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., December 20, 1865.

C. S. Hubbard, of New Haven, Connecticut, is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for our paper in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

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.

Col. John H. James, Chief Quartermaster of the District of East Tennessee, is authorized to receive payment for subscriptions to this paper.

Clubs Rates of our Paper.

In view of increased mail facilities; of the scarcity of money among the people, just getting out of a four years war; and in view of the fact that the loyal people, limited as their means are, want our paper, we have determined to submit to them the lowest club rates we can afford, high as paper is, and the price of labor and all else connected with publishing a newspaper.

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Tennessee Congressmen.

Horace Maynard will claim that the admission of the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee does not depend on the same grounds with those from other rebel States. He will hold that the Congressional returns of Tennessee to the Union were never suspended; his section of State never voted for secession; that to treat it as tainted by the action of the Middle and Western would be to recognize the baleful doctrine of State sovereignty, and that the Supreme Court has continued to treat Tennessee like a loyal State, by holding sessions in regular circuit at Nashville. The Tennesseans are not likely to make common cause with the members from the other rebel States, and do not seem to care for the admission of many of them.

E. Kirby Smith—A Falschood.

E. Kirby Smith recently remarked in Lynchburg to a Railroad President, that when he was in command at Knoxville, he *permitted* the families of Maynard and Brownlow to go North, and *gave* them transportation. Gen. Smith knew this statement to be false when he made it. He *forced* both families out, and gave them 36 hours in which to get out of the State. When Mrs. Maynard appeared at the Depot, her colored servants also appeared, anxious to go, and she had paid for their tickets, *through*, as well as those of her white family. They refused to let the negroes go, and refused to return to her their fare when she demanded it! John B. Brownlow was told by Smith that they must pay their own passage, and they did so; and after they left, Smith took charge of the Brownlow house! What a shameful liar this miserable old *prejured* officer has turned out to be. When a man turns traitor to his country, he commences lying without any compunctions of conscience; and once guilty of treason and falschood, we may look out for highway robbery.

The Governor Again.

The people of East Tennessee will feel proud to know Dr. W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, has not forgotten them.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

Can the people of Hamilton county say as much for their Representative, Hood? Twice carried out of the streets by negroes, beastly drunk; once knocked down in the theatre, and kicked out of the house for bad conduct; once arrested by the guards and placed in the station house; once knocked down and stamped in a gamber house, until he was forced to be absent from the Legislature a week; once seen riding through the streets on Sunday, beastly drunk, with one leg projecting through a window of the back, swearing out and enquiring the way to a house of ill-fame. All this has occurred, and more, during the present session. The man is not only a disgrace to his county, but to poor fallen humanity.—While he rids in the lowest and most disreputable sinks of iniquity at Nashville, he keeps a dirty, plisant tool at Chattanooga to blackguard decent people through his semi-rebel paper.

The present reign of lawlessness throughout the whole country has become appalling. It is a thing upon every tongue. Every paper is filled with the records of crime. Every telegram startles with its details of murder, of arson and of robbery. The law seems powerless.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

So you are beginning to feel the effects of lawlessness, murder, arson, and robbing in Georgia, and upon the "sacred soil of the South." And as this appalling state of affairs is to be found "*throughout the whole country*," it is no longer confined to East Tennessee! Why, sir, East Tennessee is perfectly quiet and calm throughout her length and breadth. Her loyal people have gone to work; they have sown a broad extent of wheat, and it never looked better, promised a larger yield. We used to be oppressed and ground down by Southern rebel traitors, and villainous Provost Marshals, and informed against by home traitors. But we have permitted these rascals to leave the country for the country's good!

The columns of the rebel journals of the South teem with abuse of the Governor of Tennessee; and with the lies that crime is rapidly and steadily on the increase in the revolted States where he is hated most. To be abused by traitors, bushwhackers, and the leaders of the late rebellion, he deems the highest compliment that can be paid him. They made war upon him before the war, during its progress, and it would be in bad taste if they were to cease now, after their surrender to the Federal arms. The Union man who is in good repute with the defeated traitors of the South, is not entitled to the confidence of truly loyal men anywhere. If the Governor had thought proper to join in the pretended songs of praise to, and confidence in rebels, and had preferred them to Union men, he could have been a great man with the South, cerainly, for, in reality, they have no respect for Union men who creep after them from selfish motives.

To those who are forever railing out against the "tyranny" of this State, and against the *test oath* imposed by Congress, we have a few brief but pointed statements to make. The Government cannot permit itself to be destroyed by hostile votes any more than by hostile armies. The Union was not formed to be sacrificed by the Constitution, but to be protected by it; and if the Constitution become the means of endangering the Union and the Government, safety must be sought by the adoption of the principle enunciated by that greatest of departed statesmen, Alexander Hamilton: "Every Government ought to contain in itself the means of its own preservation. It would not, therefore, be just or reasonable to so interpret the Constitution, that any one or more provisions of it shall defeat the objects of the people in making it. The purposes for which the Constitution was made must be kept constantly in view in seeking the meaning of particular provisions."

Appointments by the Governor.

The Governor has commissioned David K. Young Judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit, a new Circuit composed of the counties of Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Fentress and Cumberland. He has commissioned Samuel L. Childress State's Attorney for the same Circuit.

Jacob M. Thornburg, late of the Federal army, has been commissioned Prosecuting Attorney for the 3d Circuit, composed of the counties of Knox, Roane, Monroe and Blount.

W. P. Bond, of Haywood, has been commissioned as Judge of a new Circuit, embracing that county, Madison and others.

The First Trial for High Treason.

An important trial came off last week in the Federal Court, John E. Gamble, of Blount county, was arraigned and tried for high treason against the United States, and after five days trial was acquitted by a jury. He was an enrolling officer during the days of rebel rule, and enrolled the conscripts of his civil district. He was also appointed agent to collect guns, and performed some acts under that agency.

The defense was that there was no guilty *intent*. It was admitted that he was an enrolling officer, and that he enrolled the conscripts of his district, but it was denied that he did so with the view of aiding the rebellion. On the other hand, it was insisted by his counsel, O. P. Temple, that he was a Union man, that he accepted the office by the persuasion of Union men, exercised it in such a way as to favor Union men and protect them, and that in fact he never seized a single gun, or put a single conscript into the rebel army. After the examination of about thirty witnesses, and lengthy arguments on behalf of the Government by C. W. Hall, District Attorney of the United States, and O. P. Temple on behalf of the defendant, the jury were charged by Judge Trigg, and who, after retiring and consulting, returned a verdict of not guilty.

This case was novel and important, because it was the first regular trial for treason against the United States that had ever taken place in the State, and the first that has taken place in the United States since the commencement of the late rebellion, if not for the last forty years. It was earnestly insisted by the counsel of defendant, that, if he could be convicted, three hundred known Union men in East Tennessee, who had held this and similar offices during rebel rule, could likewise be convicted of high treason, while the instigators and leaders of the rebellion were sheltered and protected by amnesties and pardons. The defense was based on the broad ground of *not guilty in intent*, and not on technical points. The de[illegible] refused to apply for a pardon, because he [illegible] that he was never guilty of any crime to be pardoned.

Restoration in the South.

A dispatch from Nashville to Louisville, after Gen. Steedman arrived in the former city, says:

General Steedman, commanding the District of Georgia, with headquarters at Augusta, reports much disaffection among the citizens in his department. They are not as obedient to the laws of the land and the orders of the military authorities as had been expected. Much crime is prevalent in that section, and much prejudice exists against Federal soldiers and the Government. But slow progress is being made towards a restoration of good feeling.

General Steedman *knows* whereof he speaks—he is among them, has to deal with them daily, and he speaks the uniform testimony of all visitors to the South, except, perhaps, *Horcey M. Waterson*, who spent *five* weeks in *five* cotton States, and conversed with *a dozen* rebel locofoco acquaintances in each State, who told him the people had all become loyal. Gen. Steedman understands the thing differently.

The Scientific American.

A new volume of the *Scientific American* commences on the 1st of January next. It is the best paper in the United States for mechanics, inventors and manufacturers. It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in this country. It is published weekly.—Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations. The numbers for a year make two volumes of 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests.

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The Vote of Smith County.

The following statement appeared yesterday in the editorial columns of the Banner:

We learn from good authority, that on hearing that the vote of Smith county was to be thrown out of the election returns by the Secretary of State, upon an illeged irregularity, Mr. Bowen called upon Mr. Fletcher and remonstrated against the injustice of the act, when the latter gentleman proposed to make out a new report not to include the county of Smith, and so to remove any opposition on the part of the former, which was sprung from purely local considerations. Mr. Bowen declined the kind politeness, and the report stood as originally designed, and did disfranchise, among others, one of the most loyal counties in the State.

We are authorized, on the very highest authority, to pronounce the foregoing statement a gross perversion of the facts. The Secretary made no such offer, and of course, the Senator from Smith did not and could not decline it. No person of sense would believe that such an offer was made, and we are positively assured that it never was made.—*Press and Times.*

Two White Men Ordered to be Executed for Murdering a Negro Woman in Georgia.

The following order will be read with great interest, as manifesting the determination of the President and others in authority, to enforce the laws on black and white alike, and to punish to the utmost those who act on the supposition that negroes have no rights they are bound to respect.

A military commission which convened at Washington, Georgia, in October last, sentenced Christopher Reese and John Brown, citizens of Georgia, to be hanged for the murder of a colored woman.—The President has just made the following endorsement on the finding of the Commission

Executive Office, Washington,
Nov. 21, 1865.

The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentences are approved, and it is ordered that Major-General Steadman, commanding the Department of Georgia, or any other officer for the time being commanding said department, carry the said sentence into effect by hanging the said John M. Brown and the said Christopher Columbus Reese each by the neck until he is dead, the place of executing the said sentence to be fixed by the commanding officer of the department, and the execution to take place on the first Friday in January next.

The rebellion seems to have cost the State of Mississippi as much as any State in the Union. But her losses in the war against the Union are stoned for in that she had the honor of furnishing the President of the would-be Confederacy. The Legislature now in session reports the following as the state of the case.

Whole number in service	76,000
Died of disease	15,500
Killed and died of wounds	12,000
Discharged, resigned and retired	19,000
Deserted or dropped	11,000
Missing	250
Transferred to other commands	1,500
Total losses from all causes	59,250
Balance accounted for	16,750

The end of the rebel Lieutenant General Early's experience with Phil. Sheridan, is thus stated by the latter in his official report of his cavalry raid immediately before the overthrow of Lee's army:

When General Custer struck Fredericks Hall Station, he entered it so suddenly that he captured the telegraph office with all the dispatches. Among them was one from Lieutenant General Early to Genrule Lee, stating that he had been informed that Sheridan's forces were approaching Goochland and that he intended to move up with 200 cavalry which he had, and attack them in the flank at daylight. General Custer immediately ordered a regiment of cavalry in pursuit of this bold party, which in about two hours it overtook, attacked and captured or dispersed in every direction, Lieutenant General Early escaping on a side road, with five or six orderlies and two staff officers. He was, however, closely followed by a small detachment, and his staff officers captured, he barely escaping over the South Anna with a single orderly, and the next day he made his way to Richmond, after a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in which he lost nearly the whole of his army, together with his battle-flags and nearly every piece of artillery with which his troops opened upon us, and also a large part of his transportation.

The nation continues to exist, the Union still lives, and despite Southern rebellion will continue. It is not to be defeated in its will by the fact that the States in rebellion—*one third of the States*—have destroyed their constitutional governments.

Letter from the Deposed King Isham G. Harris, late a Tennesseean, now a "Greaser."

REBEL EXILES IN MEXICO.

TRIBULATIONS OF ISHAM—HOW HE RAN FROM THE YANKEES FOR FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES.

The Atlanta New Era publishes a long letter from Ex-Gov. Harris, addressed to G. W. Adair, of the firm of Clayton, Adair & Purse, of that city. The letter was written at Cordova. Old Cordova, in Spain, was noted for its whipping-post; we trust, on Harris' account, that there is one at the new Cordova. Isham intimates that he is doing finely, and that all other foxes should have their caudal extremes cut off, like himself:

Cordova, Mexico, Nov. 12, 1865.

George W. Adair—My Dear Sir: I lingered near Grenada, endeavoring to arrange some business matters, until the 14th of May. In the meantime, I had a skiff built, and on the morning of the 14th I embarked, some six miles east of Greenwood, and set sail for the trans-Mississippi, the party consisting of Gen. Lyon, of Kentucky, myself, and our two servants. We navigated the back-water for 120 miles, and on the morning of the 21st, just before daylight, I crossed over to the Arkansas shore. I crossed at the foot of Island No. 75, just below the mouth of the Arkansas river; proceeded westward as far as the back-water was navigable, and on the morning of the 22d I left my frail bark, bought horses, mounted the party, and set out for Shreveport, where I hoped to find an army resolved on continued resistance to Federal rule; but before reaching Shreveport, I learned that the army of the trans-Mississippi had disbanded, and scattered to the winds, and all the officers of rank had gone to Mexico.

Having no further motive to visit Shreveport, I turned my course to Red River county, Texas, where a portion of my negroes and plantation stock had been carried some two years ago. I reached there on the 17th of June; was taken sick and confined to my bed a week. On the 15th of June, with my baggage, cooking utensils and provisions on a pack mule, I set out for San Antonio, where I expected to overtake a large number of Confederate, civil and military, officers, en route for Mexico. Reaching San Antonio on the 26th, and learned that all the Confederates had left for Mexico some ten days or two weeks before. On the morning of the 27th, I started to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande—the Federals holding all the crossings of that river below Eagle Pass. I reached Eagle Pass on the evening of the 30th, and immediately crossed over to the Mexican town of Picoras Negras. On the morning of the 1st of July, set out for Monterey; arrived there on the evening of the 9th. Here I overtook General Price and Ex-Governor Polk, of Missouri, who were starting to the city of Mexico the next morning, with an escort of twenty armed Missourians. As I was going to the City, and the trip was a long and dangerous one to make alone, I decided to go with them, though I was literally worn out with over 1,500 miles of continuous horse-back traveling. I exchanged my saddle horse, saddle, &c., for an ambulance; put my two mules to it, gave the whip and lines to Ran, bought me a Spanish grammar and dictionary, took the back seat, and commenced the study of the Spanish language. We made the trip at easy stages of about 25 miles per day, and reached the City of Mexico on the evening of the 5th of August. The trip was one of the longest, most laborious and hazardous of my life.

Our reception upon the part of the Government officials here was all that we could have expected or desired. We were invited to an audience with the Emperor at the Palace, the far-famed Halls of the Montezumas. At the time fixed, we called and were most kindly received by the Emperor and Empress, and were assured of their sympathy in our misfortunes, and of their earnest hope that we might find homes for ourselves and friends in Mexico. The Empress was our interpreter in the interview. She speaks fluently the French, Spanish, German and English languages, and is in all respects a great woman.

We overtook at the city of Mexico, Gen. Magruder, Commodore Maury, Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, Gov. Reynolds, of Missouri, and Gov. Murray and Gov. Clark, of Texas, with many other and lesser Confederate lights. On the 5th of September, the Emperor published a degree, opening all of Mexico to immigration and colonization, and Commodore Maury and myself and other Confederates were requested to prepare regulations to accompany the decree, which we did, and which were approved by the Emperor on the 27th. The decree and regulations offer very liberal inducements to immigration, amongst which are a donation of public lands at the rate of six hundred and forty acres to each head of a family, and three hundred and twenty to each single man, a free passage to the country to such as are not able to pay their own expenses, freedom from taxation for one year, and from military duty for five years, religious toleration, &c., &c.

Commodore Maury has been appointed Imperial Commissioner of Colonization, which makes his authority in the matter of colonization second only to that of the Emperor.

* * * *

We find in the vicinity of this place the most beautiful, and all things considered, the best agricultural country that I have ever seen. The climate is delightful, never hot, never cold, always temperate, always pleasant. The soil richer and more productive than the best of the prairie lands of Mississippi in the Okolona county, yielding large crops of corn, barley, rice, tobacco, sugar cane and coffee, with all the fruits of the tropics, and the best that you ever tasted. You can raise two crops of corn on the same land each year; the usual mode of farming here is a crop of corn and a crop of tobacco on the same land, the corn ripening always before time to plant tobacco, and ten miles from here, in the direction of the coast, you strike as good a cotton country as can be found in the world.

The most profitable crop here is coffee; you plant about six or seven hundred trees to the acre, it begins to bear at two, and produces a full crop at four years old. You can always calculate safely on an average of two pounds to a tree, though there are instances of a tree's bearing as high as twenty-eight pounds. The tree is hardy, and will live fifty or one hundred years. It costs about as much labor to cultivate and put into market an acre of coffee as it does an acre of corn in Georgia.

The coffee plantation, with its shade of bananas, figs, oranges, mangos and zapotes, with the walks fringed with pine apple, all in full bearing, is the richest and most beautiful spectacle upon which my eyes have ever rested. I have selected 640 acres about ten miles from here, where I propose to surround myself with the coffee plantation, in the midst of which I will settle down, constantly inhaling the odors of the rich tropical fruits, and gaudy-colored and fragrant tropical flowers, in an atmosphere of perpetual spring, yet turning the eye to the northwest you constantly behold the snow-capped peaks of Orizaba and Popocatapetl, from which I can draw my ice at all seasons of the year.

There are about thirty Confederates now here, all of whom will locate their lands and commence the work of settlement within a week or ten days.

Will many of the people of the Southern States feel inclined to seek new homes? or will they follow the example of Lee, Johnston and others? Mexico presents the finest field that I have ever seen for the enterprise of our people, and now that slavery is abolished in the South, hired labor can be much more easily procured here, and made much more profitable, than in any part of the United States.

Where is Forrest, and what is he doing? And where and how is everybody else? for I have heard from none of our friends since I left Mississippi.

Very truly, your friend.

Isham G. Harris.

Card from Hon. Horace Maynard.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

When the House of Representatives was called to order to-day, the Clerk proceeded in the call of the members until he passed the State of Kentucky.—By usage, next on the roll of States Tennessee follows immediately after Kentucky.

Finding that the Clerk omitted to call the State of Tennessee, I addressed him, with a view to state that I, with seven other gentlemen, had been elected by the people of that State to represent them in the present House; that we were present with credentials to that effect, ready and offering and demanding, in behalf of our respective constituents, to participate in the organization of the House, and enter upon the duty of legislation. The Clerk declined to hear any statement during roll-call. I tried again, and repeatedly, to obtain the floor, so as to make this statement, and as often failed. The application was each time imperatively and peremptorily refused.

The following is the form of our credentials:

"STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Executive Department,
Nashville, November 13th, 1865.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that a general election, opened and held in said State, on the first Thursday in August, A. D. 1865, for the purpose of electing Representatives of the State of Tennessee in the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, Horace Maynard, of the county of Knox, was regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of the State of Tennessee, and the United States, Representative in said Congress from the Second Congressional District, composed of the counties of Claiborne, Union, Knox, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Anderson, Blount, Monroe, Polk, McMinn, Bradley and Roane. And I do, therefore, commission the said Horace Maynard Representative in Congress, as aforesaid, during the term, and with all the powers, privileges and emoluments appertaining.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the [SEAL.] of the State of Tennessee to be affixed, at the Department in the city of Nashville, this 13th day of November, 1865.

By the Governor: W. G. Brownlow.
A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State."

A similar certificate was given to each member.
Horace Maynard.

December 4, 1865.

A half brother of General Forrest has been sentenced to be hung by a Military Commission. Earnest efforts are being made by loyal men to have the sentence commuted.

Letter from Rev. Thos. H. Pearne.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 6th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:

On my own account and on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal ministers and members within the Knoxville District, I wish to be heard through you columns, on a subject of grave importance.

I have observed, with profound regret, a disposition to interrupt and mob preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in different parts of East Tennessee. Several instances have recently occurred in McMinn county and elsewhere, where they have been ridden on rails and otherwise violently interrupted. I have nothing to say, in extenuation of the wrong doings of the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a body, nor of the very offensive conduct of some of its members, as individuals. Their deeds have passed into history. Right-minded men have adjudged them. I cannot doubt, nor deny, that the loyal people of East Tennessee have had great provocation to resentment towards certain rebel preachers; that is, preachers "who imbibed *the spirit* of the late rebellion," and under its inspiration, acted, not only in violation of the plainest teachings of Christianity, but also of the common instincts and impulses of a correct, elevated manhood. Nor may I omit to state, that Christian ministers, who have incited to rebellion, who have instigated the killing of Union men, who have voted them out of Church fellowship for their loyalty, and who, so far as their official action could do so, have consigned Union men to graceless perdition, must have considerable *cheek* to come among a people towards whom they have thus acted, and propose to take pastoral oversight of them and administer to them the gospel of Christ.

Yet, admitting all this, to mob, and violently maltreat such ministers, whatever their alleged or real offenses, is wrong in principle, unwise in policy, and of dangerous tendency.

Now, that war has ceased, and the civil law has succeeded to the military power, for persons who have done unlawful or felonious acts, there is a legal tribunal, where they may and should be held to answer in civil damages or criminal penalties.—Neglecting these modes of redress and proceeding to mob violence is unlawful and evil. In time of peace, Lynch law against *rebels*, even, whether repentant or unrepentant, is as wrong *in' principle* as Lynch law against Union men for loyalty. Always, and everywhere, it is essentially wrong.

The policy is as unwise and mistaken as the principle is vicious; because *force* is no argument, convinces no one, establishes nothing, as to its truth or error. The teachings and practice of the Church, South, as to rebellion and kindred subjects being wrong, they are not likely to be shown wrong or refuted by mob and gag-law. Besides, as persecution always elicits sympathy and support in favor of the persecuted and their cause, to violently attempt to hinder the access of Southern preachers to the people of East Tennessee, is the surest way of gaining for those Southern preachers, what the interrupters desire to prevent. This policy defeats its own purpose and injures the cause of its supporters; because, it makes friends for the persecuted and reacts upon the persecutors.

The tendency of such conduct is dangerous. It is invariably and inevitably towards the overthrow of free institutions and the destruction of a people's liberties. Liberty of speech,—not license—is a constitutional right, guaranteed to every citizen of the United States. For the abuse of this right, the person is subject to *law*, not force. If this right is forcibly and lawlessly denied to any class of citizens, or *on any subject*, or *for any reason*, in so far law and order are overthrown and an approach is made to anarchy and to public and personal insecurity. Mob violence, tolerated on one subject, or for any special cause, *may*, in time, be tolerated for other causes and therefore it is not safe. In times of peace, each citizen's dearest rights and most sacred civil liberties are inseparately bound up and connected with, the maintenance of public order, individual rights, and the majesty of the civil law.

If preachers of the Methodist Church, South, with a record stained with disloyalty and bloody with rebellion, have the *effrontery* to attempt to preach in loyal communities where their deeds are well known, my counsel would be, *let them do it*.—Union men are not under obligations to hear them, to feed them or to countenance them; but they ought not to interrupt or to mob them. Let the deeds of such men be known; let the light of truth shine upon their doings and pretensions. If loyal Methodists cannot sustain their cause by truth and free discussions, as against that of Southern Methodists in the fair field of argument and reason, it cannot be sustained at all; for *violence* cannot rightly nor permanently uphold it, nor will force refute the opposite. For one, I fear not the issue when the appeal is calmly made to truth and reason.

I shall not be suspected of sympathy with the cause of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, against the government of the United States, because I have thus expressed myself. The record of that Church is a most damaging one; nor have I seen the evidence that their repentence is so genuine and radical as to entitle them to my sympathy or confidence. Yet, I deprecate as impolitic, evil and dangerous, the attempt to shut them out from East Tennessee by force. Neither am I willing that the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be held as abetting or favoring such an attempt. So far as I know, the ministers and members of that Church in East Tennessee disapprove it. I know this to be the case in Knoxville District and I believe it to be so in the others. Rev. Wm. H. Rogers, Rev. Prof. J. F. Spence, and many others with whom I have conversed, concur in these views. For myself, I have taken occasion to express my sentiments on this subject at quarterly meetings which I have attended, and also, in my correspondence with newspapers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas H. Pearne,
Presiding Elder, Knoxville District,
Methodist Episcopal Church.

President Johnson takes off the wild Democracy in his message, upon the heresy of State Sovereignty, after this fashion

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The President thus hits off treason in his message:

It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with this commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and its laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judiciously settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has a right to renounce its place in the Union.

The President thus concedes to Congress the right to protect the negroes in the States:

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor.

The President admits the right of the Senate and House to keep out of their seats members of Congress from the revolted States:

Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members.

The Hon. Mr. Gaut, in the pathetic remarks with which he accompanied his resignation as a member of the lower house of the present Tennessee Legislature, as reported in the proceedings of that body, closed as follows: "And when we are done with the labor and troubles of this world, and are called to eternity, I only request that we will be prepared to meet in the Kingdom of God, where trouble is no more, there to legislate around His throne."

If Mr. Gaut expects to find a *quorum* of this House there, he will be greatly mistaken!

A Handsome Present.—G. & C. Merriam, the celebrated publishers, of Springfield, Massachusetts, have forwarded to Governor Brownlow, through our friend, E. P. Cone, a very elegant edition of Webster's illustrated royal quarto dictionary, bound in black Turkey morocco. It is the very luxury of the typographer's and publisher's art, the most beautiful edition of the great lexicographer's work which we have ever seen. G. & C. Merriam are famed for the excellence of their publications.—*Press.*

Methodists of Western North Carolina.

Below we give an article from the Asheville (N. C.) News, dated November 16th. It shows that the leaven of truth and righteousness is working, and that the loyal Methodists of Western North Carolina, like those of East Tennessee, prefer a *general* Church to one that is *sectional*, and one which has been *loyal*, to one *stained with disloyalty and treason*.

THE OLD METHODIST E. CHURCH IN HAYWOOD.

Mr. Editor—Our second Quarterly Meeting on the Waynesville Circuit was held last week at the Richmond Institute, F. M. Fanning, Presiding Elder. Bro. Fanning's ministrations, and preaching especially, gave general satisfaction, I think, and made a decided impression for the old Church and the cause of religion. We had an old fashioned Love feast. It made me think of Methodism when I first knew it; and several of the old gray headed veterans who participated made me feel that we were connected with other days of life and power to the Church.

From reports of the preachers the work on the circuit seemed to be prosperous. Some twenty official members present, about thirty belonging to the Quarterly Conference, nine of whom are ministers, and about 325 members, and for piety and moral worth generally are not surpassed in the bounds of my acquaintance.

The Quarterly Conference passed the preamble and resolutions appended, which, if you will insert in your paper, will oblige. A. Member.

October 24th, 1865.

Preamble and Resolutions passed by the Quarterly Conference, Waynesville Circuit, Methodist E. Church.

Whereas, Slavery was the cause, and only cause of the separation and secession of the M. E. Church South from the old Methodist Church, consequently the very foundation of its existence; and as the same instrumentality was the cause, or excuse, for the desolating war that spread desolation and ruin over our once happy country, and especially the South, and the termination of which has put an end to slavery, the apple of discord so long to our people;

1. *Resolved*, That in this result we recognize the hand of an overruling Providence, to which we are entirely submissive.

2. *Resolved*, Inasmuch as the M. E. Church South, as a Church, made common cause with the Confederacy, and staked her very existence on the cause of slavery and the success of the Confederacy, that we believe the failure of one a decision of Providence against the whole.

3. *Resolved*, That we can see no cause, therefore, for a continued perpetuation of the Church South, except in prejudice or a desire to revive slavery—an institution now dead and buried, and especially as there is no difference in articles of faith, general rules, except the clause on slavery, nor the general policy of the Church.

4. *Resolved*, That of our honest convictions of what is right, and a desire to do good, we have deliberately connected with the old Methodist Church, not North nor South nor East nor West, but the Methodist Church in the United States, and instead of doubting the propriety of our course, that the more light and reflection, the better satisfied and determined we become.

5. *Resolved*, That under all the circumstances, the organization under the old Church at present, we believe best, though it does involve a partial separation of the Church in some sections of the South, which we believe and trust, under Providence, will lead to the union mainly of the Church South with the old M. E. Church, whose doors stand open both day and night to all who will come in on the terms contained in her Discipline.

The Proposed Southern Railroad.

Gen. J. T. Wilder, who has been in the city recently, has given fresh interest to the subject of the contemplated Cincinnati and Knoxville Railroad.

As this matter is one in which the citizens of Cincinnati are perhaps more nearly concerned than those of any other city, we lay before our readers the main facts and figures relevant to the subject.—There are three routes proposed for a railroad to Knoxville. One, and the one which the citizens of Louisville are making every effort possible to secure defects from Lebanon, the terminus of the Louisville and Nashville branch, leaving Stanford to the left, passing through Somerset crossing the Cumberland river at Point Burnside, and traversing the plateau of the Cumberland Mountains to Knoxville. Another route by which it is proposed to connect Cincinnati more directly with Knoxville, starts from Paris and passes through Winchester, Irvine, Manchester and Cumberland Gap, connecting at Morristown with a branch road at that point to Knoxville.

The route, which it is claimed by Gen Wilder, who has traveled the entire country through, is most practicable, crosses the Cumberland at Point Burnside. If Cincinnati builds the road, it is proposed that leaving Nicholasville it shall pass through Danville and Somerset, crossing at Point Burnside, and thence over the plateau of the Cumberland Mountains, through Clinton to Knoxville. The advantages of this route are stated as follows. The distance from Knoxville to Nicholasville is 180 miles. The Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company, chartered by the Tennessee Legislature, have completed ten miles and have graded eight miles more, which eighteen miles comprise the most difficult portion of the line. Besides, the piers and approaches to Clinch river bridge are already constructed, and about twelve miles more of the road are about half graded.

There is but one bridge to build from Clinch to Kentucky river, a distance of 154 miles. The superstructure of Clinch river bridge was removed by the Government during the war for use at other points, and of course will be replaced.

The road runs near Big South Fork of the Cumberland for 65 miles along the plateau of the mountain, requiring not a single bridge or culvert. Eight miles of the road are already graded from Nicholasville to Kentucky river, and $100,000 have been expended toward the construction of the bridge over that river.

The proposed route lies through a country pronounced by noted geologists the most wealthy section in minerals, coal and oils known on the continent.

The great valley of the Big South Fork, in which are located the famous Beatty oil and salt wells is thus opened up to development of its immense petroleum wealth. The opening of the Big South Fork to down stream navigation, which enterprise is about to be undertaken by English and Canadian capitalists, secures to this road the transportation of the immense quantities of oil and mineral wealth that must flow down this valley for a distance of one hundred miles. This stream with its tributaries drain the great level of the Northern table of the Cumberland range. Each stream cuts through great sandstones of the coal measures to the subcarboniferous limestone, from which every puncture brings forth petroleum. It is believed by geologists who have been the entire summer prospecting in this region that this section is richer in oil than even the great oil regions in Western Pennsylvania. Gen. Wilder has several specimens of this oil at his rooms at the Burnet, and they are pronounced very superior for lubricating purposes. A donation of 260,000 acres of these mineral and oil lands are tendered as a gift to the parties who build the road.

The objections to the Cumberland Gap route are, that the obstacles to be encountered in either of the forks of Rockcastle river, all of which must be crossed, are far more serious than that rising to the Cumberland plateau on the other route.

Laurel river on that route is equally as serious an obstacle as Rockcastle. There is required at Cumberland Gap a tunnel of at least 2,200 feet in length. Besides, at the southern outlet, the road is from 600 to 700 feet higher than Powell river, which is but seven miles distant. From this river to Morristown, Black Oak ridge must be crossed, which of itself is a greater barrier than the Cumberland Mountains. The following exhibit shows the condition of the Kentucky and Knoxville Company's affairs.

Loan from the State of Tennessee, $10,000 per mile, 70 miles	$700,000
State loan for Clinch river bridge	100,000
City of Knoxville	100,000
Knox county	100,000
Anderson county	100,000
Campbell county	50,000
Individual subscriptions	97,619
	$1,247,619
Amount expended	481,586
Encepended	$766,032

The amount from the State is due only for the purchase of iron and rolling stock when the road bed is graded.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Useful.—Few readers can be aware, until they have had occasion to test the fact, how much labor of research is often saved by such a table as the following:

1607. Virginia first settled by the English.
1614. New York first settled by the Dutch.
1620. Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1623. New Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
1621. New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1625. Delaware settled by the Swedes and Fins.
1635. Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1635. Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1636. Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1650. North Carolina settled by the English.
1670. South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.
1682. Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1733. Georgia settled by General Oglethrope.
1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811. Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816. Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817. Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819. Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820. Main admitted into the Union.
1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836. Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836. Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845. Florida admitted into the Union.
1845. Texas admitted into the Union.
1846. Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850. California admitted into the Union.

Choice Tobacco and Cigars.—A large and well selected stock, at wholesale and retail, can be found at King's Old Corner.
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German Union Association.

The following letter has been sent us for publication by the Central Committee of the German Union Association of the State of Tennessee. Capt. Frederick Seibel, late of the Union army, has been requested to organize a Committee for East Tennessee, and report to the Central Committee at Nashville:

Register's Room,
State Capitol, December 1, 1865.

On Monday the 4th inst., a number of the German citizens of Nashville, consisting of Messrs. R. Lehmann, R. Weitmiller, F. Kuhn, J. Schimler, A. S. Thurneck, G. Haurey, C. C. Giers, G. W. Gollinger, and C. Gool, met at the Register's Room in the Capitol, and formed themselves into an organization to be known as the German Central Union Committee of Tennessee, intended to co-operate with the American Central Union Committee in their endeavors to secure the election of competent and uncompromising Union men to the offices of the State.

The Committee instructed the Secretary to address the German citizens of Knoxville, Chattanooga, Clarksville and Memphis, urging them to organize Committees to co-operate with the Central Committee at Nashville, the Committee at Knoxville to represent the