APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Under the 7th section of the schedule to the Amended Constitution and your resolutions of May 20, 1865, I have filled a large number of vacancies in the County and District offices by appointment. The necessity for this action was imperative, as many of the counties were without a single officer. While I do not doubt the validity of these appointments myself, I am informed that others do. As these doubts may lead to litigation, I recommend that the Legislature, out of abundant caution, declare the official acts of these officers valid, and thus cure any irregularities in the time and manner of their qualification.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

In all parts of the country the friends of law and order are realizing the giant strides of king Alcohol has made within the four years covering this rebellion, and the consequent demoralization directly attributable to the alarming increase of intemperance is now attracting the attention of the best members of society, and of the most profound statesmen of the country. Good men and patriots can but hail every movement against this monster vice of the ages as a pleasing augury of the times, and they must heartily approve every enterprise, and every act of legislation designed to break the back of this monster whose victims multiply with such frightful rapidity and whose power increases daily and nightly Intemperance did its work in the army, and now that peace has been declared it is transferring its baneful influence to the walks of civil life, demoralizing the young and rising generation and sending to premature graves many of our best and most useful citizens. Throughout the length and breadth of Tennessee distilleries, and wholesale and retail liquor dealers, are multiplying with frightful rapidity, and the increasing evils arising therefrom, call upon the friends of humanity, and of religion to educate the public mind in opposition to this vice, and, if possible to stay the tide that now bids fair to overwhelm and degrade society. I suggest to the members of the General Assembly the imposition of such a tax upon the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits as will amount to prohibition of the traffic. Such a recommendation by the Executive, and such legislation by you, will be any thing but acceptable to those who are so wedded to their cups and who are living by the traffic. So far as I am concerned I choose, nay, I *dare*, do what I think is right, looking to the good of my race and to the welfare of my country, leaving an enlightened and Christian people to pass upon the recommendation. Intemperance is blowing up steam-boats, upsetting stage-coaches, and, through the carelessness of drunken engineers or switch-tenders, it is bringing trains in collision or running them off the track. All this appalling loss life and limb, resulting from the wickedness, carlessness and contempt for human life of the owners, directors, superintendents, agents and employees on the various lines of travel, is attributable, in a great degree, to the vice of intemperance. With the recklessness following upon the heels of a devastating war, we may look for corresponding slaughters in Tennessee. A general revision of our State laws in reference to railroads and steamboats, is believed to be needed. The least that can be done by the Legislature—and this ought to be satisfactory to the friends of morality and religion—is to authorize the prohibition of the traffic through the ballot-box once in two years, either by counties or civil districts. This would enable those who desire to rid themselves of the numerous and alarming evils of intemperance to do so legitimately, while it would enable those counties or civil districts who are "joined to their idols" to cling to them, and suffer the consequences.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, the most noble of the charitable institutions of the State, located in the vicinity, deserves your attention and still further aid. That noble State charity is an honor to Tennessee, erected after an inspection of most of the similar institutions in other States, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. In company with the Secretary of State, I have visited the institution, spent the day there, and by its efficient officers we were shown through all its in-door and out-door departments. In its condition and management we found it to be all that its friends and the friends of humanity could desire. I was astonished to learn that patients were coming in at an average of one for every thirty-six hours! But the ruinous effects of this wicked rebellion will be to fill all the Insane Asylums of the South with patients. For the details in regard to past operations and present necessities of this institution, I refer you to the report of the Superintendent and Chief Surgeon, an intelligent citizen, and a faithful and able officer.

POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

I am unwilling to close this message without calling the attention of the Legislature to the measures proposed by President Johnson for the organization of the States recently in rebellion. The President stands up nobly for the Constitution and the Union of these United States, uninfluenced by any geographical considerations of North, South, East or West, and is therefore entitled to the sympathy and support of this General Assembly. So far as his purposes has been developed, I understand him to adhere to his principles and pledges made while Military Governor, both in regard to treason and traitors. His position from the beginning has been that loyal men must govern the revolted States; that conscious and intelligent traitors must be punished, and thus treason made odious. There is a moral sublimity in this position, and the loyal masses, North and South, will not fail to appreciate it, and will warmly and unswervingly sustain him against the assaults of extreme men. The hope of the country is suspended upon carrying out these measures of the President. His failure will involve horrors and evil consequences which all true patriots will shudder to contemplate. It is not to be denied, however, that many good and loyal men do not find themselves able to agree with the President in his policy, as indicated toward the seceded States. But this difference may be wholly owing to a difference of information. The President stands at the focus of all political information disseminated from the South; and though there may be many influences surrounding his position calculated to distract and bias a mind less strong than his, yet, making all proper allowances, it still remains that his opportunities for forming a correct judgment upon the state of his affairs in the South are vastly better than that of the great majority of men at the North, who are finding fault with and complaining of his position. Great weight, therefore, should be given to his opinions, which, so far as they have been expressed, are consolatory and refreshing to all loyal minds in the seceded States.

GUARANTEES.

The Government will act wisely in guarding against precipitate action in the organization of the rebel States; and even concede to the Government the right to demand guarantees and conditions for their future loyalty, as well as for protection of Union men and the emancipated slaves. These demands are necessary to guard us against a new rebellion. This much is necessary to retain harmony in the ranks of the great Union party, without which there is no safety or security for the future. With these guarantees and conditions, the great North ought to be satisfied, as she does not thirst for vengeance. In other words, what we want, in this trying crisis, is perfect frankness and mutual forbearance among the great minds North and South, to whom the people look for light and leadership. The loyal States of the North have an interest of 300,000 graves in the rebel States, and an expenditure of untold millions of money in putting down a wicked and unauthorized rebellion, and they are entitled to a voice in arranging the terms upon which these States shall be restored.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus placed before you, somewhat in detail, the information requisite to enable you to judge of the condition of the State the evils which environ us, and the measures of legislation which I deem necessary for averting them and ridding ourselves of them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of those means by which, above all others, we may hope to restore order and prosperity to our country. And if one be more prominent than another, it is the necessity for earnest and cordial co-operation between the State and Federal Governments. To you especially, as Legislators, do the loyal people of Tennessee look for encouragement and counsel. Fresh from the people, you are presumed to know their wishes; and to your action in the halls of legislation will all eyes be turned, not only in Tennessee and the loyal States North, but in the late seceded States, for examples of what is befitting loyal men, and a great State redeemed, disenthralled and regenerated. I have, gentlemen, full confidence that you will prove yourselves equal to the emergency, and meet the anxious expectations of the public, both at home and abroad. Having embarked in a glorious and holy cause, I feel assured that you will rise above all selfish and personal considerations.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I again congratulate you upon the restoration of peace to our distracted country, and upon the favorable circumstances under which you have again assembled in the Capitol. On the issue of the struggle now closed were staked, as I honestly believe, the fruits of the battles for free government in all ages of the world, and in all climes; and this great country of ours, with its unequalled soil and climate, its beautiful rivers and lakes, and its wonderful mountain ranges, so admirably adapted for a Temporal Paradise for man, may be proudly pointed to by the nations of the earth as proof of the capacity of our race for self-government. We are now able to look England and France in the face without a blush, because our starry banner, undimmed and untorn, floats on every breeze, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific; inviting the oppressed of every clime to a Republic redeemed from the wild heresy of secession, from the machinations of its despotic conspirators; regenerated and purified by the struggle through which it has passed, now entering upon a career of prosperity, of freedom, of national greatness, so vast, so grand, that the splendor of its glory throws far into the shade all the pretensions of all the governments on earth! May ours remain an undivided nation; may our prosperity be increased; may our peace be uninterrupted, and may our liberties be eternal!

W. G. BROWNLOW.

October 2d, 1865.

THE Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company intend to run two daily trains over their road, connecting with the trains

East Tennessee.

A Tennesseean now at Washington has written two interesting letters in regard to the resources of this section of this State. We copy portions of the first.

East Tennessee in general, and especially the Unaka chain and the table land, abound in fine forest trees. Among them are the white, pitch, and yellow varieties of the pine, the white and yellow poplar, the locust, the oak, the chestnut, the hickory, the elm, the sycamore, the sugar maple, the pine, persimmon, the beech, the birch, the walnut, the wild cherry, and many evergreens. The forests are rich in game, and the more so now, since during the years of the rebellion the game has been but little disturbed. There are found besides the deer many varieties of the squirrel, the mink, the beaver, the polecat, the wolf, the fox, the opossum, the raccoon, the wild cat, the muskrat, and the otter.

As far as iron is concerned, it must suffice to say that many a spot could be pointed out where from ten to twelve of the small forges can be heard at work, which tell at the same time of the abundance of the ore and of the small scale on which it is as yet brought to light. It is, as one might imagine, like the genii of the mountains for the master spirit of enterprise and of capital that shall develop their wealth. With regard to coal beds, I quote what Professor Stafford says with regard to the State of Tennessee: "A large portion of these beds is found within the limits of East Tennessee. The coal is of good quality, and in beds thick enough to be profitably worked; is at least equal, in the aggregate, to a solid stratum eight feet thick, and co-extensive with the table land, and hence equal in extent to 4,400 square miles, or in other words, equal in volume to a solid block of coal eight feet high, twenty miles wide, and two hundred and twenty miles long." In many cases the iron ore is found contiguous to the coal-beds, which, of course, is highly favorable to the economic manufacture of iron. Where coal beds are not near at hand charcoal supplies its place. The iron ore and the coal beds have been partially worked in the valley of the Unakachain. The capitols at Washington, D. C., at Columbus, Ohio, and at Nashville, Tennessee, owe a great deal of their beauty to the marble quarries of East Tennessee, of which those in Hawkins county take the lead. Quarries of very superior stone for building are also found in abundance. East Tennessee is also rich in lime, marl, zinc, saltpetre, salt, lead, copper and slate. Gold is found near the line of North Carolina. The indications for the successful boring of coal oil are favorable.

The Wautaga, the Nollichucky, the French Broad, the Big Pigeon, the Tennessee, the Hiwassee, the Ocoee, the Little river, and the Tellico, which break through the Unaka chain in narrow and deep gorges, afford, as they issue from the mountains, an immense water-power, which is but little brought into use. Such is also the case with the Clinch river and its tributaries.

THE records of the War Department show that the casualties in the campaign of the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, from May 5, 1864, to November 1, 1864, were as follows: Killed, 796 officers, 9,796 men; wounded, 2,796 officers, 51,161 men; missing, 775 officers, 23,083 men; total, 88,387.

In Sherman's army, from the time it moved on Dalton till after the capture of Atlanta, the losses were as follows; Killed, 5,284; wounded, 26,129; missing, 5,786; total, 37,199.

Against a total missing of 23,000 the Army of the Potomac has a set off of 15,370 prisoners captured from the enemy. Of guns, the same army lost 23 and captured 32.

The Grand Army of the Mississippi captured and received an aggregate of 12,983 prisoners and deserters during the active operations ending with the fall of Atlanta, of whom about twenty-five per cent. came voluntarily into our lines. Of guns, 26 were taken and 16 lost by Gen. Sherman's army.

A First Class Appointment.

Gov. Brownlow, yesterday, appointed Thomas H. Caldwell, Esq., of Shelbyville, to the office of Attorney General and Reporter. This is one of the appointments eminently fit to be made. Mr. C. is one of the oldest and ablest attorneys in the State, having long enjoyed a large practice, extending over eight or ten counties of Tennessee. The office was not sought by Mr. Caldwell, but was voluntarily tendered him by the Governor, as a reward of his talents, and unflinching loyalty.

Many important cases, in which the State will be involved, will come before the Supreme Court for adjudication; and the people may rest assured that their interests will be safe in the hands of the new Attorney General.—*Nashville Union.*

THE New York News threatens Gov. Brownlow with assassination. Doubtless the faro bank editor would exult over the assassination of the Governor, as he did over the assassination of President Lincoln—as he hoped to exult over the assassination of Andrew Johnson; which he would have done had not the heart of his friend Atzerott failed him.—*Press and Times.*

THE Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the assistant treasurers in different parts of the Union to return to the treasury all compound interest notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars which they may have received on government account, as, in consequence of the dangerous counterfeit, no more notes of that denomination will be issued.

THE New York News calls upon President Johnson to remove Governor Brownlow. Since these Democrats have committed themselves to the extinction of the States, and the power of the General Government to reconstruct them, they are inclined to go it strong, and they would even have the President turn out a Governor elected by the people according to the reconstruction which President Johnson, when Military Governor of Tennessee, recommended and approved.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

To the Preachers of the Knoxville District, Holston Conference of the M. E. Church:

The preachers in charge within the Knoxville District are requested to inform me by letter, at an early day, which their next quarterly meetings are to be held. This is especially important as to the following charges, viz: Rutledge, Sneedsville, Tazewell, Powell's Valley, Jacksboro, and Clinton.

THOS. H. PEARNE,
Presiding Elder.

Knoxville, October 11, 1865.

WE would say the people living in the upper counties of East Tennessee, who have claims against the Government, it will be to their interest to call on Rev. W. H. Rogers, Sunday School Agent, who is prepared to receive such claims for collection.

DR. A. B. TADLOCK, late of the Medical College of Cincinnati, has located in Knoxville for the purpose of practicing in his profession. His office is at the old stand of Dr. Paxton, Gay street. See his advertisement.

A pocket book containing a Soldier's discharge was left at this office a few days ago. The owner can have it by calling and proving property.

By order of Gen. Thomas, Gen. Woods, commanding the Department of Alabama, has arrested the Episcopal Bishop of Alabama, Richard Wilmer, and forbidden his clergy to officiate at present. Bishop Wilmer was consecrated since the secession of the Southern dioceses, and the regularity of his ordination is one of the questions to be considered in the event of the reconstruction of the Episcopal Church. His disloyalty was evinced, and his arrest occasioned by his order to his clergy not to pray for the President until the National troops were withdrawn from the State.

WE are informed that the order of Free and Accepted Masons in this city have emphatically declined the proposal to recognize a Lodge to be organized of colored men

Tribute of Respect.

Think of the past, my mind is often recalled to the hour of trouble, when friends so dear had to take the parting hand, because they loved the Union. For the good and satisfaction of the friends of ALEXANDER C. ANDES, of Sevier county, I propose republishing a piece, which was published in the Western Advocate, in May, 1863, by Charles Lozier, concerning his death. He died in the city hospital, in Murfreesboro', Tenn. In speaking of him, he says: Another case excited my sympathy. It was that of Alexander C. Andes, of Co. M, 2d Tenn. Cav. I found him quite feeble and conscious he must soon die. He was a refugee from Sevier county, Tenn., and had left his home early in the fall or winter of '62, because he loved the Union. He told me of his old father and mother, and a wife and three little children, had to be left behind and seldom had heard from each other since their parting. You would have cried to have heard his story as I did. He told me of his sweet little babes, and the evening he left them, with the fiendish guerrillas on his track, and of his sweet little babes that so longed after him, and of Mary, than whom there was never a better wife. He told me he could not hear from them, but he knew the father and mother, and wife all prayed for him, and they would not know he was dead, and they would keep on praying for him. Said he, if the way ever gets open so that you can write to my family, will you please write and tell them I still love them, and that I am not afraid to die. I promised him I would and left him. To-day I went to the room and the cot was empty. To-day he sleeps on the Savior's breast, a faithful christian free from toil and sorrow. How pleasing and pleasant the contrast between his former and present home. There the wicked cease from trouble, and there the wearied are at rest. Let me stop here and think how much more of patriotism and of grace than many of us possess, did it require to endure what this martyr did for the Union, and to die as he died. (Signed) JOHN H. LOZIER, Chaplain.

This piece was written just after his death by the Chaplain, who visited him during his affliction. He died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., 1863.

We could go on and add many things he said and done if it was necessary, but we deem it unnecessary. He is gone, let him sleep on the Savior's breast, and we will meet again.

Also, JAMES H. ANDES, his elder brother, his remains lieth in the silent tomb, in the old city graveyard in Murfreesboro', Tenn. He belonged to Co. K, 2d Tenn. Cav. He was the youngest brother of five who joined the Federal ranks.—Died from Sevier county in the fall of '62. He was in the battle of Stone River, after the taking of Murfreesboro', was slain by Typhoid fever, leaving his aged parent to mourn his loss. I stood by his bed-side, I saw him close his eyes in death, and bid his final adieu to this world of trouble and sorrow. His last and dying words were Meet me in Heaven. Then James closed his eyes and was no more. He is gone and we too must follow on.

Also, STEWART D. ANDES, a cousin to the former brothers, formerly of Co. K, 2d Tenn. Cav., died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., February 4th, 1863. He was the only son of a very aged widow of Sevier county, Tenn. During the great crisis of rebellion, for the sake of the Union and love of his country, he left here in October, '62, and made his way to the Star Spangled Banner, the flag of his country, and shortly after he was called off by the kind hand of God. He said he would rather live to come home if it was God's will, and live with his mother, but if not he was not afraid to die, and was ready to die. All of their funerals will be preached at Shiloh, the 15th of October, 1865, by Parsons Lowson and Wynn.

I am as ever,

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26th, 1865.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, by the resignation of the Hon. James H. Randolph, Senator from the Third Senatorial Ditrict, composed of the counties of Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount.

I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby command the Sheriffs of said counties of Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount, to open and hold an election at all the places of voting in said county on Saturday the 31st day of October, 1865, to fill said vacancy, and that they make returns of the result according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Great Seal (L. S.) of the State of Tennessee to be affixed. At the Department in Nashville, this 26th day of September, 1865.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y of State. oct4-1de

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, September 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee by the resignation of Hon. W. J. Copeland, Representative of the District composed of the counties of Polk, McMinn, and Meigs:

I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby command the Sheriffs of said counties of Polk, McMinn and Meigs, to open and hold an election at all places of voting in said counties, on Saturday, the 11th day of October, 1865, to fill said vacancy, and that they make returns of the result according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Great Seal (SEAL.) of the State of Tennessee to be affixed. At the Department in Nashville, this 19th day of September, 1865.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y of State sep27tde

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the General Assembly of the State fo Tennessee, by the resignation of the Hon. Samuel E. Griffith, Representative of the county of Washington:

I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby command the Sheriff of said county of Washington, to open and hold an election at all the places of voting in said county on Thursday the 12th day of October, 1865, to fill said vacancy, and that he make return of the result according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto (SEAL.) subscribed my name and cause the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee to be affixed. At the Department in Nashville, this 16th day of September, 1865.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y of State.

Afraid to Laugh.

Ladies sometimes repress their laughter to avoid revealing the discoloration and imperfection of their teeth. Pale ones, we would advise you to try the Fragrant Sozodont. It will remove, at once, all impurities, arrest the progress of decay, and whiten such parts as have already become black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as ever.

A Crown of Glory.

Every man, woman child who has used

Sterling's Ambrosia

is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.

IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE.

It cures Itching of the Head.
It Makes New Hair Grow on Bald Heads.
It Prevents the Hair from Falling Out.
It Renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.

Cleanses the Scalp. Cools the Heated Brow. Removes Dandruff. Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldness. Insures Luxuriant Locks. Inclines Hair to Curl. Supersedes Wigs. Kills Hair Eaters. Good effect apparant at once.

TO THE LADIES WE SAY,

the Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly put up. Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartons, containing two large bottles: No. 2 for morning—No. 1 for evening.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT,

STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the best, most agreeable and effective toilet article in the world. To prove this try a carton.

Sold by Druggists.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING CO.,
aug9-6m 215 *Fulton Street, New York.*

Plan of Episcopal Visitation of the M. E. Church, South.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Missouri—At Hannibal,	Wednesday	August 16
St. Louis—At St. Louis,	"	" 23
Kentucky—At Covington,	"	Sept 23
Louisville—At Russellville, Ky.,	"	Oct 4
Tennessee—At Edgefield,	"	" 11
Holston—At Marion, Va.,	"	" 18
Western Virginia—At Parkersburg,	"	Nov. 1

BISHOP KELLY.

Arkansas—At Jonesboro,	Wednesday	Oct 4
Wachita—At Eldorado,	"	" 11
Virginia—At Danville,	"	Nov 15
North Carolina,	"	" 29

BISHOP PAINE.

Memphis—At Covington, Tenn.,	Wednesday	Oct 11
Mississippi—At Greenville,	"	Nov 15
Montgomery—Lowndesboro, Ala	"	" 15
Mobile—At Mobile,	"	" 18

BISHOP PIERCE.

South Carolina,	Wednesday	Nov 13
Georgia—At Macon,	"	" 15
Florida—At Madison,	"	" 18

BISHOP ANDREW.

Rio Grande,		Oct. 11
Texas,		Nov. 18
East Texas,		" 15
Indian Mission,		Oct 1
California,		Nov 1
Louisiana,		" 8

ANNOUNCEMENT.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM RULE as candidate for County Court Clerk at the ensuing March election. sep26tde

☞ You are authorized to announce C. T. P. DAVIS as a candidate to the next Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. W. Gaines, of Monroe county. Election 8th of October, 1865. MANY VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce the name of HENRY C. TARWATER, as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing March election. oct4tde

MARRIED.

By Rev. Samuel Sawyer, September 27th, at Louisville, Tenn., Mr. SAMUEL FOSTER, and Miss MARGARET E. MATHEWS.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. M. I. BRIDWELL, Chief of Police of this city, and Miss MARY E. OWENS, of Louisville, Tenn.

At Dandridge, on the 28th of September, by the Rev. F. J. H. Myers, Mr. SHADRACK R. MITCHELL, late of the 1st Tenn. Cavalry, and ADALINE, daughter of Thomas Rankin, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

I WILL offer for sale at public auction in Sevierville, Tenn. on Monday, October 16th, 1865,

ELEVEN HORSES.

A Bill will be given for each animal sold.
By order of Col. A. J. McKay, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Tenn.,
W. J. COLBURN,
oct11-1t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF WAGONS AND AMBULANCES.

IN accordance with the orders of Col. A. J. McKay, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Tenn., I will sell at public auction, in the city

Proceedings of the Supreme Court.

SHACKLEFORD, MILLIGAN AND HAWKINS PRESIDING.

Knoxville, Sept. 24th, 1865.

J. C. Witt vs. G. S. Ellis, et als.

CHANCERY CAUSE—From Jefferson county.

James P. Swan, for complainants.
McFarland, for defendants.

Millegan, Judge—delivered the opinion of the court.

The questions in this case arise on the pleadings. A bill was filed August, 1859, in Chancery at Dandridge, and afterwards the same was arbitrated, and in December, 1859, the award was made the decree of the court. An Amended and Supplemental Bill was filed—on special affidavit—which on demurrer was also dismissed, and the decree confirming to award, which had been suspended, revived and affirmed; from which the complainant appealed in error to this court.

The Chancellor, we think, erred in over-ruling the demurrer. But under the provisions of the 4318th Section of the Code, a plea was wholly unnecessary. The second cause of demurrer we do not think well taken—pleas in abatement, bar, &c., are to be strictly construed. From the date of the appeal, to the time it was remanded the cause was not in the Chancery Court, and we think there was no annecessary delay in filing the plea. But, notwithstanding the error of the Chancellor, we do not feel authorized to reverse his decree. It is merely technical and does not go to the merits of the cause, and under the 4561 of the Code, we cannot set aside the decree of the Chancellor. We therefore affirm the Chancellor's decree.

September 25th, 1865.

William Evans, J. N. McGill, et als, vs. Henry Evans, James Evans, et als.

CHANCERY CAUSE.

Maxwell and Millegan, for complainants.
Thos. D. Arnold, for defendants.

This was a bill filed for the sale of the intestate's lands and for an account of rents and profits. The entire decree reversed, except as to the sale of the land, and an account is ordered as to the rents and profits since the death of the intestates; to be taken with a view to the condition of the country. Maynard, Special Judge, delivered the opinion of the court. This opinion criticises very greatly the practice of accumulating excessive costs, and will go far to stop it. The entire opinion will shortly be published.

Ed. H. West vs. William Tyler.

LAW CAUSE—From Washington county.

Arnold and Nelson, for plaintiff.
James W. Deaderick, for defendants.

Hawkins, Judge—delivered the opinion of the court.

The opinion is very lengthy and elaborate. The judgment of the Circuit Court must be reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial.

Sally Willis, Widow, &c., vs. John Looney, et als, and R. D. Powell, Adm'r, &c., vs. Sally Willis, et als, and W. W. Willis, Adm'r, &c., vs. Sally Willis, et als.

From the Chancery Court at Rogersville.

Nelson and McKinney, for complainants.
Fulkerson, for defendants.

Owing to the uncertainty of the evidence raising the trust, and the great lapse of time, the decree of the Chancellor is affirmed.

September 26th, 1865.

L. A. Garrett, Adm'r, &c., vs. E. M. Grove, et al, Bill, and John V. Brewster vs. L. A. Garrett, Adm'r.

James T. Shields, for complainants.
Horace Maynard, for defendants.

Shackleford, Judge—delivered the opinion of the court.

In this cause we are satisfied the note for $2,500, which was executed under a mistaken view of defendant, Brewster's liability, and there was no purchase of the land by Brewster. The note of $2,500 will be cancelled, Brewster having entered on the lands at the request of the intestate. Grove is entitled to the whole of the permanent improvements made by him on the lands; chargeable with reasonable rents. Brewster is entitled to recover the value of the Piano, it having been returned to his wife.—The other articles claimed not being delivered, and the intestate, nor the Administrator being under no legal obligation to deliver them, the defendant Brewster is not entitled to recover them. The decree of the Chancellor will be affirmed, and the cause remanded to the Chancery Court for proper accounts.

James C. Hodges and Wm. Brazelton, Jr. vs. James C. Bradford, Theo. I. Bradford and James Mitchell.

LAW CAUSE—From Jefferson county.

James P. Swan, for plaintiffs in error.
James R. Cocke, for defendants in error.

Millegan, Judge—delivered the opinion of the court.

In this case the Circuit Judge charged the jury, that under the plea of nil debit, as the law exists in Tennessee, the defendants could not rely on any defects in, or want of notice of protest. He must avail himself of such defence by special plea or notice. In this there is no error. It would not be so at common law, but the Code has changed, whether for good or evil we do not pretend to say. So the law is written. The judgment is affirmed.

McQueen & Duggen vs. Wills and Brown.

CHANCERY CAUSE—Johnson county.

Thos. A. R. Nelson, for complainants.
Baxter and Champion—for defendants.

Hawkins, Judge—delivered the opinion of the court.

The confession of the goods was not such as to entitle complainant's to an account on that basis. There is no error in the record, therefore the decree of the Chancellor is affirmed.

September 27th, 1865.

Joseph A. Mabry, in error, vs. J. J. Mormon.

LAW CAUSE—Knox county.

King and Doak, for plaintiff in error.
Baxter and Fleming, for defendant in error.

The court said, "Nothing in this record that appears to be excepted to." It an action on a note. Affirm the judgment.

J. R. & T. R. Bradley, in error, vs. J. M. Tunnell.

SUBMITTED.

Baxter, for defendant in error.
There being no error in the record, the judgment is affirmed.

Jos. A. Mabry, in error, vs. J. P. Calloway.

SUBMITTED.

Baxter, for defendant in error.
There being no error in the record, the judgment is affirmed.

Quotations for Southern Bank Notes.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

TENNESSEE.

Bank of Chattanooga	15 cts
" Commerce	45
" Knoxville	12
" Paris	25
" Memphis	35
" Middle Tennessee	70
" Tennessee	20
" West Tennessee	22
Buck's Bank	25
Northern Bank	35
Ocoee Bank	35
Planters' Bank	50
Southern Bank	5
Shelbyville Bank	70
Traders' Bank	5
Union Bank	55

GEORGIA.

Augusta Insurance and Banking Company	5
Bank of Augusta	15
" Athens	18
" Columbus	10
" Commerce	5
" Fulton	12
" Empire State	10
" Middle Georgia	45
" Savannah	30
Bank of the State of Georgia	20
Central Railroad Banking Company	35
City Bank of Augusta	20
Farmers' and Mechanics'	5
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	75
Marine Bank	40
Mechanics' Bank	5
Merchants' Bank	35
Merchants' and Planters' Bank	5
Planters' Bank	35
Timber Cutters' Bank	
Union Bank	5

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	85
" Charlotte	95
" Clarendon	10
" Commerce	20
" Fayetteville	15
" Lexington	25
" North Carolina	85
" Roxboro'	80
" Thomasville	30
" Wadesborough	15
" Washington	11
" Wilmington	20
" Yanceyville	20
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	15
Farmers' Bank of North Carolina	80
Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company	15
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	30
Miners' and Planters' Bank	20

Virginia	85@75
South Carolina	85@80
Alabama	15@45
Louisiana	35@20
Tennessee Bonds and Coupons	65
Quartermasters' Vouchers	85@70

These quotations are for notes dated before the war, and of denominations of $5 and upwards, are liable to fluctuations and cannot be relied on for any length of time. We will buy, sell, and effect exchange with banks or individuals on commission. Special quotations will be given whenever desired.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public she is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano, either at the residence of Mr. F. Cooper, Asylum street, near Gay, where she can be found at any time. Those wishing to favor her with their patronage can enter at any time during the course.

oct11-2t MISS V. A. WICKS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued from the Circuit Court of Knox county, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the court house door in Knoxville, on Saturday the 11th day of November, 1865, all the right, title, claim and demand that John E. Toole has in and to a certain tract of land lying in the 11th Civil District of Knox county, adjoining the lands of R. W. Toole, Wm. Toole and others, containing 350 acres more or less. Said property will be sold to satisfy a judgment that James Henry recovered against John E. Toole and others in the Circuit Court of Blount county.

oct11-1t M. D. BEARDEN, Sh'ff.

LOT FOR SALE

IN pursuance of the provisions of the will of Gen. William Wallace, dec'd, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in Maryville, on Monday, the 6th day of November next, the lot on which the old Wallace store-house stood, near the court-house, with two small offices on it. The most eligible lot in the place for a business house. Terms made known on day of sale. W. A. WALKER, Ex'r,

oct11-4t of Wm. Wallace, Dec'd.

U. S. Sanitary Commission Army and Navy Claim Agency.

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Local Agent.

Office, Lamar House, Knoxville.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION desiring to relieve Soldiers and Sailors, and their families from the heavy expenses usually paid for the prosecution of such claims, have established this Agency, to collect pensions, arrears of pay, bounty and other claims against the Government, WITHOUT CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND WHATEVER TO THE CLAIMANTS.

On application sent to this Agency, stating the name and post office address of the claimant, the name, rank, company,

FOREST HILL ACADEMY,

ATHENS, EAST TENN.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION OF this Institution will begin on the 16th of October, 1865, and close on the 16th of March, 1866.

Hereafter it will be conducted on the Graded School System, consisting of a Primary, Middle and Higher Department, and it is designed to guarantee to boys and girls a thorough English and Classical Education.

The following efficient corps of Instruction for the several departments has already been secured:

REV. W. W. THROPE, N. B., Principal.
REV. J. C. BARB, Teacher Middle Department.
REV. J. W. MANN, Teacher Primary Department.

The buildings have been carefully repaired, and no pains spared to make the School pleasant and profitable to all that may attend.

Non-resident students can secure board in good families, at reasonable rates.

Tuition $10 to $15 per Session, according to the advancement of pupils.

Tuition payable for one-half Session invariably in advance. An additional charge of $1 per scholar will be made to defray incidental expenses.

WM. M. ALEXANDER,
President Board of Trustees.

JNO. J. HELM, Sec'ry. oct11-2m

ATTACHMENT.

T. R. Lee, surviving partner of the firm of Allen & Lee, vs. D. D. Taliaferro.

THE PLAINTIFF, ON AFFIDAVIT, says the defendant is indebted to him, and so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, an attachment having been issued and returned before me: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, requiring said defendant to appear before me at my office in Blount county, on the 28th of November next to make his defense in said suit, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte.

oct11-4t* S. B. BRIGHT, J. P.

WANTED.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES,

IN THE SOUTH, TO WHOM VERY liberal discounts will be given. Parties possessing some means and facilities, will find this a most advantageous chance to enter upon a

SAFE AND LUCRATIVE

Branch of Business, at a comparatively small investment. Apply for particulars to the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
oct11-1t 556 Broadway, New York.

ATTACHMENT.

Alfred Carroll vs. Wm. L. Lafferty.

THE PLAINTIFF, ON AFFIDAVIT, says the defendant is indebted to him, and that he so absconds that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and having obtained an original attachment against the defendant made returnable before me, a Justice of the Peace for McMinn county, and the same having been levied on his property: It is ordered by me that the defendant appear before me at my office in Athens on the 15th day of November, 1865, or it will be proceeded with ex parte. It is further ordered that this notice be published for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig.

WM. C. OWEN, J. P.

Thomas Wattenbarger vs. Wm. L. Lafferty.

THE plaintiff, on affidavit, says the defendant is indebted to him and so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and having obtained an original attachment against the estate of the defendant, made returnable before Wm. C. Owen, a Justice of the peace for McMinn county, and the same having been levied on his property: It is ordered by said Justice, that the defendant appear before him at his office in Athens, Tenn., on the 15th day of November next, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte. It is further ordered that this notice be published for four weeks in Brownlow's Whig.

WM. C. OWEN, J. P.

Hiel Buttram vs. Wm. L. Lafferty.

THE plaintiff, on affidavit, says the defendant is indebted to him and so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and having obtained an original attachment against the estate, made returnable before Wm. C. Owen, a Justice of the Peace for McMinn county, and the same having been levied on his property: It is ordered by said Justice, that the defendant appear before him at his office in Athens, Tenn., on the 15th day of November next, or the