposed to be owing to the very mild winter we had."

Garrett Davis.

An old gentleman by this name is a Senator in Congress from Kentucky, and has been making speeches this summer in opposition to the emancipation of the slaves, to the amendments proposed to the Constitution, and to abolitionists generally. A man of the same name was in the other branch of Congress from Kentucky in 1840, and made a speech on the other side. He prepared his speech with great care, and published it in pamphlet form, and circulated it extensively. It was then regarded as an able speech. We would like to have some Kentucky papers tell us what relation Senator Davis sustains to Representative Davis. Is Garrett of 1840 not this same old Garrett of 1865? Here is an extract from his speech in 1840:

I admit that slavery is the fruitful source of many social and moral evils; and if my *fiat* could eradicate it from America, and translate all African slaves to the land of their forefathers, another sun should not rise to reveal this blotck on my country's escutcheon. * * * *

I myself believe that the mandate has gone forth, that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist in Christendom. It was pronounced when Somerset was adjudged to have become free by touching the soil of England; and the process of its execution is seen in the abolition of the slave trade upon the high seas, first by the United States, then by Great Britain, and subsequently, with a single exception, by all the maratime powers of the world, most of Christendom having declared that trade to be piracy, and in the abolition of slavery in the British West Indian Islands. France is preparing to abrogate it in her colonies; and it is in the course of events that it shall go on to final consummation.—The measures of these people will form obstacles to its progress, but its onward march is certain and resistless—though it must be slow, as was that of civilization upon a barbaric and benighted world. It will be first swept from the agricultural States, and will linger long and obstinately in those that grow cotton. That great staple will never be cultivated but to a limited extent by free, particularly by white, labor; and whenever slavery ceases in the States that grow it, as a necessary consequence, those that are agricultural will lose the principal market for their stock, their meats, and their breadstuffs.

There is a powerful combination of the principal interests of those great sections of the Confederacy, to perpetuate slavery in the cotton region. When and how it is to yield final ty, is deep in the future, and known only to Omniscience. If a conjecture might be allowed, it would not be unreasonable to say that the black dynasties that will, before another century, have established an undisputed sway in all the Islands of the West Indies, will open wide their arms to receive the migratory hosts of their race which will roll from our continent like waves across the Carribean Sea.

To all Presbyterian Ministers and Churches Within the Bounds of the Holston Presbytery.

With a view to carry out the plan of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, that met in Brooklyn, N. Y., last May, for reorganizing Holston Presbytery upon a basis of loyalty to "the powers that be," you are earnestly and cordially invited to meet in Greeneville, Tenn., on Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the 18th day of August, 1865.

We believe that ministers of the gospel, who have encouraged, aided and sanctioned the plans and efforts of men seeking the overthrow of the best government that God ever gave to man, have committed a real wrong, which should not only be confessed, but heartily forsaken, and that such ministers should be required to refrain from the functions of their office so long as their brethren might think necessary for the honor of religion.

We are well aware that we sever ourselves from brethren with whom we have taken sweet counsel, and shared delightful labors in former years; but if they can see no wrong in giving encouragement and praying for men that for four long years have striven, by wicked and barbarous means, to break down the institutions of this land, the final experiment of the world in free governments, we say let the separation take place.

With no disposition to make loyalty the whole of religion, in no spirit of revenge, with no war feelings, nor ambition, nor envy in our breasts, but striving for the purity and the prosperity of the Church of Christ, let us come together; and that we may return to "the old paths," and have the spirit of former days, we would suggest the observance of Friday, the first day of the meeting, as a day of fasting and prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the revival of religion in all our Churches.

F. A. MCCORKLE,
R. P. WELLS,
J. W. ELLIOT.

A Sudden Change of Tune.

There has been a very singular change in the tone of the Copperhead press, toward President Johnson, since the 7th of July. Previous to that time they were praising him to the skies, and pledging him their cordial and affectionate support. They proclaimed him a "conservative democrat," who had no sympathy for "abolitionists" or "radicals;" various Copperhead Conventions had passed laudatory resolutions of his policy of reconstruction, commending it as admirably calculated to restore the rebels to full power and grace, and to re-unite the two wings of the "Democracy"—the Copperheads of the North and the Confederates of the South—into one harmonious organization as of yore. Already they had began to parcel out the offices within the gift of the Executive, and whet their teeth in anticipation of the good time coming.

But on the 6th of July, when the abolitionists had scarcely finished their national jubilation over the collapse of the rebellion, the President confirmed the verdict of the conspiracy court martial, and ordered that four prominent Democrats should be hung next day, and three others be transported to the Dry Torugas, for the offense of conspiring to assassinate an "abolition" President. This act of Andy Johnson startled and astonished both wings of the "Democracy"—Copperhead and Confederate—as much as would a clap of terrific thunder out of a clear sky. It was very evident there was a screw loose in their calculations, and that President Johnson would not do to tie to after using seven Democrats in that sort of way.

For three weeks past, we have been deprived of the pleasure of reading any more resolutions of Democratic Conventions, pledging support to "our patriotic, talented, pure-minded, conservative President" in his work of reconstruction! And we have not been edified by the perusal of a single Copperhead editorial extolling the acts and purposes and Jacksonian qualities of President Johnson. Not even the Chicago Times, nor Ben. Wood's News has a word of praise to offer in his behalf. They evidently heard something *drop* on the 7th of July.—*Chicago Tribune.*

How to Prevent a Divorce.

When the senior Jonathan Trumbull was Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman called at his house, requesting to see His Excellency in private. Accordingly he was shown into his *sanctum sanctorum*, and the governor came forward to meet Squire W., saying, "Good-morning, sir; I am glad to see you." Squire W. returned the salutation, adding, as he did so, "I have called upon a very unpleasant errand, sir, and want your advice. My wife and I do not live happily together, and I am thinking of getting a divorce. What do you advise, sir?" The governor sat a few moments in deep thought, then, turning to Squire W., said: "How did you treat Mrs. W. when you were courting her? and how did you feel towards her at the time of your marriage?"—Squire W. replied, "I treated her as kindly as I could, for I loved her dearly at that time." "Well, sir," said the governor, "go home and court her now just as you did then, and love her as when you married her. Do this in the fear of God for one year, and then tell me the result." The governor then said, "Let us pray." They bowed in prayer and separated. When a year had passed away, Squire W. called again to see the governor, and grasping his hand, said, "I have called, sir, to thank you for the good advice you gave me, and to tell you that my wife and I are as happy as when we were first married. I cannot be grateful enough for your good council." "I am glad to hear it, Mr. W., and hope that you will continue to court your wife as long as you live." The result was, that Squire W. and his wife lived happily together to the end of life. Let those who are thinking of separation in these days, go and do likewise.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—This is what the London Spectator says of the end of the world: "Almost all European writers, whatever their subject, politics or society, now tacitly assume that the human race is to progress forever, or to state their latent idea more strictly, is to advance steadily for an indefinite period towards a nobler life and a higher civilization. The idea of a fixed term of history, which so greatly influenced the Middle ages, has utterly disappeared, the semi-religious belief of cataclysm to occur at a distant but visible date, though still entertained, has ceased to be professed by anybody but Dr. Cumming, and does not influence him. The reverie of the politician is no longer absent from the great minds of the first four centuries—but of a coming millenium, when all mankind shall be allied, and the motive force of the European, and subtle brow of the Arab, and the deft hand of the Mongol shall all be employed together in making earth more lovely and more convenient for its people."

THREE Major Generals on one of the Cincinnati and Louisville mail boats, on Thursday last, took seats at the dinner table reserved for ladies. Two of them withdrew, upon intimation of the state of affairs by the captain. The third one refused to vacate his seat, though told a lady was waiting for it. The captain politely remonstrated. The Major General was gruff, and called him a condemned off-spring of a female canine. The urbanity of the captain gave way at this point, and he gave the Major General a good flogging, seated the lady in his place, and proceeded to have the dinner served up, as though nothing had happened.

From the Constitutionalist.

To the Preachers and Members of the Georgia Conference.

Dear Brethren: Living in your midst—interested in all that concerns the peace and welfare of the Church, cut off from all communication with my colleagues, I have felt it to be my duty to address you briefly and respectfully in relation to matters of grave moment and of common interest.

In various ways I have learned that some discussion has arisen, and that some anxiety is felt in relation to the future policy of our Church. The question has come up—if the Methodist Church, North, proposes re-union shall we accept?—Opposed to this proposition, some have suggested that we seek refuge from strife in the bosom of the Episcopal Church. Now I beg to say that the agitation of these questions is premature and fraught with evil. In the first place the Northern Methodists have not proposed re-union, and I predict will not except upon terms so degrading and repulsive as to preclude even their entertainment—much less their acceptance. I found this opinion upon their past history—their attecedents before and during the war, and their policy as declared, in a recent meeting by their Bishops.

As to the other alternative it is compassed with embarrassments. Many difficulties are involved.—We have not been invited, and it is indelicate to presume upon a welcome. Withal these are questions of etiquette and conscience—of cannons or ordination and forms—of Itinerancy and discipline, which no man or congregation can settle. They belong to Conferences and Conventions.

In the present state of affairs—if either proposition were presented and urged, nothing but strife, discord—alienation and dismemberment would follow. He who speculates—theorizes upon the possibilities—the contingencies of the future and assumes that the logic of events or the policy of others will force us to a choice between the alternatives mentioned, and thus seeks to precipitate an issue upon us, in my judgment acts unwisely, indiscreetly and those who are excited or misled by such counsellors involve themselves in very unnecessary disquietude. No, "In patience let us possess our souls." We are not children to be tossed about with every kind of doctrine. Nor are we subject to the dictation of others. Our church relations are not dependent upon the fortunes of war. There need be no restlessness—no apprehension and there ought to be no premature excitement—no hasty decision. The Annual Conferences will meet this Fall and Winter; and the General Conference in April or May next. These bodies will embody the piety and the intelligence of the Ministry and will be thoroughly informed of the will and wishes of the people. Through these organs—the Church will speak officially—authoritatively. In the meantime let every preacher do his work—make full proof of his ministry, both among whites and blacks. Let the membership live in peace—be devout and strive for the revival of the work of God.

For one I abhor strife, controversy, and pray daily for the peace of Jerusalem. After much reflection, my deliberate judgment is, that our true policy is *to maintain our present organization*. Here in is unity, peace and prosperity. Proposed amalgamation with every other communion, we shall divide, scatter and be lost. Believe me brethren, in giving this opinion, I am not taking counsel of bigotry or prejudice—of sectional pride or political animosity—but of my convictions of what is most conducive of peace, and most for the glory of God.

Accepting the issues of the war as the will of God in reference to the unity of the nation and the government, let us all lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. Do not leave your loyalty in doubt by unmanly repinings—by querrulous complaint, or by refusing the terms of offered amnesty. Qualify yourselves for the duties of citizenship—for the speedy restoration of civil government. Let us seek to repair the desolations of the land by a prompt and vigorous industry and prevent further demoralization of society by multiplied works of faith and love.

At an early day there will be a meeting of the bishops—an announcement of the time of the Conference and our address to the Churches. Pardon me if I have trespassed in following my own judgment and the advice of sundry brethren, by sending to you this brotherly epistle. May the Great Head of the Church give us the spirit of power, and love, and a sound mind. G. F. PIERCE.

Sunshine, July 20th, 1865.

Will the press please copy.

Public Speaking at Columbia.

Secretary Fletcher on yesterday made a speech to about nine hundred persons at the Market house in Columbia. He was heard with unusual attention. His first argument was an elaborate exposition as to the legitimacy of the State Government. He argued that it was a rightful political organization, emanating from the United States, and that even outside of that sanction, it was legitimate as the action of the loyal people of Tennessee. Following this, he discussed the constitutionality and the expediency of the franchise law, telling the people that the Legislature had passed the act with great reluctance, after long deliberation and much discussion, and only on conviction of its necessity, reserving the right to alter, amend or abolish it at the next session. Had the people accepted the issue quietly, and in a law-abiding spirit, the members would have probably repealed the act within ten days after meeting. As it was, it was likely a stronger bill would be passed in October. Mr. Fletcher concluded by a defense of Gov. Brownlow's appointments, showing wherein they were constitutional, expedient, and were necessary. After speaking an hour and a half, he retired from the stand, feeling that he had made a deep impression on the minds of the assemblage.

He was followed by General Pillow, who frankly acknowledged that the South, though fighting gallantly, had been as gallantly whipped. He endorsed the State Government, and said the people had the right to organize law and order just as they had done; that the franchise law was correct in principle. For one, he should abide by it, and he advised all others like situated to obey it. He continued in this style for some fifteen minutes, making a temperate, sensible and spirited speech. He coincided with the Secretary in the main in the positions that had been taken by him in his previous remarks.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

Our Foreign Relations—Their Satisfactory Aspect.

The steady rise of our bonds in the European market, and the enlarged demands that has recently sprung up for them there, is an evidence of the satisfactory relations of European Governments with our own. It was feared for a time, that the Mexican enlistments in this city, fictitious though they were know to be here, might lead to remonstrances on the part of France, and our credit was in consequence for a short time unfavorably affected; but the speedy and complete collapse of the entire movement, and the prompt action of the Government in preventing the sailing of a suspicious vessel from San Francisco, quickly restored confidence abroad.

The fact is, if we may take the solemn allegations of the leading statesmen of England and France, there is nothing they are more anxious to maintain than peace with the United States; and to that end, they will adopt all possible measures. England is even willing to discuss the question of paying damages for the injuries inflicted by the Alabama; and the official mouthpiece of the French Empire proclaims the anxiety of his government to find some feasible mode of escape from Mexico.—There is no doubt that our government meets all this in a like concilliatory spirit; and there is no doubt that therein it is supported by the great body of the American people.—*N. Y. Times.*

MR. LINCOLN AND JEFF DAVIS.—The New York correspondent of the London Spectator asks in his letter: "Was there ever a more striking contrast than that between the close of the public careers of the two foremost men in this tremendous conflict? One, careless of his life, and dying upon the summit of success, mourned by a great nation, and eliciting unprecedented respect and sympathy from all Christendom; the other, leading his followers to destruction, arrested as he 'skedaddled' across a cornfield, to save his neck, in his wife's petticoats." The Spectator adds, editorially:

"This Republic, which was supposed to be absorbed in trade and agriculture, enervated by wealth and prosperity, incapable of the efforts and sacrifices which are required for war—this Republic has already shown itself upon battlefields the rival of the Republics of Rome and Greece. Like the Grecian Republics, it has already had its two Nervic wars—its Persian and its Peloponnesian war. The war of 1774 to 1782, which created its nationality, and the war of 1861 to 1865, which has put an end to slavery, has engraved its name in the first class among the records of martial glory. That is enough for it. God grant that it may be able to stop without going further in this career of blood and danger."

A Treaty with Hayti.

The United States have just concluded a treaty with Hayti which would have been impossible to negotiate before the election of Abraham Lincoln. These Haytien blacks are recognized as a power upon the earth, and the treaty made with them is similar to those which have been established with the most favored nations. The Haytiens can come to the United States and engage in business, and Americans can do the same in Hayti. Mutual rights to resort to the tribunals of law are stipulated. All the American doctrines that free ships make free goods, and that neutral goods, not contraband of war, upon enemies' vessels are not subject to confiscation, are entered into. Engagements are made for the extradition of criminals, so that any Haytien "nigger" can come to this country and demand the person of a fugitive black man who has robbed him, and obtain the assistance of our laws and our officers. Such a privilege would have been impossible to be obtained four years ago; the slaveholders would have been shocked at the proposition. But "times change, and we change with them."

President Johnson, in his Southern re-organization policy is trying what virtue there is in grass. If it operates well, good, if not, he can "throw stones. The rude boys of rebeldom should take heed lest they provoke the use of the latter.—*Nashville Union.*

☞ A brother of Major General Rosseau, U. S. A., who was a private in the Confederate army, has been confined in the New Orleans parish prison for the last two months.

Suffrage Laws at the South.

We give below a condensed abstract of the provisions in the Constitution of the late Slave States in force immediately prior to the ordinances of secession, so far as they bear on the question of the right of suffrage. It will be seen that no two of them entirely agree in any other respect than that of excluding minors, blacks, and females from voting.

DELAWARE,

by her constitution as revised in 1831, Art. 4, Sec. 1, gives the elective franchise to "every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-two years, or upwards," who has resided one year in the State and the last month thereof in the county, and, who has within two years paid a county tax, assessed at least six months before the election; every free white male citizen over twenty-one and under twenty-two may vote without paying any tax. Soldiers quartered in the State are not made voters thereby; idiots, insane persons, paupers and felons, are excluded from voting, and the Legislature may impose forfeiture of the right of suffrage as a punishment for crime.

MARYLAND,

by her constitution, adopted in 1851, Art. 1, Sec. 1, allows "every free white male person of twenty-one years of age, or upwards," who has resided one year in the State, six months in the county, and is a citizen of the United States, to vote in the election district in which he resides, but no adult convicted of any infamous crime un