This fellow Churchwell was the Confederate Provost Marshal Seal of East Tennessee and ordered the family of the Editor, & also the families of Johnson & Maynard to go North in April 1862.

# KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

### To Advertising Customers

Those yearly Advertisers, whose contracts expire with the year, will be discontinued, in both our Weekly and Tri-Weekly papers, unless the contracts are again renewed. Meanwhile, those owing us for advertising, are expected to pay up, as we desire to pay those to whom we are indebted.

### The "Bell House" Meeting.

After the failure to carry every thing to the extreme *South Pole*, on Monday the 26th ult., at the Court House, an *intense* Southern meeting was held that evening at the "Bell House," at which "25 of the Southern Medical Students, who left Philadelphia" were present. At this meeting the *true principles* of Southern Democracy were set forth in a string of resolutions offered by the President of a little *Democratic Book* in this city; and to the tail of this string, his *nephew* offered one, to the tenor and effect follwing:

Gen. J. C. Ramsey offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the allusion made to the conduct of some one or two of the Medical Students, in reference to an interview they had with P. W. Cregar, requesting him to leave the city, was wanting in courtesy and respect to these gentlemen, and that it does not meet with the approbation of this meeting.

Now, we heard the remarks made by *Rev. Mr. Park*, in reference to the two Medical Students, dashing out after poor Cregar, in a few hours after they landed here, and we indorse his sentiments, and approve his advice to the Students, when he counseled them to attend to their own business in their own States, assuring them that the citizens of Knoxville were competent to take care of themselves. This was, moreover, the sentiment of the crowd, which was very large. The officious intermeddling of a few strange Students in the affairs of this city, was greatly "wanting in courtesy and respect" to the citizens of the place.

Rome was 261 years old, when the people, after a quarrel with their Senators, withdrew to Mons Sacer, and stood out against power, until the creation of the popular Tribunes. Now, when our city is not 70 years of age, our medical young people from Philadelphia, and "many of our citizens," struck up a quarrel with somebody and geceded to the "Bell House." We are over two thousand years in advance of heathen Rome in progress and refinement; but we call upon our friends to recollect the sad fate of those of the company, who got into a general fight that night; and further to recollect the sad fate of the

"Three children, who a sleeping went,
Then on a mountain did,
The first was little, then all full in,
The rest they ran away.
Now had these children been at school,
Or minding on day or rule,
We had a dollar to a dime
They had not all been drowned.

### One of the John Brown Party

There is an Abolition villain, calling himself *Jenkins*, who travels largely through the South, and pretends to be an agent for selling and putting up Gas-burners. He is really an itinerant impostor, and is engaged in the John Brown cause of getting up insurrections. This villain spent some time in Jacksborough, and upon returning to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., wrote a letter of six pages, to a citizen there, nearly all of which is upon the slavery question, and in vindication of Brown's expedition to Harper's Ferry. This letter is dated Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1859. We subjoin the closing page of the letter, and as the scoundrel contemplates spending the winter in the South, we will give a personal description of him.

He is about 25 to 25 years of age—weighs about 135—has light hair—sort of grey or blue eyes—his height is about 5 feet six inches—he is fond of music, is a scientific fiddler—goes about as an agent for Gas-burners, is an incessant talker, is well informed for a man of his age, talks up freely on all subjects—has letters addressed to him at different points—sometimes to *John Jenkins*—at other times to *J. P. Jenkins*—and again to *J. P. W. Jenkins!* That he is a scoundrel of the first water, is to be seen on every page of this letter, the last page only of which we make room for:

"I know if many of the Southern people had the same chances for learning both sides of the question, as we of the North have—where there is more Freedom of speech tolerated, without being subject to Tar and Feathers, as probably I should have received, for saying even so much as I have done to you, had I seen in some parts of the South, or particularly to or around Charlestown, Va.,—there would be altogether a different feeling in regard to that terrible subject of slavery. I believe that old Brown was actuated from a pure principle of sympathy with those in bondage, and nothing more. As for calling him a murderer, I would for one rather have my head cut off, or be treated as he has been, than define his name by such a dastardly act. Depend upon it, when Brown dies, the ghost will haunt many that may gloat upon the sight, or imaginary one of Brown and his party, as they see them dangling on the scaffold, paying their dooms of revenge. And YEE LONG THREE WILL BE HOWLING IN THEIR EARS, WITH THUNDER TONES, *the misgivings and misdoings of those long forged chains, until they awake as from a dream at last*, in which they shall see their folly in having EXECUTED MEN FOR THEIR FEELINGS OF BENEVOLENCE!—I see that the institution is getting very sick. It has the ague in its worst form in Virginia. It has the consumption, and almost a galloping one in Missouri. So it has in portions of Kentucky, and in many parts of the South. The seeds of discontent are being sown broadcast, even among the *most remote regions*. Not through the influence of emissaries from the North particularly—but by the force of the power of Enlightenment and Civilization!

"In conclusion, I will say, that I shall start on a tour down east again. I shall be able to get my letters if you will direct J. P. W. Jenkins, 41 York street, Brooklyn, New York, even though I am not at home. If you should take a notion to come on to New York, you must not forget to let me know, so that I can be on hand, and show you around and see the sights. You have a place at my home, welcome to you, such as our style admits. Don't go to feeling harsh towards me for what I have written. I merely say this because I know you may not have read our Northern view of the matter. Consider my words without prejudice, and let me have a good answer, with your opinion in the matter in return. Hoping this will find you, your wife, and boy, well, and that Mr. and Mrs. C——y and family are all well, with all the rest of the good people of Bachelors', I remain as ever,

Yours truly and affectionately,
JOHN JENKINS."

### Ex-Hon. Samuel A. Smith.

This gentleman looms up in the Nashville *Patriot*, and tells the public what contempt he entertains for the Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*. We will give him an airing in due time. We hope he may not grow impatient, as our *delay* will be atoned for in the *excellence* of our notice!

### DEMOCRATIC MORALITY!

#### Bank of East Tennessee!!

We publish entire, the "Personal Explanation" of Mr. NELSON, as made upon the floor of Congress, and as reported in the Congressional Globe. It will be seen that Mr. Nelson was assaulted time and again, through the columns of a dirty and disreputable Disunion sheet, known as the Washington *States and Union*, published by that cowardly and low-flung scavenger *John P. Heiss*, and edited by such dirty scoundrels as he may be able to employ, from time to time. Certain cowardly villains had prompted repeated assaults upon Mr. Nelson, through his paper, which induced him to have them read upon the floor of Congress, after which he went on to denounce the authors, and those who prompted them, as liars and calumniators. This bold and defiant castigation, the editor met in a pitiful editorial, seeking to ridicule Mr. Nelson, and the relation he sustains to the Church. After this, Mr. Nelson can but treat the paper with scorn and contempt, while honorable men will feel, of all parties, that it is a *degraded* sheet, conducted by a *coward* and a PROFESSIONAL LIAR.

As one of the editorials read by Mr. Nelson gives the picture of "Know Nothing Morality," and handles "Parson Brownlow and Parson Taylor" without gloves, and as these assaults have been prompted, in part, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY CHURCHWELL, late a member of Congress from Knoxville, we will call up some few of the incidents in *his rather eventful career*, sending out paper to Congress, that the Southern Democracy, and the Black Republicans, may see what has been *Democratic Morality*, as acted out by Mr. Churchwell and his associates.

1. Mr. Churchwell purchased, in this city, the Charter of the Bank of East Tennessee—he selected a *Democratic* Board of Directors—he executed his notes to the President and Directors (himself being President) for about $300,000, giving his Father as security; and although the Directors *knew* they were both together not worth *one-third* of the amount, they gravely decided that the pieces of foolscap paper, upon which they were written, were equal to $300,000 in specie!

2. Upon this *Democratic hard-money note of hand promise to pay*, Mr. Churchwell circulated between *six and eight hundred thousand dollars of Bank Paper*—suspended payments—and left the old farmers, merchants, traders, laborers, and widows and orphans, holding his *worthless promises to pay*, to help themselves as best they could!

3. Mr. Churchwell conveyed his Bank and its assets, and his other property, to two *Democratic* Trustees, THOS. C. LYON and J. G. M. RAMSEY, whom he selected from his Board of Directors. These Trustees commenced buying up the issues of the Bank at 25 to 50 cents on the dollar, and *one* of them at least, purchased *for his own use, of himself*, some of the real estate of the Bank, paying for it in the issues of the rotten Bank!

4. No advice of friends, no threats from the law, and no application of steam power, or avalanche of indignant public opinion, ever did, or ever could, induce Churchwell or his Trustees to make any sort of satisfactory showing of the condition of their Bank. A writ was instituted against them in the Chancery Court of this city, in which there are *Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars* of their fraudulent issues filed, and these Trustees could not be induced to answer the Bill, until the counsel against them threatened to imprison them for contempt of Court.—When they did answer, *upon their oaths*, they swore Churchwell out of the scrape, to a considerable extent, but afterwards filed a supplement, and *took back* a part of what they had said in his favor.

5. These Trustees, driven by the law, to bring *a close suit* against the Father of W. M. Churchwell as indorser on these Stock notes, *reluctantly* done so; and the Father, upon his oath, in his bill, denied that he signed notes calling for such sums of money—alleged that he had signed blank notes with the understanding that they were to be filled up with smaller amounts—which, in *morals* at least, amounts to a charge of *forgery* against the son!

6. Churchwell and his Bank, after getting into law, filed a bill against A. R. CROZIER, late *Democratic* Comptroller of Tennessee, who was the agent of the Bank to circulate its issues at Nashville, which he did to a large amount, and in this bill they charged Crozier with still being indebted to the Bank. Crozier filed his answer, and *swore it back upon them*. In one case or the other, *a set of falsehoods were sworn to*, and as the parties are all *Democrats*, they may decide to whom the "morality" attaches of swearing lies!

7. In order further to relieve Mr. Churchwell, the owner of this rotten Bank, he applied to Mr. MASSON, one of his Clerks, to make a false entry of some two hundred thousand dollars, in his Bank Books, which Books had *kindly been placed in his possession, by his accommodating Trustees*. Masson, as an honest man, refused, and Churchwell, within the last twelve months, imported a scoundrel from Savannah, by the name of *Ryan*, who formerly done business in Churchwell's Bank, and was brought here by him, from New York. Ryan, a plant *Democrat*, did the job, and when those conducting the suit against the Bank, some months ago, took the deposition of Ryan, he *swore himself out of the scrape*, but upon learning that it would be proven that he had sworn a lie, he corrected his oath by a letter to the parties, which is now in this city, and is which he acknowledges the corn!

8. In taking the deposition of S. Monnow, Exchange Broker, not long ago, Mr. Churchwell asked him to swear that the parties bringing suit against the Bank, had proposed a compromise through him, (Morrow,) when Morrow indignantly replied they had not, but that Churchwell himself had got him to go to the parties and propose the compromise!

9. The Knoxville *Register*, at the time understood to be owned and controlled by Churchwell, came out upon Mr. NELSON, then a candidate for Congress, whereupon said NELSON, over his proper signature, in the Knoxville *Whig*, publishes Churchwell to the world for a villainous swindler, and pledged himself to the public, if furnished with a jury of twelve honest men, in Knox county, to convict him and send him to the penitentiary. The same thing NELSON avowed upon the stamp in the ten counties in his District. And all this Churchwell has met by *secretly prompting* these newspaper attacks at Washington!

10. Mr. Churchwell, with all these facts, and more and worse, of record here in his native town, stands high with the present corrupt and profligate Administration—shares in the profits of jobs and contracts at Washington—and was late a secret and confidential Commissioner to Mexico, sent there by JAMES BUCHANAN, who has a fancy for all such financiering—in proof of which, we cite the "Mexican Mining Company," and refer to Buchanan and Churchwell for the "*pass word*" into that organization!

11. The letter of ours, from which the "States & Union" makes its garbled extracts, is a genuine letter, and we avow, and re-indorse every sentiment in it, and glory in them, though Mr. Nelson is no more responsible for them than the man in the moon. We shall shortly recieve the correspondence between "Parson Taylor" and the *corrupt Democratic post-office* where the letter was surreptitiously opened, and from which it went to the Greeneville paper for publication, and when we publish the same, we will give the world a new chapter in *Democratic morality*.

12. Whether Sam A. Smith, the Commissioner of the Land Office has been concerned or not, with Churchwell, in these attacks upon us, we know not, but the "Know Nothing Morality" of the *States* sounds like Mr Smith's bitter and abusive speeches against Know Nothings. Let him clear up the charge of sharing in the profits of the Public Printing, while a member of Congress, before he prompts lectures upon "Know Nothing morality." His *morality* defeated him for Congress, but Buchanan, true to the instincts of the corrupt organization of which he is the head, took up Smith, after the people rejected him, and put him into an office with a salary of $3,000 per annum! Let Mr. Smith also acquit himself, if he can, of trying to create in Congress, a Board of Commissioners, to decide upon the claims of certain parties in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, of ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS, against the Government, for Cherokee Reservations, one half of which he *knows* to be fraudulent. Let him go to the "States & Union," and have an editorial written denying that he is a *partner* in this claim, and that he has not accepted of the office of Commissioner of the Land Office, with a view, in part to put this "Galphin Swindle" through! And if the columns of the "States & Union" are not too much crowded, let him give us a lecture upon the "morality" of his moving the plurality rule to elect BANKS, and of the election of CORNELIUS WENDELL; and then let him tell whether he got any consideration for his services, and if so, whether he ever covered the case by conveying mountain lands to said Wendell!

Finally, we send the Members of Congress this issue of our paper, that they may compare *Democratic*, with *Know Nothing* "morality." And without bravado, we may be allowed to say, that the consequences of this publication, we are ready to meet *any time*, and in *any way*, suggested by the the matchless wisdom of those implicated!

W. G. BROWNLOW,
*Editor of the Knoxville Whig.*

### Keep it Before the People.

*Keep it before the people*, That the Republicans in Congress put in nomination for Speaker, their [illegible] and most objectionable man, *Sherman*—that the Democrats put in nomination a fair man in the person of *Mr. Bocock*—and that the South Americans offered a sound national man, and the owner of one hundred negroes, to wit *Mr. Gilmer*, of North Carolina.

*Keep it before the people*, That the Democrats, eighty five in number, by uniting with the twenty three Southern Opposition men, could elect Gilmer and defeat the Black Republican candidate, in as much as Gilmer has been able to command thirty-six votes, and of this fact they received public notice on the floor of the House.

*Keep it before the people*, That the Southern Opposition, by uniting with the Democrats, cannot elect the Democratic candidate, for Speaker, as they could only give the candidate one hundred and eight votes, and were notified by the anti Lecompton Democrats, that in such event, they would go over to the Republicans.

*Keep it before the people*, That there are two hundred and thirty seven members of the House; but the number mustered at the various ballotings had, has only been two hundred and thirty two; and that these votes have usually been divided thus, Sherman 110—Bocock, 85—Gilmer, 23—the rest scattering.

*Keep it before the people*, That for days together, it was stated that a sufficient portion of the Northern Opposition could be induced to concentrate on Gilmer to elect him, provided the Democrats would adopt him, and upon submitting to the Democrats in a caucus of their own, *twelve* of them refused to support Gilmer, who had been opposed to their Kansas and Lecompton frauds!

*Keep it before the people*, That the South Americans then withdrew Mr. Gilmer, and put *Mr. Boteler*, of Virginia, on the track, a true man who had never been in Congress, but the Democrats would not support him; and although BOTELER withdrew, often getting as many as 48 votes, and nominated Col. MILLSON, a worthy Democrat of Virginia, Democracy would not unite on him, because he had, in Congress, opposed their infamous Kansas fraud.

*Keep it before the people*, That upon an interchange of views, a sufficient number of the Opposition in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, agreed to give *Gilmer* the requisite votes to elect him, and thus test the sincerity of the Democrats in professing to want the House organized; but, when the trial came, not one Democrat sustained him, the vote resulting; for Sherman, 96; for Bocock, 86; and for Gilmer, 36—when 114 were necessary to a choice, and with the Democratic vote Gilmer would have had 8 of a surplus.

*Keep it before the people*, That the South can see who is to blame for this failure to organize the House—that they can now see the falsehood of the charges made against the Southern Opposition; and they can see at one glance, the hypocrisy, deception, and base villainy of the Democrats.

*Keep it before the people*, That the extravagant professions of attachments to Southern institutions by the Democrats, are hollow and perfidious; that they have really *desired the election of Sherman*, hoping, as by the election of Banks in 1856, they can use it as fuel for agitation—howl "negro! negro," all over the land, and force a majority of the Southern people into their infinitely infernal sectional organization!

*Keep it before the people*, That Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, was put in nomination by the Southern Opposition, and received 65 votes. Though he had never been in the American organization, and was an old Clay Whig, he had committed two offences against Democracy, that of serving on the electoral ticket for FILLMORE; and of exposing the corruptions of Buchanan's administration last summer, and they would not unite on him.

*Keep it before the people*, That the failure of Democracy to organize the House, has been kept up for 30 days, at an expense of $5,000 per day to the people, and a profligate expenditure of $150,000 of the people's money, when it was in the power of Democracy to organize any day under conservative influences, electing a true Southern man, and a large owner of slaves!

*Keep it before the people*, That if *Sherman*, the Helper candidate is worried into the Speaker's chair, the entire responsibility rests with the Democracy, and with them we leave it, only invoking the public attention to their course in this important matter!

### New Subscribers Coming.

At no time during the last twenty one years that we have been engaged in editing a paper, have we been in receipt of a larger number of new subscribers, than at the present. Our subscription list is increasing wonderfully! Strangers, whom we never knew, are rendering us most important and valuable service, by sending from one to twenty names in a letter, and with them advance payments. They come from every direction, until our list of subscribers now, out number that of all the papers in East Tennessee added together, and there are *twelve* of them!

Perhaps we ought to disabuse the minds of strangers at a distance, who certainly are not aware of what sort of a journal they are taking. The Democrats say it is not fit to enter any decent family; that its Editor is a great liar and rascal; that his sympathies are all with the Black Republicans! Thousands of Democrats refuse to degrade themselves by subscribing for the Knoxville Whig, and although they *read* it regularly, they *borrow* it, and enjoin *secrecy*, so as not to injure their reputations! The officials of the State, both Governor and Secretary of State, refuse to advertise in its columns; and the Cabinet officers at Washington, decline inserting any advertisements in our columns, so degraded is our sheet!

We have felt it our duty to let strangers know these facts, and if they will send for the Whig after knowing all this, it will be *their* fault, and not ours! It is due that we should apologize for thousands who are taking the paper, when they have been officially informed by Democracy that it is not *a respectable sheet*. The present are stirring and eventful times in the political world;—another important battle is to be fought in 1860;—we are warring against thieves, robbers, liars, hypocrites, and demagogues—or to express the whole in one word, we are fighting a *Corrupt Democracy*, and the people may desire to see how the fight progresses. If, after this statement of FACTS, decent men continue to send for our paper, we shall certainly send it to them!

### The Mails.

The mails are more irregular now, than we have known them for years. On Monday morning, we recieved the Nashville *Union*, by the *Eastern* mail, and the same evening, we recieved the Baltimore *Clipper* by the *Western* mail! For two Saturdays in succession, our paper has failed to travel as far as Sweetwater in one day, by Railroad, a distance of some forty miles! From the time the Legislature convened until now, the Knox county Members have recieved *three* papers. Since Congress convened, Nelson and Maynard have recieved *three* papers each, though we have sent them *three in each week*. Every thing is in the hands of Democracy, and we are unable to locate the negligence. Something wrong somewhere!

### Pass Him Round.

A *Mr. Barrett*, of Pike county, Illinois, took it upon himself to say, at the time of John Brown's execution, that when Brown was hung, the best man in the State of Virginia had expired! Now, this Abolition rascal, went to Illinois from the North, a Methodist Preacher; and in order to marry to advantage, he turned Presbyterian Preacher. This enabled him to succeed in a family he could not otherwise have married into. He then turned *Universalist*, and now one of the Brown sympathizers of the Sucker State! This peasable Minister of Christ, whose religion was one of forbearance, is preaching one of assault, even unto death, advising the slaves to use the bowie-knife and rifle upon their owners! We invite this philanthropic hypocrite, to come South and give us a few sermons, and we will meet him with the "moral suasion" of the South, which, in cold weather, is a *Kettle of tar warmed*, and followed up with a plaster of *raw cotton!*

### Economy in Families.

The first of January is again upon us all, and our Merchants, Traders and Mechanics, who have been *booking* matters against us all, during the part year, are also upon us, and want their money, so as to meet their several engagements. We have been telling our neighbors and patrons, for years, to economize, and not to buy articles they can well do without, because they could buy upon credit. But, too many, considering all purchases made upon credit, so much clear gain, have plunged in, and now when pay day has come, they are vexed, because they are without the money, and they hem and haw, complain of *prices* and think some things are charged they never got! The truth is, men buy articles they can well afford to do without, because they are "*charged on the books*," and articles too, they would do without, if they had to haul out the money to pay for them. We tell such again, and we tell *ourselves*, not to purchase any thing they can do without, simply because they get credit. Dr. Franklin's advice was, "take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves, this is only a trifle. Ten cents a day, for Cigars, is thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. Ten cents a day, for liquor, is the same thing, and the two together, make the interest on a capital of twelve hundred dollars a year. Ten cents a day, for sixteen years, amounts to six hundred dollars. Ten cents a day, saved, is not much in itself, but in saving it, a man acquires habits of economy that would constantly advance in wealth. To squander even in small sums, is the first step towards the poor-house. And while we thus write, we would not have others to regard us as a *miser*—we are the reverse, our neighbors say, and are guilty of the very extravagance we condemn, save, always, in the case of Cigars and Liquor!

### Universal Concert of Prayer.

The members of a Mission in Northern India, something over a year ago, invited the Christians of the world to a union in prayer, for the conversion of the world, on a certain day. It has met with a response from the Churches in Great Britain and America. The Union Prayer Meeting in Knoxville, has resolved to join in the Concert. The meeting for Monday next, will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastors of the Several Churches will arrange the exercises. After that, the Union Prayer Meeting, will be continued alternately at the several Churches in the City, every night, except on Wednesday, during the week.

### The Free Negro Bill.

The constitutionality of the proposed Free Negro Bill before our Legislature, has been discussed very fully in the Nashville papers, by gentlemen of legal knowledge, and most of them have decided that the bill is in violation of the Constitution, Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court of the United States, had taken the side of the Free Negroes, and declared over his signature, that it is in violation of the Constitution to drive them out of the State, or into bondage again. Gen. Pillow replies to the Judge, and very plainly intimates that his Honor either has *children or relatives* who are free negroes, and that these considerations alone influence his decision. They are both *Democrats*, and are prepared to judge of others motives, *from facts* within their knowledge!

### A Georgia Missionary.

We take the liberty of publishing the letter of our friend Bell. He sends his erring brother the *Whig*, which, to him, when received, is what the Bible is to a poor sinner. We want more such political Missionaries in the field:

FOO CREEK, Forsyth county, Ga., December 22, '59.

DR. W. G. BROWNLOW, Knoxville, Tenn:

*Dear Sir*:—My brother, A. P. Bell, was a subscriber to the Knoxville Whig for some two or three years. About a year since his subscription expired, and he failed to renew it. Two or three months thereafter, he was seized with the *Joe Brown Grip*, a disease which has been very contagious and fatal in this State for the last two years. I have watched his symptoms very closely, and have concluded that a weekly dose of the Knoxville Whig will be the best remedy that can be offered for his relief. Therefore, please find two dollars enclosed, for which you will send him a copy of the Weekly Whig, and oblige.

Yours, truly,
M. R. BELL.

### Union Sentiments in South Carolina.

On account of the locality where it was delivered, the following extract from a speech of Wade Hampton, spoken in the Senate of South Carolina, on the 10th of December, will attract the attention of our readers:

"No human foresight can predict the consequences that would follow a dissolution of this Union. The ark of freedom may be overthrown, the city of refuge which we have built up here in the wilderness for the oppressed of all Christendom, may be torn down and liberty herself be forced to weep over the untimely grave of her youngest and fairest child. Others may speak lightly of the disruption of this great Confederacy, of dismembering this mighty empire, and forming from its despecta membra another of more enduring elements and higher destinies, as easily as a child knocks down his castles of cards, to rebuild them as his fancy suggests; but I would not have my country, with rash haste, or unprepared, venture on any experiment that must, under any circumstances, be one of fearful solemnity. Nature shows us by what slow processes her mighty results are arrived at, and experience teaches us how easy and rapid is the work of demolition.

The noblest oak of the forest, the pride of our woods, under whose wide-spread branches the red man may have taken refuge for centuries, and whose giant trunk and deep set roots have proudly defied the storms of a thousand years, falls in an hour before the axe of the heedless woodman. The Great Architect of the Universe himself, He who could by a thought have called into existence all created things, deemed it not beneath his majesty and dignity to labor at the work of creation for six days, thus teaching to man, by the sublimest of lessons, that time and labor are necessary to the perfection of all great works. As in nature, so with nations:

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State—
An hour may lay it in the dust; and when
Can man its shattered splendors renovate,
Recall its virtues back, and vanquish time and fate?"

"Never, sir, never! Ignorant, reckless, or wicked men may in an hour work the ruin of the proudest empire on earth; and when once laid in the dust, history teaches us by many a mournful example, that never again can man restore its shattered splendors or recall its virtues. Such seems to be the destiny of nations; let her sons protect the South from the danger of such fate."

### Mr. Gilmer's Resolution.

The resolution of JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, advocated by Mr. NELSON, and for which Mr. PARSON charged him with acting in concert with Black Republicans, was in the following words—just what was agreed upon in the California measures of 1850, and in the Democratic Cincinnati Platform:

*Therefore, resolved*, That endorsing these national sentiments, it is the duty of every good citizen of this Union to resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the slavery agitation, under whatever shape and color the attempt may be made.

To show the *villainous* inconsistency of such Democrats as find fault of Nelson's advocacy of Gilmer's resolution, and characterise it a going over to Black Republicanism, we subjoin the resolution adopted at the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, in 1852, upon which they elected *Pierce*:

"*Resolved*, That we will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the slavery agitation, under whatever shape and color the attempt may be made."

And if this is not *coarsincing* enough for a Democrat, we will call their attention, one and all, to the following document put forth in Congress in 1850 irrespective of parties:

"The undersigned, members of the Thirty-First Congress of the United States, believing that a renewal of sectional controversy upon the subject of slavery would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects, and seeing no mode by which controversy can be avoided, except by a strict adherence to the settlement hereof effected by the compromise acts passed at the last session of Congress, do hereby declare their intention to maintain the settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measure, and to reconsider such evils, if any, as time and experience may develop.

"And for the purpose of making this resolution effective, they further declare, that they will not support for office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or of Representative in Congress, or as member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, and to the renewal, in any form, of agitation upon the subject of slavery.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Henry Clay, | H. A. Bullard, |
| Howell Cobb, | C. H. Williams, |
| C. S. Moreland, | T. S. Haymond, |
| William Duer, | J. Phillips Phenix, |
| Robert L. Rose, | A. H. Sheppard, |
| H. S. Foot, | A. M. Schenckenborn, |
| William C. Dawson, | David Brock, |
| James Brooks, | John R. Thurman, |
| Thomas J. Rusk, | James L. Johnson, |
| Alex. H. Stephens, | D. A. Bokee, |
| Jeremiah Clemens, | J. B. Thompson, |
| Robert Toombs, | George R. Andrews, |
| James Cooper, | J. M. Anderson, |
| M. P. Genity, | W. P. Mangum' |
| Thomas G. Pratt, | J. B. Kerr, |
| Henry W. Hillard, | Jeremiah Morton, |
| William M. Gwin, | J. P. Caldwell, |
| F. E. McLean, | R. I. Bowie, |
| Samuel Eliot, | Edmund Debeary, |
| A. G. Watkins, | E. C. Cabell, |
| David Outlaw, | Humphrey Marshall, |
| Alexander Evans, | Allen W. Owen." |

### Words Seasonably Spoken.

The New Hampshire *Argus & Spectator*, published at Newport, copies an article from another New Hampshire paper, and endorses it, in words of wisdom, fitly spoken, and worthy of the consideration of all Northern men. We commend the warm and generous spirit in which the article is written. The following passage affords a specimen of the spirit and logic of this seasonable article:

The Union has been profitable to the North. The South has bought our goods, freighted our ships, employed our teachers, and enabled us to maintain a position which we could never have reached by our local resources. New England has grown rich out of the fact of slavery. The South, on the other hand, is indebted to us for nothing. We buy of the South only what we must have, and can get nowhere else. The South buys of us what it can produce itself, if it pleases, or can get of England just as well. Now, let us suppose the Union dissolved—and it certainly will be within two years if Brown Republicanism is not crushed out—the South will send its products to England and take English goods for pay. Take away our Southern trade, and what becomes of New England? But practical evils of a serious character, may result without dissolution. Even now, the Southern papers urge their friends to buy no more Northern goods, to freight no more Northern ships and to employ no more Northern help in any capacity. We cannot blame them. We do not like to do business with men who are constantly abusing us, and we cannot expect our Southern friends to exercise a broader charity, for they may become absolutely independent of us in a single day, without the slightest inconvenience. They can produce all they need; or, if not, they can supply themselves from Old England as well as from the New. We warn our friends that the time is coming when they will have the financial value of the Union to consider.

### Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.

*To the Editor*:—Herewith I hand you a note from Col. Mee Chief Engineer of the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad Company, I desire its publication that the citizens of Knoxville and other Stockholders may see that our Board of Directors have not without due consideration resumed the work upon the road. Inasmuch as the resources of the Company are ample to construct the thirty miles from Knoxville to Coal creek, thereby giving to us the command of all the trade of the Clinch and Powell's River vallies and also opening to Knoxville means of obtaining fuel and iron at as low rates as are offered to any city in the United States, it is a matter of some surprise that any of citizens should oppose work.

The incalculable advantages which will result to Knoxville by obtaining the best bituminous coal at from 8c to 10c per bushel, of commanding the entire grain and cattle trade of Powell's Valley, and the corresponding advantages which must accrue to the counties of Anderson and Campbell, causes astonishment that any one should falter in his advocacy of this work, whether he be a citizen of Knoxville, or of either of the above counties. As I have said that the resources of the company are more than ample, in view of the Engineer's estimates, to complete the thirty miles to Coal Creek, you must understand me to mean thereby that this is so, provided, the efforts of certain parties, now at work, to depreciate the value of the bonds of Knoxville and Anderson county, do not succeed. If the credit of the city of Knoxville can be so far destroyed as to cause her bonds to be worth only 40 or 50 cents in the dollar, then the resources will hardly suffice; but if the inhabitants of the place, desirous of its welfare, with commendable home *pride*, strive rather to advance than to *depreciate* the value of the bonds, we shall have some means to apply to the extension of the road from Coal Creek to the State line.

Will you be kind enough to give space to the note of Col. Mee, who is supported throughout in his estimates by the only two Engineers in East Tennessee now engaged upon public works, in this Division of the State, and as to whose skill and accuracy no endorsement is necessary to those who know him.

Respectfully,
JOS. A. MABRY,
*Pres. K. & K. R. R. Co.*

ENGINEER'S OFFICE KNOXVILLE & KY. R. R.
Jan. 3d, A. D., 1860.

*Jos. A. Mabry, President. Sir*:—Since my note to you, dated Dec. 16th, 1859, I have examined with much care, section by section, of the notes and profiles now in this office, of the work upon your line of road from Knoxville to Coal Creek. I have also so spent as much time as opportunities would allow me, in examining the topography of the country, intervening between this place and Coal Creek, the temporary northern terminus of your road. The examination I have made, and the revision of estimates, have fully satisfied me, that you may without an expenditure not exceeding $252,379,00, prepare the entire line of road, (exclusive of the 3½ miles from the south side of Copper Ridge to the north side of Bull Run Creek,) for the iron, rails and equipments. The estimate of the engineer heretofore in charge of the work, for the section above mentioned, fixed the amount necessary to make the Copper Ridge Tunnel, grade the road, and build the bridge across Bull Run, at $175,000; of this sum, $33,000 has already been expended, so that if their estimate should be correct, and grade as well as style of road should be adhered to, not more than $142,000, will be required to grade this, the most difficult portion of the road. I am, however, well satisfied that by slight change of location, as well as elevation of the grade, so that it shall not exceed ninety five feet to the mile, the Copper Ridge and Bull Run Creek may be crossed at an expense not exceeding $100,000; so that you may reasonably calculate that the road from Knoxville to Coal Creek can be graded, and made ready to receive the rail, at a cost of $352,379. I conclude from the statements made by your board, and your treasurer, that the means at your command for grading this thirty miles, amount to something more than $400,000. I have not hesitated to notify contractors, as your Board has ordered, that they must resume their work, and I also shall advertise for proposals for the work not under contract. As one fourth of the amount necessary to build Clinch River Bridge has already been expended, you may, whenever you desire to do so, apply to the Governor for State Bonds to which you are entitled under the Internal Improvement Acts of the Legislature. The surplus of your means you may, if you desire to do so, apply to the extension of the road from Coal Creek in the direction of the State Line, though as yet I have made no examination of the line beyond Coal Creek, and can furnish no estimate of its cost per mile.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
C. A. MEE, Chief Engineer.

### Convictions for Forging Land Warrants.

The Washington Star learns from the Commissioner of Pensions that during the last four weeks the following judicial proceedings have been had, viz:

Samuel M. Burnett, of Brunswick, Ga., a Judge of one of the inferior Courts of that State, was convicted at December term, (Justice Wayne and Judge Nichol presiding,) of forging bounty land claims, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and the payment of the cost of the proceedings.

Edward Strange, of Mississippi, convicted before the Court now in session at Pontotoc, for a like offence. Sentence not yet pronounced.

N. G. Howell, of Cherokee county, N. C. indicted and held to bail for trial for frauds in obtaining pension moneys as well as bounty land warrants.

C. F. Deane and Edward C. Dyer, of Massachusetts, indicted for forging bounty land claims. The latter has just been brought before Court, and has pleaded guilty. It is now ascertained that this person has been engaged at the business of preparing false claims against the Government for some six or seven years, and has been detected within the last fortnight. It also appears that he is an old offender, having served a short apprenticeship in the State Prison about the years 1856-59. It is to be hoped his skill and ingenuity will be applied to better account for the next twelve years or so.

### Fire Eating Democracy

John W. Forney tells a simple and shameful truth, when he says of his party, as he does in a late letter from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Those who are now so eagre and so fierce in their criminations of the Republicans have in turn taken to their bosome far more offensive foes of the South than most of the leaders of that party. What men ever did more to sow the seeds of hostility between the two sections than John Van Buren, or his Father, or John Cochrane, or John A. Dix, or Samuel Tilden, of New York, when with the Wilmot Proviso in their hands, they helped to defeat General Cass, and fill the Northern mind with passionate hatred to the South? There never was any great organized party in the free States against slavery till that day. The Republican party is the natural offspring of the Van Buren revenge. And yet all these malcontents have been forgiven and taken to the embrace of Mr. Buchanan and his fire eating friends. Now, let us suppose the Republicans to make a short cut to the Presidency. Suppose they, like the Van Burens, make a 'virtue of necessity,' and become first class conservatives of the existing school. They have not nearly as much to resent as the Van Burens, and if they can get the votes to back them in the work, they will be considerated in the affections of those who now delight to assail them. Mark it!"

DIED, at his residence two miles east of Knoxville, on the 3d inst., after a brief illness, SAMUEL MCCAMMON, aged about 50 years. The deceased was formerly Sheriff of Knox county—he was a good citizen, and a member of the first Presbyterian Church.

COMMUNICATED.

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1859.—In the House to-day, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, made a strong anti-Administration speech, which was condemned by Douglas and all the Illinois delegation.

Mr. Brabson, of Tennessee, (Am.) nominated Mr. Maynard, of the same State for Speaker, saying that although he, Mr. Maynard, was one of the Fillmore electors in 1856, he did not belong to the American organization.

Sherman 101, (four short of an election) Maynard 65, made up of Democrats and Americans.

Some of the democrats said that they would not vote for Maynard in any event. Others who did not vote for him, said that they would do so if they could thereby defeat the republicans.

### The United States Treasury Notes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The proposals for the remainder of the $200,000 Treasury notes were opened to-day. The bids amounted to about $3,700,000. The sum of $125,000 was taken at 5½ per cent., and the balance will be distributed pro rata among the other bidders, who all offered 6 per cent.

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—SENATE.—The proceedings of the Union meeting in Rochester were read at length, and laid upon the table.

The motion to print the President's message came up.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., denied the truth of the report that he intended to attack the President. He, however, dissented from the statement that the question of Slavery in the Territories has been finally settled by a decision of the Supreme Court. The Judiciary had done all it could to protect slavery in the Territories, but more legislation was necessary.

Messrs. Doolittle, of Wisc., and Pugh, of Ohio, followed Mr. Brown in opposition to further legislation.

House.—Mr. [Boyce,] of S. C., concluded his speech commenced on Friday, in vindication of the South.

Mr. English, of Ind., made a speech in favor of his Kansas compromise bill. He reg